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Approved by:

Chris Rittgers
U.S. Embassy

Prepared by:

Salah Mansour

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Disclaimer

This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/ Foreign Agricultural service in Cairo, Egypt for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TOP THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Section I. Food Laws

A. Product must arrive at the port of entry with at least 50 percent of its established shelf life remaining; otherwise the consignment will be rejected. The shelf life of a product is calculated from the date of production until the date of completion of all customs procedures and import certification at the Egyptian port of entry. Exceptions to the above include corn seeds, as long as the seeds being imported were harvested during the same year of importation, and green coffee.

B. It often takes at least two weeks for the product to complete all customs formalities. The rejection of a product for any reason quickly throws the consignment "off track," or as one importer puts it, "into a loop". Getting the product out of the loop and back on track is both time consuming (occasionally in excess of 3 months or more) and expensive. There are no guarantees or assurances in appealing a rejection. In the end, authorities may still refuse to clear the product.

C. All imported meat must be certified Halal.

D. In March 2005, the government of Egypt removed its ban on imports of beef and beef products from the United States. This ban had been in place since December 2003, when a single case of BSE was discovered in the United States. The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture now issues import licenses for U.S. beef and beef products that meet certain conditions related to the importation of chilled or frozen deboned beef and beef livers, kidneys, and hearts from the United States. The beef must come from plants on an approved list. In addition, the GOE eliminated its restriction on the imports of frozen beef cuts with a fat content of more than seven percent. The restriction had been in place since 1995 as a health protection measure although this requirement was not applied to local producers.

E. In July 2006, GOE allowed for imports of whole broilers at zero duty, and day old chicks, but left the ban on poultry by-products. As the U.S. is not generally competitive in whole broilers, only trade in Brazilian product has occurred. Furthermore, the requirement that GOE officials review for halal all shipments at processing plants further erodes opportunities for U.S. whole broiler exports to Egypt.

F. The process of inspection and certification of imported goods is centralized under the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC) located in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. There are representatives from other ministries such as, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health monitoring the inspection process. Release certificate is not issued unless all authorities approve the consignment and hence GOEIC issues a release or approval certificate.

G. Egyptian authorities claim that all product standards and requirements applied to imported food are identical to those applicable to domestically produced products. In fact, Egyptian authorities are stricter in enforcing product standards on imported food products than on locally produced food products. If a local product standard for a specific imported item does not exist, Egyptian authorities may apply the standard for that product used in the country of origin. Importers report that they frequently encounter problems because of ill-defined product standards. All product specifications used in Egypt include the following information:

- Name of product
- Ingredients
- General provisions governing the condition of the product
- Specifications
- Packaging and labeling statements
- Means of testing and analysis
- Production dates
- Authorities setting the standard for the product

After a product standard is approved, the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control assigns it an identification number. The number also includes the year in which it is announced (e.g., 1812/1996).

Some modifications to regulations are announced in the "Official Gazette." Others are implemented without official notification. Once a ministerial rule (e.g., decree, law, etc.) is issued, importers are strongly advised to periodically check with the various government clearing authorities to see if it has been amended (for example, by internal memoranda). Laws often change and invariably take effect as soon as they are announced. The Institute of Nutrition under the Ministry of Health is responsible for registering and approving all specialty and dietary foods. Importers are required to submit a form in order to obtain a license for dietary products. The validity period of the license varies from 1 to 5 years depending on the product. After the expiration date of the license, the importer has to submit a new request for license renewal. It takes 4 to 6 months to register a product. The renewal of the license costs about \$500. However, if a similar local dietary product is available in the market, registration for an imported product is not approved.

The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (EOS) in the Ministry of Trade & Industry has sole responsibility for establishing, adopting and publishing food standards and codes of practice. While the EOS issues all product standards, it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Trade and Industry to apply those standards. Anyone who wants to have a new specification established and included on the list of approved Egyptian specifications must present proof that the desired specification standard already exists and is approved for use in some other "acceptable" country.

In cases where no mandatory Egyptian standard exists, the Codex standards are acceptable. In the absence of an Egyptian or international standard, authorities often refer to the Analysis Certificate accompanying the product. If no suitable standard exists for a product, a committee may be formed to develop a new standard. However, it may take up to two years or more for the new standard to be implemented after it is approved.

The following tests are mandatory on all imported food products upon arrival:

- Laboratory tests and analyses by the Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture veterinary inspection of dairy, fish, meat, and poultry products

- Labeling and product compliance with the Egyptian Standards enforced by the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC) of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

All tests are conducted in government laboratories. Tests and analyses by private laboratories are not permitted or acceptable.

Tests and analyses are conducted to assure that the product is fit for human consumption, free from contagious diseases, and in compliance with Egyptian product specifications.

Since inspection is now centralized in GOEIC, a committee is formed with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Health, and GOEIC. Each ministry performs its analysis on the same product sample and issues its results to GOEIC. If one ministry rejects the product, GOEIC, in turn, also rejects the product.

The number of samples withdrawn has been reduced as a result of centralizing the inspection process with GOEIC. Importers are supposed to be notified of all test results within 7 days after samples have been drawn. However, for canned products, mineral water, and frozen products, tests results must be submitted within 14 days after samples have been drawn.

A product may be rejected for the following reasons:

- Not fit for human consumption
- Incorrect labeling
- Prohibited colors, additives, or preservatives
- Incorrect or missing certificates (however, authorities usually allow importers extra time to submit corrected documents)
- Failure to comply with Egyptian product specifications
- Less than 50 percent of the established shelf life remains for the product

If a product is rejected, it may be:

- re-exported from the port of entry.
- or**
- confiscated at the port of entry.

If the rejection is due to unsatisfactory laboratory tests, the importer has the right to have the product re-tested three times. The appeal for reconsideration should be submitted to GOEIC within seven days.

Section II. Labeling Requirements

Egypt requires restrictive labeling for imports of food products. In addition to the foreign language, all information must also be written in Arabic. Arabic language is mandatory. Any contradiction between the English and Arabic dates may lead to product rejection. Labels can be printed on the package or be of a permanent adhesive type. Products cannot show more than one date of manufacture or expiration on the package. For example, goods have been rejected if the inside package has a different date than the outside carton. Information on the label cannot be erased, scratched, or altered in any way. Requirements are more restrictive for meat and poultry products.

All labels must include the following information:

- Name and address of manufacturer
- Brand or trademark, if appropriate

- Country of origin
- Type of product and grade
- Name and address of importer
- Production and expiration dates. Production and expiration dates may be mentioned separately on the top of the package. They can be applied by laser, imposed, or printed. In such cases, there is no need to repeat them on the label.
- Product use instructions (optional)
- Product ingredients
- Storage instructions or temperature
- Net weight
- Gross weight and total number of the packages per case or carton
- If the product contains preservatives, the percentage of each preservative should be indicated
- If the product is meat or poultry, the following statement must appear: "slaughtered according to the Islamic ritual" or "Halal slaughtered"

However, the following items are exempted from the labeling obligation*:

- Small items whose greater surface is 10 cm square or less.
- Milk and beverage packs whose quantity is 200 milliliters or less.
- Wrapped dried sweets (candy, jelly candy, toffee, etc. and fun size chocolates sold by weight (kilogram or lb.) not by bar as these are considered unpacked product.

Ministerial Decree No. 120 of 2006

In Feb 2006, the Minister of Trade and Industry issued decree No. 120 for 2006 stating that products for frozen beef must be packed in sealed bags according to sanitary standards. A printed label must be inserted inside the poly bag with the following information in Arabic language:

- a) Country of origin
- b) Producer's name
- c) Name of the slaughterhouse
- d) Date of slaughter
- e) Importer's name and address
- f) Name of the entity that supervised the slaughtering process according to Islamic rules.

Such entity must be approved by the Commercial Office of the Egyptian Embassy (or Consulate) in the country of origin.

After the complaints of the importers that such requirements will increase their cost by \$50/ton, the Minister issued new requirements to simplify the labeling requirement for imported frozen beef and beef products. Imported products no longer have to be packed in labeled plastic bags. The new guidelines now only require that a label be inserted into clear plastic bags. The inserted label should include country of origin, date of production, and expiration date.

Labels can be printed on the package or be of a permanent adhesive type. Products cannot show more than one date of manufacture or expiration on the package. Information on the label should not be altered in any way.

The package label must show the production and expiration dates without the use of codes. For example,

Day -- Month -- Year may be used for food products for which the expiration period is 6 months or less.

Month -- Year may be used for food products for which the expiration period exceeds 6 months.

There are no specific size or placement requirements for labels. However, labels with all required information must be placed on every package weighing 50 grams or more.

Section III. Packing and Container Requirements

Egypt has no special packaging or container size requirements, regulations, or preferences. There is no special Municipal Waste Disposal Laws or product recycling regulations and there is no restrictions or limitations on the use of any packaging materials like PVC.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

A. Artificial Colors

The Ministry of Health issued decree number 73 of 2001, which mandates that colors used on the inner and outer package should not be harmful to human health and should be fixed. If the color could be easily altered, its use is not permitted.

On October 1997, the Ministry of Health issued Decree No. 411 increasing the number of artificial colors allowed in food products. The following colors are permitted:

- Curcumin
- Riboflavin: lactoflavin
- Riboflavin-5-phosphate
- Tartrazine: FD & C yellow no. 5
- Quinoline yellow
- Sunset yellow FCF: FD&C yellow no. 6
- Carmines: cochineal extract
- Carmoisine (azorubine)
- Ponceau 4 R: cochineal red A, new coccine
- Red 2 G: azogermanine
- Allura Red AC: FD&C, red no. 40
- Indigotine: FD&C, blue no. 2
- Brilliant blue FCF: FD&C, blue no. 1
- Chlorophylls and chlorophyllins:
- Chlorophylls
- Chlorophyllins
- Copper complexes of chlorophylls and Chlorophyllins
- Copper complexes of chlorophylls
- Copper complexes of Chlorophyllins sodium and potassium salts
- Fast green FCF: FD&C, green no. 3
- Plain caramel
- Caustic sulphite caramel
- Ammonia caramel
- Sulphite ammonia caramel
- Brilliant black PN
- Brown HT: chocolate brown HT
- Carotenes
- Mixed carotenes
- Beta carotene
- Annatto extracts (bixin, norbixin)

- Paprika extract, paprika oleoresins
- Lycopene; gamma carotene
- Beta-apo-8-carotenal
- Ethylester-beta-apo-8-Caro
- Lutein: xanthophylls
- Beetroot red (beet red)
- Anthocyanins
- Grape skin extract
- Calcium carbonate
- Titanium dioxide

Acceptable artificial colors are not always allowed in all food products. Exporters should check with the Ministry of Health to verify the acceptability of any food coloring.

There are no exceptions to the regulations governing food colorings. The scientific name of the color ingredient and the percentage of concentration must be indicated on the Analysis Certificate. Egyptian authorities will not allow a product to be imported if it contains an unauthorized color, even if the use of the color is acceptable in another country.

Natural Colors

The following natural colors extracted from fruits and plants are approved:

For fruit juices, concentrate, powders:

- Berries, currants (black currents)
- Citrus fruits
- Drupes (cherry, plum, and prunes)
- Melon family
- Rose hips (hipberries)
- Tomato
- Pineapple, mango, kiwi

For vegetables, vegetable juice and powder:

- Pulses (pea flower)
- Carrot
- Cabbage
- Beetroot
- Spinach
- Nettles (Utrica)
- Alfalfa
- Yellow and red turnip
- Sweet potato
- Capsicum varieties (cayenne pepper)

For cereals, fermented and roasted:

- Maize
- Purple corn
- Rye
- Barley

For spices, herbs, and flavorings:

- Saffron
- Sandelwood (red)
- Carthamus red, yellow (safflower)
- Paprika
- Sage
- Parsely
- Shallots
- Violets
- Burdock

Others:

- Malt
- Molasses
- Yeast
- Cocoa
- Coffee
- Egg yolk
- Carob flour
- Liquorice
- Honey
- Burnt Sugar
- Hibiscus
- Tea
- Mate
- Crustacea
- Nuts
- Mushrooms

B. Preservatives

All preservatives must be identified along with the allowed concentration expressed as a percentage in parts per million calculated on the acid base. Ministerial Decree No. 478 of 1995 issued by the Ministry of Health lists all acceptable preservatives and concentrations levels.

C. Flavorings

The Ministry of Health does not maintain a list of approved flavorings. However, all flavorings accepted under CODEX or WHO also are approved for use in Egypt.

Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

Regulations governing pesticides, pesticide registration and use are the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides & Heavy Metals in Food is charged with analyzing pesticides and chemical contaminants in foods. The Lab also makes recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture on matters pertaining to pesticide legislation and regulations. Following are the registration Procedures for Pesticides in Egypt:

All pesticides must be registered before they can be used. The registration process includes the following:

- An application submitted to the Pesticides Committee (PC) of the Ministry of Agriculture showing the following information:
- Registration certificate valid for the country of origin.
- Toxicological data prepared by the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).
- Copies of all environmental impact studies.
- Field and laboratory evaluation results and recommendations.
- Label.

Upon review, the PC refers the application to the Recommendation Committee, which sets the recommended usage rates.

The Recommendation Committee then forwards the application to the Research Station for field evaluations and monitoring.

The Pesticides Committee includes representatives from:

- The Ministry of Health
- The Central Laboratory for Pesticides
- The Environmental Affairs Agency

Egyptian standards for pesticide residues in food are derived from FAO and WHO standards. It is a criminal offense to sell food or bottled drinking water containing pesticides, heavy metals or mycotoxin in excess of the Maximum Residues Limits (MRL) set by these organizations for those products.

Section VI. Other Regulations and Requirements

Food Certificates

A number of certificates are required for all imported food products:

- Certificate of Origin
- Health Certificate
- Veterinary Certificate (for meat, poultry, fish and dairy products)
- Islamic Halal Certificate, "if applicable"
- Temperature Certificate (for frozen, deep frozen and chilled products)
- Analysis Certificate, "if applicable"

All the above certificates should be countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce and notarized by the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin.

Importers must present ONE set of all import documents to the General Organization for Export and Import Control.

The certification requirements for imported food products differ according to the product. For example, special veterinary certificates are required for meat, poultry, fish and dairy products. If the product is further processed in another country during transit, the appropriate certification may be executed in the country where additional processing is done.

On July 10, 1997, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a Ministerial Decree No. 1647 stipulating the following (additional) conditions related to the importation of meat and live animals:

An importer must submit a request to the General Administration for Veterinary Services indicating: a) the number of animals or type of and meat being imported; b) country of

origin; c) shipping port; d) expected date of shipment arrival; and e) means of transportation.

The General Administration for Veterinary Services examines the request according to the epidemiological status of the country of origin. If the epidemiological status permits importation, the importer is issued a permit. The permit is valid for one month. The importer can renew the approval if importation does not occur within one month. No fees are charged for the approval permit.

Also, in November 1997, the Ministry of Trade and Supply issued Decree No. 465 adding new requirements to the importation of poultry and meat products.

Special Requirement for Poultry and Meat Products:

- Products must be shipped directly from the country of origin to Egypt.
- Products must be packaged in appropriate bags as required by the Egyptian standards. Labels must be inserted *inside* the package as well as on the outside carton (see Labeling Section).

Release by the veterinary authorities depends heavily on the veterinary pre-approval license. If there is any discrepancy between the pre-approval license and the shipping documents, the product will be rejected. Importers should be completely familiar with all of the information required for the pre-approval license and instruct their suppliers accordingly. Importers should check with the Veterinary Authority of the Ministry of Agriculture for more information and instructions.

A number of other certificates are also required for animal products:

- Islamic Halal Certificate
- A Certificate of Origin showing the name of the exporting country, number of parcels, type of meat, date of inspection, production and expiration dates, name of exporter, port of entry, and name of consignee.
- A Veterinary Certificate issued in the country of origin indicating that the animals used in making the product were examined before and after slaughter, and that they are free from contagious diseases.
- In the case of frozen meat, a certificate assuring that a temperature of -18 degrees Centigrade was maintained before export, and that each piece was wrapped in accordance with accepted international packaging standards.

Batch Number Certificates

Batch Number Certificates (BNC) are required for all food products in order to facilitate product sample withdrawal. Each batch will be considered as a different item for sample withdrawal purposes.

Samples will be drawn from each batch having different production and expiration dates. Products with different dates are considered to be different items and should be identified as such on the Release Certificate and Batch Number Certificate.

Product Sampling

All product samples should be representative of the consignment and should be drawn during the unloading process. A committee is formed to withdraw random samples (i.e., the Physical Examination Committee, see Section 3.4). One representative sample (specified in

size) is drawn from each consignment and respective inspection agencies have that sample for testing. However, each agency conducts its own laboratory tests. Tests maybe conducted by 3 different laboratories.

Cleanliness must be assured when samples are taken to avoid contamination. Also, the committee is supposed to take the necessary steps to assure the soundness of the product samples while they are being transported to the laboratory for analysis. All sample information is indicated on the Form of Examination Results.

According to Decree No. 232 of 1996 issued by the Ministry of Health, the following provisions are to be taken into consideration when samples are withdrawn:

- the consignment should be treated as a single shipment;
- the samples should be divided according to batch sizes and type of product;
- the samples should be distributed among the laboratories so as to avoid repetition;
- all label information should be presented on the "Sample Analysis Form."

If a consignment is imported from various origins or product sources, each should have a distinctive and confidential number.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

The following is a partial list of ministerial decrees and laws, which affect the importation of food products:

PRESIDENTIAL DECREES

- Presidential decree No. 39 of 2007 reducing maximum tariff rates.
- Presidential Decree No. 106 of 2000 centralizing the process of inspection and certification of imported products under GOEIC.
- Presidential Decree No. 250 of 1999 banning some products from the EU.
- Presidential Decree No. 243 of 1998 reducing maximum tariff rates.
- Presidential Decree No. 619 of 1998 for importation of durable and non-durable goods.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

- Law 82 of 2002 for Plant Variety Protection
- Ministerial Decree No. 3007 of 2001 for Plant Quarantine
- Ministerial Decree No. 1073 of 1998 for Leucosis
- Ministerial Decree No. 9 of 1997 for meat importation.
- Ministerial Decree No. 1647 of 1997 for issues related to the importation of meat and live animals.
- Ministerial Decree No. 874 of 1996 forbidding testing, importation, usage of pesticides classified as "B" and "C."
- Ministerial Decree No. 25 of 1982 for product sampling.

MINISTRY OF TRADE & Industry

- Ministerial Decree No. 120 for 2006 for new labeling requirements for frozen beef.
- Ministerial Decree No. 130 of 2005 concerning compliance with technical regulations in production according to the standard specifications.
- Ministerial Decree No. 524 of 2000 for Inspection and Samples Withdrawal.
- Ministerial Decree No. 552 of 2000 for inspection certificates.

- Ministerial Decree No. 423 of 1999 amending Ministerial Decree No. 619 of 1998.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

- Ministerial Decree No. 73 of 2001 for packaging materials.
- Ministerial Decree No. 118 of 2000 for canceling radiation inspection except for Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
- Ministerial Decree No. 411 of 1997 for food colorings.
- Ministerial Decree No. 53 of 1996 for product sampling and test analysis.
- Ministerial Decree No. 354 of 1996 for product rejection.
- Ministerial Decree Nos. 232 of 1996 and 349 for product sampling.
- Ministerial Decree No. 478 of 1995 for food preservatives.
- Ministerial Decree Nos. 302 of 1986 and 782 of 1984 for product sampling.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

- Ministerial Decree No. 163 of 1999 for labeling canned, frozen and packed food products.
- Ministerial Decree Nos. 179, 180, and 181 of 1996 issued by the Ministry of Industry listing Egyptian product specifications and mandatory standards.
- Ministerial Decree No. 107 of 1994 and Egyptian Standard No. 2613 for shelf-life standards.
- Egyptian Standard No. 1546 of 1984 for labeling requirements.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

- Ministerial Decree No. 286 canceling Decree No. 250 for prohibiting importation from EU countries.
- Ministerial Decree No. 619 of 1998 mandating that all consumer goods be shipped directly from the country of origin.
- Ministerial Decree No. 553 of 1998 permitting to store products of the customs area provided that the shipment is in accordance to all labeling conditions.
- Ministerial Decree No. 465 of 1997 for import requirements of slaughtered birds, poultry and meat.
- Ministerial Decree No. 227 of 1997 lifting the ban on whole poultry.
- Ministerial Decree No. 55 of 1996 for pesticide residues.
- Ministerial Decree No. 178 of 1996 for the importation of meat and dairy products.
- Ministerial Decree No. 57 of 1939 for product and brand registration.

Section VII. Copyright and/or/ Trademark laws

Ministry of Supply and Home Trade is responsible in the registration of brand names and logo.

Ministry of Trade and Industry

General Administration for Trademarks

Address: Bldg. 109 El Fostat El Gedida
Old Cairo behind Amr Mosque
Cairo, Egypt

Tel: (202) 2-918-6018 (D.) / 918-6017

Fax: (202) 2- 918-6014

Contact: Mr. Mostafa Mohamed Abu El-Einein, Chairman
Mr. Mohamed Abdel Aal, Manager for Trademarks

A number of certificates and documents including the following items must be submitted during the registration process:

- A sample of the logo and brand name
- A certification of the company's incorporation in the home country
- A certificate issued by the Commercial Register in Egypt affirming that the proposed name of the company or logo has not already been registered in Egypt.

The company must apply for a "Trademark Examination Form" to check whether a similar trademark for the product already exists in the market.

If a foreign company wishes to protect its logo, the company has to supply the General Administration for Trademark with an example of its logo as registered with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The foreign company should employ an agent in Cairo to follow the trademark registration process.

It takes approximately from 3 to 9 months to register a logo or a brand name. Once approved, it is announced in the "Trademark Newspaper."

Section IX. Import Procedures

Any product not in compliance with Egyptian import requirements will likely be rejected. It is the appeal process, which accounts for the added time and expense involved in clearing the product through customs.

The initial import procedure entails the assignment of a shipping agent (a GOE entity and separate from the vessel shipping agent); arrival of the consignment at port and a comparison of the invoice and bill of lading with the ship's manifest; issuance of a title transfer document to the importer; the unloading of the consignment; the purchase and completion of the "Importation Form" and registration of the consignment with customs in the so-called "No. 46 Book;" and initial tariff classification of the product.

Egyptian companies often rely on customs brokers, or their own staff to check on shipments and to clear products through customs.

The following documents must be presented to the customs office in order for a shipment to be released:

- Bill of Lading or Letter of Guarantee (L/G)
- Commercial Invoice
- Packing Lists
- Weight List
- Insurance Policy
- Certificate of Origin countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce and notarized by the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin
- Import/Export Permit of the importer
- If the importer is an agent of a U.S. (or other foreign) manufacturer, the latter has to present an Agency Authorization Certificate for the products being imported.
- Form 11 from a local bank advising that payment has been transferred to the supplier. This form guarantees payment to the supplier.
- Food Certificates.

The following documents are optional:

- A letter from the bank indicating that all administration fees have been paid. If this

letter is not submitted, all administrative expenses must be paid at the port.

- Radiation Certificate.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LAND RECLAMATION (MALR)

Address: 71 Wezaret El Zeraa Street
Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (202) 3-337-3388 / 2677
Fax: (202) 3-749-8128

Contacts:

Eng. Amin Abaza

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

Dr. Safwat El-Hada

First Undersecretary, Head of the Agricultural Services and Follow up Sector

Tel: (202) 3-760- 0893
Fax: (202) 3-748-8671
Website: www.epq.gov.eg
E-mail: safwat@epq.gov.eg

Dr. Hamed Samaha

Chairman, General Organization for Veterinary Services (GOVS)

Tel: (202) 3-748-1750
Fax: (202) 3- 335-0692

Dr. Fatouh Mostafa Darwish

Head, Central Administration for Veterinary Quarantine

Tel & fax: (202) 3-748-1763

Dr. Ali Soliman

Head, Central Administration for Agricultural Quarantine

Tel: (202) 3-337-2881 / 336-1727
Fax: (202) 3-336-3582

CENTRAL LAB of Residue Analysis of PESTICIDES & Heavy Metals in Food

Address: 7 Nadi El Seid St.,
Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (202) 3-748-6163
Fax: (202) 3-761-1216

Contact: **Dr. Soheir Ahmed Gad**
Director

Regional LAB FOR FOOD AND FEED (CLFF/MALR)

Address: 9 El Gamaa Street

Giza, Egypt
Tel: (202) 3-573-1989
Fax: (202) 3-573-2280

Contact: **Dr. Mohamed Emara**
Director

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

Address: 9 Gamaa Street, Orman
Giza, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 3-572-2069 / 572-3906
Fax: (2-02) 3-572-2609

Contact: **Dr. Ayman Abu Hadid**
President
Tel: (2-02) 3-572-0944

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)

Address: 3 Maglis El Shaab Street
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-795-7689 / 794-3462
Fax: (2-02) 2-795-3966

Contact: **Dr. Hatem El-Gabaly**
Minister

Dr. Mohamed Said
General Manager of Food Control Division
Food & Quality Control
Tel & Fax: (2-02) 2-794-8152

CENTRAL LABORATORY (MOH)

Address: 3 Maglis El-Shaab Street
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-794-7271
Fax: (2-02) 2-796-2248

Contact: **Dr. Nasr El-Saied**
Minister Assistant

FOOD INSTITUTE (MOH)

Address: 16 Kasr El Aini Street
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-364-6413 / 3522
Fax: (2-02) 2-364-7476

Contact: **Dr. Hoda Abdel Fattah Hassan**
Chairman

Dr. Ismail Refaat
Dietary and Specialty Food

MINISTRY OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

Address: 2 Latin America Street

Garden city, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-792-1188
Fax: (2-02) 2-795-5025

Contact: **Mr. Rachid Mohamed Rachid**
Minister of Trade & Industry

EGYPTIAN ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

Address: 16 Tadreeb el Motdrabeen Street
Amiria
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-603-1348
Fax: (2-02) 2-603-1351

Contact: **Dr. Mahmoud Eissa**
Chairman

MINISTRY OF Social Solidarity

Address: 99 Kasr El Eini Street
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-794-6165 / 794-6777
Fax: (2-02) 2-795-6835

Contact: **Dr. Ali Moselhi**
Minister

GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT CONTROL (GOEIC)

Address: 1 Ramsis Street
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (2-02) 2-575-6130
Fax: (2-02) 2-575-8195

Contact: **Mohamed Abdel Hameed El Banna**
Chairman

Eng. Ragheb Hozaein

Undersecretary for Import Control for Food Imports
Tel: (2-02) 2-574-1654
Fax: (2-02) 2-575-8195

Dr. Youssef Labib

Undersecretary for Lab. Affairs

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Contacts

For further help, please contact the Office of Agricultural Affairs, American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt, Tel: 011 (20-2) 2-795-2388 / 2389; Fax: 011 (20-2) 2-796-3989. E-mail: Agcairo@fas.usda.gov

Appendix III. Import Tariff

| Product | Feb. 2007 |
|---|--------------------------|
| Live bovine animals, sheep, goat | Free |
| Live poultry, Turkey | 5% |
| Meat of bovine animals, sheep, goat | Free |
| Poultry | 30% (currently exempted) |
| Beef liver | 5% |
| Fish (most types), shrimp | 5% |
| Dairy products | 5-20% |
| Live trees and other plants | 2% |
| Roses | 30% |
| Fresh or chilled vegetables | 5-10% |
| Nuts | 5% |
| Tomato paste | 5% |
| Prepared or Preserved vegetables, fruits | 20% |
| Dried fruits | 10% |
| Citrus, grapes, apples, pears, apricots, fruit juices | 20% |
| Cherries, strawberries, plums, peaches | 5% |
| Jams | 20% |
| Coffee: not roasted | Free |
| Coffee: roasted | 10% |
| Tea, spices | 2% |
| Wheat, corn, barley, and their flour | Free |
| Rice | 2% |
| Sorghum, millet, soybeans, linseeds, starches | 5% |
| Vegetable seeds | Free |
| Fat of bovine animals | 5% |
| Vegetable oil: crude | 2% |
| Vegetable oil: Semi-refined | 5% |
| Vegetable oil: Put-up for retail sale | 10% |
| Sugar | 2% |
| Molasses | 10% |
| Chewing gum | 30% |
| Cocoa beans, paste | Free |
| Cocoa butter, fat, oil | 5% |
| Chocolate | 10-20% |
| Mineral water | 30% |
| Beer | 1200% |
| Wine, whiskies | 1800-3000% |
| Sawn Wood | 2-5% |
| Fiberboard | 10% |
| Wood panels | 20% |
| Raw cotton | 5% |

Appendix IV. Shelf-Life and Packaging Standards

| Product | Expiration Period | Type of Package |
|---|---|---|
| Cold fumigated fish | 5 months | Suitable package |
| Hot fumigated fish | 3.5 months | Suitable package |
| Semi-hot fumigated | 3.5 months | Suitable package |
| Shrimp & Crustacean | 8 months | Plastic or carton |
| Frozen fish (Fish kept at Suitable Temperature inside Stores Fulfilling Good Aeration Conditions) | 6 months | Polyethylene bags inside strong carton boxes. Boxes are stacked with crossed belts. For large-size fish, suitable package |
| Frozen Cuttlefish (Sepia) (Fish kept at Suitable Temperature inside Stores Fulfilling Good Aeration Conditions) | 10 months for gutted frozen Sepia 8 months for non-gutted frozen Sepia | Suitable package |
| Sardine | 36 months | Sterilized metal pack |
| Tuna | 36 months | Sterilized metal pack |
| Anchovy canned in oil | 18 months 18 months 12 months 12 months | Tightly closed metal Tightly closed glass Metal packs Anchovy paste in tubes |
| Salmon fish | 36 months | Sterilized metal pack |
| Mackerel Fish | 36 months | Sterilized metal pack |
| Salted Fish | 6 months | Suitable packages |
| Fish Roes (egg mass) | 3 months | Suitable packages |
| Cooked Cheese and its pastes having different names | 12 months | Metal packs, firmly closed |
| Ghee | 24 months 12 months | Firmly closed metal packs Other packs |
| Ripened, soft Cheese | 12 months 6 months | Metal packages Suitable packages |
| Feta Cheese | 12 months 6 months | Metal packages Suitable packages |

| Product | Expiration Period | Type of Package |
|--|---|--|
| Butter (kept at a temperature ranging from 0 to 5 degrees) | 2 months | Suitable packages |
| Biscuit: - Plain - Stuffed | Plain: 1 Year Stuffed: 9 months | Suitable packages |
| Popcorn | 3 months | Suitable packages |
| Jelly Powder | 18 months | Suitable packages |
| Custard Powder | 12 months | Suitable packages |
| Cream Caramel Powder | 12 months | Suitable packages |
| Brown Sugar | 18 months | Suitable packages |
| Canned fruits - Grapefruit - Strawberry | 24 months | Cans polished with anti acidity varnish |
| Canned fruit juice | 24 months | Suitable cans |
| Apricot, Orange, Grapefruit, Mandarin, and Lemon juice | 18 months | Suitable package |
| Dried Fruit juices | 24 months | Suitable cans |
| Dried fruits (raisin, plums, apricot) | 12 months | Paper or plastic packages |
| Pickled vegetables | 18 months 12 months 6 months 24 months | Heat treated glass Aluminum foils Plastic packages Varnished metal pack |
| All tomato products | 18 months | Varnished metal package Suitable packages |
| Jam, marmalade, jelly | 24 months | Suitable packages |
| Frozen liver | 7 months as of the date of freezing | Polyethylene bags inside impermeable carton boxes |

| Product | Expiration Period | Type of Package |
|-------------|--|--|
| Frozen Meat | As of the date of slaughter: - 9 months for cow, camel, and buffalo meat; - 6 months for sheep and goat meat; - 6 months for brisket and flank meat | Suitable intact package, polyethylene bags, impermeable carton box |