

ÄGYPTEN

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(Verwendung des Entwurfs Ägyptens in englischer Sprache und grober Vergleich der arabischen Fassung mit dem Entwurf in arabischer Sprache, Julius Kühn-Institut, Bundesforschungsinstitut für Kulturpflanzen, Institut für nationale und internationale Angelegenheiten der Pflanzengesundheit, 20.07.2020)

Übersetzung und Wiedergabe erfolgen ohne Gewähr.

Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation

Draft Ministerial Decree Concerning Egypt's Plant Quarantine Rules & Regulations

The Minister for Agriculture and Land Reclamation, after reviewing:

- Law No 53 of 1966, promulgating the Law of Agriculture,
- the Criminal Procedure Code,
- the Anti-narcotics Law No 182 of 1960, amended by Law No 122 of 1989, schedules attached thereunto and all the amending and implementing resolutions thereof,
- the Decree of the Minister for Justice No 1124 of 1971, amending Article 1 of the Decree No 51 of 1967 granting to certain members of staff of the Ministry of Agriculture the capacity of judicial control officers,
- the Decree of the Minister for Agriculture and Land Reclamation No 3007 of 2001 concerning quarantine rules and the amendments thereof,
- Inter-ministerial Decree No 824 of 2010 and the amendments thereof,
- Inter-ministerial Decree No 670 of 2017,
- Ministerial Decree No 154 of 2018,
- the International Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and
- the recommendations of the Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC) convened on ...

has reached the following decision:

Chapter One General Provisions

Article 1: The following terms and phrases, whenever mentioned in this Decree, shall have the meanings assigned to them and stated in Annex 1.

Article 2:

- 1- The Competent Authority (the National Plant Protection Organisation represented in Egyptian Plant Quarantine) shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this Decree and subsequent amendments under the following legislative framework:
 - the Egyptian Law on Agriculture and the amendments thereunto,
 - the current Ministerial Decree regulating quarantine arrangements,
 - various resolutions of the Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC),

- bilateral and multilateral memoranda of understanding and Protocols,
 - the terms and requirements of relevant international and regional organisations and agreements; and all the (competences and functions) stated herein and annexes thereof shall be exclusive functions for the Egyptian Plant Quarantine in its capacity of a National Plant Protection Organisation within the meaning of Article IV of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
- 2- Any decisions related to the work system and functions of Plant Quarantine shall be issued by the Minister for Agriculture and upon the recommendation of the PQC.
 - 3- The competent authority shall be competent for technical functions as well as those set out in Annex 2.

Article 3: Wortlaut tw. geändert

- 1- Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall represent the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in all matters related to quarantine and other measures taken in respect of all regulated articles, whether they are exported, imported or in transit through any internal or external bodies.
- 2- Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall, with full supervisory control, seek the assistance of any authority to perform the plant quarantine tasks pursuant to cooperation protocols of fixed-term and assignment, provided that such protocols have not been concluded by the Head of the competent authority until it has received the approval of the PQC.

Article 4:

- 1- The remit of Egyptian Plant Quarantine is to perform and complete the quarantine processes of all plants and agricultural products whether natural or processed, which do not prevent infestation with pests and other regulated articles.
- 2- Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall preserve the country's agricultural sector and the reputation of Egyptian agricultural exports; and shall minimize the adverse effects on international trade to the minimum level concerning the phytosanitary requirements through the implementation of procedures and measures and the application of international requirements and standards that prevent the entry or spread of any quarantine pest.
- 3- Plant quarantine inspectors shall be experts in the functions and have the technical knowledge set out in Annex 3.

Article 5: A committee named "**Plant Quarantine Committee**" shall be established under the chairmanship of the Head of the Competent Authority (Egyptian Plant Quarantine) with the membership of:

- the Head of Agricultural Services and Follow-up Sector,
- the Head of the Central Administration of Pest Control,
- the Director of the Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI),
- the Director of the Plant Pathology Research Institute (PPATHRI),
- the Chairman of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee of the Ministry,
- the Director of the Weed Research Central Laboratory (WRCL),
- the Director-Generals of the Public Administrations of Plant Quarantine,
- the Director of the Technical Office of the Plant Quarantine,
- the Director of the Exporters Service Department,
- the Supervisor of the Phytosanitary Unit at the Egyptian Plant Quarantine,
- the Director-General for Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The committee's chairman shall be entitled to seek the assistance of whomever he deems appropriate to perform the committee's works. The PQC shall be convened at the behest of the committee chairman, and the meeting shall not have a quorum unless attended by at least five members. Decisions shall be taken by a majority vote. In the event of a tied vote, the

chairman shall have the casting vote. Decisions shall only be effective after the approval of the Minister for Agriculture. A technical secretariat shall be established in order to complete the committee's functions, under the chairmanship of one of the competent engineers of the competent authority. The committee shall discharge the functions set out in Annex 4.

- Allowances for meetings and activities of this committee shall be funded from the financial allocations of the Plant Quarantine.

Article 6: Wortlaut tw. geändert

Inspectors of Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall have the capacity of a judicial control officer in respect of their work and within the scope of work of the competent authority. **If an inspector suspects** that regulations, conditions and procedures implemented for the quarantine actions have been infringed, he shall be entitled to undertake all procedures necessary to corroborate such actions; the rest of the legal proceedings shall be completed by the knowledge of the competent authority and the Ministry officials in contact with the various bodies concerned. They shall decide among themselves on the mechanisms to be used in such cases; and they shall facilitate the task of the quarantine inspector to achieve the purposes of the work entrusted to him so as to ensure the national security of the agricultural economy of the country and the reputation of exports of plant products.

Article 7: The Plant Quarantine Samples Coding Unit shall receive, prepare and encode the various samples, and send them to the bodies accredited by Plant Quarantine for the laboratory examination as set out in Annex 5.

Article 8: Quarantine parcel expenses shall be collected as set out in Annex 6. Any of the Plant Quarantine actions shall not be carried until the payment of due costs is settled, and the expenses shall be reviewed and updated periodically by the PQC.

Article 9: A full financial statement shall be issued for the collection and disbursement of all necessary expenses and allowances. The appropriate means of transportation shall be provided for those who carry out various quarantine actions and shall be binding for the concerned parties or representatives thereof.

Article 10: Without prejudice to penalties set forth in the Agricultural Law, measures set out in Annex 7 shall be applied for each specific violation.

Article 11: Requirements for phytosanitary measures contained in ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials used in international trade shall be complied with.

Article 12: All the annexes referred to herein shall be an integral part of the articles hereof.

Chapter Two Import and Processing

Article 13: Import and entry of plant and agricultural products parcels from a country of origin accredited by plant quarantine shall be permitted in accordance with the conditions and rules set forth in Annex 8.

Article 14: Importation of any regulated article from any origin for the first time shall be prohibited except on the basis of pest risk analysis results. The adoption of a new origin and/or the re-evaluation of a current origin in accordance with the requirements and controls is described in Annex 9.

Article 15: A consignment shall not be permitted to enter the country except under an import permit specifying the requirements to be complied with, issued prior to the shipment from the exporting country, or unless it is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country's competent authority. One or both of those conditions may be waived in the cases described in Annex 10.

Article 16: Plants and agricultural products infested with quarantine pests listed in Table 1 of Annex 11 shall be refused entry into Egypt.

Article 17: Plants and agricultural products infested with pests recorded in Egypt and listed in Table 1 of Annex 11 shall not be permitted to enter Egypt unless they are treated with techniques approved by Plant Quarantine and carried out under its terms and supervision and under the responsibility and at the expense of the party concerned.

Article 18: Plants and agricultural products listed in Table 1 of Annex 11 may be permitted entry if they were infested with the pests specified for each of them, after they have been treated with the eradication techniques specified for each respectively under the terms and supervision of Plant Quarantine and under the responsibility and at the expense of the party concerned.

Article 19: Seed parcels and plants for cultivation or propagation purposes shall be permitted entry into Egypt if they conform to the rules and conditions set forth in Annex 12, provided that they are completely free from the pests listed in Table 4 in addition to any of the pests listed in Table 1 of Annex 11.

Article 20: An unidentified pest shall be treated as the pest listed in Table 1 unless all of its species are listed in Table 2. In such a case, the provisions of Article 17 herein shall apply.

Article 21: A dead pest shall not be regarded as a quarantine pest. It shall not prevent the entry of plant and plant products consignments into the country. Fumigation is a prerequisite if and when the accompanied phytosanitary certificate indicates that fumigation has been completed in the country of origin.

Article 22: Pursuant to the international standards and conventions regarding the completion of the pre-shipment inspection and the facilitation of international trade, the Plant Quarantine Committee shall have the right to approve the application of some phytosanitary measures in the country of origin for certain agricultural commodities and/or from some origins. It may also, upon the request of the concerned party, apply some of such measures in the country of origin as described in Annex 13.

Article 23: Potato tubers shall be imported in accordance with the requirements prescribed in Annex 14.

Article 24: **The import of** cotton products such as ginned cotton, ginned cotton waste, commercial cotton samples, cottonseed for pressing and cottonseed meal shall be permitted; while the import of lint cotton shall be limited to military factories in accordance with the conditions set forth in Annex 15.

Article 25: Some plants and/or parts or certain categories thereof shall be refused entry into Egypt, with the exception of some or parts thereof under conditions listed in Annex 16.

Article 26: Imported agricultural products shall be permitted to enter the free zones after being inspected at the port of arrival; and a report on the measures carried thereupon shall be issued.

Article 27: Transit passage of plants and agricultural products consignments shall not be permitted to enter Egypt except under the conditions set out in Annex 17.

Article 28:

- 1- Bees shall not be imported, except bumblebees and queens that are genetically modified (Carniolan and Italian) which may be imported under a prior import permit issued by the Plant Quarantine in accordance with the technical requirements of the Plant Protection Research Institute, provided that they are initially inspected by a joint committee consisting of Plant Quarantine and representatives of the competent institute respectively. When the consignments are proven to be free from diseases, they shall be transferred under a reservation and shall be placed in a quarantine area by the importer and the Bee Research Department. They shall be followed up by a specialised committee from the Plant Protection Research Institute for one month, until the assurance of their being free of diseases and then they are to be released permanently.
- 2- Eggs, cocoons and larvae of silkworm or nonwoven silkworms shall be imported under a prior import permit from the Plant Quarantine in accordance with the technical requirements of the Plant Protection Research Institute, provided that they are initially inspected by a joint committee consisting of Plant Quarantine and the representatives of the competent institute respectively.

Article 29: Growing medium shall not be imported except under a prior import permit issued by the Plant Quarantine in accordance with the requirements of the competent research institutes.

Article 30: Governmental entities engaged in scientific research may be permitted to import prohibited materials under the following conditions:

1. The applicant entity shall provide the Plant Quarantine with an application including the consignor's name and the consignee's names and addresses.
2. The application must specify the species to be imported, the quantities, source and region of origin, purpose of importation and the type of research to be conducted.
3. The importing entity must abide by all the precautions and procedures, which the Plant Quarantine deems appropriate before and after the parcel leaves the customs circuit so as to ensure that no pest infiltrates therefrom.
4. Plant Quarantine may annul the import permit if and when it becomes evident that the importation of such material may pose a threat to Egypt's plantations.

Article 31: the imported plant consignments shall be treated in accordance with the conditions and procedures set out in Annex 18.

Article 32: Shipments that are refused entry in Egypt or transit passage through its territories shall be subject to measures and procedures stated in Annex 19.

Article 33: Returned shipments shall be regarded as imported plant consignments after notifying the competent authority to issue the relevant instructions thereof.

Chapter Three **Export**

Article 34: Quarantine articles permitted to be exported and specified in the special form prepared for such purpose shall be submitted to the quarantine specialists to determine the measures to be taken in this regard. Plant Quarantine decision shall be final after the export permit conditions and the compliance with the importing country requirements are met in accordance with the measures stated in Annex 20.

Article 35: A Phytosanitary Certificate or Re-export Certificate (a soft copy or a hard copy) and the required attachments thereof shall be issued for each plant products consignment exported or re-exported from the Arab Republic of Egypt in accordance with the relevant international standards and in conformity with the regulations set forth in Annex 21.

Article 36: Inspection and recording of sites subject to export quarantine measures shall be approved as per the regulations set forth in Annex 22.

Article 37: Non-quarantine articles shall be exempted from the submission to Plant Quarantine unless the concerned party requests a phytosanitary certificate based on an affidavit issued by the importing country.

Article 38: Agricultural crop seeds are permitted to be exported upon the approval of the Agricultural Crops Committee, provided that the exported seeds comply with the conditions and procedures set forth in Annex 23.

Article 39: Silkworm eggs, silk cocoons, bumblebees and honeybees are permitted to be exported under an export permit issued by the Plant Protection Research Institute, provided that they are inspected by a joint committee consisting of the Plant Quarantine and representatives of the Institute, each in its respect.

Article 40: Agricultural products and articles stated in Annex 24 shall not be permitted to be exported unless they fulfil the conditions set to each respectively.

Article 41: All provisions which challenge or are in conflict with the provisions of the present decree are hereby abrogated.

Article 42: This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be enforced as of its date of publication.

Issued on: 11.05.2019

Minister for Agriculture and Land Reclamation

Prof. Dr. Ezz Al-Din Abu Setit

Annex 1
Regarding Article 1 – General Provisions
Phytosanitary Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
The competent minister	...
The competent authority	The national plant protection organisation represented by Egyptian Plant Quarantine.
National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO)	An official department established by a government to achieve the functions defined by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), represented in Egypt by Egyptian Plant Quarantine.
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited in 1951 with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome and as subsequently amended.
Plant Quarantine	All activities aimed at preventing the entry or spread of regulated quarantine pests and to ensure that they are subject to official control.
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)	International standards approved by the FAO Conferences, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).
Phytosanitary measures	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.
Phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws that grant legal authority to NPPO to protect the plants and on which phytosanitary regulations can be based.
Phytosanitary regulation	An official rule with the purpose of preventing the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests, or of limiting the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests; and including the establishing of schemes for phytosanitary certification.
Phytosanitary procedures	Any approach officially established for the application of phytosanitary measures, including inspection, testing, control and treatment of regulated pests.
Phytosanitary actions	An official action such as examination, inspection, testing, supervision and/or treatment, taken to apply a phytosanitary measure.
Judicial control officer	Plant Quarantine inspector who has the right of judicial control under the Decree No 1124 of 1971 of the Minister of Justice.
Inspector	A person authorized by the Egyptian Plant Quarantine to carry out the tasks assigned thereto.
Phytosanitary certificate	An official (soft copy or hard copy) document consistent with the IPPC certificate forms stating that the consignment meets the phytosanitary requirements of the importing countries.
Additional declaration	A statement to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate that is required by an importing country and which provides specific additional information pertaining to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment in terms of regulated pests or regulated articles.
Import permit	An official document authorizing importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products.

Quarantine pest	A pest having a potential economic importance to a threatened area but not yet present in the area, or already present in an area but not widespread and subject to official control.
Entry (of a pest)	The entry in an area of a pest where it is not yet present, or where it is already present but not widespread and subject to official control.
Infestation (of a commodity)	The presence in a plant or plant product commodity of a living pest. Infestation includes infection.
Regulated article	Any plant, plant product, storage place, packaging, means of transport, container, soil and any other organism, object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests, and deemed to require phytosanitary measures, in particular where international transportation is involved.
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other articles being moved from one country to another and covered, when required, by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more commodities or parcels).
Consignments in transit	A consignment which passes through a country without being imported (by the country), and that may be subject to phytosanitary measures.
Re-exported consignment	A consignment which has been imported into a country and then exported. The consignment may be left as is, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed.
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity, identifiable by the homogeneity of its composition, origin etc. and forming part of a consignment.
Mark	An official seal recognized internationally that is placed on a regulated article to certify its phytosanitary condition.
Country of origin	The country where the plants and the plants from which plant products were derived were grown.
Plants	Living plant and parts thereof, including seeds.
Plant products	Unprocessed material originating from plant (including seeds) and manufactured products which, by their nature or their processing, may cause the introduction or/and spread of pests.
Plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted, to be planted or replanted
Growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose.
Point of entry	Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments, and/or the entrance of individuals.
Regulated area	An area into which, within which and/or from which plants, plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary regulations or procedures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.
Quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest is present and subject to an official control.
Place of production	A specified production site which is separately managed for phytosanitary purposes.
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained

Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area.
Pest risk analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence so as to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the effectiveness of any NPPO phytosanitary measures to fight it.
Emergency measures	Phytosanitary measures or regulations established as a matter of urgency in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation. An emergency measure may or may not be a provisional measure.
Emergency action	A prompt phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary situation.
Official control	The active enforcement of mandatory phytosanitary regulations and the application of mandatory phytosanitary procedures with the objective of eradicating or containing quarantine pests or towards the management of regulated non-quarantine pests.
Inspection	An official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations.
Visual examination	The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing.
Pre-clearance	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin, performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organisation of the country of destination.
Release (of a consignment)	The authorization of entry after clearance.
Refusal	The banning of the entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations.
Quarantine	The official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection, testing and/or treatment.
Prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities.
Treatment	The official procedure for the killing, inactivation or removal of pests, or for rendering pests infertile or for their devitalization.
Fumigation	A treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in a gaseous state.
Wood packaging material	Wood or wood products (excluding paper products) used in supporting, protecting or carrying a commodity, including dunnage.

Annex 2
Regarding Article 2 – General Provisions
Functions and technical competence of the competent authority

The competent authority (**the National Plant Protection Organisation represented by the Egyptian Plant Quarantine**) shall assume the tasks and responsibilities assigned thereto and required to protect the country's agricultural sector from pests. It shall preserve the reputation of Egyptian agricultural exports and shall minimize the adverse effects on international trade under the Egyptian Agricultural Law, its amendments, articles of International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), and relevant international agreements by means of the following:

1. Representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in all matters related to the quarantine measures and other measures taken on all regulated articles, whether they are exported, imported or in transit through any internal or external bodies.
2. Monitoring and inspecting all the regulated plant consignments and articles to ensure their compliance with the required quarantine requirements, whether they are exported, imported or in transit or entering with passengers or whether they are postal and return parcels.
3. Approving, inspecting and examining all places and equipment of production, preparation, inspection, storage and treatment aiming at ensuring the compliance with the required quarantine requirements.
4. Declaring the regulated quarantine and non-quarantine pests.
5. Preventing the introduction of quarantine pests from outside the country by taking all necessary measures to regulate the importation of plants, plant products and regulated articles.
6. Regulating the exportation of plants, plant products and regulated articles to meet the requirements of importing countries in accordance with the international conventions.
7. Defining the sites that are used as regulated areas to complete the procedures required for agricultural exports and imports.
8. Applying the approved quarantine treatments for imported, exported and in transit consignments. The competent authority shall have the right to eliminate or dispose of the consignment at the expense and under the responsibility of the concerned party if and when the consignments' presence poses a threat to crops without any compensation.
9. Taking necessary measures on consignments which are refused entry or transit through the country by re-exporting or elimination as described herein.
10. Conducting survey and monitoring for pests.
11. Conducting Pest Risk Analyses (PRA).
12. Adopting initial emergency measures and procedures should a pest posing a threat to the Egyptian agricultural wealth be detected until the QPC, after being informed, decides on the actions to be taken.
13. Reporting the detection of new pests.
14. Conducting periodic reviews of legislation, regulations or official procedures aimed at phytosanitary compliance to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests.
15. Disseminating information on regulated pests, how to prevent their entry and spread and how to control them.
16. Developing a technical guide on the import and export of plants and plant products as well as regulated articles.
17. Designating particular points of entry for some consignments.
18. Coordinating and cooperating with international and regional organisations and the entering protocols with them towards phytosanitary cooperation
19. Liaising with relevant bodies related to quarantine for coordination and to ensure the proper flow of work.

20. Developing and organising training programs, seminars, conferences and workshops periodically to review the status of pests and to reach out to and educate the community about the importance of phytosanitary measures through various media.
21. Recommending the establishment of branches of Plant Quarantine as required.
22. Performing any other quarantine tasks pertaining to the competent authority in the implementation of the provisions hereof.

Annex 3
Regarding Article 4 – General Provisions
Functions and technical competence of the Quarantine Inspector

With a view to implementing this Decree, the quarantine inspector shall have the powers, functions and responsibilities necessary for such purpose, including:

- 1- Inspecting, examining and monitoring all plant consignments and regulated articles, whether they are exported, imported or in transit, and postal parcels to ensure their compliance with the required quarantine legislation.
- 2- Inspecting and examining all places and equipment of production, preparation, inspection, storage and treatment to ensure their compliance with the necessary quarantine requirements.
- 3- Inspecting goods accompanying passengers to ensure that they do not violate the quarantine legislation.
- 4- Obtaining, preparing and encoding different samples and sending them to bodies accredited by Plant Quarantine for laboratory examination.
- 5- Checking that the ISPM 15 requirements on wood packaging materials are applied.
- 6- Issuing and signing off all necessary phytosanitary certificates and attachments and all quarantine documents necessary to complete the quarantine procedures.
- 7- Supervising the processing, elimination or re-export of plant parcels and other regulated articles.
- 8- Supervising the collecting and elimination of the waste resulting from any quarantine processing.
- 9- Supervising the processing of regulated transportations, machinery and equipment to ensure compliance with the necessary quarantine requirements.
- 10- Suspending and inspecting any regulated articles, equipment or places within the country suspected of being non-compliant with the quarantine legislation, keeping them under reservation if there is evidence of a violation. A report shall necessarily be issued and the Administration shall be informed of the incident so as to take all necessary actions.
- 11- Determining the expenses due towards the various quarantine tasks in accordance with the laws and decisions thereof.
- 12- Cooperating with the relevant bodies of the different parties to apply the quarantine requirements.
- 13- Performing any other tasks assigned by the competent authority.

Annex 4
Regarding Article 5 – General Provisions
Functions and technical competence of the Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC)

The **Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC)** shall be competent in studying the issues related to phytosanitary matters assigned to Plant Quarantine by the present Decree and in evaluating proposals aiming to develop phytosanitary measures and procedures within the framework of Plant Quarantine, including the following:

- 1- Examining proposals submitted by its members on quarantine requirements stated herein, whether they would result in addition, deletion or modification.
- 2- Examining proposals submitted from inside or outside parties regarding the adoption of new treatments against regulated pests.
- 3- Deciding on quarantine requirements specified by a country wishing to open its markets to Egyptian exports.
- 4- Examining requests submitted by inside or outside parties on technical obstacles faced by plant consignments and regulated articles, whether they are for import or export.
- 5- Defining procedures and conditions to evaluate and approve new origins and/or to re-evaluate and approve current origins.
- 6- Specifying phytosanitary measures in a country of origin.
- 7- Deciding on emergency measures to address threats to Egyptian plantations if pests could enter or are already present in the country.
- 8- Updating the Plant Quarantine legislation.
- 9- Reviewing and updating on a regular basis the costs of quarantine actions.
- 10- Setting the procedures and analysis of results of pest inventories and of the monitoring plan for Egyptian agriculture.
- 11- Debating on proposed protocols submitted by the head of the competent authority seeking the assistance of any party to perform tasks related to quarantine actions under full supervision, provided that such cooperation protocols shall be for a period limited in time and restricted to specific tasks.
- 12- Examining any other proposals submitted thereto relating to quarantine action.

Annex 5
Regarding Article 7 – General Provisions
Sampling and encoding

Samples shall be taken from plant consignments and other regulated articles to ensure the compliance with quarantine legislation after completing the visual examination procedure for the whole consignment. Based on the foregoing, the samples are divided into:

- 1- **Selective samples:** Samples of a quarantine pest in any of its development phases are sent to the authorities accredited by Plant Quarantine if the quarantine inspector cannot identify it or suspects its presence.
- 2- **Random samples:** The search for the existence of a quarantine pest in regulated items is conducted; random samples are collected and representative samples are prepared and sent to the authorities accredited by Plant Quarantine so as to assess the pest's infestation rate or to detect damage.

Procedure for taking, processing and encoding samples according to the regulated items:

First: procedure for the visual examination:

- Samples shall be taken from the consignment by the quarantine inspectors, using a zigzagging or diagonal method; the units removed for examination shall be taken from the top, bottom, middle and in all directions. The inspectors shall also determine the distances between units or the number between each unit from which samples are collected according to the following equation:

$$X=N/n$$

X is the distance or number separating each unit from which samples are collected to complete the examination.

N is the total number of units of the consignment under examination.

n is the number of units to be sampled (according to the table shown below).

The first unit shall be determined at random between the number 1 and the value X resulting from the previous equation. The second unit shall be determined by adding X to the number of the first unit and so on until the number required for the sampling is reached according to the consignment size and the sample size specified in the following tables:

1- Consignments imported or exported for the purpose of consumption or manufacturing; such as fruit, fresh vegetables, grains, cut flowers for ornamentation, wood consignments and others.

- For consignments made of packages of homogeneous weight and shape, such as boxes, containers or bags.

The number of samples to be examined in relation to the number of consignments or packages shall be determined according to the following table:

Number of consignments or parcel packages	Sample size
Less than 10 units	All the units
11 to 100 units	At least 10 units
101 to 1000 units	At least 30 units
1001 to 5000 units	At least 100 units
More than 5000 units	At least 200 units

- For cut flowers, sampling shall be done according to the following table:

Number of cut flowers (flower, package, consignment or weight unit based on the examination request)	Number of units to be examined
Less than 100 units	At least 10 units

101 to 500 units	At least 30 units
501 to 2000 units	At least 70 units
More than 2000 units	At least 150 units

- **Bulky (solid) consignments:**

Initial samples shall be taken from bulky (solid) consignments by selecting random points with sampling probe after completion of a visual examination of the vessel or the containers as follows:

Total bulky (solid) consignments	Number of points from which initial samples are taken
Less than 500 tons	At least 30 points
501 tons to 1500 tons	At least 50 points
More than 1501 tons	At least 100 points

2- Consignments imported or exported for the purpose of planting or propagation:

- If the samples are homogeneous for an item and its quantity under a specific lot number, sampling shall be made according to the following table:

Units number in the lot of propagation consignments	Units number for each lot
1 to 100 units	At least 1 unit
101 to 300 units	At least 5 units
301 to 750 units	At least 8 units
751 to 1500 units	At least 12 units
1501 to 3000 units	At least 20 units
3001 to 5000 units	At least 30 units
More than 5000 tons	At least 50 units

- In case the consignments for propagation are in the form of separated units (seedlings – knots – bulbs and others), sampling shall be as follows:

Number of consignments units (seedling – knot – bulbs and others)	Number of units taken for samples
Less than 1000 units	At least 100 unit
1001 to 5000 units	At least 250 units
More than 5000 tons	At least 500 units

- The examination process of the samples taken shall be completed by inspecting the units outside and inside, as well as the containment places included in the consignment by means of a visual examination, using appropriate means such as lenses, cutters, sieves, etc. to ensure that they are free from pests and other material prohibited according to the quarantine legislation.
- In the event of any unidentified or suspected pests by the quarantine inspectors, samples of such pests shall be prepared and sent to the Plant Quarantine Coding Department prior to sending them to the authorities accredited by Plant Quarantine.

Second: Sampling for laboratory analysis:

- 1- Should the consignments, after completion of the visual examination, require samples to be removed for laboratory examination, subsamples of the samples that were taken and examined visually by the quarantine inspectors shall be taken from at least 10% of each unit or quantity. In addition, such consignments shall be homogeneous. The number of samples needed for laboratory analysis shall be taken as regulated by the quarantine regulations and legislation. The

weight of the laboratory samples shall be determined based on the consignment type and according to the following table:

Sr.	Item	Sample's weight (kg)	Analysis type
First: Exported Consignments:			
1	Herbs and spices	0.500 kg	Residues of pesticides
2	Herbs, spices, grains and seeds	1 kg	Determination of the percentage of weed seeds
3	Grains and seeds	1 kg	Residues of pesticides
4	Peanuts	1- If the consignment is 25 tons or more, the sample's weight shall be 20 kg, divided into two packages of 10 kg each. 2- If the consignment is less than 25 Kg, the reference shall be made to the instructions issued in this respect.	Aflatoxin
5	Chili	2 kg	Residues of pesticides + Sudan dyes + Aflatoxin
6	Sesame	2 kg	Residues of pesticides + Aflatoxin
7	Fruit and vegetables	3 kg to 5 kg	Residues of pesticides
8	Exported potatoes	200 tubers/lot	Analysis of brown mold in potatoes
9	Honey bees	2 kg	Residues of pesticides
Second: Imported Consignments			
10	All consignments of grains and seeds (wheat –soybean – corn – lentils – beans – etc.) The consignment is 20 000 tons or less	2 kg 2 kg	Plant diseases Estimation of the proportion of grass seeds
11	All consignments of grains and seeds (wheat –soybean – corn – lentils – beans – etc.) The consignment is more than 20 000 tons.	3 kg 3 kg	Plant diseases Estimation of the proportion of grass seeds
12	Peat moss	2 to 3 kg 2 to 3 kg	- Plant diseases - Analysis of brown mold in potatoes
13	Apples	3 to 5 kg/lot	Residues of pesticides
14	Seeds (according to type)	5 g to 1000 g	Plant diseases

15	Potato tubers (seeds – manufacturing)	200 tubers/lot	Analysis of brown mold in potatoes
16	Honey	2 kg	Plant diseases
17	All imported seeds and grains for purposes other than planting and prolongation	2 kg for the entire consignment	Ensuring the absence of germination rate therein

2- Reference samples shall be isolated from the same original samples which were taken during the random sampling from the imported consignments and which were prepared for sending to the bodies accredited by Plant Quarantine. These reference samples shall be sealed, secured with lead and preserved in the Plant Quarantine Samples Coding Unit for reference when necessary.

Third: Procedure for Encoding Samples:

- 1- The sample taken shall be put in a sample bag that cannot be opened once it has been closed. A bar code from the Samples Directorate shall be written down; and the form indicating how the sample is taken shall be put in the place specially allocated in the bag by the committee of examination.
- 2- The samples shall be delivered to the Plant Quarantine Samples Coding Unit. The Unit shall be responsible for registering the data thereof, anonymising the samples by giving them a new identification, issuing other forms onto which special data of the Samples Coding Unit shall be written down. The samples shall be then sent to the bodies accredited by Plant Quarantine, and with which a bilateral protocol for conducting the necessary tests were concluded and signed.
- 3- Tests results, when known, shall be sent to the Plant Quarantine Samples Encoding Unit to re-identify the unidentifiable samples and inform the Plant Quarantine Departments responsible for the sampling to complete the rest of quarantine procedures.
- 4- Reference samples shall be disposed of, in an appropriate manner, one week after the result are known and if and when the concerned party does not submit a claim against the test results to the competent authority.
- 5- Should the concerned party submit a claim against the results for the original samples, the reference samples shall be considered after the payment of all required costs; in any case, no new sample shall be taken. The result of the tests on the reference samples shall be final and irrevocable.

Annex 6
Regarding Article 8 – General Provisions
Costs collected for regulated articles

Procedure	Due costs
<u>First: Inspection costs of imported consignments</u>	
Imported consignments of all plant items except the items stated hereinafter ...	50 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
Wood consignments imported without any information of weight, inspection costs will be collected, considering that size will be (used to calculate) weight.	50 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
Wood packaging materials subject to ISPM 15 (for pallets, containers, boxes, wooden beams, etc.). For imported and in transit consignments, inspection costs shall be collected only on the weight of the wood minus the metal parts or goods contained therein, if a list of such components is attached; otherwise the costs shall be collected for one quarter of the total weight in the absence of a wood weight statement.	50 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
For imported and in transit consignments containing wooden parts, inspection costs shall be collected only on the weight of the wood minus metal parts or goods contained therein if a list of such components was attached; otherwise the costs shall be collected for one quarter of the total weight in the absence of a wood weight statement.	50 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
Dehydrated or fresh fruit and vegetables consignments	5 pounds/100 kg or its fractions by 50 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
Walnuts, peanuts, almonds, nuts, pistachios, pine nuts, coconut fruits, grated, carob, tamarind, kestrel, cocoa beans, coffee, cashew nuts and others.	5 pounds/100 kg or its fractions by 50 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
<u>Second: Inspection costs of consignments in transit</u>	
All consignments in transit submitted to Plant Quarantine	25 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 2.5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 50 pounds
If the consignment is transferred from a consignment in transit to an import consignment, the final release of the consignment shall be permitted only after the set costs difference has been collected according to the type of the consignment transferred from in transit to import status.	The value of the inspection costs shall be determined on the basis of the value of the inspection costs for imports and according to the type of consignment.
<u>Third: Inspection costs of exported consignments</u>	
All exported consignments submitted to Plant Quarantine	25 piasters/100 kg or its fractions by 2.5 pounds/ton with a minimum of 5 pounds
Exported cotton consignments (lint and waste)	One pound/bale with a minimum of 5 pounds
<u>Fourth: Processing costs for exported and imported consignments or those that require the completion of treatment procedures under the supervision of Plant Quarantine.</u>	
1- Treatment inside the institution and station of Plant Quarantine	
Treatment costs of imported consignments shall be collected for each separate process, even if it	2.5 pounds /100 kg or its fractions by 10 pounds/ton with a minimum costs of 100 pounds

Procedure	Due costs
requires more than one type of treatment approved by Plant Quarantine.	
Treatment costs of exported consignments shall be collected for each separate process, even if the regulated article requires more than one type of treatment approved by Plant Quarantine.	1 pound /100 kg or its fractions by 25 pounds/ton with a minimum costs of 200 pounds
The above-mentioned costs shall apply if the concerned party provides the substances to be used in one of the treatment methods such as methyl bromide for fumigation or any other substances involved in any other method of chosen treatment. If Plant Quarantine provides the treatment substance, the costs of the quantity of substance provided and consumed shall be added to the costs collected from the concerned party according to the price of the supply for the Ministry of Agriculture.	
When the same consignment undergoes repeat treatment, the same costs as before shall be charged	
The concerned party or its representative shall be obliged to transfer the consignment treated in the Plant Quarantine stations within 24 hours as of the end of the treatment, otherwise, he shall pay for flooring and storage expenses for the first 24 hours or parts thereof after the deadline. The storage expenses shall be doubled for every following 24 hours or parts thereof.	5 pounds per each 100 kg/bale, with a minimum cost of 500 pounds
2- Supervision of a treatment outside the institution and Plant Quarantine station	
Treatment costs of imported consignments shall be collected for each separate process, even if it requires more than one type of treatment approved by Plant Quarantine.	1 pound/100 kg or its fractions by 10 pounds/ton with a minimum cost of 100 pounds (one hundred pound)
Treatment costs of exported consignments shall be collected for each separate process, even if the regulated article requires more than one type of treatment approved by Plant Quarantine.	50 piasters /100 kg or its fractions by 5 pounds/ton with a minimum cost of 30 pounds
The above-mentioned costs shall apply if the concerned party provides the substances needed for one of the treatment methods; however, should Plant Quarantine provide the treatment substance, the costs of the quantity of substances provided and consumed shall be added to the costs collected from the concerned party according to the price of supply for the Ministry of Agriculture.	
When the same consignment undergoes repeat treatment, the same costs as before shall be charged	
Fifth: The following costs shall be collected in return for the different following procedures:	
Inspection costs for each single inspection operation conducted under the knowledge of the quarantine inspector for any of the warehouses, silos, granaries, mills or factories or other facilities requiring inspection as a result of the execution of one of the quarantine operations on the whole plant consignment or part thereof.	500 pounds
Inspection costs for heat treatment, cooling and other once a year for the purpose of determining their validity in the implementation of the phytosanitary measures prescribed as part of the quarantine legislation.	500 pounds
Inspection costs for farms and/or stations for the preparation and processing of agricultural crops once per season and/or for each crop in order to determine their validity in the implementation of phytosanitary	500 pounds

Procedure	Due costs
measures prescribed in accordance with quarantine legislation.	
Costs of taking and preparing samples to be sent to the bodies accredited by Plant Quarantine for analysis and identification of all exporting and importing consignments	200 pounds/sample
PRA costs per study carried out on agricultural commodities alleged to be imported; it shall be conducted for each agricultural commodity from a single origin for the first time	10 000 pounds
Expenditure due for the approval of the disposal of fumigant substances for licensed companies carrying their work under the supervision of Plant Quarantine.	25 piasters per 1 kg; with a maximum cost of 300 pounds
Expenses for controlling the transfer of cotton lint or seed per package (ballet or mobile)	10 pounds/consignment; with a minimum cost of 300 pounds
<u>Sixth: the following costs shall be collected in return for each separate Plant Quarantine action carried out, in whole or partially (for each bill of lading), on regulated items within and outside of official working hours. These costs will be added to the costs collected for each action being carried out.</u>	
First shift	50 pounds for the period from 6:00 a.m. to 12 p.m. (midday)
Second shift	50 pounds for the period from 12:00 p.m. (midday) to 6 p.m.
Third shift	75 pounds for the period from 06:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. (midnight)
Fourth shift	75 pounds for the period from 06:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (midnight)
<u>Seventh: costs that shall be collected in return for the issuance of the corresponding documents alongside each item:</u>	
Issuance fees for the original copy of the import permit for an agricultural commodity, per permit issued for the first time for a single consignment	500 pounds
Fees for renewing the import permit of un-used agricultural commodities	250 pounds
Issuance fees for a copy of import permit of an agricultural commodity	10 pounds
Issuance and delivery fees for a phytosanitary certificate	100 pounds
Issuance fees for phytosanitary certificate addition	50 pounds
Issuance fees for phytosanitary certificate copy	20 pounds
Issuance fees for a phytosanitary certificate additional copy	20 pounds
Issuance fees for a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the original copy of the phytosanitary certificate	500 pounds
Issuance fees for a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the phytosanitary certificate addition	250 pounds

Procedure	Due costs
Issuance fees of a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the copy of the phytosanitary certificate	50 pounds
Issuance fees for a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the phytosanitary certificate addition copy	50 pounds
Issuance fees for the original copy of the treatment certificate (fumigation - disinfection - cooling - hot air and other approved treatment methods)	100 pounds
Issuance fees for the copy of the treatment certificate (fumigation - disinfection - cooling - hot air and other approved treatment methods)	50 pounds
Issuance fees for a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the original copy of the treatment certificate (fumigation - disinfection - cooling - hot air and other approved treatment methods)	200 pounds
Issuance fees for a replacement in lieu of damage, loss, or data amendments to the copy of the treatment certificate (fumigation - disinfection - cooling - hot air and other approved treatment methods)	100 pounds
Issuance fees for data certificate of the consignment and the quarantine measures conducted thereunder upon the request of the concerned party to be submitted to any other body.	100 pounds
Issuance fees for a certificate of accreditation whose validity has been determined. The application of the quarantine requirements shall be valid for one year as of the date of issue.	200 pounds
Fees for issuance and approval of the registration record of export of agricultural crops that are processed in the approved stations or packaging stations equipped for such purpose for a single export season	200 pounds
Fees for issuance and approval of follow-up record of the treatment of consignments that are processed for one year	300 pounds
Issuance fees for a certificate of examination of imported, exported and transit consignments.	10 pounds

Annex 7
Regarding Article 10 – General Provisions
Adopted procedures in the event of violations of quarantine legislation

In the event of quarantine regulations and legislation being violated, the quarantine inspector shall issue a statement of facts (record) outlining the violation on the relevant form. The inspector may also take the necessary actions to retain the violation in question, and may seek the assistance of the competent authority where necessary; and he may refer the matter thereafter to the head of the competent authority to take the necessary action on the violations according to the following:

- For violations that cannot be promptly addressed, the quarantine actions over the entity subject to the violation shall be suspended and all documents and records of the quarantine actions shall be withdrawn until the technical investigation is completed by the competent authority within seven days at most.
- For violations that can be promptly addressed, the quarantine actions of the entity subject to the violation shall not be suspended, provided that the technical investigation into the violation in question is completed after the application of the appropriate procedure according to the level of violation and in accordance with the following violation list:

Violation	Procedure
1- Non-compliance of different exporting entities with the implementation of the quarantine instructions (export and import offices - export companies - stations of sorting and packaging of agricultural crops - collection centres etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A statement of facts (record) shall be issued by the committee in charge of the work for such entity. All the documents of the quarantine actions existing in this entity shall be withdrawn, and the quarantine actions shall be suspended and the necessary investigation shall be carried out by the competent authority on the circumstances of the incident.
2- Manipulation of the imported consignments for the purpose of influencing the results of the examination in favour of the concerned authorities before submitting them to the Plant Quarantine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A statement of facts (record) shall be issued in addition to reporting to the competent authority to take the necessary legal procedures by informing the concerned authority.
3- Amending, counterfeiting or altering any of the documents and files on the quarantine works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A statement of facts (record) shall be issued in addition to reporting to the competent authority to take the necessary legal procedures by informing the concerned authority.
4- Manipulating in any way the identification of the exported consignments before they are completely inspected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All the quarantine procedures carried out shall be cancelled; and the consignment shall be re-inspected as if it were a new consignment.
5- Non-compliance with the implementation of the quarantine instructions in performing the quarantine treatments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A statement of facts record shall be issued in addition to suspending the approval issued by the competent authority until the end of the investigations.
6- If the party concerned or its representative asks for the inspection of an exported plant consignment, and if, on inspection, it becomes obvious that they are not completely ready for the final inspection or that the consignments are not where it is stated in the inspection application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inspection application shall be rejected, and the consignments shall not be inspected again until 7 days have elapsed as of the rejection date.

In all cases, the procedures will not be engaged for the violations stated until such violations have been approved by a technical investigation with the knowledge of the competent authority.

Annex 8
Regarding Article 13 – Importation and Treatment
Conditions and rules for permitting the import and introduction of plants and plant products

- 1- Whoever wishes to import plant consignments or agricultural products must apply to the nearest competent quarantine port for an import permit before shipping the consignment from the country of origin. The import permit shall be obtained for one category and shall be from one of the places of origin approved by the Egyptian Plant Quarantine; and it shall relate to one consignment only and shall be valid for three months as of the date of issuance, provided that the shipping is carried out during the period in question. The concerned party shall notify the exporting country of the import permit issued for the consignment by the Egyptian Plant Quarantine to perform its role in assuring that Egyptian Plant Quarantine's requirements stated therein are met, providing that the import permit number is included in the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the consignment. The competent authority shall have the right to annul the import permit without giving reasons. Should the importer submit an application to import a consignment of plants or plant products from some unaccredited origin, the importer shall undertake to pay the PRA costs for the new origin to be approved.
- 2- After receiving the consignment, the concerned party shall submit an application to the Plant Quarantine on the form prepared for that purpose within 72 hours after the arrival and receipt of the consignment. The data mentioned in the form and the following documents for the consignment shall be attached:
 - The original copy of the import permit.
 - The original copy of the phytosanitary certificate.
 - The original copy of any treatment certificate for the consignment (where necessary).
 - Manifesto
 - Bill of lading.
 - Customs certificate.
 - Certificate of origin.
 - Delivery permit.
 - Personal identification copy of the concerned party under a power of attorney or a valid bank authorization.
 - Copy of the importer's record of the importing company.
 - Any other documents required to be provided as per each regulated article.
- 3- Quarantine inspector shall review the consignment's documents and set all the due costs according to the consignment's documents; such costs shall be collected before commencing the application of any of the quarantine procedures required for each consignment.
- 4- Necessary actions requiring the submission of the manifesto issued by the maritime services to Plant Quarantine and translated within 36 hours as of the arrival of imported and transit consignments shall be taken.
- 5- Quarantine inspectors may inspect the consignment on their own initiative upon its arrival if there is a possibility it is infested by pests that pose a threat to agriculture.
- 6- The consignment shall be registered under the registration number recorded on the imported consignments registry.
- 7- A committee of plant quarantine inspectors shall be established by the supervisor of the Import Department of Plant Quarantine to verify the identity of the consignment, to complete the visual quarantine inspection, to ascertain the extent of compliance with the Egyptian Plant Quarantine legislation and to remove the samples for laboratory examination if necessary.
- 8- If the inspection lasts several days for a single consignment, the portions which have undergone inspection shall be recorded in the form prepared for such purpose and the inspections on the following day(s) on the form(s) prepared for such purpose. The inspected

quantities and the final inspection result shall be recorded in addition to the collection of the expenses that are due in advance.

- 9- When examining plant consignments in which pests (pathogens - insects – grass seeds , anomalous strange seeds etc.) are found and not identified, or are suspected to exist, by the quarantine inspectors, the samples shall be packed in appropriate packages, sealed and leaded with the seal of Plant Quarantine. A letter addressed to the Plant Quarantine Samples Coding Unit shall be attached to each sample in accordance with the form prepared for such purpose so as to send the samples to the authorities accredited by Plant Quarantine pursuant to the protocols concluded to determine their quarantine condition.
- 10- The inspection committee shall, after completion of the visual examination, removal of the required samples and approving all requirements necessary for the consignment, tightly pack the consignment to ensure it will not be manipulated until the final results have been received. The concerned party shall provide all necessary supplies and all necessary facilities, and shall notify all concerned parties of the procedures to prove the case.
- 11- All kinds of seeds, grains and plant parts imported for purposes other than cultivation or propagation that can be planted or propagated, such as zucchini kernel, bean seeds, carrot seeds, vicia calcarata seeds, etc., shall be released only after being treated with one of the approved methods to eliminate the embryo therein.

Should the concerned party submit any indication that the consignment has been treated with one of the anti-germination methods, then samples shall be taken and sent for analysis to ensure that germination has been halted . In the light of the results, the necessary procedures should be taken.

- 12- Upon examination of the imported consignments and if there is suspicion that they contain seeds of narcotic plants mixed therewith, a sample thereof shall be taken and sent to the Horticulture Research Institute - Department of flora and plant taxonomy for identification. Based on the analysis results, samples shall be disposed of as follows:
 - Should the seeds concern a non-narcotic plant, the consignment shall be released only after completion of the screening process, the separation of those seeds from the consignment and the disposal of all the waste resulting therefrom under the supervision of quarantine inspectors.
 - Should the seeds concern one of the narcotic plants, the consignment shall not be released; and the General Administration of the Narcotics Control and Port Authority shall be notified. The captain and the concerned party or its representative shall not open, change the features or dispose of the consignment until reception of the decision from the prosecutor and from the Plant Quarantine.
- 13- If the consignment is infested with a dead quarantine (pest) and if the phytosanitary certificate includes evidence indicating that the fumigation process in the country of origin has been carried out, the consignment may be allowed to be released after all quarantine procedures have been completed. If there is no evidence on the phytosanitary certificate indicating that the fumigation process in the country of origin has been completed, the consignment shall be re-fumigated and the remaining quarantine procedures shall be carried out.
- 14- If cotton seeds are found to be mixed with different agricultural consignments, such consignments shall be definitively rejected.
- 15- If it is difficult to complete the quarantine procedures on an imported diplomatic parcel incoming at the port of arrival, there is no objection its being transferred under the quarantine reservation with the completion of all the procedures at the final receipt point. If the consignment fails to comply with the quarantine regulations, it shall be disposed of or re-exported at the expense of the party concerned.
- 16- In the event of a safe agricultural consignment complying with quarantine legislation, there is no objection to its being granted a quarantine release visa upon the request of the party concerned or its representative to obtain a final release visa for the whole or part of the consignment; provided that the loading and storage of the consignment is carried out under the responsibility and knowledge of the party concerned inside or outside of the customs circuit.

- 17- If the agricultural consignment complies with the quarantine legislation and was stored inside the customs circuit and the party concerned or its representative did not request the visa for the quarantine release and if it remained for more than 60 days as of the date of completion of the unloading, the consignment shall be re-inspected summarily (without taking samples) in order to ensure that it is free from any live insect infestation. However, if the consignment proves to be infested with live pests, it shall be processed according to the quarantine legislation. Samples may be taken for laboratory examination in the event that the presence of any other pests is suspected during the re-examination so as to ensure that the consignment was not infected during the storage period inside the customs circuit. The visual examination procedures shall be re-carried out, either for the entire consignment or part thereof, after 60 days have elapsed for the consignment stored inside the customs circuit.
- 18- Consignments that are reserved under the quarantine inside or outside the customs circuit and for which the final release is not required shall be examined summarily (without sampling) to ensure that they are free from live insects after 60 days have elapsed since the completion of the unloading, whether for the entire consignment or part thereof; provided that the inspection shall be re-carried out every 60 days while the reserved consignment is stored inside or outside the customs circuit.
- 19- Should the party concerned make an official complaint about the result of the basic sample, the reference sample shall be used as basic sample after payment of all the necessary expenses. In any case, no new sample shall be taken and the result of the reference sample shall be final and irrevocable.

Annex 9

Regarding Article 14 – Importation and Treatment

Controls for the adoption of new point of origin and/or re-evaluation of current points of origin

Phytosanitary requirements shall be established based on the pest risk analysis (PRA) of the regulated items that are imported for the first time from a new origin or imported from an open origin if the phytosanitary status has changed for this origin due to a change in the applicable requirements for that origin. The pest risk evaluation shall be carried out under ISPMs as follows:

First, procedures for opening new point of origin:

New points of origin shall be opened upon the request of the competent authority of the country wishing to export, the competent authority in the country wishing to import (Egyptian Plant Quarantine) or that of any other authority wishing to import as follows:

- The exporting country shall submit a complete technical file of the commodity to be exported based on the questionnaire sent by the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CAPQ) and in accordance with Article VIII (1) (c) of the IPPC.
- The pests risk analysis (PRA) shall be carried out and the elements of risk management shall be determined in order to specify the phytosanitary requirements of importation.
- In case a field visit to the exporting country is needed to complete the PRA examination and to verify the adopted procedures and the phytosanitary system enforced in the country, the party wishing to export/import (to open the market) shall bear all the expenses for travelling, accommodation and travel allowances for the delegation carrying out the field visit.
- The findings of the PRA and field visit shall be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Committee for approval for finalizing the procedures of opening an origin.

Second, Revaluation of current points of origin:

A revaluation of an opened origin shall be made in the following cases:

- 1- To renew the importation of a faulty shipment infected with a pest of quarantine importance to the Egyptian counterpart.
- 2- In the event of a pest outbreak at regional or international level, the competent authority is entitled to suspend the import and re-evaluate the risks of the country of origin.
- 3- In the case of a change of route of the imported shipments.
- 4- Changes in the nature of the current origin due to manufacturing operations that do not prevent the infection of pests.
- 5- To import a new plant product from the point of origin.

In all such cases, the Egyptian Plant Quarantine is entitled to re-evaluate the origin and carry out the above procedures.

Annex 10
Regarding Article 14 – Importation and Treatment
Cases exempted from import permit and/or phytosanitary certificate

Sr.	Case	Import permit	Phytosanitary certificate
1	Imported wheat consignments	Import permit must be issued to avoid the importation of consignments from unaccredited origin	exempted
2	Manufactured plant consignments such as dehydrated onions or garlic and etc.	Import permit must be issued to avoid the importation of consignments from unaccredited origin	exempted
3	Manufactured wood consignments such as; MDF, HDF and Plywood only.	Exempted	exempted
4	Commercial cotton samples	Import permit must be issued to avoid the importation of consignments from unaccredited origin	exempted
5	Ornamental plants seeds with a maximum of 50 g or 5 seeds and imported as parcels or accompanied by passengers, subject to the approval of the Horticulture Research Institute	Exempted	exempted
6	Wood packaging materials	Exempted	exempted
7	Embedded consignments that have wooden parts such as sewing machines - hand tools, household items and others	Exempted	exempted
8	Exploitation consignments, seizures and customs clearance when items are allowed to be imported	Exempted	exempted
9	Shipwrecks (rafters, jars, etc.)	Exempted	exempted
10	Transient consignments (except if they concern free zones for manufacturing)	Exempted	exempted
11	Consignments for personal use when the items are allowed to be imported provided that their weight is not more than 50 kg except for propagation materials	Exempted	exempted
12	Returned consignments	Exempted	exempted

**Annex 11 - Importation and Treatment
Tables of Quarantine Pests**

**Table 1 – Article 16
Quarantine pests not allowed to enter into Egypt**

- **Table (1/a): Quarantine pests that are not recorded in Egypt and refused entry into Egypt:**

First: Insect pests

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order
1	<i>Aelia rostrata</i> Boheman, 1852	Wheat bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
2	All members of Family Cynipidae		Cynipidae	Hymenoptera
3	<i>Ampedus nigricollis</i> (Herbst, 1806)	Nigrescent click beetle	Elateridae	Coleoptera
4	<i>Anastrepha</i> spp.		Tephritidae	Diptera
5	<i>Anomala flavipennis</i> Burmeister, 1884		Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
6	<i>Anthonomus</i> spp.		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
7	<i>Aphis pomi</i> DeGeer, 1773	Apple aphid	Aphididae	Hemiptera
8	<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> (DeGeer, 1775)	Coffee weevil	Anthribidae	Coleoptera
9	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel, 1912)	Oriental fruit fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
10	<i>Bactrocera invadens</i> Drew, Tsuruta & White, 2005	Tropical fruit fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
11	<i>Blissus leucopterus</i> (Say, 1832)	Chinch bug	Blissidae	Hemiptera
12	<i>Brochymena parva</i> Rucke, 1946	Rough stink bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
13	<i>Brochymena quadripustulata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Four-humped stink bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
14	<i>Busseola fusca</i> (Fuller, 1901)	African maize stalk borer	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
15	<i>Calligrapha scalaris</i> (LeConte, 1824)	elm calligrapha	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
16	<i>Calligrapha similis</i> Rogers, 1854		Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
17	<i>Carpophilus lugubris</i> (Murray, 1864)	Dusky Sap beetle	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera
18	<i>Cephus</i> spp.		Cephidae	Hymenoptera
19	<i>Ceratitis</i> spp.		Tephritidae	Diptera
20	<i>Chelymorpha cassidea</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Argus tortoise beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
21	<i>Chilo</i> spp.		Crambidae	Lepidoptera
22	<i>Chinavia hilaris</i> (Say, 1831)	Green stink bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
23	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> (Herbst, 1797)	Plum curculio	Curculionidae	Coleoptera

24	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar, 1824)	Banana weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
25	<i>Cryptocephalus vittatus</i> Fabricius, 1775	Trivittatus leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
26	<i>Cryptorhynchus goniocnemis</i> (Marshall, 1926)	Mango twig Weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
27	<i>Cydia nigricana</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	Pea moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
28	<i>Cydia caryana</i> (Fitch, 1856)	Hickory shuckworm moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
29	<i>Cydia strobilella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Spruce seed moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
30	<i>Dacus</i> spp.		Tephritidae	Diptera
31	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i> (Fitch, 1855)		Phylloxeridae	Hemiptera
32	<i>Dasineura</i> spp.		Cecidomyiidae	Diptera
33	<i>Deloyala guttata</i> (Olivier, 1790)	Mottled Tortoise beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
34	<i>Diabrotica</i> spp.		Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
35	<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock, 1881)	San Jose scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
36	<i>Diaspis bromeliae</i> (Kerner, 1778)	Pineapple scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
37	<i>Diatraea</i> spp.		Crambidae	Lepidoptera
38	<i>Duplaspidotus tesseratus</i> (Grandpré & Charmoy, 1899)	Tessera scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
39	<i>Dysdercus</i> spp.		Pyrrhocoridae	Hemiptera
40	<i>Dysmicoccus grassii</i> (Leonardi, 1913)	Dysmicoccus grassii	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
41	<i>Dyspessa ulula</i> (Borkhausen, 1790)	Garlic moth borer	Cossidae	Lepidoptera
42	<i>Epidiaspis leperii</i> (Signoret, 1869)	European pear scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
43	<i>Epilachna varivestis</i> Mulsant, 1850	Mexican bean beetle	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera
44	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> (walker, 1863)	Light brown apple moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
45	<i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris, 1851)	Potato flea beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
46	<i>Epitrix subcrinata</i> (LeConte, 1857)	Western potato flea beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
47	<i>Epitrix tuberis</i> Gentner, 1944	Tuber flea beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
48	<i>Eulecanium tiliae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nut soft scale	Coccidae	Hemiptera
49	<i>Eumerus strigatus</i> (Fallén, 1817)	Lesser bulb fly	Syrphidae	Diptera

50	<i>Eupoecilia ambiguella</i> (Hübner, 1796)	Vine moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
51	<i>Eurygaster alternata</i> (Say, 1828)	Sunn bug, wheat bug	Scutelleridae	Hemiptera
52	<i>Eurygaster austriaca</i> (Schrank, 1776)	wheat shield bug	Scutelleridae	Hemiptera
53	<i>Eurygaster integriceps</i> Puton, 1881	Sunn pest, Senn pest	Scutelleridae	Hemiptera
54	<i>Eurygaster maura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	shield-backed bug	Scutelleridae	Hemiptera
55	Foreign <i>Epilachna</i> spp.		Coccinellidae	Coleoptera
56	Foreign <i>Eurytoma</i> spp.	Liger Eurytomid wasps	Eurotomidae	Hymenoptera
57	Foreign <i>Phylloxera</i> spp.	Oak phylloxera	Phylloxeridae	Hemiptera
58	<i>Frankliniella cestrum</i> Moulton, 1926	American flower thrips	Thripidae	Thysanoptera
59	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande, 1895)	Western flower thrips	Thripidae	Thysanoptera
60	<i>Gastrophysa polygoni</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Knotweed Leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
61	<i>Grapholita funebrana</i> (Treitschke, 1835)	plum fruit moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
62	<i>Grapholita inopinata</i> (Heinrich, 1928)	Manchurian fruit moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
63	<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Busck, 1916)	Oriental fruit moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
64	<i>Grapholita packardi</i> (Zeller, 1875)	Cherry fruit worm	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
65	<i>Grapholita prunivora</i> (Walsh, 1868)	plum moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
66	<i>Graphosoma rubrolineatum</i> (Westwood, 1837)	Striped shield bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
67	<i>Harmolita tritici</i> (Fetch, 1859)	Wheat joint worm	Eurytomidae	Hymenoptera
68	<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell, 1893)	Tropical palm scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
69	<i>Hemiberlesia popularum</i> (Marlatt, 1908)	Poplar scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
70	<i>Keiferia lycopersicella</i> (Walsingham, 1897)	Tomato pinworm	Gellechiidae	Lepidoptera
71	<i>Larinus</i> spp.		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
72	<i>Laspeyrisia</i> spp.		Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
73	<i>Lepidosaphes pistaciae</i> Archangelskaya, 1930	Yellow pistachio scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
74	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say, 1824)	Colorado potato beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
75	<i>Leptoglossus</i> spp.		Tephritidae	Diptera

76	<i>Leucoptera malifoliella</i> (Costa, 1836)	Pear leaf blister moth	Lyonetiidae	Lepidoptera
77	<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Mayr, 1868)	Argentine ant	Formicidae	Hymenoptera
78	<i>Macrodactylus subspinosus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Rose chafer	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
79	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i> (Say, 1817)	Hessian fly	Cecidomyiidae	Diptera
80	<i>Melolontha melolontha</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	White grub cockchafer, Cockchafer May bug, Common European cockchafer	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
81	<i>Merodon equestris</i> (Fabricius, 1794)	Narcissus bulb fly	Syrphidae	Diptera
82	<i>Murgantia histrionica</i> (Hahn, 1834)	Harlequin bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
83	<i>Otiorhynchus</i> spp.		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
84	<i>Oulema melanopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cereal leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
85	<i>Oulema oryzae</i> (Kuwayama, 1931)	Rice leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
86	<i>Palmicultor palmarum</i> (Ehrhorn, 1916)	Palm, mealybug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
87	<i>Pangaeus bilineatus</i> (Say, 1825)	Burrowing, bug (USA)	Cydnidae	Hemiptera
88	<i>Paralipsa gularis</i> (Zeller, 1877)	Stored nut moth	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
89	<i>Pelidnota punctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	grapevine beetle	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
90	<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Garden chafer	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
91	<i>Phyllotreta nemorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striped flea beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
92	<i>Phylloxera</i> spp.		Phylloxeridae	Hemiptera
93	<i>Planococcus kraunhiae</i> (Kuwana, 1902)	Japanese Mealybug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
94	<i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman, 1841	Japanese beetle, velvety chafer	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
95	<i>Rhagoletis</i> spp.		Tephritidae	Diptera
96	<i>Rhopalosiphoninus</i> spp.		Aphididae	Hemiptera
97	<i>Rhynchites</i> spp.		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
98	<i>Rhynchophorus</i> spp.		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
99	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i> Hood, 1919	Cilli thrips or	Thripidae	Thysanoptera
		yellow tea thrips		
100	<i>Sesamia</i> spp.		Noctuidae	Lepidoptera

101	<i>Setomorpha rutella</i> Zeller, 1852	Tropical tobacco moth	Tineidae	Lepidoptera
102	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (J.E. Smith, 1797) Added	Southern armyworm	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
103	<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker, 1856) Added	African armyworm	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
104	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Stoll, 1781) Added	Fall armyworm	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
105	<i>Sternochetus frigidus</i> (Fabricius, 1787)	Mango pulp weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
106	<i>Sternochetus gravis</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Mango pulp weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
107	<i>Sternochetus mangifera</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Mango seed weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
108	<i>Targionia yuccarum</i> (Cockerell, 1898)	Armored scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera
109	<i>Temnocheila virescens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	bark-gnawing beetles	Trogositidae	Coleoptera
110	<i>Tetramesa maderae</i> (Walker, 1849)	Wheat straw worm	Eurotomidae	Hymenoptera
111	<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick, 1913)	false codling moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
112	<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, 1925	Melon thrips and oriental thrips	Thripidae	Thysanoptera
113	<i>Trionymus utahensis</i> (Cockerell, 1916)	Utah Grass mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
114	<i>Trioza buxtoni</i> Laing, 1924	Fig wax scale	Trioziidae	Hemiptera
115	<i>Typophorus nigrinus nigrinus</i> (Fabricius, 1801)	Sweet potato leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
116	<i>Unaspis evonymi</i> (Comstock, 1881)	Euonymus scale	Diaspididae	Hemiptera

Second: Mites

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order
1	<i>Acalitus phloeocoptes</i> (Nalepa, 1890)	Plum tree bud mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
2	<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> Keifer, 1972	Fuchsia gall mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
3	<i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> Baker, 1949	Chilean false red mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
4	<i>Eotetranychus carpini</i> (Oudemans, 1905)	Yellow spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
5	<i>Eotetranychus populi</i> (Koch, 1838)	Yellow poplar mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
6	<i>Eotetranychus pruni</i> (Oudemans, 1931)	Garden spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
7	<i>Eotetranychus sexmaculatus</i> (Riley, 1890)	Six spotted spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order
8	<i>Eotetranychus willamettei</i> (Mc-Gregor, 1917)	Willamette mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
9	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i> Pritchard & baker, 1955	Tetranychid mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
10	<i>Phyllocoptruta musae</i> Keifer, 1955	Banana rust mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
11	<i>Schizotetranychus andropogoni</i> Hirst, 1926	Bamboo spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
12	<i>Tetranychus canadensis</i> (Mc-Gregor, 1950)	Four- spotted spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
13	<i>Tetranychus lambi</i> Pritchard & baker, 1955	Banana spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
14	<i>Tetranychus mcdanieli</i> Mc-Gregor, 1931	Mc.Daniel spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
15	<i>Tetranychus pacificus</i> McGregor, 1919	Pacific spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
16	<i>Tetranychus schoenei</i> McGregor, 1941	Schoene spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
17	<i>Tetranychus tumidus</i> Banks, 1900	Tumid spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
18	<i>Tetranychus viennensis</i> (Zacher, 1920)	Fruit tree spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata

Third: plant diseases

1- Bacterial diseases

1. *Acidovorax avenae* subsp. *avenae*
2. *Burkholderia gladioli* pv. *alliicola*
3. *Burkholderia glumae* = *Pseudomonas glumae*
4. *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*
5. *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskensis*
6. *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*
7. *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*
8. *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *oortii*=*corynebacterium oortii*
9. *Dickeya chrysanthemi* = *Erwinia chrysanthemi*
10. *Dickeya dadanti* = *Pectobacterium chrysanthemi* biovar 3 p.p
11. *Dickeya dianthicola* = *Erwinia chrysanthemia* pv. *dianthicola*
12. *Dickeya solani*
13. *Liberibacter africanus*
14. *Liberibacter americanus*
15. *Liberibacter asiaticus* was *Candidatus Liberibacter*
16. *Liberibacter solanacearum* was *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*
17. *P. cannabina* pv. *alisalensis*
18. *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*
19. *Pectobacterium betavasculorum*
20. *Pectobacterium carotovorum* subsp. *brasiliensis*
21. *Pseudomonas amygdali*

22. *Pseudomonas cerasi*
23. *Pseudomonas cichorii*
24. *Pseudomonas fuscovaginae*
25. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*
26. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *allii*
27. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *apii*
28. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aptata*
29. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *atropaciens*
30. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *coronafaciens*
31. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *maculicola*
32. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *morsprunorum*
33. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *papulans*
34. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *persicae*
35. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *pisi*
36. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *porri*
37. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*
38. *Pseudomonas tolaasii*
39. *Ralstonia solanacearum* (Race 2) = *Pseudomonas solanacearum*
40. *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar2
41. *Ralstonia syzygii* subsp. *celebesensis* = *Bacillus clebense*
42. *Xanthomonas albilineans*.
43. *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina*
44. *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *fragariae*
45. *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni*
46. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vasculorum* = *X. campestris* pv. *vasculorum*
47. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *allii*
48. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *dieffenbachiae*
49. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *malvacearum* = *X. campestris* pv. *malvacearum*
50. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli* was *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Xcp)
51. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *poinsetticola*
52. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *punicae*
53. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *viticola*
54. *Xanthomonas citri* pv. *mangiferaeindicae* (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*)
55. *Xanthomonas citri* subsp. *citri* = *X. campestris citri*
56. *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*
57. *Xanthomonas fragariae*
58. *Xanthomonas gardneri*
59. *Xanthomonas hortorum* pv. *carotae*
60. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* = *X. campestris* pv. *oryzae*
61. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzicola* = *X. campestris* pv. *oryzicola*
62. *Xanthomonas perforans*
63. *Xanthomonas translucens* pv. *translucens* was *Xanthomonas translucens* pv. *graminis*
64. *Xanthomonas vasicola* pv. *holcicola* = *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *holcicola*
65. *Xanthomonas vesicatoria*
66. *Xylella fastidiosa* and all sub species

2- Fungal diseases

1. *Alternaria burnsii*
2. *Alternaria citri*
3. *Alternaria mali*
4. *Alternaria vitis*
5. *Apiosporina morbosa* A1/10
6. *Ascochyta fabae* = *Didymella fabae*
7. *Botryosphaeria laricina*
8. *Botryosphaeria stevensii* = *Botryosphaeria obtusa*
9. *Botrytis elliptica*
10. *Botrytis hyacinthi*
11. *Briosia ampelophaga*
12. *Calonectria morganii*
13. *Calostilbe striispora*
14. *Ceratocystis fimbriata*
15. *Cercospora angolensis* = *Phaeoramularia angolensis* now *Pseudocercospora angolensis*
16. *Cercospora menthicola*
17. *Cercospora thujina*
18. *Cladosporium carpophilum*
19. *Claviceps gigantea*
20. *Claviceps purpurea*
21. *Claviceps sorghi*
22. *Colletotrichum trichellum*
23. *Colletotrichum fragariae*
24. *Colletotrichum gossypii* = *Glomerella gossypii* (sexual phase)
25. *Colletotrichum linicola* = *C. lini* = *C. linicolum*
26. *Colletotrichum omnivorum*, most probably same as *C. gloeosporoides*
27. *Colletotrichum psidii*
28. *Coniella diplodiella* = *Coniothyrium diplodiella* = *Charrinia diplodiella* = *Phoma diplodiella*
29. *Cylindrocladium parasiticum* = *Cylindrocladium crotalariae*
30. *Cylindrocladium spathiphylli*
31. *Cytosphaera mangifera*
32. *Davidiella populorum* = *Mycosphaerella populorum* = *Septoria musiva*
33. *Davidiella dianthi* = *Mycosphaerella dianthi* = *Cladosporium dianthi* = *Cladosporium echinulatum*
34. *Diaporthe helianthi*
35. *Diaporthe pernicioso* = now *Diaporthe eres*
36. *Diaporthe vaccinia* = *Phomopsis vaccinii*
37. *Didymella lycopersici* = *Ascochyta lycopersici* = *Phoma lycopersici*
38. *Elsinoe ampelina*
39. *Elsinoe australis* = *Sphaceloma australis*
40. *Elsinoe fawcetti* = *Sphaceloma fawcettii*
41. *Erythricium salmonicolor* = *Botryobasidium salmonicolor* = *Corticium salmonicolor*
42. *Fomes ignarius* = *Phellinus ignarius*
43. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*
44. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*
45. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *basilici*

46. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*
47. *Gaeumannomyces graminis* f. sp. *tritici*
48. *Glomerella ciingulata*
49. *Glomerella lagenarium* = *Colletotrichum lagenarium*
50. *Guignardia citricarpa* = *Phyllosticta citricarpa*
51. *Gymnosporangium asiaticum* = *Roestelia koreaensis*
52. *Gymnosporangium clavipes*
53. *Gymnosporangium globosum*
54. *Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*
55. *Gymnosporangium yamadae*
56. *Heterosporium echinulatum* = *Davidiella dianthi*
57. *Ilyonectria radicolata*
58. *Macrophoma mangiferae*
59. *Melampsora medusa*
60. *Monilinia fructicola* = *Monilinia fructigena*
61. *Monilinia laxa*
62. *Mycosphaerella angulata*
63. *Mycosphaerella fijiensis*
64. *Mycosphaerella musicola*
65. *Nectria cinnabarina*
66. *Neofusicoccum mangiferae*
67. *Neonectria galligena* = *Neonectria ditissima*
68. *Ophiognomonium clavignenti-juglandacearum*
69. *Ophiosphaerella herpotricha*
70. *Ophiostoma wagneri*
71. *Peronospora farinosa* f. sp. *betae*
72. *Pestalotiopsis versicolor*
73. *Phakopsora euvitidis*
74. *Phellinus weirii*
75. *Phialophora cinerescens* = *Verticillium cinerescens*
76. *Phoma andigena*(*andina*) = *Stagonosporopsis andigena*
77. *Phyllosticta ampellicida*
78. *Phyllosticta concentrica*
79. *Phyllosticta solitaria*
80. *Phymatotrichopsis omnivora* = *Phymatotrichum omnivorum*
81. *Physalospora zeae* = *Botryosphaeria zeae*
82. *Phytophthora kernoviae*
83. *Phytophthora lateralis*
84. *Phytophthora ramorum*
85. *Plasmopara halstedii*
86. *Pseudopezicula tracheiphila*
87. *Puccinia asparagi*
88. *Puccinia gladioli*
89. *Puccinia hemerocallidis*
90. *Puccinia horiana*
91. *Puccinia pittieriana*

92. *Puccinia sessilis*
93. *Ramichloridium musae* = *Periconiella musae*
94. *Ramularia lamii*
95. *Ramularia menthicola*
96. *Ramularia vallisumbrosae*
97. *Rhizoctonia tuliparum*
98. *Rhytisma vitis*
99. *Roesleria subterranean*
100. *Rosellinia bunodes*
101. *Rosellinia necatrix*
102. *Sclerophthora macrospora*
103. *Sclerotinia subarctica*
104. *Septoria lycopersici*
105. *Septoria lycopersici* var. *malagutii*
106. *Septoria nodorum* = *Parastagonospora nodorum*)
107. *Septoria passerinii*
108. *Septoria petroselini*
109. *Sphaceloma perseae* = *Elsinoe perseae*
110. *Sphaceloma rosarum* = *Elsinoe rosarum*
111. *Sphaceloma arachidis*
112. *Sphaceloma fawcettii* var. *Scabiosae* = *Elsinoë fawcettii*
113. *Sphaceloma mangiferae* = *Denticularia mangiferae* = *Elsinoë mangiferae*
114. *Sphacelotheca cruenta*
115. *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens* var. *citrum*
116. *Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *persica* = *Podosphaera pannosa*
117. *Stegophora ulmea*
118. *Stenocarpella macrospora* = *Diplodia macrospora*
119. *Stenocarpella maydis*
120. *Stromatinia gladioli*
121. *Synchytrium endobioticum*
122. *Thecaphora solani*
123. *Tilletia caries*
124. *Tilletia controversa*
125. *Tilletia indica*
126. *Urocystis gladiolicola*
127. *Uromyces aecidiiformis*
128. *Ustilaginoidella oedipigera*
129. *Ustilago affinis*
130. *Ustilago cynodontis*
131. *Ustilago syntherismae*
132. *Valsa cincta*, var *leucostoma*
133. *Valsa persoonii* = *Leucostoma persoonia*
134. *Venturia inaequalis*
135. *Venturia pyrina*
136. *Wilsonomyces carpophilus*

3- Nematodes

- 1 *Aphelenchoides fragariae*
- 2 *Ditylenchus destructor*
- 3 *Ditylenchus dipsaci*
- 4 *Globodera pallida*
- 5 *Globodera rostochiensis*
- 6 *Heterodera fici*
- 7 *Longidorus diadecturus*
- 8 *Meloidogyne chitwoodi*
- 9 *Meloidogyne enterolobii*
- 10 *Meloidogyne fallax*
- 11 *Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto*
- 12 *Xiphinema rivesi*

4- Virus Diseases

1. *Blackeye cowpea mosaic potyvirus*
2. *Blueberry leaf mottle virus*
3. *Blueberry scorch virus*
4. *Brome mosaic virus*
5. *Carnation latent virus*
6. *Carnation ringspot virus*
7. *Carnation vein mottle virus*
8. *Cherry rasp leaf virus*
9. *Chrysanthemum chlorotic mottle viroid*
10. *Chrysanthemum ringspot virus*
11. *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus*
12. *Chrysanthemum stunt viroid*
13. *Citrus leaf rugose virus*
14. *Citrus ringspot virus*
15. *Citrus tatter leaf virus*
16. *Citrus vein enation virus Enamovirus*
17. *Cowpea green vein banding virus*
18. *Cowpea ring spot virus*
19. *Gladiolus ringspot virus = Narcissus latent macluravirus*
20. *Grapevine chrome mosaic virus*
21. *Grapevine corky bark-associated*
22. *Grapevine fleck virus*
23. *Iris mild mosaic virus*
24. *Iris severe mosaic virus*
25. *Maize chlorotic mottle virus*
26. *Papaya mosaic virus*
27. *Pea early browning virus*
28. *Pea enation mosaic virus*
29. *Peach Little Virus = probably Peach little*
30. *Peach mosaic virus*
31. *Peach wart virus = Peach wart agent*

32. *Peach X Virus*
33. *Peach Yellow Bud Mosaic*
34. *Pepino mosaic virus*
35. *Plum Line Pattern Virus*
36. *Potato Spindle Tuber viroid*
37. *Potato yellow dwarf virus*
38. *Potato yellow vein virus*
39. *Potato yellowing virus*
40. *Raspberry leaf curl virus*
41. *Raspberry ringspot virus*
42. *Strawberry crinkle virus*
43. *Strawberry latent C virus*
44. *Strawberry mild yellow edge virus*
45. *Sugar cane dwarf virus = Sugarcane dwarf agent*
46. *Sugar Cane Fiji Virus = Sugarcane Fiji disease Fijivirus*
47. *Sunflower Rugose Mosaic Virus = Sunflower crinkle Umbravirus*

Phytoplasma

48. *Candidatus mali*
49. *Candidatus pyri*
50. *Candidatus solani*
51. *Candidatus vitis*
52. *Peach rosette phytoplasma*
53. *Peach yellows phytoplasma*
54. *Phytoplasma ulmi = Elm phloem necrosis*
55. *Potato purple-top wilt phytoplasma*
56. *Western X-disease phytoplasma = Phytoplasma pruni*

Fourth: weeds

1. *Acroptilon repens* (Russian knapweed)
2. *Agrostemma githago* (Corn Cockle)
3. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* (common ragweed)
4. *Ambrosia trifida* (great ragweed)
5. *Calystegia sepium* (great bindweed)
6. *Carpobrotus edulis* (Hottentot fig)
7. *Coronilla varia* L. (Crown Vetch)
8. *Cortaderia elloana* (pampas grass)
9. *Crotalaria* spp. (Crotolaria)
10. *Hydrophila polysperma* (dwarf hygrophila)
11. *Saponaria* spp. (Cow Cockle)
12. *Sicyo sanguolotus* (burcucumber)
13. *Solidago Canadensis* (Canada goldenrod)
14. *Sophora alopecurides* L. (Sophora)
15. *Thlaspi arvense* (Field pennycress)

Drug weeds

1. *Argemone munita* (Prickly poppy)
2. *Cannabis* spp. (hemp)

3. *Papavera* spp. (Poppy) {except *Papaver rhoeas*}
Parasitic weeds
1. *Aeginetia* spp. L (prosea)
2. *Alectra* spp. Th. (yellow witchweed)
3. *Striga* spp. (witch weed)

- **Table (1/b): Quarantine pests that are recorded in Egypt and declined entry into Egypt:**

First: insect pests

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order
1	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> Zeller, 1839	Peach twig borer	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
2	<i>Bectorecera zonata</i> (Sounders, 1842)	Peach fruit fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
3	<i>Cephus pygmeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	European wheat stem saw fly	Cephidae	Hymenoptera
4	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Wiedemann, 1824)	Mediterranean fruit fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
5	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Codling moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
6	<i>Dysaphis tulipae</i> (Boyer, 1841)	Tulip bulb aphid	Aphididae	Hemiptera
7	<i>Insignorthezia insignis</i> (Browne, 1887)	Green house orthezia	Ortheziidae	Hemiptera
8	<i>Lobesia botrana</i> (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)	Grape berry moth	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
9	<i>Myiopardalis pardalina</i> (Bigot, 1891)	Melon fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
10	<i>Nipaecoccus nipae</i> (Maskell, 1893)	Coconut mealy bug or spiked mealybug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
11	<i>Oryctes boas</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	rhinoceros beetle scarabeid oryctes boas	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
12	<i>Palmaspis phoenicis</i> (Ramachandra Rao, 1922)	Desert pit scale or date palm pit scale	Ortheziidae	Hemiptera
13	<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> (Kuwana, 1927)	bayberry white fly	Aleyrodidae	Hemiptera
14	<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i> (Kuwana, 1902)	Comstock mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
15	<i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i> (Ehrhorn, 1900)	Grape and pear mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
16	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Olivier, 1790)	Red palm weevil	Dryophthoridae	Coleoptera
17	<i>Silba virescens</i> Macquart, 851	Fig black fly	Tephritidae	Diptera
18	<i>Sitona cylindricollis</i> (Fabricius, 1840)	Sweet clover weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
19	<i>Tuta absoluta</i> (Meyrick, 1917)	South American tomato moth	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera

Second: Mites

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Order
1	<i>Aceria sheldoni</i> (Ewing, 1937)	Citrus bud mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata

2	<i>Brevipalpus lewisi</i> (Mc Gregor, 1949)	Citrus flat mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
3	<i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i> (Scheuten, 1857)	Brown mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
4	<i>Epitrimerus pyri</i> (Nalepa, 1892)	Pear rust mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
5	<i>Phyllocoptruta oleivora</i> (Ashmead, 1879)	Citrus rust mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata

Third: plant diseases

1- Bacterial diseases

1. *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* and *Xanthomonas vesicatoria*
2. *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*

2- Fungal diseases

1. *Cochliobolus setariae*
2. *Ganoderma lucidm*
3. *Neoscytalidium dimidiatum*
4. *Tilletia barclayana*

3- Nematodes

1. *Anguina tritici*
2. *Aphelenchoides besseyi*
3. *Ditylenchus angustus*
4. *Helicotylenchus* spp. and *Helicotylenchus dihystra*
5. *Heterodera glycines*
6. *Hirschmanniella* spp. other than *H. gracilis* de Man.
7. *Hoplolaimus* spp
8. *Meloidogyne* spp
9. *Paratrichodorus* and *Trichodorus* spp
10. *Pratylenchus* spp.
11. *Radopholus similis*
12. *Rotylenchulus reniformis*
13. *Xiphinema bricolense*

4- Virus Diseases

1. *Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus*
2. *Apple mosaic virus Ilavirus*
3. *Arabis Mosaic Virus*
4. *Banana bract mosaic virus*
5. *Banana bunchy top virus*
6. *Banana streak virus*
7. *Barley stripe mosaic virus*
8. *Bean common mosaic virus*
9. *Bean yellow mosaic virus*
10. *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus,*
11. *Citrus tristeza virus*
12. *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus*

13. Fig Potyvirus
14. *Grapevine fanleaf virus*
15. *Grapevine leaf-roll virus*
16. *Olive latent ringspot virus* *Olive latent virus* 1, 2 and 3
17. *Onion yellow dwarf virus*
18. *Papaya ringspot virus*
19. *Pea seed-borne mosaic virus*
20. *Peach rosette mosaic virus*
21. *Peanut mottle virus*
22. *Plum pox virus*
23. *Prune dwarf virus*
24. *Prunus necrotic ringspot virus*
25. *Red clover vein mosaic virus*
26. *Strawberry ring-spot Virus*
27. *Strawberry vein banding virus*
28. *Tobacco ringspot virus*
29. *Tomato ringspot virus*
30. *Wheat dwarf virus*
31. *Wheat streak rymovirus*

Phytoplasma

32. Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma = *Phytoplasma palmae*
33. *Phytoplasma prunorum* (*Apricot chlorotic leafroll phytoplasma*)

Fourth: weeds

Parasitic weeds

- 1 *Cuscuta* spp (dodder) { except *C. pedicellata*, *C. planiflora*, *C. epilinum* and *C. campestris* }
- 2 *Orobanche* spp (Broomrape) { except *O. crenata*, *O. aegyptiaca*, *O. ramosa*, *O. minor* and *O. cernua* }

Table 2 – Article 17
Plants and agricultural products infested with pests recorded in Egypt
that are refused entry to Egypt unless they are treated
with techniques approved by Plant Quarantine

First: Insect pests

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Family	Order
1	<i>Ahasverus advena</i> (Waltl, 1834)	Dried stored beetle	Sivanidae	Coleoptera
2	<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i> (panzer, 1796)	Lesser meal worm & little beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
3	<i>Alphitobius laevigatus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	Black fungus beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
4	<i>Aphodius lividus</i> (Olivier, 1789)	Dung beetle	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
5	<i>Apomyelois ceratoniae</i> (Zeller, 1839)	Carob moth	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
6	<i>Asterolecanium pustulans</i> (Cockerell, 1892)	Oleander pit scale	Asterolecaniidae	Hemiptera
7	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius, 1889)	Silver leaf white fly	Aleyrodidae	Hemiptera
8	<i>Carpocoris purpureipennis</i> (De Geer, 1773)	Black – shouldered shield	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
9	<i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i> Comstock, 1881	Florida Soft scale	Coccidae	Hemiptera
10	<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Fig scale	Coccidae	Hemiptera
11	<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Millière, 1867)	Citrus pyralid	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
12	<i>Cryptophagus affinis</i> Sturm, 1845	Foreign grain beetle	Cryptophagidae	Coleoptera
13	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> Meigen, 1830	Common fruit fly	Drosophilidae	Diptera
14	Egyptian members of family Anthicidae	Antlike flower beetle	Anthicidae	Coleoptera
15	Egyptian members of family Cicindelinae	Tiger beetle	Carabidae	Coleoptera
16	Egyptian members of family Cleridae	Checkered beetle	Cleridae	Coleoptera
17	Egyptian members of family Corixidae	Water Boatmen	Corixidae	Hemiptera
18	Egyptian members of family Dermestidae	Carpet and hide beetles	Dermestidae	Coleoptera
19	Egyptian members of family Dytiscidae	Predaceous diving beetles	Dytiscidae	Coleoptera
20	Egyptian members of family Embidae	Webspinners insect	Embidae	Embioptera
21	Egyptian members of family Geometridae	True loopers measuring worms	Geometridae	Lepidoptera
22	Egyptian members of family Histeridae	Dung beetles	Histeridae	Coleoptera

23	Egyptian members of family Nitidulidae	Sap beetles	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera
24	Egyptian members of family Phoridae	Scuttle Flies	Phoridae	Diptera
25	Egyptian members of family Scatopsidae	Minute Black Scavenger Flies	Scatopsidae	Diptera
26	Egyptian members of family Staphylinidae	Rove beetles	Staphylinidae	Coleoptera
27	Egyptian members of order Collembola		All families	Collembola
28	Egyptian members of subfamily Bruchinae	Seed beetle	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
29	Egyptian spp. attacking woolen material from family Tineidae		Tineidae	Lepidoptera
30	Egyptian spp. of Balanus	Corn weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
31	Egyptian spp. of Calandra		Curculionidae	Coleoptera
32	Egyptian spp. of Empoasca	Leaf hopper	Cicadellidae	Hemiptera
33	Egyptian spp. of Ephestia	Stored product moths	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
34	Egyptian spp. of Laemophloeus spp.	Rusty bark beetle	Laemophloeidae	Coleoptera
35	Egyptian spp. of order Psocoptera	Book & bark rice	All families	Psocoptera
36	Egyptian spp. of order Thysanura	Silver fish & bristle tails	Egyptian families	Thysanura
37	Egyptian spp. of Pyralis	Cotton seed moths	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
38	Egyptian spp. of Sitona (except Sitona cylendricollis (Fahr.))	Root weevil	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
39	Egyptian spp. of Tribolum	flour beetles	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
40	Egyptian spp. of wood borers		different Egyptian families	Different orders
41	Eristalis aeneus (Scopoli, 1763)	Aeneus fly	Syrphidae	Diptera
42	Eristalis tenax (Linnaeus, 1758)	Drone fly or rattaileed maggot	Syrphidae	Diptera
43	Euborellia annulipes (Lucas, 1847)	Ring legged earwing	Forficulidae	Dermaptera
44	Eysarcoris ventralis (Westwood, 1837)	Til pod bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
45	Forficula auricularia Linnaeus, 1758	Common earwing	Forficulidae	Dermaptera
46	Galleria mellonella (Linnaeus, 1758)	Greater wax moth or bee	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
47	Gibbium psylloides (Czenpinski, 1778)	Spider beetle	Ptinidae	Coleoptera
48	Gnatocerus cornutus (Fabricius, 1798)	The broad – horned flour beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera

49	<i>Haplothrips cahirensis</i> (Trybom, 1911)	Pit & soft scale	Phalaeothripidae	Thysanoptera
50	<i>Imatismus vilosus</i> (HaagRutenberg, 1870)	Eucalyptus beetles	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
51	<i>Labidura riparia</i> (Pallas, 1773)	Riparian earwing	Labiduridae	Dermaptera
52	<i>Lasioderma Serricorne</i> (Fabricius, 1792)	Cigarette beetle	Ptinidae	Coleoptera
53	<i>Latheticus oyrzae</i> Waterhouse, 1880	Long headed flour beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
54	<i>Latridius minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Minute scavenger beetle	Latridiidae	Coleoptera
55	<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Apple and peach leaf miner	Lyonetiidae	Lepidoptera
56	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green, 1908)	Pink hibiscus mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
57	<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Green stink bug	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
58	<i>Nipaecoccus viridis</i> (Newstead, 1894)	Globular mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
59	<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Surinam beetle & Saw toothed grain beetle	Silvanidae	Coleoptera
60	<i>Palorus ratzeburgi</i> (Wissmann, 1848)	Small – eyed flour beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
61	<i>Palpita vitrealis</i> (Rossi, 1794)	Olive leaf moth	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
62	<i>Paropta l-nigrum</i> (BethuneBaker, 1894)	Salix stem - barer	Cossidae	Lepidoptera
63	<i>Phthorimea operculella</i> (Zeller, 1873)	Potato tuber worm or moth	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
64	<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso, 1813)	Common mealy bug & citrus mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
65	<i>Planococcus ficus</i> (Signoret, 1875)	Grape mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
66	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i> (Hübner, 1813)	Indian meal moth or meal worm moth	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
67	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni Tozzetti, 1867)	Targo & tozz. Long- tailed mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
68	<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i> (Oliver, 1789)	Angormers Grain moth	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
69	<i>Stegobium paniceum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bread beetle& drug store beetle	Ptinidae	Coleoptera
70	<i>Tenebrio molitor</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Yellow meal worm beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
71	<i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cadelle beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
72	<i>Thrips simplex</i> (Morison, 1930)	Gladiolus thrips	Thripidae	Thysanoptera

				ra
73	<i>Thrips tabaci</i> (Lindeman, 1889)	Cotton thrips or onion thrips	Thripidae	Thysanoptera
74	<i>Typhaea stercorea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Hairy fungus beetle	Mycetophagidae	Coleoptera
75	<i>Virachola livia</i> (Klug, 1834)	Pomegranate worm	Lycanidae	Lepidoptera
76	<i>Vryburgia amaryllidis</i> (Bouche, 1837)	Lily bulb mealy bug	Pseudococcidae	Hemiptera
77	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	Apple stem horned moth	Cossidae	Lepidoptera
78	<i>Zophosis abbreviate</i> Solier, 1834	Abbreviation darkling beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
79	<i>Zophosis punctata</i> Brulle, 1823	Punctual beetle	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera

Second: Mites

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Family	Order
1	<i>Brevipalpus californicus</i> (Banks, 1904)	Citrus flat mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
2	<i>Brevipalpus obovatus</i> Donnadieu, 1875	Scarlet tea mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
3	<i>Brevipalpus Phoenicis</i> (Geijskes, 1939)	False spider mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
4	<i>Cenopalpus lanceolatisetae</i> (Attiah, 1956)	Plum spider mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
5	<i>Cenopalpus Pulcher</i> (Canestrini & Fanzago, 1876)	Scarlet flat mite	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
6	<i>Colomerus vitis</i> (Pagenstecher, 1857)	Grape erineum mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
7	<i>Eriophyes pyri</i> (Pagenstecher, 1857)	Pear leaf blister mite	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
8	<i>Eutetranychus africanus</i> (Tucker, 1926)	Citrus brown mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
9	<i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> (Klein, 1936)	Oriental spider mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
10	<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> (Koch, 1936)	European red mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
11	<i>Rhizoglyphus echinopus</i> (Fumouze & Robin, 1868)	Bulb mite	Aceridae	Astigmata
12	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> Koch, 1836	Beans mite	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata

Third: weeds

Weeds recorded in Egypt

(Its number shall not exceed 13 grains/kg whether for one of such types (separately or gathered)

1. *Avena fatua* L. (wild oat)
2. *Avena sterilis* L. (winter wild oat)
3. *Commelina diffusa* (spreading dayflower)
4. *Convolvulus arvensis* (bindweed)

5. *Fallopia convolvulus* (Black bindweed)
6. *Ipomoea (carica, eriocarpa, hederaceae and purpurea)*.
7. *Lolium temulentum* (ryegrass).
8. *Oryza longistaminata* (perennial wild rice)
9. *Sorghum halepense* (L) Pers (Johnson grass)

Table 3 – Article 18

Regulations for permitting the entry of the plant and plant products stated if they are infested with the pests specified in the second column and after they have been treated with the eradication methods specified in the fourth column.

Sr.	Host	Infestation	Treatment	Treatment specification
1	Wheat	Infested with sclerotia due to fungi causing the argot disease by not more than 0.05%	mechanical separation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out the sifting or chromatography separately or within the process of manufacturing. 2. Withdrawing the plant disease from the wheat through separate sifting, or by a rough thumping resulting in a form of sifting within the process of industrialization so as to make sure they are free of the fungus. 3. If there is a match, the resulting waste shall be destroyed.
		Infested with ambrosia seeds by not more than 10 seeds per kg		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out the sifting separately. 2. Taking a sample of the wheat resulting from the sifting process to ensure that it is free from the ambrosia seeds. 3. The waste resulting from the sifting process shall be destroyed.
		Infested by more than 25 seeds per kg of a quarantine weed seeds listed in Table 2 of Annex 11		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Carrying out the sifting within the process of manufacturing. 2- The waste resulting from the sifting process shall be destroyed
2	yellow corn	1-Infested by more than 25 seeds per kg of the quarantine weed seeds listed in Table 2 in Annex 11	mechanical separation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out the sifting or chromatography separately or within the process of manufacturing. 2. Withdrawing the plant disease from the wheat through separate sifting, or by a rough thumping resulting in a form of sifting within the

Sr.	Host	Infestation	Treatment	Treatment specification
				<p>industrial process so as to make sure it is free of the fungus.</p> <p>3. If there is a match, the resulting waste shall be destroyed.</p>
		2- Infected with the ambrosia seeds by not more than 10 seeds per kg		<p>1. Carrying out the sifting separately.</p> <p>2. Taking a sample of the corn resulting from the sifting process to ensure that it is free from the ambrosia seeds.</p> <p>3. The waste resulting from the sifting process shall be destroyed.</p>
3	Soyabean	1- Infected with white mold disease	mechanical separation	<p>1- The sifting process shall be conducted separately.</p> <p>2- Samples of the infected soyabean weeds after the sifting process shall be withdrawn to ensure that they are free from white mold disease.</p> <p>3- The waste resulting from the sifting process shall be destroyed.</p>
		2- Infected with ambrosia seeds by not more than 10 seeds per kg		<p>1- The sifting process shall be conducted separately.</p> <p>2- Samples of the infected soybean weeds resulting from the sifting process shall be withdrawn to ensure that they are free from ambrosia seeds.</p> <p>3- The waste resulting from the screening process shall be destroyed.</p>
4	Manufactured wood consignments (such as wood slabs with rhytidome, wood, furniture, etc.)	A- Timber damaged by wood borers or termite	Fumigation	<p>Fumigation with methyl bromide gas:</p> <p>First: under conditions of normal air pressure:</p> <p>1- In rooms or under covers with a dose of 42 g/m³ for 16 h at 21° C or more.</p> <p>2- 80 g/m³ for 16 h at from 4.5° C to 20° C</p> <p>Second: under a pressure of 66 cm Hg:</p> <p>1- 64 g/m³ for 3 h at 21° C or more.</p> <p>2- 64 g/m³ for 4 h at 4.5° C to 20 °C</p>

Sr.	Host	Infestation	Treatment	Treatment specification
		B- Timber damaged by powderpost beetle	Fumigation in addition to one of the other treatment methods	Treatment by fumigation by one of the previous methods in A then: - Hot air treatment at 80° C for 10 h.
5	Un-manufactured timber logs (e.g., full or fragmented trees, uncircumcised or rhytidome trees)	Infested with any kind of wood borers or termite breeder or combination of them	Treatment by fumigation in addition to one of the methods used for other cases	Treatment by fumigation by one of the previous methods in A then: 1- Supervision of the manufacturing process and waste disposal. 2- Hot water treatment at 80° C for 3 to 6 h. 3- Hot air treatment at 80° C for 10 h. 4- Hot water steam treatment at 21° C for 10 h
7	Commercial cotton samples	-----	fumigation	Fumigation by methyl bromide at a dose of 64 g/m ³ for two hours at 66 cm Hg. <u>Or</u> under normal atmospheric pressure fumigation with methyl bromide at a dose of 48 g/m ³ for 24 h

Table 4 – Article 19

Pests that are banned from entering the country via seeds and plants for agriculture and propagation

1- Bacterial

1. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
2. *Agrobacterium vitis*
3. *Burkholderia gladioli* pv. *gladioli*
4. *Dickeya* sp.
5. *Dickeya zea* = *Erwinia chrysanthemi* pv. *zea*
6. *Erwinia amylovora*
7. *Pectobacterium atrosepticum* = *Erwinia caratovora* subsp. *aroseptica*
8. *Pectobacterium carotovorum* subsp. *carotovorum*
9. *Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *savastanoi*
10. *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*
11. *Spiroplasma citri*

2- Fungi

1. *Ceratocystis paradoxa*
2. *Cochliobolus carbonum* = *Drechslera carbonum* = *Helminthosporium carbonum*
3. *Cochliobolus heterostrophus* = *Bipolaris maydis*=*Drechslera maydis*=*Helminthosporium maydis*
4. *Colletotrichum dematium*
5. *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* = *Glomerella cingulata*
6. *Colletotrichum graminicola* = *Glomerella graminicola*
7. *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* = *Glomerella lindemuthiana*

8. *Colletotrichum musae* = *Gloeosporium musarum* = *Myxosporium musae*
9. *Colletotrichum truncatum* = *Vermicularia truncata*
10. *Cryptosporella viticola* = *Diaporthe viticola* = *Diplodia viticola* = *Phoma viticola* = *Phomopsis viticola*
11. *Cycloconium oleaginum* = *Spilocaea oleaginea* = *Fusicladium oleagineum*
12. *Diaporthe phaseolorum* var. *sojae* = *Phomopsis sojae*
13. *Eutypa lata* = *Libertella blepharis* (anamorph)
14. *Fusarium moniliforme* var. *subglutinans* = *Gibberella fujikuroi* var. *subglutinans*
15. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cepae*
16. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lilii*
17. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *psidii*
18. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *apii*
19. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *carthami*
20. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cumini*
21. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *dianthi*
22. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *fragariae*
23. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *gladioli*
24. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *tulipae*
25. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *vasinfectum*
26. *Gibberella avenaceae*
27. *Gibberella zeae*
28. *Gloeosporium thuemenii*
29. *Kabatiella caulivora* = *Gloeosporium caulivorum*
30. *Kutilakesa pironii* = *Nectriella pironii*
31. *Magnaporthe oryzae* = *Magnaporthe grisea* = *Pyricularia grisea* = *Pyricularia oryzae*
32. *Mauginiella scaettae*
33. *Mycosphaerella fragariae* = *Sphaerella fragariae*
34. *Mycosphaerella linicola*
35. *Mycosphaerella macrospora*
36. *Mycosphaerella pyri*
37. *Mycosphaerella zeae-maydis* = *Peyronellaea zeae-maydis*
38. *Peronosclerospora maydis*
39. *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*
40. *Peronosclerospora sacchari*
41. *Peronosclerospora sorghi*
42. *Peronospora farinose* f. sp. *spinaciae*
43. *Peronospora lamii*
44. *Phoma tracheiphila*
45. *Phomopsis obscurans*
46. *Phyllosticta capitalensis* = *Guignardia mangiferae*
47. *Phyllosticta dracaenae*
48. *Phyllosticta musarum*
49. *Phytophthora cactorum*
50. *Phytophthora citricola*
51. *Phytophthora citrophthora*
52. *Phytophthora erythroseptica*

53. *Phytophthora fragariae*
54. *Phytophthora nicotianae*
55. *Phytophthora palmivora*
56. *Plasmopara viticola*
57. *Pleospora betae* = *Phoma betae* = *Phoma spinaciae* = *Phyllosticta betae* = *Phyllosticta spinaciae*
58. *Podosphaera leucotricha* = *Sphaerotheca leucotricha*
59. *Pseudocercospora rhapsicola*
60. *Pseudocercospora vitis*
61. *Sclerotinia bulborum*
62. *Sclerotinia narcissicola*
63. *Sclerotinia polyblastis*
64. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*
65. *Sclerotinia sclerotorum*
66. *Septoria dianthi*
67. *Septoria gladioli*
68. *Septoria hydrangea*
69. *Septoria iridis*
70. *Septoria lavandulae*
71. *Sphaceloma poinsettiae*
72. *Spilocaea oleagina*
73. *Stagonospora curtisii*
74. *Uncinula necator* = *Erysiphe necator*
75. *Urocystis agropyri*
76. *Urocystis cepulae* = *Urocystis colchici*
77. *Ustilago scitaminea* = *Sporisorium Scitamineum*
78. *Ustilago segetum* var. *tritici*
79. *Verticillium dahlia*
80. *Villosiclava virens* = *Ustilaginoidea virens*

3- Virus diseases

1. *Alfalfa mosaic virus*
2. *Broad bean mottle virus*
3. *Broad bean stain virus*
4. *Broad bean true mosaic virus*
5. *Chrysanthemum ringspot virus*
6. *Citrus blight agent*
7. *Citrus leprosis virus*
8. *Citrus yellow mosaic virus*
9. *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*
10. *Cucumber mosaic virus*
11. *Eggplant mosaic virus*
12. *Gladiolus latent Virus*
13. *Lettuce mosaic virus*
14. *Peach (Moorpark) Mottle Virus*
15. *Peanut Stunt Virus*

16. *Rose mosaic virus*
17. *Rose ring spot virus*
18. *Rose streak virus*
19. *Rose wilt virus*
20. *Satsuma dwarf virus*
21. *Soybean mosaic virus*
22. *Tobacco mosaic virus*
23. *Tomato mosaic virus*
24. *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus*
25. *Tulip breaking virus = Tulip mosaic virus*
26. *Watermelon mosaic virus 1, 2*

Annex 12
Regarding Article 19 – Importation and Treatment

Rules and conditions for the importation of seed packages and plants for cultivation or propagation purposes

1. A prior technical import permit shall be obtained from Plant Quarantine, showing the approval number of the Agricultural Crop Seeds Committee and explaining the quarantine requirements for the items to be imported.
2. The approval of the Agricultural Crop Seeds Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture for the items to be imported shall be provided.
3. The consignment shall be accompanied by:
 - A phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent official authorities indicating the country of origin and that the shipment is intended for agriculture and propagation purposes, that it complies with the requirements of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine and stating the import permit number of the shipment. The consignments that are re-shipped from a country other than the country of origin may be accepted, provided that they are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of re-export. This phytosanitary certificate must indicate the country of origin and the number of the phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin, attached together with a certified copy of the original phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin in addition to the compliance by all countries of origin and shipping ports where the consignment has been opened. The consignments of bulbs, roots and other parts of plants intended for planting or propagation of species prohibited and with a maximum of ten pieces for a single shipment shall be exempted of phytosanitary certificate under the approval of the Agricultural Crop Seeds Committee.
 - The bill of lading issued by the country of origin, provided that the country of origin is not prohibited from importing the item.
4. Such consignments shall be accompanied by a list indicating the name and quantity of the items and the country of origin in accordance with the approval of the Agricultural Crop Seeds Committee and the import permit issued by Plant Quarantine. In case of a difference of nature in the items or in their quantity with the permit issued, the competent authority shall have the right to refuse the entry of the supplementary quantity, unpermitted items or other country of origin.
5. Some propagation and planting consignments (annual and long-term) may be temporarily released if sufficient data on the entity or entities that will cultivate them are provided. Plant Quarantine in cooperation with the research authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture shall follow up their inspection at any time to verify their safety; provided that such consignments shall be finally released only after one year at least. Should some of such plants appear to have symptoms of a pest, they will be immediately destroyed using all necessary treatment procedures at the expense and under the responsibility of the party concerned.

Annex 13
Regarding Article 22 – Importation and Treatment
Controls of the application of the phytosanitary measures in a country of origin

Pursuant to the international requirements of the Preshipment Inspection Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Annex 1 to ISPM 20 of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the importing country is entitled to apply some phytosanitary measures to the imported consignments in the country of origin.

At the request of the importer or its representative or in the light of the implementation of the decision of the Plant Quarantine Committee, the Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall establish committees of the quarantine inspectors to verify the conformity of the imported consignments to phytosanitary requirements in the country of origin based on the following procedure:

First: Conditions for candidacy for external missions:

- 1- Quarantine engineers who are appointed to travel must prove they have a work experience in the domain of plant quarantine for a period of at least 5 years and six months.
- 2- If an engineer has taken leave (except regular leave – leave on personal grounds – sick leave - maternity leave – Hajj leave), the duration of the leave shall not be counted within the period prescribed above.
- 3- Travel shall only be permitted after a Ministerial Decree is issued indicating the destination, product, quantity to be imported, importer and travel period.

Second: Rules for establishing a Travel Committee:

- 1- At least one of the members must have broad experience in the field of inspecting the product to be imported.
- 2- The general health status (certified health certificate or certificate of good health) shall be taken into consideration for the Committee members in accordance with the requirements of the consignment to be imported.
- 3- The engineer likely to travel shall pass an ad hoc interview to ensure that he is technically qualified to perform the phytosanitary measures required for the plant consignment for which he is applying.
- 4- By the time the general directors of Plant Quarantine meet, the candidate must not have received an investigation-based penalty for the year of his candidacy which would prevent him from serving for a period of 3 to 12 months depending on the wrongdoing.
- 5- There must be no evidence that the candidate has previously misused the authority of Plant Quarantine through abuse of power in order for personal gain.
- 6- The head of the Competent Authority may prevent the candidate finally from travelling abroad to complete any quarantine task in a country of origin after a conviction and punishment based on an investigation carried out by the administrative and public prosecutor into an offence against honour and integrity.

Third: General Procedures:

- 1- The importer shall officially apply to Egyptian Plant Quarantine to request a committee so as to import a specific plant consignment from an accredited origin within a sufficient period prior to the committee's travel.
- 2- The importer shall undertake to pay all the costs, travel allowances and transportations set as per the regulations issued in this regard, as well as to provide the health and life insurance documents required for this task.
- 3- The importer shall undertake to provide the laboratories and appropriate places of examination for the committee's work and to facilitate the work of the Plant Quarantine committee in the country of origin in the places and during phases of processing, examining and shipping of the consignments.
- 4- The ministerial Decree shall include all the necessary data.

- 5- The Plant Quarantine committee shall, before commencing the work in the country of origin, convene a meeting with the shipping officials at the port to organise the committee's work, identify responsibilities with the importer's representative at the shipping port and a direct way of communication with Egyptian Plant Quarantine to follow up the work of the committee abroad.

Fourth: Requirements for work abroad:

- 1- Necessary inspection tools for each inspector for the entire duration of the mission abroad.
- 2- Permanent attendance of all the committee's members through all phases of the work.
- 3- Obligation to complete the "findings" form for the samples examined during the shipment, approval and delivery with the mission report indicating the overall status of the shipment.

(a) Procedures of inspection of bulk consignments in the country of origin:

- 1- The committee shall, in sufficient time prior to the commencement of the shipment, conduct a random inspection of the silos or warehouses from which the consignments will be shipped to the vessel and ensure that the consignment is consistent with quarantine legislation.
- 2- The committee shall inspect the vessel's holds and shall verify their conformity for shipment as well as their state of cleanliness, the absence of metal rust, live insects or prohibited seeds.
- 3- After ensuring the conformity of the vessel, the map of the ship (number of holds and capacity and size of each hold).
- 4- The Plant Quarantine committee shall supervise the shipping process and shall remove required samples in appropriate ways throughout the shipping to conduct all the visual inspections to ensure that it is in conformity with the quarantine legislation.
- 5- In case that the consignment does not comply with the quarantine legislation, the consignment shall be suspended immediately and the appropriate decision shall be taken either by re-emptying the infested part of the infected holds if possible, or else the consignment shall be refused and the reasons for the rejection shall be documented (photocopies and documents). A rejection notification shall be issued and shall be immediately sent to the Egyptian Plant Quarantine for necessary action.
- 6- After completion of the inspection and supervision of the consignment shipping on the vessel and ensuring that the consignment complies with Egyptian phytosanitary requirements, the fumigation of the consignment shall be carried out by one of the fumigation companies in the country of origin in accordance with the rules adopted and under the supervision of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine Committee. Each hold shall be closed after the completion of the fumigation process.
- 7- A copy of the fumigation report approved by the fumigation company in the country of origin and a certified copy of the map of the vessel showing the number of hold and quantity loaded in each hold and a copy of the bill of lading shall be sent to the committee.
- 8- The committee shall complete the report of the mission on the relevant form, indicating that the consignment shipped complies with the Egyptian quarantine legislation and including all the necessary data.
- 9- An original copy of the committee's report shall be sent to the vessel's captain or the company's representative and a receipt shall be signed by the recipient.
- 10- After receiving the shipment at the port of arrival in Egypt, the importer shall submit to the import section of Plant Quarantine at the port of arrival the original consignment documents jointly with the mission report issued by the Plant Quarantine committee in the country of origin. The other phytosanitary measures shall be completed on the consignment according to Egyptian Plant Quarantine legislation and by the Plant Quarantine Committee.
- 11- Should the consignment fail to comply with the Egyptian Plant Quarantine legislation at the port of arrival, the necessary quarantine measures shall be taken.

(b) Procedures for inspecting consignments in packaging stations, storage places or production places in the country of origin:

- 1- Inspection shall be carried out for the lots completed and ready for importation.
- 2- The quarantine inspection of the samples taken by the Plant Quarantine Committee shall be carried out and the results recorded.
- 3- The non-compliant lots shall be excluded and reported in the committee's report as well as their quantities as rejected quantities.
- 4- In the case of shipments requiring fumigation, the fumigation process shall be undertaken with the doses approved by Plant Quarantine. Such facts shall be stated in the committee's report.
- 5- If any of the shipments have been rejected and the importer has carried out the treatment in the country of origin, such shipments may be inspected again so as to ensure that they comply with Egyptian Plant Quarantine's legislation.
- 6- In any case, a report is issued by the committee in the country of origin for the attention of the Plant Quarantine committee at the port of arrival. The report shall indicate the results of the consignments' inspection together with the forms showing the inspection results in detail. The committee shall accept full responsibility for the shipment status, taking into account the shipping conditions.
- 7- The Plant Quarantine committee of the port of arrival shall verify the identification of the consignment with the report of the committee and shall ensure the safety of the consignment so that it is not subject to any conditions that would require it to be re-inspected again as a new consignment.

Annex 14
Regarding Article 23 – Importation and Treatment
Regulations for importing potato tubers

First: Rules and conditions governing the import of potato tubers for the purpose of cultivation:

- 1- The potato seeds shall be imported with an import permit issued by the Agricultural Crops Committee based on a request submitted by the importing authority to the Agricultural Crop Seeds Committee every year on the appropriate form and specifying the quantities, item, rank and origin.
- 2- Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall annually receive a list of agricultural land codes allocated for growing potato tubers for the purpose of exporting seeds and the plans at least one month prior to the importation, and in the event of any change in the above-mentioned codes or plans, the competent authority in the exporting country shall notify Egyptian Plant Quarantine of such change in due time.
- 3- The potato seeds shall be imported as per the quarantine requirements set forth herein and provided that they are accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate certified by the concerned authority in the country of origin, certifying the validity of the potato seeds and in which there is an additional acknowledgement indicating the compliance with the quarantine requirements, as well as the additional requirements in paragraph 4 below.
- 4- The following requirements must be complied with for potatoes imported from abroad:

1- Insects:

- The imported potato seeds shall be completely free from the infestation of any of the following insects in any phase:
 - *Leptinotars decemlineata* (Say) Colorado potato beetle
 - *Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller) Phthorimaea operculella
 - *Euzophera osseatella* (Treitscke) Eggplant Fruit and Shoot borer
 - *Premnotrypes* spp. Andean susses
 - *Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris) Cabbage Llea Beetle
 - *Epitrix subcrinita* (Le conte) Western potato flea beetle
 - *Limonius canus* Wired Worms Group
 - *Limonius californicus*
 - *Ctenicera pruinina*
 - *Epicauta* spp. Bitter beetle
 - *Phyllophaga* spp. Cyclocephala
 - *Hydraecia micacea* (Esp) Potato leg digger

2- Diseases

First: The imported potatoes should be free from, and produced in, places free from the following diseases and their causes. Such places shall be established in accordance with the relevant international phytosanitary standards:

1- Fungi

Synchytiium endobioticum

2- Nematodes

Globodera spp.

Trichodorus spp. and *Paratichodorus* spp.

3- Bacteria

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepdonicus*

Ralstonia solanacearum

Dickeya spp.

Candidatus *Liberibacter solanacearum*

4- Virus and Phytoplasma

Potato Yellow Dwarf Virus and Phytoplasma

Second: The final importation of potato seeds is prohibited from any farm that has been infected with one of the diseases listed in item 1 during the year preceding the import season.

Third: Potato seeds must be completely free from the following diseases:

1- Nematodes

Ditylenchus destructor

Meloidogyne spp.

2- Virus and Viroid

Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid

Tobacco Necrosis Virus (TNV)

Tobacco ring spot nepo Virus (TRSV)

3- Physiological diseases/Others:

Frost injury

Fourth: The following diseases if present should not exceed the percentage indicated in each of the samples taken from the lot:

1- Bacteria

Pectobacterium carotovorum

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.2 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

Pectobacterium atrosepticum

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.2 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

2- Fungi

Phytophthora erythroseptica

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.1 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

Phytophthora infestans

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.1 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

Colletorichum Coccodes -(Colletorichum atramentarium)

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 20 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

Alternaria Solani

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.5 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

Verticillium spp.

Tubers infected with a rate of more than 0.5 % shall not be permitted to enter Egypt

3- Viral viruses

- **The Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CAPQ) may mandate experts' committees of the Plant Quarantine in coordination with the Institute of Plant**

Pathology Research to examine signs of viral infection in the crops in the countries exporting potatoes and verify that the total percentage of all manifestations of viral infection in the fields does not exceed 4 %.

- **It is prohibited to let enter into Egypt tubers infected with the following percentages of viruses respectively:**

Corky Ring sport (Tobacco Rattle Virus) (0.1 %)

Mop Top Virus (MTV) (0.1 %)

Potato Leaf Roll Virus (0.1 %)

Alfa Alfa Mosaic Virus (0.4 %)

PVY (0.4 %)

PVX (0.4 %)

PVA (0.4 %)

- ❖ **The total percentage of infection from such viruses should not exceed 0.8 %**

Fifth: The following diseases should not exceed the percentage specified for each one respectively and provided the total percentage shall not be more than 5%:

1- Fungi

Fusarium spp. (0.1 %)

Phoma Spp. (0.5 %)

Watery wound rot caused by Pythium spp (0.5 %)

2- Others /Physiological diseases:

Internal Brown spot and Browning or Black sport & Vascular Discoloration (0.5 %)

Hollow heart (0.5 %)

Black heart (0.5 %)

Skin Necrosis (0.5 %)

Mechanical Damage (3 %)

Sixth: The infection in samples should not exceed the following percentages as indicated:

1- Powdery scab caused by	<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>
Seeds shall be banned from entry if more than 1 % is affected and the pustules cover more than 10 % of the surface area of the tuber.	
2- Common Scab caused by	<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>
Potato seeds with common scab are allowed in accordance with Dutch Standard No 1.5	
3- Black crust and other pathological symptoms that cause the fungus caused by	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>
Seeds shall be banned from entry if more than 5 % is affected and the infected area of the tuber surface exceeds 10 %	
4- Silver scurf caused by	<i>Helminthosporium solani</i>
No more than 20 % of infected pests should enter and the patches should cover no more than 20 % of the surface area of the tuber	

Explanatory note on the virus tolerances of annex 14 of the phytosanitary requirements of Importation of Seed Potatoes

- For the tolerances of viruses for TRV and MTV the tolerance of 0.1 % will be assessed visually at tuber inspection.
- For the rest of viruses the tolerances will be assessed by the NPPO the exporting country in accordance with “Union Grade E”.
- additional declaration into the phytosanitary certificate will be needed

“The consignment complies with Union Grade E certification scheme for virus tolerances“,



Second: Rules and Conditions for importing potato tubers for processing purposes:

The following requirements shall be applied when importing and inspecting imported potato tubers for manufacturing purposes in the ports of arrival in Egypt:

- 1- The imported potato seeds should be completely free of infection from the following insects in any of their phases:

Colorado beetle	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say)
Potato Tuber Moth	<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zeller)
Eggplant Shoot borer	<i>Euzophera osseatella</i> (Treitscke)
Andean mite	<i>Premnotrypes</i> spp
Cabbage Flea Beetle	<i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris)
Western potato flea beetle	<i>Epitrix subcrinita</i> (Le Conte)
Wireworms	<i>Limonius canus</i> <i>Limonius californicus</i> <i>Ctenicera pruinina</i>
Bitter beetle	<i>Epicauta</i> spp.
scarab beetles	<i>Phyllophaga</i> spp.
Potato leg digger	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i> (Esp)

- 2- Potato tubers shall be free from, and produced in countries or places of production free from, the following diseases and in accordance with the standards of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC - FAO).

Brown rot caused by	<i>Ralstonia Solanacearum</i>
Ring rot caused by	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis sub sp.sepdonicus</i>
Black cancer (fecundity) caused by	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>
golden nematode	<i>Globodera</i> spp.
Root-knot nematodes	<i>Trichodorus</i> spp. and <i>Paratichodorus</i> spp.
Potato Yellow Dwarf Virus And Phytoplasma	<i>Potato yellow dwarf virus</i> and <i>Phytoplasma</i>
Blackleg caused by	<i>Dickeya solani</i>
Black Dot caused by	<i>Colletorichum coccodes</i> <i>Colletorichum atramentarium</i>
Zebra Chip caused by	<i>Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum</i>
	Tobacco Necrosis Virus (TNV)

- 3- Potato tubers shall be completely free of the following diseases:

<i>Nematodes Dry rot in potatoes</i>	<i>Ditylenchus destructo</i>
<i>Nematode Root Knot</i>	<i>Meloidogynespp</i>
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	<i>Spindle tuber viroid</i>
<i>Frost injury</i>	<i>Frost injury</i>

- 4- In the samples representing the lot, infection by the following diseases should not exceed the percentage indicated below

Dry rot 3 %	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>
Early Blight 3 %	<i>Alternaria solani</i>

Late Blight 0.5 %	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>
Soft rot 1 %	<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i>
Powdery Scab 3 % "Severe infection covers one third of the tuber surface"	<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>
Common Scab "Dutch Standard No 1.5"	<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>
Black scurf 10 %	<i>Rhizotonia solani</i>
Mechanical Damage 5 %	<i>Mechanical damage</i>
Phoma sp 1 %	<i>Phoma sp.</i>

- 5- The amount of natural soil attached to potato tubers in each sack shall not be more than 0.3 % of the total weight.
- 6- Provision is made for shipments in the country of origin to be treated with an anti-germination substance. It is recommended that the phytosanitary certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate confirming such treatment with its name, and the doses used. If treatment is not done abroad, it shall be completed in the stores of the owner and at the expense of the party concerned and under his responsibility.
- 7- A copy of a phytosanitary certificate shall be attached certifying the compliance of the consignment with the quarantine requirements listed in this Annex and stating that it has been treated with an anti-germination (name and doses used) and that it is not being imported for the purpose of cultivation.
- 8- Importation shall be within a limited period of time (August, September and October) so as not to interfere with the importing period of potato tubers for cultivation.
- 9- The import shall be in special packages with the mention on one of side in Arabic "Not for cultivation" and on the other side the importer's name, variety and the farm's number or the field code, in addition to an identification card to be put inside the package bearing the words "Not for cultivation".
- 10- All necessary quarantine measures shall be taken such as examination and inspection of warehouses, transport, storage, manufacture and disposal of solid waste and treatment of liquid waste and others under the supervision of Plant Quarantine and under the responsibility and at the expense of the party concerned.
- 11- The party concerned shall undertake not to use or market the consignment as seeds for cultivation.
- 12- The necessary records for registration and documentation of all previous steps and procedures under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine shall be provided.

Annex 15
Regarding Article 24 - Importation and Treatment
Controls for importing cotton products

First: Ginned cotton and its waste:

1. The consignment must be imported from areas registered as quarantine pest free, areas that have been pre-examined by specialised higher committees to confirm the fact.
2. A technical permission to import must be pre-obtained from Plant Quarantine before shipment of the consignment from its place of origin and must be approved by Egyptian Plant Quarantine as a source of import for cotton.
3. The importer shall apply to the competent Plant Quarantine office to determine the appropriate date for the arrival of the consignment to start fumigation treatment with the available fumigation stations so as to prevent the accumulation of packages.
4. A phytosanitary certificate from the Plant Quarantine of the country of origin shall accompany the consignment.
5. The consignment of cotton shall be accompanied by a fumigation certificate from the Plant Quarantine Authority of the country of origin taking the following into account:
 - The fumigation certificate shall have a validity of no more than three months.
 - If the consignment is received after the expiry period of the fumigation certificate, it shall only be accepted if proof is submitted that the shipment was undertaken during the validity period of the fumigation certificate.
 - If the fumigation certificate has expired before the consignment is shipped from the country of origin, re-fumigation is required before shipment and an approved fumigation certificate issued with a new validity period shall be submitted.
 - The period of validity of the fumigation certificate shall be added to the import permit, taking into account the importer's acknowledgement of the required quarantine requirements.
6. If the fumigation process was completed in the country of origin in the absence of a committee from Egyptian Plant Quarantine, a phytosanitary certificate must be provided in the form of an additional declaration stating that the package was fumigated in accordance with the terms of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine and under the full supervision of the Plant Quarantine of the country of origin. Upon arrival of the consignment in Egypt, samples shall be taken for the necessary analysis to verify the completion of the fumigation process. If the fumigation process was made under normal atmospheric pressure in the country of origin and in the absence of a committee from Egyptian Plant Quarantine, a phytosanitary certificate must be provided in the form of an additional declaration stating that the consignment was fumigated under conditions of normal atmospheric pressure in accordance with the terms of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine and under the full supervision of the Plant Quarantine of the country of origin. Upon arrival of the parcel, a vacuum fumigation shall be completed at the nearest vacuum fumigation plant under the supervision of Egyptian Plant Quarantine before the consignment is released.
7. Upon arrival of the consignment to the port of arrival, the necessary quarantine inspection shall be carried out to ensure that:
 - the consignment is free from the cotton seeds, whole, broken or peeled.
 - the consignment is free from prohibited quarantine pests.
 - the consignment has been thoroughly fumigated abroad with necessary documentation and laboratory analysis if vacuum fumigation has been undertaken abroad in the absence of an Egyptian Plant Quarantine committee.
 - Compliant consignments shall be released, and consignments not complying with the terms of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine shall be rejected and re-exported.
8. Transit consignments are treated the same way as incoming consignments regarding inspection and fumigation.
9. For imports in containers, the consignment is inspected in the container yards at the first port of arrival (after ensuring that the fumigation process has been carried out in the country of origin),

and may be re-sealed after the quarantine inspection and transferred for vacuum fumigation at the nearest fumigation plant. It is transported within Egypt by the safest routes and means under the supervision of Plant Quarantine.

10. For importats in containers that have previously been inspected by an external inspection committee of engineers from Plant Quarantine and identified as such on arrival, they shall be fumigated at any available vacuum fumigation plant.
11. For importats in the holds of a ship:
 - The consignment shall be sent by sea to the nearest port with a vacuum fumigation plant.
 - The consignment shall be inspected on board ship.
 - Samples shall be taken for random laboratory analysis to ensure fumigation has been undertaken if vacuum fumigation abroad was carried out without a committee of Egyptian Plant Quarantine being present.
 - The consignment shall be fumigated at the port of arrival at the time specified in advance or as approved by the Plant Quarantine Authority at the port of arrival.
12. The consignment must be transported from the country of origin in a tightly locked means of transport and shall be opened only at the port of arrival in Egypt. The inspectors of Plant Quarantine shall confirm this point.
13. Transportation, manufacturing and waste disposal are carried out under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine.
14. Manufacturing priority shall be for imported cotton.
15. The consignment shall be rejected should the importer have violated the Plant Quarantine instructions contained in the import permit.

Second: Commercial Cotton Samples:

1. The samples shall be well ginned and be completely free of cotton seeds and of remnants thereof.
2. The weight of each sample shall not exceed three kilogrammes. In the event of higher weight, three kilograms shall be separated for delivery to the importer if he agrees to it and the rest shall be disposed of.
3. The samples shall be well packed in a solid, unbreakable packing.
4. The samples shall be labelled in the name of the consignee and the requested port of arrival.
5. If the cotton in the sample is fragmented into several parts, each part shall be considered an independent sample.
6. Samples shall be processed at the expense of the owner prior to final delivery and the samples that he does not claim shall be disposed of within seven days from the date of notification of the goods' arrival.

Third: Cotton seeds imported for the purpose of pressing:

Persons wishing to import cotton seeds for the purpose of pressing shall submit an application to Plant Quarantine within a period of not less than three weeks before importation after the approval of the relevant scientific institutes (Cotton, Plant Protection, Plant Diseases and Plant Quarantine Research Institutes) through the Plant Quarantine Committee and under the following conditions:

1. The seeds must be imported through one of the country's maritime ports where a mill is available within the Customs Circuit from the port of arrival so that the pressing process can be undertaken. The seeds shall be heat treated at a temperature of not less than 80° C, laboratory tests ensuring that the seeds are not germinating. The consignment shall not be relocated outside the Customs Circuit before completion of the pressing process under any circumstances.
2. Cotton seeds shall be free from insects and pathogenic pests, be non-bioengineered, non-irradiated, and not treated with chemicals and pesticides. This shall be confirmed by competent authorities through Plant Quarantine.
3. Crushed or milled seeds imported for the purpose of pressing may not be transferred.

4. The owner of the seeds and the mill owner undertake to give priority to the process of pressing the imported seeds. If they violate this undertaking, they shall receive a warning, and if they reiterate the violation, the owner shall no longer be permitted to import cotton seeds for pressing, and the mill owner shall no longer be permitted to press cotton seeds.
5. The mills shall send within a maximum of one week a statement to Plant Quarantine in the port of the mill stating the quantities of imported seeds that have been pressed and the remaining quantities of seeds.
6. The disposal of the packages in which the seeds were placed shall be made inside the Customs Circuit where the mill is located and they shall not be transferred in any way to any other area outside the Customs Circuit.
7. In all cases, the transportation, pressing and burning of waste shall be carried out under the supervision of Plant Quarantine and according to a specific work programme of the mill, advance notification of this programme being given to the Plant Quarantine.
8. It is stressed that in the event of any violation resulting in the refusal of the consignment, the consignment shall be re-exported and shall not be processed on the territory of Egypt.

Fourth: Cotton seeds for scientific purposes:

1. The samples shall be imported only for the Cotton Research Institute and after ensuring that they conform to the quarantine requirements
2. They shall be fumigated with an approved fumigation product, under the supervision of Plant Quarantine.
3. They shall be planted in an isolated area so that they remain under the supervision of the Cotton, Plant Protection, Plant Diseases and Plant Quarantine Research Institutes until the end of the harvest to ensure safety.

Fifth: Cotton seed cakes:

Cotton seed cakes are imported by sending a joint committee comprising Plant Quarantine inspectors and the Regional Center for Food and Feed for inspection in the country of origin.

When the package enters the territory of Egypt, the following measures shall be taken:

1. Fumigation with an approved fumigation product under the supervision of Plant Quarantine (e.g., methyl bromide at a dose of 32 g / m³ / 24 hours).
2. For the packaging, hot water treatment at 100° C for half an hour or fumigation with methyl bromide at a dose of 32 g / m³ / 24 hours or any other treatment approved for this purpose.
3. Transportation and manufacturing at the expense and under the responsibility of the concerned party and under the supervision of Plant Quarantine.

Sixth: Conditions for importing cotton linters for military factories:

1. An import permit must first be obtained from Plant Quarantine.
2. The import shall only be from certified cotton points of origin in addition to points of origin in India and Pakistan.
3. The imported consignment must be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority of the exporting country confirming that the linters have been extracted from cotton seeds that have been sterilised by exposure to a temperature of not less than 65 °C for a period of at least five minutes.
4. The linters shall be free of cotton seeds or parts of seeds and from harmful pests. They shall be packed in high-pressure, high-quality bales.
5. The linters shall be inspected to ensure that they meet the required conditions and then transferred immediately to the military factories by a safe means of transport which will be closed and sealed with lead by specialised staff from Plant Quarantine, and may not be opened upon arrival at the factory, unless a representative from Plant Quarantine is present.
6. The means of transport shall receive treatment after unloading in a manner approved by Plant Quarantine.

7. The parcels shall be stored immediately after unloading in a store inspected by Plant Quarantine inspectors who shall check that it meets required quarantine requirements.
8. The factory must complete the processing to stop the linters from being in their vegetative state (digestion) within a period of not more than seven days from the date of arrival at the factory, all the waste being burnt in the presence of the representative of Plant Quarantine. The Director General of Plant Quarantine may extend the previous deadline for another seven days.

Seventh: Medical cotton:

For the import of medical cotton, the cotton is required to be whitened lint cotton offering a resistance to cutting, to have a thick cohesion during combing, to be free from defects and foreign substances and to be absorbant to the point that if one gramme of cotton is put on the surface of water at a temperature of 25 °C, it should be saturated with water after 10 to 15 seconds. A sample shall be sent to the Cotton Research Institute to verify these properties.

Annex 16

Regarding Article 25 - Importation and Treatment

Ban on the introduction of plants and parts of some cultivars and agricultural materials shown below into Egypt, with the exception of some or part of them under certain conditions

First: plant products whose importation is prohibited:

1. Date palm fruit whether dry or processed, or any dry or processed vegetable parts from palm waste such as leaves, palm fronds, etc., as well as henna, Medicago sativa and ornamental palms, which are considered to be hosts to Fusarium oxysporum var. albedinus which causes the Bayoud disease, from countries where this disease is spread.
2. Natural soil suitable for agriculture as well as containing organic materials under any name.
3. Live plant pests in all their stages.
4. Culture media of bacteria and fungi harmful to plants.
5. Remnants of plants and agricultural products resulting from consumption on ships and aircrafts.
6. Non-agricultural materials if they are mixed with agricultural soil, plants, agricultural products or other prohibited materials, if they cannot be separated inside the Customs Circuit without any risk of them leaking out.
7. It is prohibited to import bee honey products except under the following conditions:
8. The product should come from areas that are free from bacterial infection caused by (Paenibacillus larvae = Bacillus larvae), and European Melanococcus disease (Melissococcus plutonius = Paenibacillus) and the product should be free of pathogens and pests for both diseases. An approved certificate from the country of origin shall accompany the consignment.

Second: plants and parts suitable for planting and whose importation is prohibited

1. Cotton plant (Gossypium. Spp) and parts thereof.
 2. Date palm plants, sprouts, henna, Medicago sativa and ornamental palms, which are host to Fusarium oxysporum var. albedinus that causes the Bayoud disease, from the countries where this disease is spread.
 3. Palm sprouts from origins where Palmasips phoenicis (Asterlecaniidae) is spread.
 4. Packages received for agriculture if they are mixed with agricultural soil, plants, agricultural products or other prohibited materials.
- **The items recommended by the Plant Quarantine Committee to enter the country based on the PRA shall be excluded.**

Annex 17
Regarding Article 27 - Importation and Treatment
Conditions for allowing the transit of plant and plant products in Egypt:

1. All plants and plant product packages passing through ports, airports and entry points in Egypt, which are to be stored in free zones or in refrigerators within the Customs circuit, or sent to another port, and which were opened or suspected of leaking any quarantine pests, shall be treated as imported, exempting them from the following:
 - Import permit.
 - Phytosanitary certificates.

Excluded from this exemption are transit parcels to free zones for manufacturing purposes.
2. Transit packages in Egyptian ports that are transported in sealed containers with the customs seal of the country of origin and which are to be stored in the Egyptian transit areas within the Customs Circuit until they are re-shipped, and whose seals are not to be removed except in the final ports of arrival, may not be inspected unless they are unsealed in an Egyptian port, provided that the concerned party submits a statement from the Customs permitting to do so.
3. Plant packages which are refused entry into Egypt shall be re-exported within the period specified in Annex 19. The party concerned shall submit to the competent Plant Quarantine port a statement approved by the Customs on all the re-exported packages and remnants thereof.
4. The transfer of in-transit packages of foreign cotton and seeds from one ship to another in Egyptian ports is not authorized, unless the cotton is ginned and contained in intact bales and unless the cotton seeds are kept in new well-sealed double bags. An application for permit shall be submitted to the competent Plant Quarantine port for the transfer of foreign cotton and seeds, together with the number of cotton bales, their weight, the number of cotton seeds bags, their weight, the name of the ship and the expected date of arrival. The concerned party must inform Plant Quarantine immediately upon arrival of the ship and specify the date of transport so that the Plant Quarantine can supervise the transport.
5. It is prohibited to unload cotton and its seeds to the ground but it may be transferred from one ship to another either directly or by barges. In the latter case, it must be covered in full in a manner approved by the Plant Quarantine representative. The barges shall be cleaned and all the waste shall be burned under the supervision of Plant Quarantine after the transfer at the expense and under the responsibility of the party.
6. In-transit parcels of cotton and seeds may not be kept in the port for more than fifteen days; otherwise, they shall be disposed of at the expense and under the responsibility of the concerned party without any right to claim any compensation.
7. In-transit packages of cotton and seeds may not be transferred from one aircraft to another within the Egyptian airports unless the cotton or seed are packed in metal containers that are intact and welded on all sides. These parcels may not be kept at the airport for more than 15 days; otherwise, they shall be disposed of at the expense and under the responsibility of the concerned party without any right to claim for compensation.
8. The Customs Department shall notify Plant Quarantine of the date of arrival and unloading of the parcels from ships at the ports and from aircrafts, and indicate all their specifications as well as their date of re-exportation.
9. Tax on incoming plant parcels may not be transferred from in-transit tax to import tax unless they meet the conditions of imported plant packages, in particular regarding the import permit and the phytosanitary certificate required by the Egyptian state and the payment of the difference in expenses with the import tax according to the type of parcels. Otherwise the parcels shall be completely rejected.

Annex 18
Regarding Article 31 - Import and Treatment
Procedures for treating incoming plant consignments

1. The treatment of incoming plant consignments shall be as approved by the competent authority (Plant Quarantine) and at the expense and under the responsibility of the party concerned as per this document or any other approved methods in accordance with the following:
 - **Methods approved internationally:** stipulated in ISPMs.
 - **Methods approved locally:** Methods recommended by one of the national research institutions (specialised Research Institutes of the Agricultural Research Centre - Egyptian universities - the Academy of Scientific Research and other research bodies). The methods shall be adopted by the Scientific Research Academy or the Egyptian Organisation for Standardization and Quality. Plant Quarantine is responsible for the application, monitoring and supervision of the treatment after it has been approved by the Plant Quarantine Work Committee.
 - **All the requirements for the appropriate treatment must be observed in all previous methods.**
2. All incoming consignments to be treated must be submitted to treatment during official working hours by the party concerned or its representative within 48 hours of the notification of their transfer for treatment.
3. The competent Plant Quarantine inspector may request that the consignments be submitted to treatment before the end of the agreed period, if failure to start treatment as early as possible would constitute a threat to the country's agricultural sector. If the party concerned or its representative fail to comply with this requirement, a violation shall be reported and submitted to the competent authority.
4. The competent quarantine inspector and his direct supervisor shall indicate the treatment's completion in the specifically designated box on the original inspection form.
5. If the consignments are delivered to a customs port which does not have the appropriate treatment equipment, they shall be transferred to the nearest customs port where the necessary equipment is available so as to complete the required treatments at the expense and under the responsibility of the party concerned or its representative, by sea or any other means approved by the competent authority and in accordance to the terms and procedures of that authority.
6. The treated consignments shall be received from the plant quarantine stations and delivered within 29 hours of completion of the treatment. The transfer of the consignments in whole or in parts shall not be permitted except after payment of the required ground fees according to the provisions of the attached expenditure annex.
7. The treatment procedures may be completed outside the customs port if the treatment cannot be completed within the designated premises and if it is undertaken under the supervision and monitoring of Plant quarantine, at the request of the concerned party or its representative and in full respect of the treatment methods stipulated in the treatment schedule, and after the site and its equipment have received the necessary inspection to assess their validity and efficiency and in accordance with the conditions and preventive measures approved by Plant Quarantine for the transport of the consignments and at all stages of the treatment.
8. In cases of transfer of some incoming plant product consignments that are temporarily released under custody for the purpose of completing some of the quarantine operations outside the Customs circuit, the consignments or parts of it shall be transported using suitable means of transport to prevent pest leakage. The consignment shall also be sealed and its weight shall be determined accurately to ensure that the consignment is not contaminated from outside or does not cause contamination to the external environment.
9. Consignments that are placed under plant custody shall be re-examined visually only (without taking samples) to ensure that they are free from live insects 60 days after the decision of Plant Quarantine as regards to their treatment, in whole or in parts, and this procedure shall be repeated every 60 days for as long as the consignments remain in custody.
10. Waste from treatments shall be disposed of by one of the safe disposal methods to protect the country's agricultural sector.

11. In all cases, the final release of the treated plant consignments shall not be allowed until due expenses have been paid and treatments and quarantine procedures have been completed for the whole consignment as covered by the customs certificate.

Annex 19
Regarding Article 32 - Import and Treatment
Procedures to be applied to plant consignments that are refused entry or transit through the Egyptian territory

1. The consignments which are refused entry or transit through the Egyptian territory must be re-exported by the party concerned within three weeks of the date of notification of the rejection decision, provided that the party concerned has been notified within two days of the date of the notification of the rejection. If this period has elapsed without the consignments having been re-exported, they shall be disposed of by the Plant Quarantine specialists at the expense of and subject to the liability of the party concerned. The consignment's disposal may be undertaken before the expiry of this period if there is any threat to plantations if the disposal is approved by the Plant Quarantine committee at the expense of and subject to the liability of the party concerned without any compensation. The Director of Plant Quarantine or his representative may extend the three week period by a period of no more than one week if this extension does not pose a threat to the country's crops.
2. If the party concerned fails to respond to the re-export or disposal order, or if notification proves impossible, Customs shall be notified using the specific form for all necessary steps against the rejected consignments. **Dealings with the party concerned or its representative (the importing company) shall be suspended until the final action is taken on the irregular consignments.**
3. The party concerned shall be forced to re-export the consignments within the legal deadline if the consignments are infected with live insects and if their existence in the port and their release for disposal in a sanitary landfill outside the Customs circuit constitutes a threat to plantations.
In the event of the re-export of the consignments not being complied with, dealings with the concerned party or its representative (the importing company) shall be suspended until after the re-export of the non-compliant consignments.
4. The competent staff from Plant Quarantine shall take all precautions to prevent pests leaking from the rejected consignments at the expense of and subject to the liability of the party concerned.

Annex 20
Regarding Article 34 – Export
Procedures applied to exports of plant consignments

1. Persons wishing to export plants or plant products whose export is not prohibited must go to the nearest Plant Quarantine Office to submit an application on the relevant form indicating the variety to be exported, the export destination and all data requested on the form. A single application for a consignment containing more than one variety of plants may be submitted if all varieties are exported to a single importer at a single destination. Costs due shall be estimated and recorded in the relevant register and the information provided on the application form shall be identical to the consignment to be exported.
2. The application form mentioned above shall be submitted by the exporter or its representative together with the following required documents:
 - Copy of proof of ID of the party concerned or its representative under a power of attorney or bank authorization.
 - Copy of the exporter's record of the exporting company.
 - Proof of payment of the expenses imposed by Plant Quarantine on the consignment.
 - Any other documents that need to be present prior to the inspection according to each article subject to quarantine regulations.
3. The consignments must be fully prepared for export upon submission for inspection. Consignments shall be opened under the responsibility of the exporter and at his expense. The exporter may not open the consignments authorized to be exported or make any change to them or to their distinctive marks except with the permission of and under supervision of Plant Quarantine. Preparation of the mentioned consignments shall not include the use of any plant products not approved by Plant Quarantine.
4. After the completion of all documents (and payment of required expenses), a committee of quarantine inspectors shall be assigned to the inspection of the consignments. The consignments prepared for export shall be examined in accordance with the requirements of the importing country if they are known in advance or if an import permit from the importing country specifies the import requirements to be applied, otherwise the party concerned shall take responsibility for the export of the consignments. The inspection shall take place either in the production area or in the packaging and preparation station or, where absolutely necessary and subject to the issue of an official document by the head of Egyptian Plant Quarantine, in the airport.
5. Treatments are carried out on the exported consignments according to the requirements of the importing countries.
6. The assigned Plant Quarantine Committee shall complete the inspection and record its results.
 - If the consignments are compliant with Plant Quarantine requirements and not subject to any type of laboratory analysis, the export shall be authorized.
 - If the consignments are compliant with Plant Quarantine requirements and subject to any sort of laboratory analysis, samples shall be taken in accordance with the relevant ministerial Decrees, the requirements of the importing countries and the protocols signed between Egypt and the country requiring the analyses. The export shall not be permitted until after the results of the tests are known and they are compliant with the requirements of the importing country.
 - If the consignments are compliant but the results of the laboratory tests do not conform to the requirements of the importing country, the consignments shall be rejected and the export shall not be permitted.
 - If the consignments are not compliant with the requirements of the importing country, the consignments shall be rejected and the export shall not be permitted.
7. The consignments compliant with the requirements of the importing country shall be exported within seven days from the day following the date of inspection. If not, all measures taken in this regard shall be deemed not to have taken place. This applies to plants and fresh fruit consignments. For other types of consignments, the Director General may extend the deadline by one further period of up to seven days. Some varieties and plant products for which joint ministerial Decrees have been issued shall be excluded from the extension.

8. If the exporter wishes to change the destination of the consignments, he shall notify the concerned quarantine office well in time before shipping so that the requirements of the importing country can be met. If the consignments meet the export requirements of the new destination, there shall be no objection to changing it.
9. If all of the aforementioned export conditions are met as regards documents, expenses, inspection and sampling results (where applicable), the phytosanitary certificate shall be issued for the consignments authorised for export.

Annex 21
Regarding Article 35 – Export
Phytosanitary Certification Regulations

Egyptian Plant Quarantine (National Plant Protection Agency - NPPO) is the sole authority competent to issue, develop and amend phytosanitary certificates and their annexes or issue an alternative or a copy thereof. The competent authority shall not issue the phytosanitary certificate for consignments that do not meet the necessary quarantine requirements.

First: Phytosanitary certificates:

Phytosanitary certificates are considered a documentary guarantee and acknowledgement of the compliance of the exported plant consignments with the requirements of the importing country.

Second: Exporter's obligations when issuing phytosanitary certificates:

1. Issuance of a copy of the bill of lading or a carbon copy of the original bill certified and stamped by a power of attorney (with a valid stamp) or issuance of a carbon copy by a Compass Custom certified and stamped by the Customs with a valid stamp of the Egyptian seal.
2. The concerned party or its representative must submit an official power of attorney from the Real Estate Publicity Department or a valid bank authorization to complete the phytosanitary certification procedures proving that the concerned party does not bear any legal or criminal liability resulting from fraud.
3. The exporter shall submit an official statement from the importing country should he request a phytosanitary certificate for products for which Plant Quarantine does not issue phytosanitary certificates.

Third: Conditions for amendment, change or replacement of phytosanitary certificates:

An alternative phytosanitary certificate may be issued for any consignment for which a phytosanitary certificate has already been issued in the event of damage, change of address, destination country, entry point, change of importer's name, lack of information or error, after submission of the original certificate to be cancelled and its approved copies to the Plant Quarantine inspector. The cancelled certificate and copies shall be stamped with a stamp "cancelled" or have the word "cancelled" written in bold on them across the certificate. They shall be kept in the relevant section in the file of cancelled certificates with the registration thereof in the records prepared for that purpose.

An alternative phytosanitary certificate is issued when the following conditions are met:

- A. After submission of an official statement to correct erroneous data.
- B. The party concerned submits a request and the reasons for an alternative certificate to the Plant Quarantine office responsible for issuing the certificate to be replaced.
- C. The requested modification does not concern the characteristics of the exported consignment in terms of its dimensions, size, type and number of packages, contents and any other change in the nature of the consignments.
- D. The party concerned shall submit the original phytosanitary certificate to be replaced by Plant Quarantine free of any alterations to particulars such as amendments, modifications, wear and tear, additions or such like, and provided that it bears the stamp of Plant Quarantine and other plant information.
- E. The certificate shall not have been marked by the importing country with a seal indicating a refusal of entry, a rejection or an interception or any other measures that could have been taken regarding the consignments.
 - If an application is submitted to replace the phytosanitary certificate, it is necessary to refer to the replacement of the first certificate in the second certificate.
 - If the concerned party fails to return the original phytosanitary certificate because it has been lost or it is in another country, the case shall be referred to the competent authority to take the necessary action.
 - A record of cancelled certificates listing their numbers, alternate certificate numbers and respective data shall be opened.

Fourth: Issuing copies of the original phytosanitary certificate:

An original copy is a copy of the original phytosanitary certificate endorsed and stamped by the competent authority. It may be issued at the request of the concerned party. It shall not replace the original certificate.

Fifth: All controls set out in ISPMs 7 and 12 shall be complied with. The competent authority shall issue instructions as regards these controls.

Sixth: Phytosanitary certificate for the re-export of incoming or in-transit consignments from abroad.

Phytosanitary certificates may be issued for the purpose of re-exporting incoming or in-transit plant consignments, which are to be re-exported to another party and if they are in their original form or have undergone some manufacturing operations that do not cause them to deviate from their plant form, provided that the original certificate number supplied by the country of origin for the consignment is mentioned and that a copy of the original certificate is attached, and provided that the certificate has been issued by the Plant Quarantine office from where the consignment was exported.

Seventh: In all cases, upon arrival of a previously exported returned consignment to an Egyptian port and when a new phytosanitary certificate is requested for re-export, the following shall be complied with:

1. Determining what actions should be taken after it has been treated as an incoming consignment.
2. Treating it as a new exported consignment to be subjected to all quarantine procedures applicable to exported consignments.

Annex 22
Regarding Article 36 – Export
Conditions for approving the inspection and registration of sites subject to quarantine procedures for export

Products to which the requirements of this Annex apply:

1. Stations for the sorting, preparation and packaging of potatoes, citrus, peanuts and any other varieties or stations found in accordance with any other resolutions.
2. The requirements contained in any relevant ministerial Decrees, whether in connection with or related to quarantine works, shall be applied.
3. Items that are not subject to the two previous clauses and whose inspection requires approved export facilities, provided that the parties concerned are given a deadline for meeting the conditions which shall be determined by the competent authority, to comply with the specifications required for places of inspection and preparation of plant products for export.

First: Required Documents:

1. Copy of the permit for building the facility or approval from the Land Protection Authority or from the Municipality.
2. Copy of the Commercial Registration or copy of the Tax registration.
3. Copy of the ID of the owner of the facility (National ID card - Passport).

After review of the original copies and proof of validity of these documents, any other document may be requested that is required for approval after the competent authority has given instructions thereon, provided that such approval is not deemed proof of the ownership of the site approved for such facility. Any changes to the facility shall be notified to Plant Quarantine.

Second: General specifications of export facilities for crops that require inspection in approved stations:

1. Paved roads to facilitate transport and transfer shall be available for the purpose of preserving export products.
2. It shall be surrounded by a solid wall that isolates the facility from external contaminants and a gate for raw products to enter and a gate for exported products to exit.
3. The site shall have sufficient permanent shaded areas with solid, well ventilated floors with adequate lighting and a clean water source, and auxiliary production tools such as scales, hoists, printing equipment, inspection tables and others shall be made available.
4. Appropriate means of communication shall be present.

Third: Specifications of export facilities for potato crops from the areas (PFA): Without prejudice to any joint ministerial Decrees, the following technical requirements are required:

1. The station shall be licensed by the appropriate authorities and shall not be contrary to the law of land protection.
2. The total area shall not be less than eight thousand square meters. It shall be paved or tiled and surrounded by a wall on all four sides with a secure entrance for raw products and another for the exit of exported products, both under surveillance.
3. The station shall have a source of pure water and appropriate drainage facilities. Regardless of whether the source of water in the station is from the municipal water supply or from wells, an up-to-date document certifying that the water is free from chemicals and biological contaminants must be provided from one of the laboratories approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.
4. The station shall have areas to store raw potatoes and shall meet the following requirements:
 - Have adequate storage capacity.
 - The floor shall be tiled or paved, made of concrete or asphalt, with umbrellas that meet the technical conditions required for storage.
 - Be separate from other storage areas.

5. Storage areas of operating supplies must be separate from the outgoing and raw products warehouses.
6. The preparation areas of peatmoss shall have a smooth (non-earth) floor tiled or paved, impermeable, easy to clean and disinfect, compatible with the production capacity of the station and have a source of pure water.
7. The station shall have the necessary electrical power for operation and adequate lighting for sorting, and packaging operations.
8. The sorting and grading areas should allow for a sufficient number of workers for the sorting works.
9. The areas for outgoing items must be well ventilated or cooled and the floor should be tiled or asphalted.
10. The inspection facilities shall be commensurate with this aim and equipped with sufficient lighting and fixtures to allow inspection with all necessary equipment and tools.
11. The station shall keep the following records:
 - Books for recording incoming raw products.
 - Books for recording outgoing products.
 - Books for recording samples sent to analysis bodies.
 with respect to the models prepared for this purpose.
12. The station shall be headed by a manager qualified for the job and the staff shall be trained to sort and pack potatoes.
13. A suitable rest area and a well-equipped office shall be available for the inspection committees inside the station.
14. The station shall be equipped with an approved weighbridge.
15. The station shall have appropriate means of communication.
16. A refrigerator with a suitable storage capacity shall be provided when required.
17. The station shall be isolated from sources of pollution.
18. The station shall have toilets, changing rooms and a staff canteen large enough to accommodate the number of workers in the station.

Fourth: Specifications of export facility for citrus:

Without prejudice to any joint ministerial Decrees, the following technical specifications are required:

1. Perimeter of the station:

- A fence on all four sides shall surround the station with a gate to the outside of station.
- The station shall be isolated from any source of pollution.
- Drainage network outside the station shall be provided.
- The ground shall be asphalted or be a smooth soil.
- There shall be an integrated pest and rodent control system to prevent any animals or pests entering the station.

2. Inside the perimeter of the station:

- The floor of the station shall be made of concrete, asphalt or of tile slabs to support the required machines, and the floor shall be free of any cracks.
- The inside surfaces of the walls shall be smooth without cracks and they shall be washable.
- A drainage network must be available within the station.
- The station shall have two gates, one for the entry of inbound products and the second for the exit of outgoing products, allowing for the effective partition of incoming and outgoing products.
- The station shall be safely closed. There shall be no opening in roof supports, doors or windows.
- The windows shall be covered by wire netting.
- Curtains shall be available to prevent the entry of insects.
- There shall be adequate lighting.
- There shall be adequate ventilation.
- Electric insect killer or electrocutor trap must be available in the work room to stop flying insects as well as a net to control pests and rodents.
- A first aid kit with equipment shall be available.
- Well lit and suitable workbenches for inspecting raw and outgoing materials shall be available.
- There shall be waste bins within the station.
- A slot for evacuating the results of the operation.
- There shall be firefighting equipment.

3. Operating Equipment to be made available:

- Operation line for the process of sorting, washing, waxing, grading and packing of fruits efficiently.
- Refrigerators to store the finished product.
- Standby generator.
- Approved weighbridge.

4. Available facilities and Services:

- Disinfectant storage area with asphalted floor, drainage and ventilation source.
- Carton storage area meeting the requirements of industrial security.
- Basin with water sprayers to wash the boxes.
- Export equipment warehouse with concrete floor, well ventilated, equipped with fire extinguishers and anti-rodent control.
- Toilets and hand wash basins commensurate with the number of employees in the station.
- Changing rooms with lockers or coat hangers.
- Canteen area.
- A rest area and well-equipped offices for Plant Quarantine committees located at the station.
- Appropriate means of communication.

Fifth: Specifications for export facilities of soybeans crop:

Without prejudice to any joint ministerial Decrees and in addition to general requirements, the following technical specifications are required:

1. The warehouses used shall be properly ventilated with tiled floors and remain at a temperature ranging from 10 to 15° C.

2. The storage areas shall be subject to periodic inspection by the competent authority.

Sixth: Specifications for export facilities for other crops:

1. For exporting dry plant products which do not require special treatments, preparation, processing, packaging and storage, it is sufficient to meet the general requirements of export facilities.
2. For fresh and fragile export plant products such as grapes, strawberries, guava and the like, the facility shall have the same specifications as for citrus crops but taking into account the appropriate operating line for those specific crops.

In all cases, the following shall be observed:

1. A copy of the export facility's inspection record shall be attached to its approved operating records, and should there be any discrepancy in the facility's specifications when in operation as shown by the details of the inspection record, then this should be reported to the competent authority.
2. In addition to the inspection necessary for the station's approval by the Joint Committee, Plant Quarantine shall carry out periodic inspections whenever necessary.
3. Plant Quarantine shall have the right to add any other specifications and issue appropriate instructions if required by some specific export product.

**Annex 23
Regarding Article 38 – Export**

Conditions and procedures for the export of crop seeds and plants for growing

The following products shall not be exported except after the exporter has submitted a prior import permit from the importing country indicating the necessary quarantine conditions for the products should these conditions not be in place within Plant Quarantine.

First: Crop Seeds

1. To initiate an export procedure, the exporter shall submit the following documents to Plant Quarantine:

- Valid approval from the Agricultural Crops Committee.
- Certificate of examination and approval of seeds from the Seed Inspection and Certification Committee from the Central Administration for the Examination and Certification of Seeds.

Each certificate shall be completed with the following data:

Name of exporter - Product - Number - Weight - Seed Committee's approval number - Lot number - Inspection results - Approval Seal of the Seed Department.

All varieties of seeds must be inspected and have approval certificates of seeds for export with the exception of the 25 crop varieties shown in the table below, which are excluded from the need of obtaining an approval from the Agricultural Crops Committee,.

Crop seeds not submitted to approval of the Agricultural Crops Committee		
Castor	Mulukhiyah	Anise
Melon	Lettuce	Fennel
Chard	Spinach	Tyle
Cabbage	Dandelion	Cumin
Cauliflower	Chicory	Coriander
Kale	Purslane	Leek
Rocca	Hibiscus	Parsley
Radish	Okra	Celery
Dill		

2. If the exporter wishes to change the destination or period mentioned in the approval issued by the Agricultural Crops Committee, fresh approval shall be obtained from the Agricultural Crops Committee to change the destination or period required for submission to the Plant Quarantine; no other item can be changed from the original approval.
3. In the case of exporting seeds for manufacturing purposes, the consignment shall be exempted from the approval of the Agricultural Crops Committee and from inspection and approval certificates. In this case, the concerned party shall submit a prior import permit from the importing country with all necessary requirements.
4. The crops seeds intended for export abroad must meet the following conditions:
- They must carry an inspection certificate issued by the Central Department of Seeds.
 - Each homogeneous consignment shall contain seeds of the same type and variety.
 - Seed consignments must be packed in new, sealed packages. The following data should be written on the packages:
Type and variety followed by the word "seed" - gross and net weight - the number of consignments (the lot) - production entity (Arab Republic of Egypt) - the name of the exporter - the trademark of the exporter (if any).

Second: Fruit seedlings and horticultural crops:

1. To start the export procedure, the exporter shall submit the following documents to Plant Quarantine:
 - Valid approval from the Agricultural Crops Committee.
 - The record of the inspection and examination of the seedlings by the General Department of Horticulture, stating the approval's number from the Seeds Committee and the number of seedlings - their variety - the exporting company - the state of the seedlings - the seal mark for the seedlings. The record shall be signed and stamped with the seal of the General Department of Horticulture.
2. Consignments intended for cultivation or planting, or consignments not prepared for cultivation or planting may not be exported if they contain natural soil suitable for agriculture.

Third: Seedlings with a part of the growing soil (natural soil suitable for agriculture)

To start the exporting procedure, the exporter shall submit the following documents to Plant Quarantine:

1. Valid approval from the Agricultural Crops Committee.
2. The record of the inspection and examination of the seedlings by the General Department of Horticulture, stating the approval's number from the Seeds Committee and the number of seedlings - their variety - the exporting company - the state of the seedlings - the seal stamp for the seedlings. The record shall be signed and stamped with the seal of the General Department of Horticulture.

Fourth: Non-productive Palm Sprouts:

To start the export procedure, the exporter shall submit the following documents to Plant Quarantine:

1. Valid approval from the Agricultural Crops Committee.
2. Pre - and post - harvest inspection record of the sprouts by a joint committee from the Horticulture Research Institute – the General Directorate of Palm Care and Development – the Central Palm Laboratory – the Plant Protection Research Institute.

The inspection record shall include the name of the exporter, the destination, the production sites (basin, area, municipality and governorate), the seal mark, the variety and number of palms sprouts, the findings and duration of the inspection and confirmation that the sprouts are valid for export. The record shall be stamped with the stamp of the General Directorate for Palm Care and Development. The length of sprouts' stem shall not exceed 3 m.

Annex 24
Regarding Article 40 – Export

Plant products and articles whose export is completely prohibited or prohibited except under certain conditions

S. No.	Item	Export Conditions
1	Non-ginned cotton and cotton seed whether prepared for seeds or not	Can only be authorized by a Decree of the President of the Republic
2	White Palm fronds near the core of the palm	Total prohibition
3	Green fronds cut from non-productive palms	<p>After approval to export from the governmental officials, the following procedures shall be followed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plant Quarantine shall be notified of the numbers and location of the non-productive palms (Heesh) in each governorate, specifying the number of authorized palm leaves to be exported from them. 2. Plant Quarantine shall be notified of the numbers and names of exporters in these governorates and their exporting shares. 3. Palm fronds shall be cut under the supervision of the General Directorate of Palm Care and Development - General Department of Horticulture and the directorates of agriculture in respect of the applicable conditions to be used when cutting, assembling, processing, inspecting, preparing and shipping these items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cutting 1 or 2 green fronds from each of the non-productive palms (free from disease symptoms or insects) leaving a base of not less than 20 cm intact. ▪ Cutting shall be carried out with sharp pruning shears or a pruning saw cleaned with fungal and bacterial disinfectants as work progresses from one tree to the next (chlorox disinfectant). ▪ Spraying or covering the cut on the tree with one of the recommended pesticides against red palm weevil to clean the chopped palm base. ▪ Male palms shall not be cut. ▪ Avoid cutting the white frond, which is the frond next to the core of the palm before the bifurcation between the weaving palm leaf, with a length of less than 80 cm and of a white or yellowish white color. ▪ The exporter wishing to cut green palm fronds for export shall apply in sufficient time to the competent authority before exporting, specifying the quantity of palm fronds to be cut, the destination, the date of the cutting, and the names of the owners of the palm trees to be cut. ▪ The cut quantity shall be collected in the place specified for collection. A joint committee report shall be prepared from the following authorities (Agriculture Directorate, Central Department of Horticulture, and Central Laboratory for Palm Development Research), to check the quantities ready for export and make sure that they meet the above conditions. The closure of the packages shall be done by the Central Department of Horticulture with a lead seal whose number shall be recorded in the report of the joint committee.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report from the Joint Committee shall be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office of the export port for the quarantine and consignment inspection with the letter of the Joint Committee and the completion of the rest of the export procedures.
4	Export of productive date palm sprouts of Egyptian varieties	<p>After authorization (from the concerned authorities) from the Ministry of Agriculture, the export shall be permitted with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The export destination shall be scientific and research entities for a limited number of ten sprouts per variety per entity, once every three years. 2. The length of the sprout wood to be exported shall not exceed one meter.
5	Arable soil containing organic matter, as well as consignments intended for cultivation or planting or other consignments not intended for cultivation or planting if they are mixed with agricultural soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The exporter shall submit a proof of approval from the Plant Quarantine authority in the importing country, to import soil or any plants whether prepared or not for cultivation or planting if they are mixed with agricultural soil.
6	Baby Small Potato	They shall be produced from fields originally intended for the production of potatoes of this size and at this condition.
7	Palm pollen (Pollen)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There shall be a proof from the Central Laboratory for Palm Research that there are surplus quantities for export. 2. There shall be accurate statistics on date palms in Egypt, on the productive capacity of Egypt, on Egypt's need for palm pollen and on surplus which can be exported with the knowledge of the Central Laboratory for Palm Research. 3. The Central Laboratory for Palm Research shall specify the regulations for the export of palm trees.