



PRA training Country data Egypt

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General background Government bodies



Plant Protection System In Egypt

1- Central Administration of Plant quarantine (CAPQ)

Acts as NPPO of Egypt and mainly responsible for prevent pest dispersal during international trade and from area to area inside Egypt.

2- the (ARC) Relevant Research institutes (plant pathology - plant protection - weed research lab)

Responsible for conducting the researches on the different branches of plant protection including surveillance activities.

3- central administration of pest control (CAPC) Responsible for pest control inside Egypt

General background



Central Administration of Plant Quarantine as NPPO of Egypt

- Acts as Egyptian NPPO
- 5 general regional administrations;
- 37 check points (seaports, airports and land borders) and numerous packing stations.



700 inspectors

General background plant health provisions



Legal framework of Egyptian Plant Quarantine

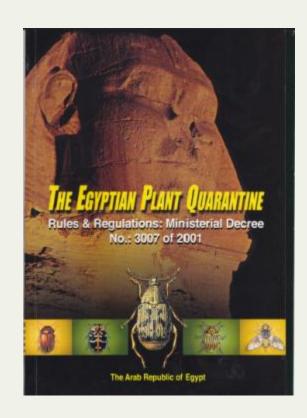
- Agriculture law no.53/1966.
- Ministerial decree no.3007 on 2001 for plant quarantine regulation.
- Decisions of committee off plant quarantine works.
- Provisions and standers of the relevant international agreements (SPS,IPPC, ISPMS).
- Regional ,bilateral ,multilateral agreements.





The ministerial decree 3007 of 2001 an overview

- (MD3007) contains five tables of regulated pests according to the risk level of pest
- Also the (MD3007) includes 14 chapters regulating all quarantine measures concerning (special commodities – treatmentscases of exemption – import and export procedures)



The ministerial decree 3007 of 2001 an overview

- Table 1 including Unrecorded pests to be declined entry into Egypt
- Table 2 including Recorded pests to be Declined entry into Egypt
- Table 3 including Pests recorded but will only be admitted after disinfection
- Table 4 including treatments for several agriculture commodities
- **Table 5** including the plants and plant products permitted to entry with out disinfestation if it infested with the specific pests.



Country profile (Egypt)

the top 10 crops grown in Egypt (by production)

No	Crop	Production
1	Sugar cane	16,100,000.00
2	Sugar beet	10,044,266.00
3	Wheat	9,460,200.00
4	Tomatoes	8,533,803.00
5	Rice	6,100,000.00
6	potatoes	4,800,000.00
7	Oranges	2,886,015.00
8	Onion	1,903,000.00
9	Watermelons	1,894,738.00
10	Dates	1,501,799.00



Country profile

the top 10 crop commodities imported in to Egypt (by value)

'Commod	ity'	'Quantity (tonnes)'	Flag	'Value (1000 \$)'	Flag	'Unit value (\$/tonne)'
1	Wheat	11,428,301.00	Р	3,689,027.00	Р	322.80
2	Maize	6,061,595.00	*	1,958,461.00	*	323.09
3	Soybeans	1,815,300.00	*	1,029,300.00	F	567.01
4	Apples	221,771.00	*	232,811.00	*	1,049.78
5	Sunflower seed	81,790.00	*	116,427.00	*	1,423.49
6	Potatoes	120,250.00	*	89,614.00	*	745.23
7	Lentils	78,416.00	*	77,686.00	*	990.69
8	Coffee, green	15,476.00	*	74,049.00	٠	4,784.76
9	Cotton lint	16,919.00	Р	46,530.00	Р	2,750.16
10	Sesame seed	22,100.00	*	42,843.00	*	1,938.60



Country profile (Egypt)

the top 10 exported crop commodities (by value)

'Con	nmodity"	'Quantity (tonnes)'	Flag	'Value (1000 \$)'	Flag	'Unit value (\$/tonne)'
1	Oranges	607,740.00	*	456,373.00	*	750.93
2	Grapes	116,054.00	*	224,306.00	*	1,932.77
3	Cotton lint	57,733.00	Р	163,698.00	Р	2,835.43
4	Onions, dry	319,248.00	*	157,288.00	*	492.68
5	Potatoes	262,985.00	*	127,351.00	*	484.25
6	Rice – total (Rice milled equivalent)	124,712.00	А	84,606.00	Α	678.41
7	Strawberries	22,954.00	*	77,199.00	*	3,363.20
8	Beans, dry	69,878.00	*	76,476.00	*	1,094.42
9	Olives	34,780.00	*	50,762.00	*	1,459.52
10	Beans, green	24,125.00	*	48,123.00	*	1,994.74



Information relating to Xylella fastidiosa



Xylella fastidiosa and country status

- Is Xylella fastidiosa present or absent
 - Not recorded in Egypt.
- What capacity is there to identify Xylella fastidiosa
 - Field inspection (no specific field inspection for x. fastidiosa is there)
 - Molecular , Antibody

Antibody and Molecular identification are available and common in Egypt for most of pathogens .(RT PCR, IF test and others)



Crops at risk to *Xylella fastidious* and trade

- List the main crops at risk in your country to Xylella fastidiosa
 - List of crops
 - Area of cultivation
 - If exported, quantity and value

'Comn	nodity'	'Quantity (tonnes)"	Flag	Value (1000 \$)'	Flag	'Unit value (\$/tonne)'
1	Oranges	607,740.00	*	456,373.00	*	750.93
2	Grapes	116,054.00		224,306.00		1,932.77
39	Olives	34,780.00	*	50,762.00	*	1,459.52
4	Peaches and nectarines	10,984.	00	* 13,977.00	*	1,272.49
5	Ornamental plants	-			-	



Crops at risk to *Xylella fastidious* and trade

- What other hosts of Xylella fastidiosa may be imported into your country
 - Name host plant species
 - Country of origins
 - Volume, frequency and seasonality of importation

Imported crop	Country of origin	Volume per year	
Citrus seedlings	South Africa		
Ornamental plants	Europe countries		
Stone fruits	South Africa		

Management practices of Xylella fastidiosa

- With regard to import trade of plants that are known hosts of *Xylella fastidiousa*, what existing management practices (e.g. inspection) are in place that may detect infection and prevent *entry*.
- The current situation, is the provisions of the ministerial decree 3007 on 2001 that prohibits the importation of the seedlings of grapevines, and regulate any other imported seedlings for cultivation purposes shall be allowed by a specific decree form the committee of seeds.
- Currently, the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine preps to notify the WTO with an emergency action regarding X. fastidiousa and it vectors, from the countries that x. fastidiousa is present until conducting detailed PRA study.



With the crops at risk to *Xylella fastidiosa* infection, are there any field management practices in current use that reduce the risk of *Xylella fastidousa* establishment and spread (e.g. control of potential vectors such as the spittle bug *Philaenus spumanus*).

Because of the x. *fastidiosa* is not recorded in Egypt till now, the current practices are only is awareness programmes about the disease for the framers and other relevant bodies.



Information relating to Fruit Fly (Bactrocera zonata)



Fruit Fly (Bactrocera zonata) and country status

- Is Bactrocera zonata present or absent
 - If present how distributed (e.g. widespread, restricted distribution)
 - Bactrocera zonata is present in Egypt and almost distributed at all governorates of Egypt.
 - national programme for monitoring of fruit fly is applied by the plant protection research institute to monitor the status of the pest at all over the country



- ■What capacity is there to detect *Bactrocera zonata*
 - Field inspection is present and applied by plant protection research institute, central administration of pest control and the producers.
 - Quarantine inspection carried out by plant quarantine inspector at the packing stations, low pest prevalence famers, and quarantine point before the exportation.



Management practices of Bactrocera zonata

- With regard to import trade of plants that are known hosts of Bactrocera zonata, what existing management practices (e.g. inspection) are in place that may detect presence and prevent entry..
- With the crops at risk to Bactrocera zonata, are there any field management practices in current use that reduce the risk of Bactrocera zonata establishment and spread (e.g. pesticide practices for the control of another inspect pest).
- The national program for fruit flies, chemical control conducted by producers and the quarantine restriction to maintain the status of free or low prevalence from the pest for the approved farmers.



Any questions!