

# Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CAPQ ) NPPO–Egypt

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# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The fast growing global economic in the area with the sustainable development in transportation means, Making up a good environment for the international trade movement of exportation and importation.
- ▶ This subsequently is increasing the pest risk for the international flow of plant consignments and plant products with possibility of carrying plant pests from an infested area to another.



**Egypt is WTO member since 1995**



**Egypt is about 1 million km<sup>2</sup> area with about 100 million population**

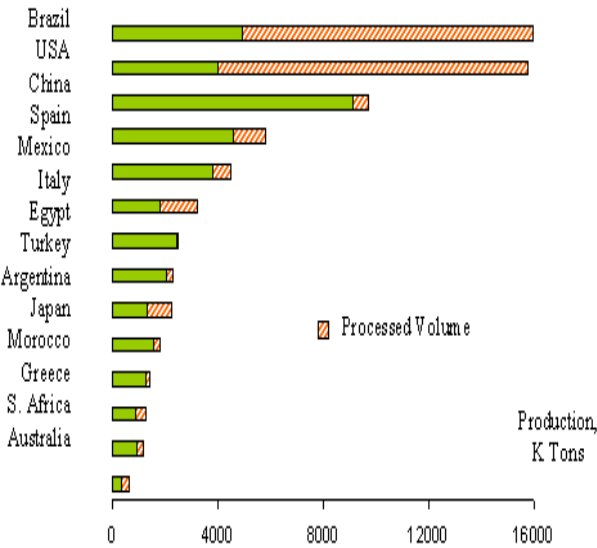
**The total cultivated land of 9.4 m feddans / 3.77 million hectares**

**Egypt export about 6 million ton of fresh agricultural products, for more that 100 countries, mainly:  
Citrus, Potato, Onion, Grape, Strawberry, Pepper, Tomato and Dates**

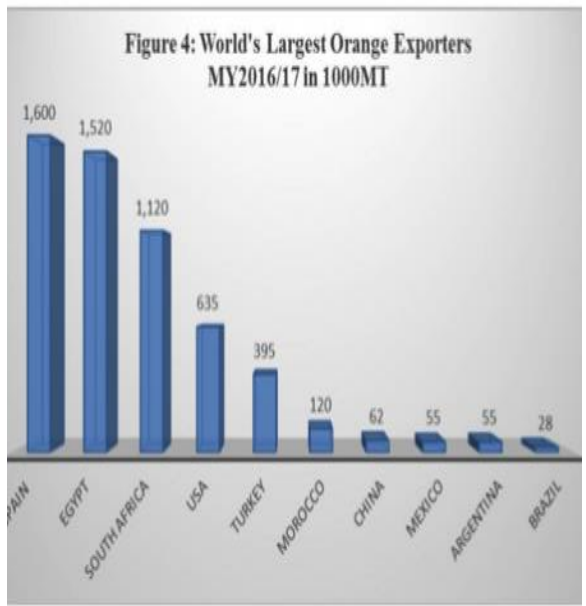
**Import about 25 million ton of fresh products, mainly cereals:  
Wheat, Soybean and Maize**

# Citrus production and Egyptian Situation

## World Citrus Production

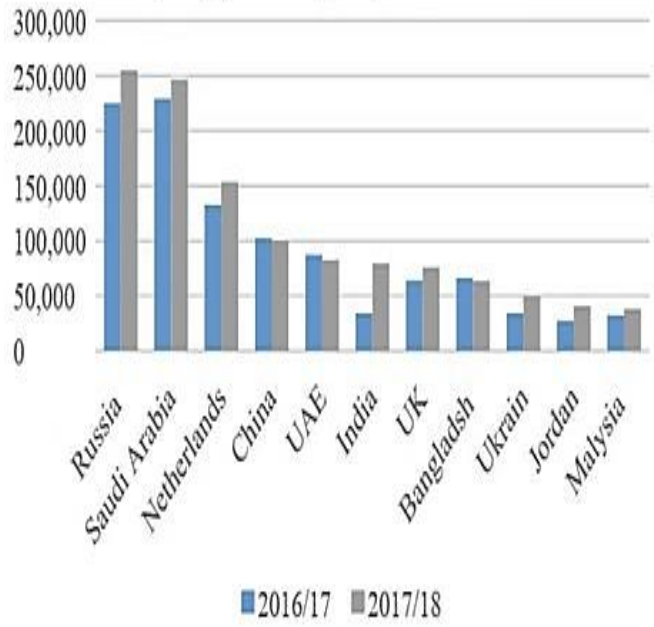


2017-2018



Source: USDA

## Major Egyptian Orange Export Destinations



Source: FAO statistics

# Historical Overview of CAPQ

- ▶ In 1902 , the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) was introduced to Egypt via infested cotton seed consignment imported from India.
- ▶ Egypt started to apply the concept of Plant Quarantine in 1904. As a result, produced a series of laws including law no.10, followed by law no.21 of 1906, law no.1 of 1916, law no.53 of 1966 and its updates till 2018.

\* The law no. 1 of the year 1916 considered the most efficient at the time since it had prohibited the importation of cotton plant and its plant parts, any living harmful plant pests including insects, fungi and bacteria.

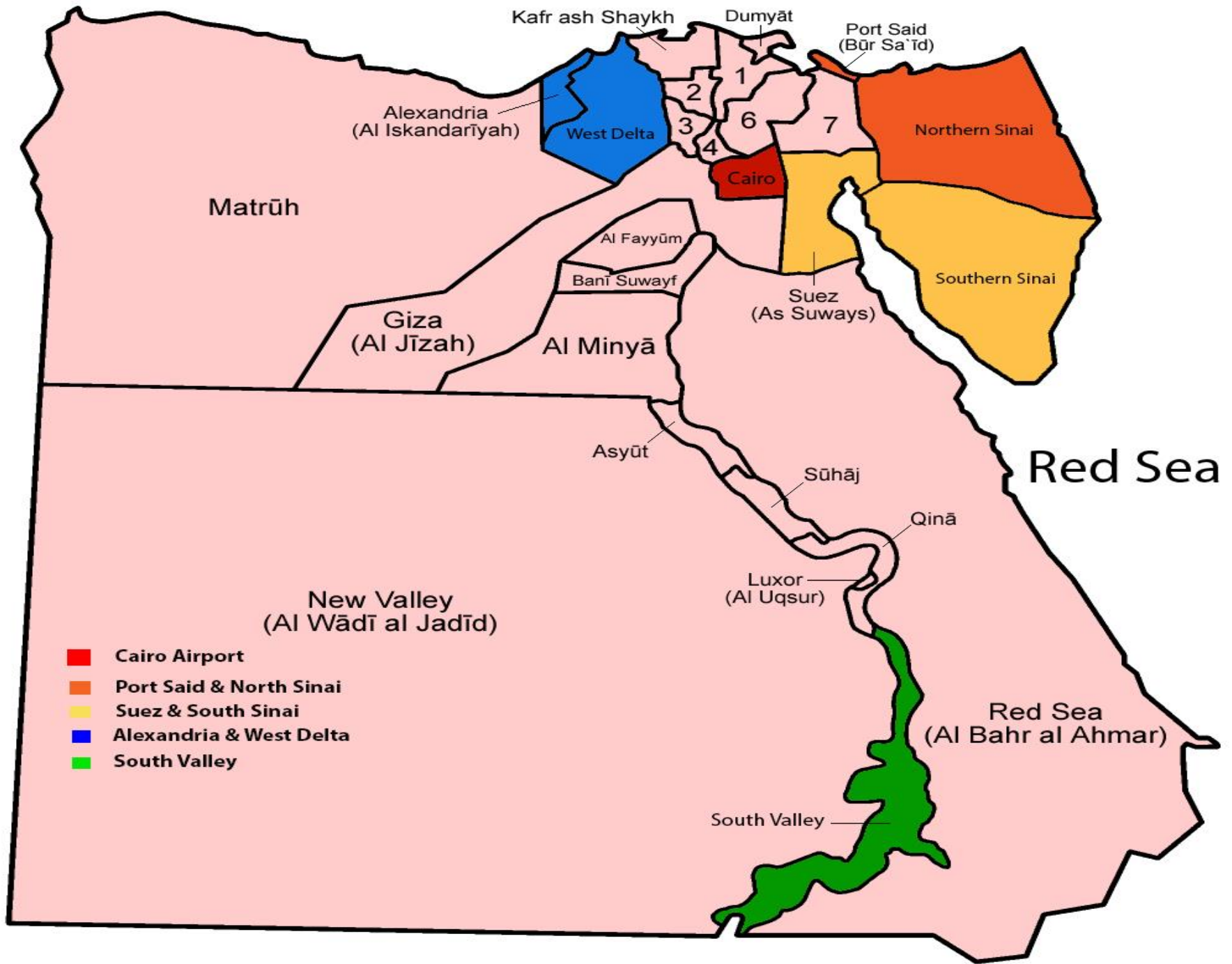
# Organizational Arrangements for Egyptian NPPO

- ▶ **The Egyptian plant quarantine is the portal on the world**
- ▶ **Is the first line of defense and protection against entrance of any disease or pest that damage the agricultural wealth of Egypt, as well as prevent pest movement outside the country.**
- ▶ **Is the gateway to exports through setting bilateral agreements and certification**
- ▶ **It is a package of legislations and technical procedures applied to the exported and imported agricultural consignments.**
- ▶ **Fulfill phytosanitary requirements of importing countries.**

# Organogram of Egyptian Plant Quarantine

<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation</b>					
<b>Agricultural Services and Follow-up Sector</b>					
<b>Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (Headquarter)</b>					
<b>Phytosanitary Unit (SPS)</b>		<b>Technical Office</b>	<b>Statistical and data analysis unit</b>	<b>Operational sub-administration</b>	<b>Exporters Council Office</b>
<b>Pest Risk Analysis Section</b>	<b>Market Access Section</b>			<b>Regional offices</b>	
Providing scientific technical support for the administration		Providing tech. support	Data reporting	Applying the operational support and phytosanitary inspections (COMmodities, vessels, boats, airplanes), sampling, emergency actions, post-entry quarantine, consignment destruction. import permits	Mediates and managing missions for inspectors
notification to IPPC portal updating and reviewing pest list,			Importing statistics		
Auditing farms, monitoring PFAs, organizing pest surveys			Exporting statistics		
Implementation of poytosanitary requirements according to ISPMs					
Awareness campaigns					
<b>Assistant sectors</b>					
<b>Agriculture Research Center</b>	<b>Specialized Laboratories</b>		<b>Central Administration of Seed Certification</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plant Pathology Res. Inst.</li> <li>- Plant Protection Res. Inst.</li> <li>- Weeds Res. Inst.</li> <li>- Horticulture Res. Inst.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potato brown rot project</li> <li>- Central Lab. of Residue Analysis of Pesticides</li> <li>- Virology Lab.</li> </ul>				



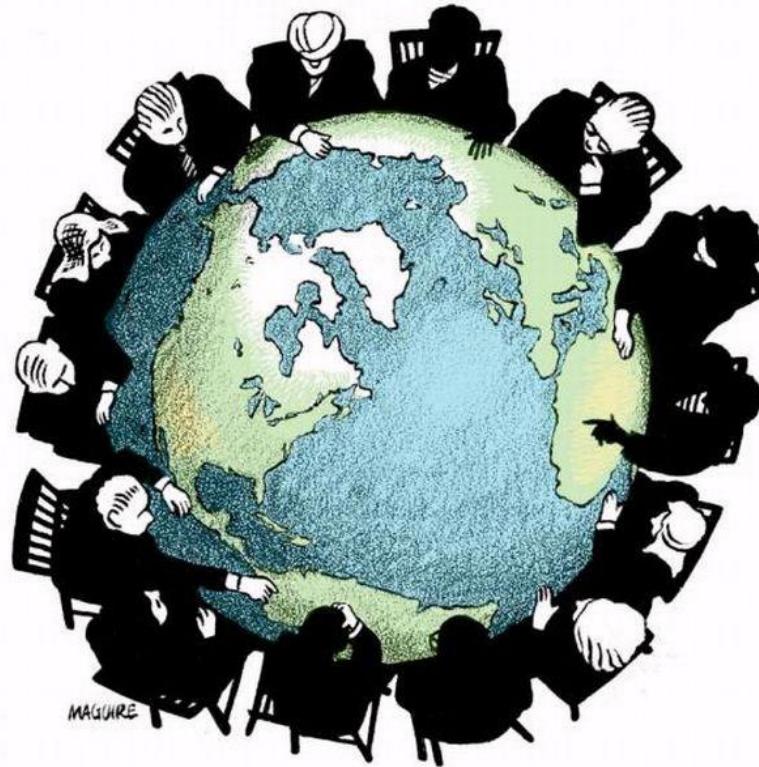


- Cairo Airport
- Port Said & North Sinai
- Suez & South Sinai
- Alexandria & West Delta
- South Valley

# Legal Framework



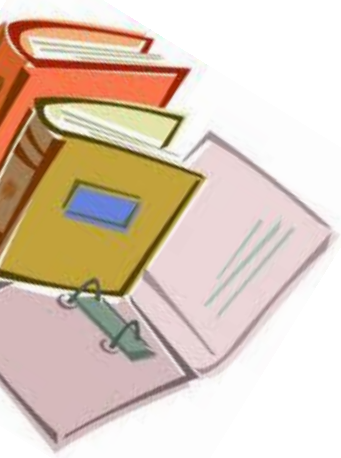
What is the international system that the Egyptian plant Quarantine is part of ?



- The Egyptian Plant Quarantine is working throughout the implementation of the IPPC regulations following its national legislations reflected on making ISPMs as effective as possible.
- The agriculture trade between Egypt and worldwide is carried based on the regulated pest list published on IPPC webpage:

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/egypt/reportingobligation/2018/11/updated-list-of-regulated-pests/>





# The National legislations Framework

- **Agriculture law No. 53/1966 and all its updates (2018)**
- **Quarantine Ministerial Decree**  
Egyptian Plant Quarantine legislation (No. 562/2019).
- **Conditions and standards of relevant international agreements.**  
Revising the agreement according to ISPMs
- **Quarantine regulation of imported countries.**
- **Regional, bilateral and multilateral agreements**



# Role of the Egyptian Plant Quarantine in protection of Agriculture Resources



# Responsibility

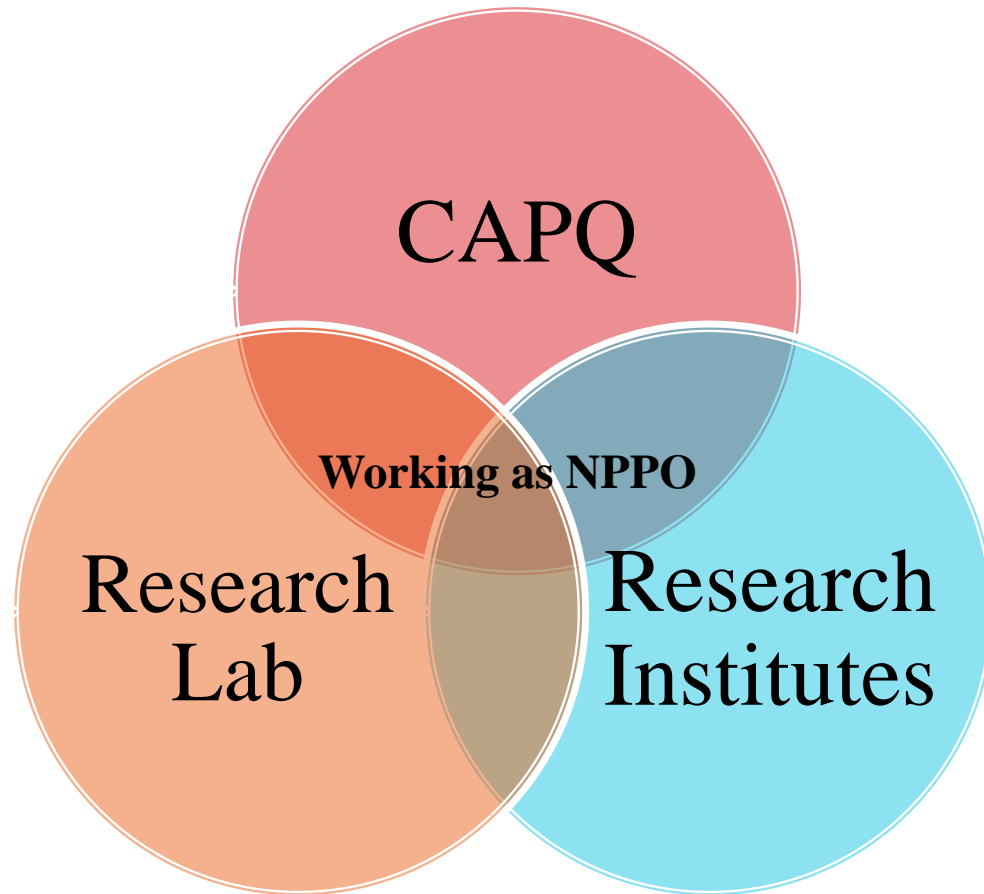
- Inspection of exported and imported consignments as well as plant products with passengers and mailed products (exported & Imported)
  - Pest Report
  - Prevention of Quarantine pests through setting accurate import regulations
  - Distribution of information within the country regarding the pests and diseases of plants
  - Conducting Pest Risk Analysis
  - Establishment and maintenance of Pest Free Areas
  - certificates relating to phytosanitary condition and origin of consignments

**But not alone ...**





# Joint action with



# And what do we do together??

- Conducting specific surveys
- Diagnosis
- Assist in the preparation of technical files for commodities to support market accesses requests
- approached when reference data is required for general surveillance & PRAs

How this work is managed

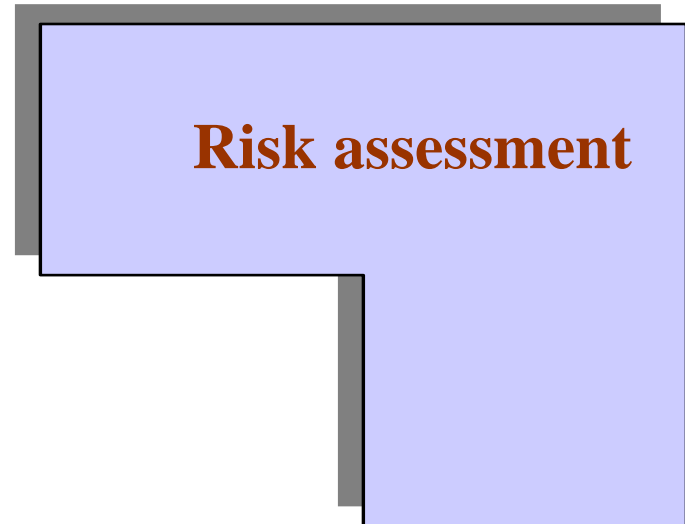
# MoU

To regulate the Work the CAPQ developed MoUs with the different institutes in order to have a regulatory and institutional framework to perform as an NPPO.



# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests

Measures are based on:



# *Ralstonia solanacearum*

## **(Potato Brown Rot)**



**Bacterial pathogen is a limiting quarantine pest for Egypt. A national project (PBRP) was initiated since 1974 for disease detection and management. As a result, Pest Free Area was introduced on 1995 for cultivating certified potato seeds.**

**PBRP has the capacity building and trained personnel for annual and regular inspection and equipped with modern technology e.g. RT-PCR test.**

**This framework is approved by the Egyptian NPPO to produce authentic results for absence/presence of the disease in potato consignments (imported seeds or exported ware potatoes).**

# *Xylella fastidiosa*



# Measures taken 2016

Notification of Emergency Action on WTO website "G/SPS/N/EGY/75"

**EMERGENCY PLAN** to prevent entrance of *Xylella fastidiosa*

Suspension of issuance any import permits for any host plant of *X. fastidiosa* from countries where *X. fastidiosa* was reported: **Italy, Paraguay, Ecuador, Venezuela, USA, Mexico, Canada, Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Iran, China (Taiwan)**

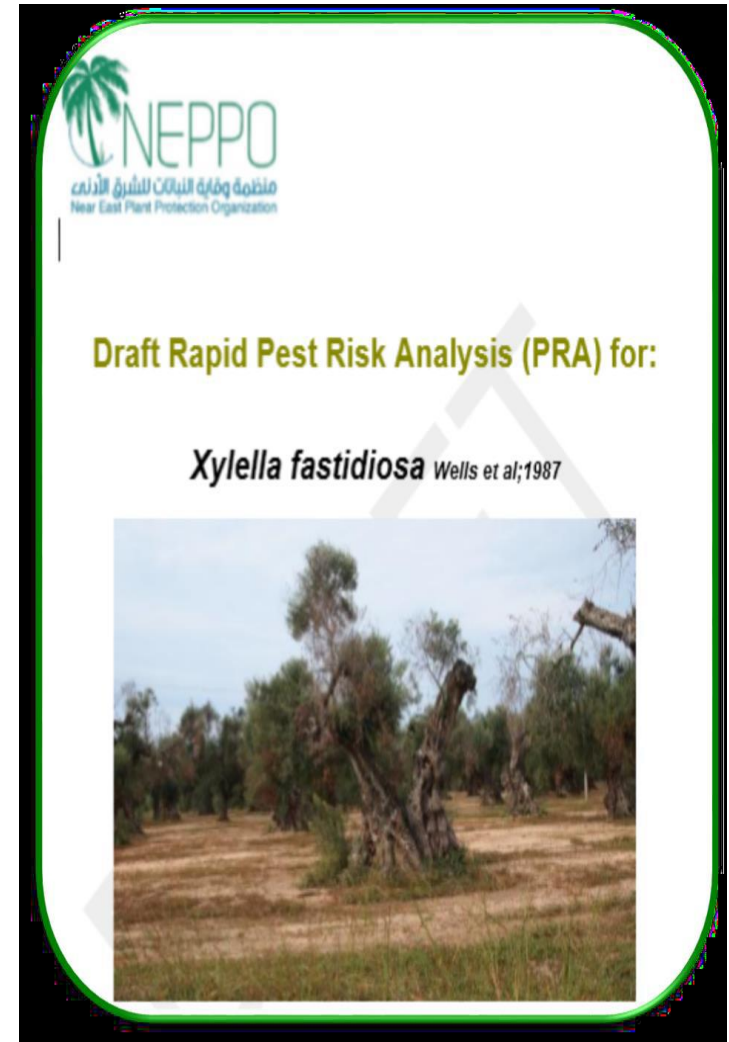
Host plants to be banned from importing include propagation material of: **olive, citrus, grapevine, stone fruits, pome fruits.**



# Measures taken till end of 2016

## Participation in regional PRA with the NEPPO (Near East Plant Protection Organization)

Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Malta,  
Morocco, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia;  
Neighbour: Lebanon, Palestine





# Measures taken 2017- 2018

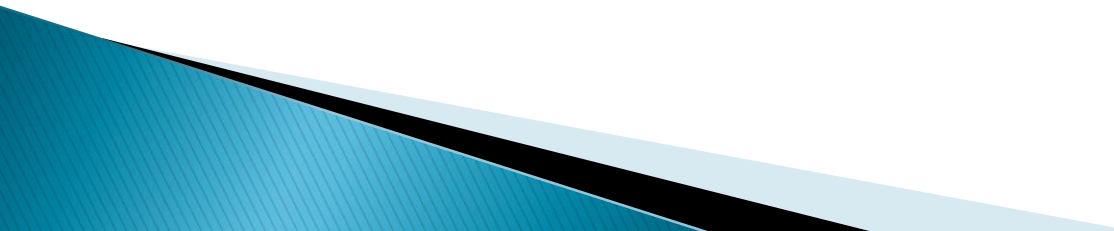
Other plant propagation material imported from aforementioned countries should include Additional declaration on the phytosanitary certificate that states:

The ornamental plants or propagation material are originated in officially recognized pest-free area from *X. fastidiosa* according to ISPM#4 and produced in certified nursery applying traceability system

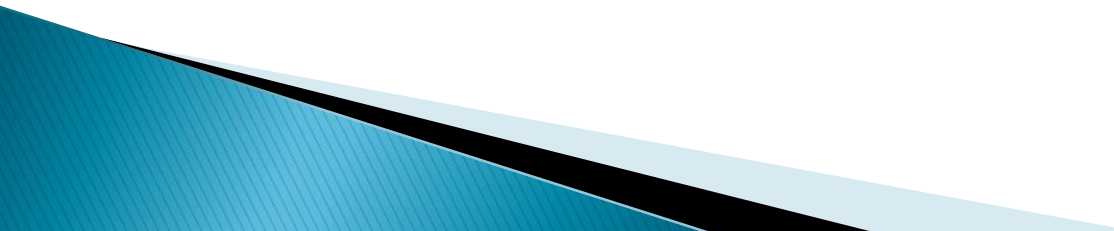
The consignment has been inspected and found to be free from xylem feeding insects



# Challenges in phytosanitary measures

- ▶ Challenges in pest surveillance, diagnosis, pest recordings, and pest risk analysis.
  - ▶ Funding awareness and training programs.
  - ▶ Increasing the number of reference laboratory dedicated for diagnosing quarantine pests.
  - ▶ Establishing unit to create and maintain the pest free areas for the different exporting crops.
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# Opportunities for Egypt NPPO

- ▶ Computerization of all Plant Quarantine procedures and inspection system.
  - ▶ Alerting system and imposing the Pest Risk Analysis
  - ▶ Market access for Egyptian agriculture exportations to fulfill the phytosanitary requirements.
  - ▶ Supporting and increasing the efficiency of inspectors and admin. staff.
  - ▶ Updating the infrastructure (fumigators, administrative buildings, laboratories).
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# Thank You!

