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Report Highlights:

Egypt is consolidating the national food safety system. Implementation is through Prime Ministerial Executive Regulation 412 (February 2019) – National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). The implementing regulation mandates that the NFSA assume full responsibility from other ministries, public institutions, government agencies, and municipalities for the regulation of foodstuffs. This law eliminates the previous patchwork of food-related regulation, that created confusion and inefficiencies for Egyptian exporters and importers alike.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Presidential Decree 25 (2016) increased tariff rates on a wide range of imports, including food and agricultural products, to curb dollar outflows as the country struggled through the foreign currency crisis. The Egyptian government stressed that the tariff increases comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations as the increases are within the bound rates.

The Egyptian government is consolidating the national food safety system. Implementation is through Prime Ministerial Executive Regulation 412 (February 2019) – National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). On January 2, 2017, Egypt's parliament approved Law No. 1 (2017) establishing the National Food Safety Authority; publishing it in the country's official gazette on January 10, 2017. The implementing regulation mandates that the National Food Safety Authority assume full responsibility from other ministries, public institutions, government agencies, and municipalities for the regulation of foodstuffs. This law eliminates the previous patchwork of food-related regulation, which created confusion and inefficiencies for Egyptian exporters and importers alike.

The National Food Safety Authority is expanding its regulatory reach, assuming full regulatory control by mid-2020. Egyptian entities charged with overseeing food safety until then will continue to function.

SECTION I – FOOD LAWS

Egypt's National Food Safety Authority

The Egyptian government is consolidating the national food safety system. Implementation is through Prime Ministerial Executive Regulation 412 (February 2019) – National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). On January 2, 2017, Egypt's parliament approved Law No. 1 (2017) establishing the National Food Safety Authority; publishing it in the country's official gazette on January 10, 2017. Prime Ministerial Decrees 683 (2017) and 1733 (2017) established the NFSA's board of trustees and board of directors.

The National Food Safety Authority's Functions and Authorities: The implementing regulation mandates that the NFSA assume full responsibility from other ministries, public institutions, government agencies, and municipalities for the regulation of foodstuffs. This law eliminates the previous patchwork of food-related regulation, which created confusion and inefficiencies for Egyptian exporters and importers.

Although the new agency is still in the process of standing up, article (3) of the implementing legislation specifies the NFSA's functions and authorities as follows:

- Set mandatory food safety criteria, in accordance with the applicable international criteria, provided that these criteria are not in contradiction with the national requirements. The National Food Safety Authority's board of directors shall issue a decree specifying such criteria.
- Control food handling in accordance with the relevant food safety laws and decrees and in accordance with special programs to ensure that mandatory standard conditions and specifications are fulfilled during all stages of food handling.
- Set procedures and conditions for issuing certificates necessary for the export of locally produced food, control the issuance of these certificates, and check the extent of their compliance with the aforesaid rules and conditions.
- License, inspect, and control food handling and the workers in this field to ensure that fulfillment of provisions of relevant laws and decrees.
- Contract government accredited laboratories with the capability to run required analytical tests effectively and efficiently. The agency may contract other private accredited laboratories in case of unavailability of accredited governmental laboratories.
- Control food imported or produced locally, prohibit handling of food unfit for human consumption, and combat fraud and deception.
- Establish procedures for emergencies that threaten locally produced or imported food exposed to hazards or risks, as well as crisis management, warning, withdrawal and recall systems.
- Establish procedures for risk assessment, analysis, use, management, and communication and awareness including establishing inspection priorities; account for risk assessment, analysis, and management methods followed by relevant international organizations.
- Develop mandatory systems that ensure food safety, develop a traceability system and require food producers, manufacturers and other food handlers to implement these systems; especially Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and measures necessary product recall.

- Propose and comment on food safety and handling draft laws and regulatory decrees.
- Establish necessary procedures for identifying unlicensed food production units, propose appropriate solutions, and integrate these within legal production.
- Raise food safety awareness issuing pamphlets and other publications on the NFSA's objectives; including provision of food safety information and data in coordination with media channels.
- Develop protocols and rules for food advertising, as well as mandatory labeling criteria.
- Coordinate with national and international entities and organizations dealing with food safety and human health. Participate in conferences and organizing these as necessary.
- Regulate approval or rejection of special foods, genetically engineered foods, or foods containing components that are genetically engineered or irradiated where they relate to food safety, and set rules regulating the use of food additives, treatment catalysts and other ingredients of which food is composed and which affect its safety according to Codex Commission criteria and standards adopted by international bodies.
- Conduct food safety studies and research; collect scientific and technical data.
- Establishing procedures and rules for registration, licensing and labeling of 1) food for special dietary uses (FSDU); 2) genetically engineered foods; and 3) irradiated food.

The National Food Safety Authority is evaluating local processing facilities to ensure compliance with NFSA standards. It is the lead agency responsible for setting rules governing the registration and handling of foods for special dietary uses. (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG-19011\) Egypt – National Food Safety Authority Modernizes Egyptian Regulatory Framework: Regulatory Management of Special Foods in Accordance with Decree No. 1 of 15 August 2018](#)).

The National Food Safety Authority is expanding its regulatory reach, assuming full regulatory control by mid-2020. Egyptian entities charged with overseeing food safety until then will continue to function (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG-2016-1259\) – Food and Agricultural Import Standards \(FAIRS\) – Narrative 2016](#)). These entities include:

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)

- The General Organization of Export and Import Control (GOEIC)
- The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS)

Ministry of Health (MOH)

- Food Safety and Control Administration
- National Nutrition Institute
- Central Health Laboratories

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)

- The Regional Center for Food and Feed (RCFF)
- The General Organization for Veterinary Services (GOVS)
- The Central Administration for Plant Quarantine (CAPQ)
- The Reference Laboratory for Safety Analysis of Food of Animal Origin

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation's GOVS and CAPQ continue to carry out their respective mandates regarding animal and plant health. There is no conflict with the NFSA's new responsibilities.

Currently, the National Food Safety Authority is taking steps to harmonize the food safety regulations and implementation by means of signing protocols with national regulatory bodies. To date, the NFSA has signed protocols with the Egyptian Organization for Standardization, the Central Administration of Plant Quarantine, the Horticultural Export Improvement Association (HEIA), General Organization for Export and Import Control, and the Port Said Chamber of Trade. The protocols specify the means of cooperation and mechanisms that allow each organization to implement its scope of work. They also specify the means for licensing and issuing certificates according to the organization's mandate. It has yet to sign a protocol with the MALR's General Organization for Veterinary Services.

Ministry of Trade and Industry - General Organization for Export and Import Control: Decree 770 (2005) centralized the process for inspection and certification of food items under the General Organization for Export and Import Control. Additionally, the GOEIC became the sole authority responsible for processing customs documents, as well as issuing the results of inspections through a certificate of conformity. Decree 770 (2005) also allowed for the creation of modern customs units at the country's major ports, operating with state-of-the-art information technology systems. Known as data warehouses, these systems facilitate communication between customs, inspection agencies, port authorities, shipping lines, and freight forwarders.

Ministry of Health: As of August 1, 2017, Egypt's Ministry of Health is responsible for testing of feed additives and veterinary drugs in beef shipments. The ministry is implementing Egyptian national standard number 7135 (2010) and its amendments. This standard is based on European Union (EU) standards, which adopt a zero-tolerance level for certain veterinary drugs, including ractopamine. The ministry requires that 100 percent of meat and offal imports be sampled and tested for drug residues. A zero-tolerance level for the use of ractopamine does not align with accepted international standards. The *Codex Alimentarius* (Codex) has developed science based maximum residue levels (MRLs) for veterinary drugs, including ractopamine that ensure the wholesomeness of beef and offal.

The National Food Safety Authority is conducting a survey gathering information on the dietary intake of beef liver, in order to assess the risk associated with the consumption of animal products containing residues of ractopamine. This agency will determine acceptable residue levels for veterinary drugs.

Major Trade Barriers

- The Ministry of Health's implementation of Egyptian National Standard 7135 (2010) and its amendments; requires 100 percent sampling and testing of meat and offal imports for drug residues for certain veterinary drugs, including ractopamine.
- Egypt requires that beef come from cattle that are less than 48-months old for deboned meat, and less than 30-months of age for bone-in meat. These standards are not in line with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) guidelines.

- Live cattle, calves for slaughter and calves for fattening are subject to a 21-day pre-shipment quarantine and 28-day quarantine on arrival. In addition, there is a compulsory inspection by the GOVS for each consignment, covering the entire pre-shipment quarantine period in the country of origin.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in Ministerial Decree 448 (2012), banned the import of heat-treated feather meal. Egypt cites avian influenza (AI) contamination and nutritional value concerns as a justification for the ban. Although Egypt has notified the World Trade Organization (WTO), its notification omits references to it having similar concerns with its own domestic feather meal production. This ban contradicts OIE findings and is inconsistent with Egypt's WTO obligations.
- Egypt is one of world's largest seed potato importers, but it does not currently import U.S. seed potatoes due to phytosanitary concerns regarding *Ralstonia solanacearum* (brown rot and ring rot). The U.S. seed certification process, however, ensures that seed potatoes are free from these viruses and other diseases. Egypt has already conducted a pest risk assessment and two field inspection visits to the United States. Nonetheless, Egypt has not agreed to sign an import protocol for U.S. seed potatoes. In March 2018, a meeting between Egyptian Plant Quarantine and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) took place. The aim of the meeting was to reopen discussions and communicate the best approach to address market access for U.S.-origin seed potato. It appears now that Egypt is considering diversifying its seed potato sources.
- An import ban was placed on poultry parts in 2003. In 2006, Egypt relaxed the ban after an outbreak of avian influenza, but limited imports to whole birds. The basis for the exclusion of poultry parts and offal is sometimes linked to concerns with halal slaughter.

Presidential Decree 25 (2016) increased tariff rates on a wide range of imports, including food and agricultural products, to curb dollar outflows as the country struggled through the foreign currency crisis. The Egyptian government stressed that the tariff increases comply with WTO obligations as the increases are within the bound rates.

SECTION II – LABELING REQUIREMENTS

General Requirements

Egypt Standard 1546 (2011): Labeling guidelines are determined by Egyptian standard 1546 (2011) and are applicable to all food product imports. Foreign language label information must be translated into Arabic. Discrepancy between the English and Arabic dates may result in product rejection. Labels can be printed on the package or be a permanent adhesive sticker. 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 one on the outside carton. Information on the label cannot be erased, mutilated, or altered. Requirements are more restrictive for meat and poultry products. 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. (These 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 ingredients
- Storage instructions or temperature requirements for products - storage temperature must be cited with the refrigeration statement on the boxes to fully clarify the type of product being handled (e.g., "KEEP FROZEN - STORE AT OR BELOW ____degrees C.; KEEP CHILLED (OR REFRIGERATE) - STORE BETWEEN ____degrees C. and ____degrees C.").
- 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."

Labeling of Special Dietary Foods: Under updated regulations, the label conventions for special dietary foods have changed. Prepackaged special dietary foods must now include the following information on their label:

- The name of the special dietary food.
- A list of ingredients in descending or ascending order.
- Ingredients, additives, and nutrients that may cause food allergies.
- Authorized food additives, and flavorings except for processing aids.
- Net weight or size
- Names and addresses:
 - The name, address and brand of the producer
 - In case of imported products, the name and address of the importer and producer, as well as the country of origin (in English, French, or Arabic).
 - In case of repackaged product, the name and address of the packer.
- Country of origin (production)
- Batch/lot identification
- Expiration date
- Product-specific storage instructions
- In case of domestic production, "*Made in Egypt*" or "*Made in A.R.E.*," or equivalent.
- Nutritional data/facts

Labeling Exempted Products: Products exempted from mandatory labeling requirements include small items with a surface area of 10 centimeters square or less. Exemption extends to milk and beverage packs with a quantity of 200 milliliters or less. Wrapped, dried sweets (e.g., candy, jelly candy, toffee, and fun size chocolates) sold by weight, and not by the bar, are considered unpackaged products.

Requirements for Frozen Beef: The Minister of Trade and Industry issued Decree 120 (2006), which states that 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:

- Country of origin
- Producer's name
- Name of the slaughterhouse
- Date of slaughter
- Importer's name and address
- Name of the entity that supervised the slaughtering process according to Islamic rules.
- Type of meat and percentage of fat content (fat content of red meat for processing must be no more than 20 percent):
 - Percentage fat content is only required on the carton label and may be added by the importer after arrival in Egypt, but before release by Egyptian authorities.
 - Percentage fat content labeling is not required for offal.

Halal Labeling: Halal certified products must be labeled with a statement indicating that the product has been slaughtered in accordance to Islamic principles. The exporter must obtain a halal certificate or "Certificate of Islamic Slaughter" from a member of an Islamic center or Islamic organization, certifying that the animals were slaughtered according to Islamic religious requirements. This certificate must accompany all shipments of products labeled "halal." On May 1, 2019, Egypt determined to restrict halal certification authority in the United States to a sole certifier – IS EG Halal (Edgewater, New Jersey). Since then, it has removed the requirement of having Egyptian embassy endorsement of Certificates of Islamic Slaughter issued in the United States (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG-2019-3057\) – Update - New Halal Procedures May Affect Trade and Increase Prices](#)).

Expiration Period: The Minister of Trade and Industry issued Ministerial Decree 859 (2012) adding a new article to Ministerial Decree 770 (2005) – Executive Regulation Implementing Import and Export Law 118 (1975), as well as Inspection and Control Procedures of Imported and Exported Goods. The new article states that in order to release food commodities (grains and oilseeds excluded), the expiration period left for human consumption starts the moment the shipment arrives at port and from when customs issue the clearance certificate. The product must arrive at the port of entry with:

- A shelf life of six months or more and must arrive at port with at least three months of remaining shelf life.
- Products with shelf life of more than three months but less than six months must arrive at port with at least one month of remaining shelf life.
- Products with shelf life of more than 16-days to three months shelf life must arrive at port with at least one week of remaining shelf live.
- Products with 15-days shelf life must arrive at port with three days of remaining shelf life.

The expiration period for frozen beef livers, kidneys, and hearts is seven months from the date of production. The expiration period for frozen boneless beef is twelve months from the date of

production. The expiration date for whole frozen poultry, leg quarters, drumsticks, and thighs are 12-months from the date of production.

Other Specific Labeling Requirements: Egypt is a net importer of agricultural commodities including wheat, soybeans, and yellow corn for feed. The government maintains a general import policy of allowing imports of agricultural commodities if the imported products are approved and consumed in the countries of origin. Egyptian law does not require labeling of biotech crops or products with biotech content. In addition, there is no approval needed for importing biotech products.

SECTION III – PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

According to Ministry of Health Decree 73 (2001) for packaging materials, Egypt maintains no special packaging or container size requirements, regulations, or preferences. There are no restrictions or limitations on the use of any packaging materials like polyvinyl chloride. Articles impacted by the solid waste management (Law No. 4 of 1994) do not have any significant impact on imported food products.

SECTION IV – FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

Food Additives: On May 31, 2015, the Minister of Health issued Decree 204 (2015) regarding food additives accepted for use by the food industry. This regulation among other food safety regulations will be considered noncompulsory once the National Food Safety Authority issues its own regulation. Until the NFSA replaces or updates regulations, the current ones will remain enforced. The positive list of food colors that are allowed in food products according to Decree 204 (2015) are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Egypt, Approved Food Colorings – Ministry of Health Decree 204 (2015)

Riboflavin 5-Phosphate, sodium	Allura Red AC	Caramel I : Plain caramel	beta-Carotenes, vegetables	Carotenoic acid, ethyl ester, beta-apo-8
Riboflavin 5-phosphate	Indigotine (Indigo Carmine)	Caramel II: Sulphite caramel II	beta-Carotenes, Blakestea trispora	Lutein: xanthophylls
Riboflavin from <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Brilliant blue FCF	Caramel III: Ammonia caramel	Annatto extracts, bixin –based	Canthaxanthin
Tartrazine	Chlorophylls, copper complexes	Caramel IV: Sulfite Ammonia Caramel	Paprika extracts (Paprika, Paprika Oleoresins)	Beet root (beet red)
Quinoline Yellow	Carnosine: Azorubine	Brilliant black PN	Lycopene; (gamma carotene)	Anthocyanins
Sunset Yellow	Chlorophyllin copper complexes, potassium and sodium salts	Brown HT: chocolate brown HT	Lycopene: Blakestea trispora	Grape skin extract
Carmines	Copper complexes of chlorophylls and Chlorophyllin	Beta-Carotenes, synthetic	Carotenal, beta-apo-8	Calcium Carbonate
Titanium dioxide	Iron oxide, red	Iron oxide, black	Iron oxide, yellow	

Ministerial Decree 204 (2015) also lists all concentration levels of acceptable food colors. Exporters should check with the Ministry of Health to verify the acceptability of any food coloring since food colors are frequently reviewed and updated according to Codex standards. 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 Certificate of Analysis. 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.

The Ministry of Health Decree 73 (2001), mandates that colors used on the inner and outer packaging may not be harmful to human health as well as must be fixed. If the color can be altered, its use is not permissible. Packaging coloring is to fall under the National Food Safety Authority's mandate.

Preservatives: All preservatives must be identified along with the allowed concentration expressed as a percentage as calculated on an acid basis. Ministry of Health Decree 204 (2015) lists all acceptable preservatives and concentrations levels.

Flavorings: The Ministry of Health does not maintain a list of approved flavorings; however, all flavorings accepted under Codex are approved for use in Egypt. Ministerial Decree 204 (2015) lists the concentration levels of all acceptable flavorings.

SECTION V - PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Pesticide Laws and Regulations

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Decree 2188 (2011) established the Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC). It is the national authority responsible for registering agricultural pesticides based on their efficacy against agricultural pests and the safety posed to public health and the environment.

Ministerial Decree 1018 (2013): Clarifies that the APC is the national authority responsible for the assessment, evaluation, and registration of agricultural pesticides, up to the point of retail sale.

Mission of the Agricultural Pesticide Committee:

- The APC is responsible for tailoring, administering, and managing the National Registration Scheme and decrees for agricultural pesticides. These set out the regulatory framework for the management of pesticides production, import, export, and use in Egypt.
- The APC administers the legislation scheme in partnership with state and territorial governments and with the active involvement of other Egyptian government agencies.
- The APC serves as a national focal point that cooperates with international pesticide regulatory authorities for effective use and global safety of plant protection products.

Updated Pesticide Registration Process

Ministerial Decree 974 (2017): The Agricultural Pesticide Committee administers MALR Decree 974 (June 24, 2017). The decree (53 articles) regulates the registration of substances that claim to have agricultural pest control use, as well as other substances such as formulants, adjuvants, impurities and or contaminants that may be contained in a pest control product.

Pesticide registration requires:

- That the stakeholder applies to the Agricultural Pesticide Committee for the registration of an agricultural pesticide after payment of fees and provision of the primary technical data sheet.
- The Agricultural Pesticide Committee rapporteur examines the application form and reviews the current situation of the pesticide in the data recorded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the European Union, Canada, Australia, and Japan.
- In the case of consistency in registration requirements, the applicant will need to submit the primary technical data sheet along with the proposed experimentation program for testing the efficacy of the pesticide against the target pest.

The complete program will be reviewed by the committee's secretariat, and subsequently by the full committee. After approval copies will be distributed to the committee secretariat, the experimentation administrator, the Central Agricultural Pesticide Laboratory, and the applicant.

- Once the committee approves an experimentation program, the stakeholder will pay testing costs. After fees are paid, the experimental procedure commences.
- The applicant must apply to the APC's Secretariat for customs import clearance (free of charge) of all the necessary samples that will be used in analyzing and testing of the pesticide in question, and in the appropriate quantities.
- The stakeholder must provide samples for testing to the administrator of an approved institute or laboratory. Two samples are sent to the Central Laboratory of Pesticides (CAPL) to ensure conformity of the pesticide's chemical and physical specifications.
- In the case of non-conformity, the applicant may request that CAPL retest.
- In the case of non-conformity with the second sample, testing will cease. The applicant remains responsible for payment of testing fees.
- Samples submitted will be sent by the test administrator to the agricultural research stations for testing on the target pests, adhering to the protocol designed by committee.
- According to Ministerial Decree 974 (2017), the pesticide should be subjected to two similar and consecutive agricultural seasons. Attractants are subject to only one agricultural season.
- The test administrator reports the results to the institute's council and or the competent laboratory, making recommendations to the decision-making committee.
- The applicant provides the complete pesticide registration file to the APC secretariat. The latter submits the file to two specialist reviewers selected by the APC Chairman or deputy. In the case of diverging findings, a third reviewer is appointed.

- When the pesticide passes all testing stages and gains approval of the recommendations committee, a certificate of biological assessment approval is issued.
- The reviewers submit their recommendations to the committee for approval, after which a pesticide registration certificate is issued.
- The pesticide registration certificate of the technical grade or formulated pesticide is valid for six years from its issuing date. Reevaluation of the formulated pesticide should be performed at the beginning of the third year from the date of issuing the pesticide registration certificate.
- After issuing of the pesticide registration certificate, and payment of fees, the applicant may apply to get the pesticide label (for up to two years).
- Locally formulated pesticides pass through the same steps.
- Any person holding a valid license for trading in agricultural pesticides can apply to the committee to import a pesticide for trials.

Adherence to International Undertakings with Direct Implications for Pesticides

Ministerial Decree 974 (2017), article (29) establishes pesticide maximum residue levels according to Codex, the EU, or the U.S. Environment Protection Agency reference levels. Priority reference is given to Codex, followed by the EU, and then the U.S. standard. In case the pesticide has no established maximum residue level for a certain crop, an MRL will be derived from that allocated for the closest, similar crop. The Agricultural Pesticide Committee works closely with other regulatory agencies.

The Central Public Health Labs, the Central Laboratory for Pesticides, and the Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food are responsible for examining and testing pesticide MRLs in fresh fruit and produce, and for ensuring that MRLs do not exceed acceptable limits.

Contaminants

Aflatoxins: Egypt follows the European Union maximum residue limits for total aflatoxins and aflatoxin B1 as set by European Commission Regulation 1881 (2006) - “Setting Maximum Levels for Certain Contaminants in Foodstuffs.” The maximum allowable total aflatoxin levels and B1 levels for selected products are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: Egypt, Selected Aflatoxins Maximum Residue Levels

Food item	Maximum Allowable Aflatoxins	Maximum Allowable B1 Level
Corn	10 ug/KG	5 ug/KG
Raw Pistachio	10 ug/KG	8 ug/KG
Processed and Roasted Pistachio	12 ug/KG	15 ug/KG
Almonds	10 ug/KG	8 ug/KG
Peanuts	4 ug/KG	2 ug/KG

SECTION VI – OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

General Requirements

The certification requirements for imported food products differ by product. 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 where the additional processing is done.

Certificates required for imported food products include:

- Certificate of Origin
- Export Certificate (FDA Certificate of Free Sale, Sanitary, Phytosanitary – varies by product)
- Islamic Halal Certificate (if applicable)

Certificates originating in the United States (excluding Certificates of Islamic Slaughter issued by IS EG Halal) must be signed by a chamber of commerce and endorsed by the Egyptian embassy or consulate. Importers must present one set of all documents to Egypt's General Organization for Export and Import Control (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG-2018-2692\) Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards – FAIRS Export Certificate Report 2018](#)).

Meat and Poultry Products: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Decree 1647 (1997), requires that the importer submit a request the General Organization for Veterinary Services for the import of meat and live animals. The request must indicate:

- The number and type of animals or meat being imported
- Country of origin
- Shipping port
- Expected date of arrival
- Means of transportation

The General Organization 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 import permit.

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Decree 465 (1997), subjects the import of poultry and meat products to the following requirements:

- Products must be shipped directly from the country of origin.
- 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 Egyptian veterinary authorities depend on the import license. Any discrepancy between the import license and the shipping documents, the product will be rejected. Exporters and importers must familiarize themselves with licensing and pre-approval checks prior to shipment.

Product Sampling: All product samples should be representative of the consignment and should be drawn during the unloading process. A committee, known as the Physical Examination Committee, is formed to withdraw random samples every time a shipment arrives in port. One representative sample is drawn from each consignment and all inspection agencies involved will conduct their inspections and testing on it. Tests may be conducted by three different laboratories.

Batch numbers 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 different items and should be identified as such on the release certificate. Cleanliness must be assured when samples are taken to avoid contamination. The committee is required to take the necessary steps to assure the soundness of the product samples while they are being transported to the laboratory for analysis.

According to Ministry of Health Decree 232 (1996), the following provisions are to be taken into consideration when samples are taken:

- 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 in order 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.

Pre-Shipment Testing Requirements: Prime Ministerial Decree 2292 (November 13, 2016), establishes an inspection system for wheat, corn, and soybeans. Importers of these agricultural commodities are required to notify the GOEIC of the quantities they wish to import. The General Organization for Export and Import Control will specify the international inspecting company that is to inspect the shipments at the shipping and arrival ports. Today the Central Administration for Plant Quarantine’s role is limited; previously a six-member interagency committee inspected shipments at origin.

Plant Quarantine Phytosanitary Requirements: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Decree 562 (September 2019) establishes the role and responsibilities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) in accordance with international agreements. The regulation requires that exports to Egypt adhere to plant quarantine phytosanitary requirements specified in the import permit. All plant and plant products shipped to Egypt must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Egypt requires that all phytosanitary certificates reference the import permit corresponding to the shipment (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG2019-0018\) – EGYPT - New Plant Quarantine Requirements, Ministerial Decree 562 \(2019\)](#) (for accessing this report see note page 23)).

Facility Registration: Decree 43 (2016), requires that exporters of specific retail products register with the GOEIC prior to shipment. This measure only applies to a specific list of products packaged for the retail market. Most U.S. food exporters can meet the registration requirements; however, exporters are encouraged to work closely with their Egyptian importers in order to successfully register.

For beef and poultry parts, all U.S. federally inspected establishments are eligible to export fresh/frozen halal beef, halal beef products, and processed halal beef products to Egypt. Whole frozen poultry, leg quarters, drumsticks, and thighs must originate from an establishment on the list of U.S. Poultry Plants approved for export of halal poultry for Egypt. Processed poultry products may originate from any federally inspected establishment so long as the source slaughter establishment is on the Eligible Plant List for Egypt. For processed poultry products, the source slaughter plant number should be included in the "Remarks" section of FSIS Form 9060-5 ("Poultry for this shipment originated from Est. xxx. ").

All shipments of further processed poultry products must be accompanied by a copy of the halal certificate from the original approved slaughter establishment. Because establishments seeking to export to Egypt must be approved for halal slaughter, FSIS Form 9080-3, Establishment Application for Export is not required.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture – Food Safety and Inspection Service has received unofficial correspondence indicating that the halal certifier IS EG Halal (Edgewater, New Jersey), is currently the only eligible halal certifier for the United States. As of May 1, 2019, other listed halal certifiers of the Arabian-American Chambers of Commerce may no longer be recognized as eligible. Exporters should work closely with their respective importers until official communication is received and further guidance is provided (see [GAIN-EGYPT \(EG-2019-3057\) – Update - New Halal Procedures May Affect Trade and Increase Prices](#)).

Product Registration

All food products must be registered with the National Food Safety Authority prior to import. Importers must apply for product registration. These must provide copies of exporting facilities' quality certificates, as well as those of the food products. U.S. exporters of food and agricultural products need to consult with their Egyptian buyers, providing copies of the NFSA's required documentation necessary for product registration.

Special Dietary Foods: These are foods whose composition is different from "normal" food. In practice, this involves calorie modified foods, baby and infant foods, energy foods, special health foods including diabetic and weight control foods, vitamin and mineral supplements, medicinal herbs, and bottled water. As of August 16, 2018, the National Food Safety Authority is responsible for the registration and approval of all nutritional supplements and dietary foods.

Under the new regulation, the registration of special dietary foods requires:

- The registration, follow-up and submission of the scientific file shall be paper-based or via the NFSA website and e-mail.
- The NFSA chairman decrees the documents required for registration.
- The registration process may not exceed a 60-day term as of date of receipt of the required documents in full, and a 30-day term in case of registration by notification.
- Special dietary foods license shall be valid for a five-year term as of the registration date, pending a license is issued and registration specifications are met.
- Registration by notification will be permitted for special dietary foods already registered in the country of origin, provided the country has a food safety management system (FSMS) consistent with the system applied in Egypt, has a certificate of free sale, and submits all the documents required for registration.
- In fulfilling the terms and specifications of registration, re-registration may be by notification.
- The NFSA will issue a list of special dietary foods, foods for special medical purposes (FSMP), and dietary supplements that are subject to registration under the present regulation.
- The agency will produce a database of all registered manufacturers of special dietary food.

For NFSA registration purposes, food products considered as special dietary foods may include:

- Infant formula and formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants, (breast-milk substitutes) and formulated complementary foods.
- Processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children.
- Canned baby foods.
- Foods intended for persons with special physiological conditions.
- Foods for special medical purposes, meaning a category of special dietary foods that are specially processed or formulated and presented for the dietary management of patients under medical supervision.
- Foods that are marketed with health claims as stated in items (1), (2), and (7) of article (1) of the present regulation, and as established by the Codex legislation.
- Low-energy diets (800-1200 kcal) and very low energy diets (400-800 kcal) used in weight control or reduction and presented as a total or partial replacement for daily food, except for the prepackaged foods put up for sale as conventional foods.
- High-energy diets for use in weight gain.
- Low-sodium foods, including salt substitutes that bear health claims.
- Foods to which vitamins or minerals are added by (15 percent) or more of the reference value per 100 grams of solids, or by (7.5 percent) of the reference value per 100 milliliters of liquids.
- Foods to which prebiotics, or other fortifying substances, compounds or elements added in the light of international legislation.
- Foods containing stimulant, fortifying and appetizing substances.
- Food supplements provided they do not contain any substances with a therapeutic pharmacological effect.

Categories of food strictly not considered special dietary foods under the new regulation include:

- Individual herbs and spices or mixtures thereof not bearing health claims.
- Low-calorie foods not intended for specific groups of population (such as sugar-free or low-calorie foods and beverages).
- Foods that are by their nature deemed a source of vitamins, minerals, or other elements or nutrients.
- Foods that contain vitamins and minerals less than (15 percent) of the reference value per 100 grams of solids, or (7.5 percent) of the reference value per 100 milliliters of liquids and other nutrients, in accordance with international legislation.
- Fiber-reinforced products that contain less than 3 grams per 100 grams (30 grams daily) or 10 percent of the daily intake reference value (DIRV).
- Natural bottled drinking water and mineral bottled drinking water.
- Low-sodium foods, including salt substitutes not bearing health claims.

Testing and Sampling of Special Dietary Foods (by NFSA): The National Food Safety Authority will conduct random sampling special dietary foods. Samples will be tested in accredited laboratories to ensure that the registration requirements are met in compliance with the mandatory technical regulations and the applicable standards.

- The permissible microbiological limits for special dietary foods:
 - Free of *Salmonella*/25 grams
 - Free of *Staphylococcus aureus*/25 grams
 - Free of *Enterobacteriaceae*/g (for infant formulas as well as dried and canned baby foods)
 - Free of *Bacillus cereus*/g (for infant formulas and dried and canned baby foods)
 - Free of *Enterobacter sakazakii*/25 grams
 - Free of *Listeria monocytogenes*/25 grams
- The maximum residue limits for pesticides, veterinary drug residues, and other contaminants will align with international standards.

Current Registrations of Special Dietary Foods: Companies with unregistered products should submit a new application for registration to the NFSA, rather than to the Ministry of Health. Those firms with a valid registration for special dietary food products must register with the NFSA; and include in their application their original current license issued by the Ministry of Health. In these cases, the NFSA will grant a new license for the validity period remaining on the MOH license. Firms that are currently under registration at the MOH should submit a request to the NFSA to complete the registration process. The National Food Safety Authority will examine and approve these products on a case-by-case basis. Imported special dietary foods will be given a license valid for three months.

SECTION VII – OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Starting November 15, 2019, the National Food Safety Authority is responsible for permitting the import of all edible food products, including processed foods, animal and plant products. Until the NFSA finalizes its own standards, imports must continue to conform to Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS) standard requirements. The National Food Safety Authority chooses the testing laboratory, it is not obliged to use a state-run laboratory. To avoid the possibility of appeals, the NFSA takes three samples for reference testing.

Egypt's import regulations require that every component of a product be inspected – regardless of the compliance history of the product, country of origin, exporter, shipper or the importer. No import can be placed for direct sale without first proving that it conforms to established Egyptian standards. If no domestic standard exists, then it must be defined using the standards of an affiliated international organizations such as International Standards Organization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and Codex.

Egyptian standardization commenced in 1957 with the formation of the Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (affiliated with the Ministry of Industry and Trade). Since its inception, the EOS established 8,500 standards. Of these, 543 are technical regulations or mandatory standards. Nearly 80 percent of Egypt's mandatory standards are based on standards issued by international organizations. In the absence of an Egyptian standard, MIT Decree 180 (1996) permits importers to choose a relevant standard from seven international systems including: ISO, European, American, Japanese, British, German – and for food, Codex.

While the EOS issues regulations and standards for the local market, verification of compliance is performed by other governmental bodies. The General Organization for Export and Import Control is responsible for testing imported products. Additional agencies that verify consistency with technical regulations and standards include the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

The Central Public Health Labs (a unit of MOH) are responsible for testing the chemical and physical composition of food additives and colors to ensure that they meet the required standards. The Reference Laboratory for Safety Analysis of Food of Animal Origin (a unit of MALR) is responsible for monitoring that agricultural products meet the quality attributes specified by the relevant standards.

SECTION VIII – TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

In June 2002, Egypt passed the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Law 82 (2002), which describes a copyright's legal rights and enforcement procedures, expedited trademark registration, and piracy protection. The IPR Law replaced Public Laws No. 57 (1939) on trademarks and information, No. 132 (1949) on patent and industrial drawings, and No. 354 (1954) on copyrights.

Article (63) of the IPR Law 82 (2002) defines trademarks as names that adopt a distinctive form, signatures, words, characters, figures and drawings. The Commercial Registration Department of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade is responsible for registering trademarks. Articles (73) through

(84) detail the registration process. Article (73) requires the applicant to submit a trademark request to the department, which is responsible for notifying the applicant within 30-days of issuing the decision. It takes approximately from nine to twelve months to register a logo or a brand name. Once approved, it is announced in the *Trademark Gazette*.

The following certificates and documents must be submitted during the registration process:

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

Article (90) provides trademark protection for ten years, starting at registration. After the ten-year period, the trademark’s owner has six-months to submit a renewal for protection, which can be extended for several different periods. However, the new law grants automatic trademark status to internationally known products without registering with the Commercial Registration Department.

SECTION IX – IMPORT PROCEDURES

The initial import procedure entails the assignment of a shipping agent (i.e., 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 the Egypt customs authority, 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. In general, the following documents must be presented to the customs office for shipment release:

- Bill of Lading
- Commercial Invoice
- Certificate of Origin (countersigned by the Chamber of Commerce and notarized by the Egyptian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin).
- Export/Health Certificate (FDA certificate of free sale, sanitary, phytosanitary – varies by product).

- Packing List
- Certificate of Insurance
- Import Permit (issued to Egyptian importer)
- Payment Guarantee (Form 11) from a local bank advising that payment has been transferred to the supplier.

The following documents may be required, depending on product:

- 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

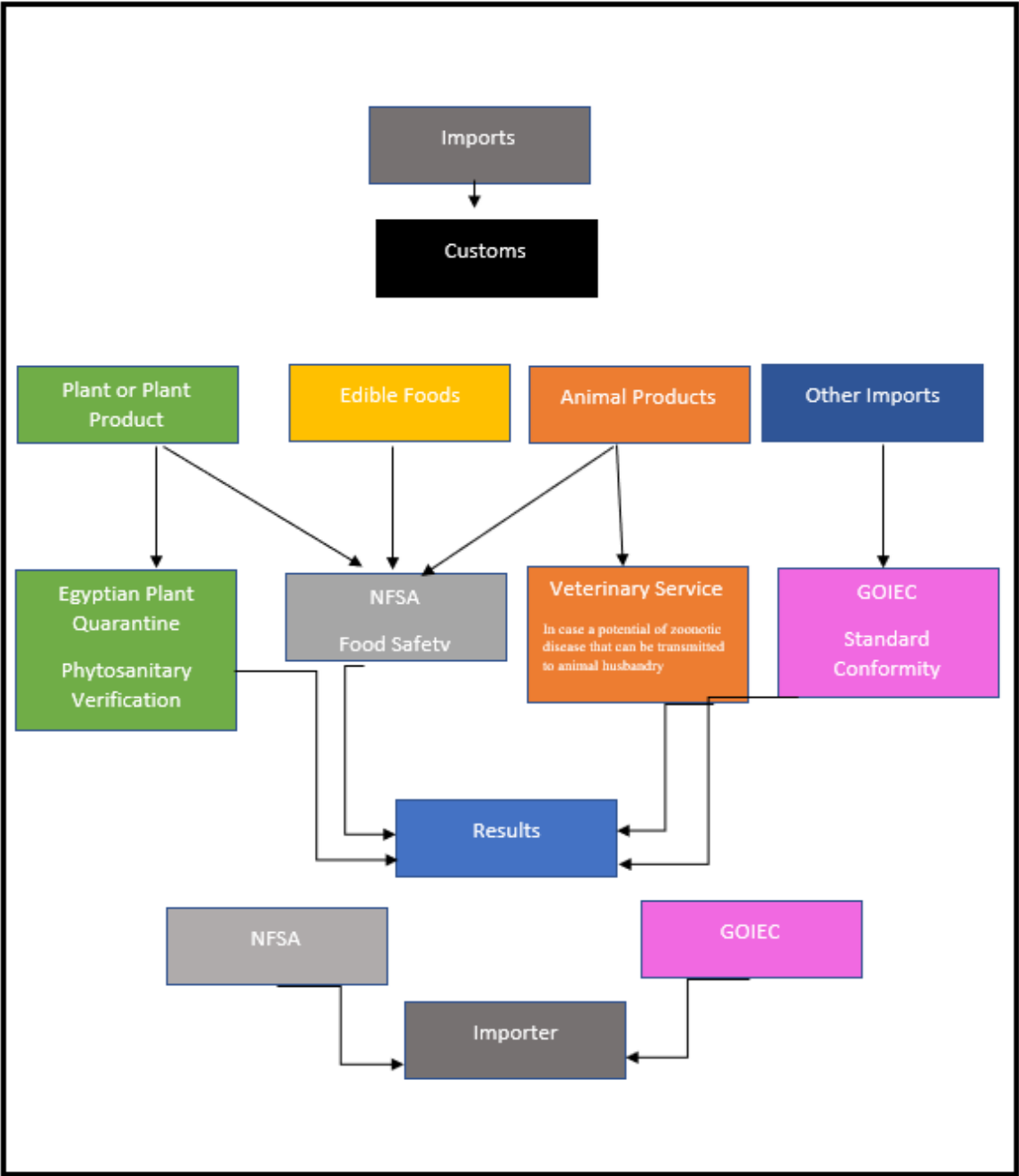
The time required for importation ranges from 11-12 days. Egypt has five major ports: Damietta, Alexandria, Port Said (east), Port Said (west), and Sokhna (Suez).

In case of a rejection, according to article (117), chapter 4 of Decree 770 (2005), the exporter or importer may appeal the final inspection results no later than one week from the date of rejection. The concerned party shall file an appeal to the Appeal Committee Secretariat. The appeal shall be accompanied by a nominal deposit, which shall be reimbursed if the appeal is accepted.

The committee shall decide whether to accept the results of the final inspection, or to amend the results, or annul them. They can also authorize a re-inspection of the consignment or allow for treatment. If the former is applied, then the committee shall name a specialized inspection laboratory to re-inspect the consignment and allow the complainant the chance to attend the inspection procedures. The committee's results shall be deemed final and may not be contested.

The Board Chairman of the General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs (GOEIF) may allow exhibitors at exhibitions and fairs, to directly sell goods imported for display at GOEIF identified exhibition sites. The sale shall be supervised by the General Organization for Export and Import Control and by Egypt's customs authority.

FIGURE 1: Egypt, Import Control Procedures



NOTE: FAS Cairo office research.

Final inspection results are normally issued within 10-days. Canned food, bottled water, and goods subject to dioxin testing are released within usually 15-days.

APPENDIX I – GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

U.S. Embassy Cairo, USDA-Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs
Physical Address: American Embassy, 8 Kamal El-Din Salah Street, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt
Phone: +20-2-2797-2388 • Fax: +20-2-2796-3989 • AgCairo@fas.usda.gov

(*) NOTE: The GAIN Report System was redesigned in 2019 and includes reports from all previous legacy systems going back to 1995. Because these reports were created in different systems, it might be necessary to try a variety of search options to retrieve older reports.

SEARCH GAIN: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/#/search>

National Food Safety Authority (Reports to the Prime Minister)

National Food Safety Authority
Contact: Dr. Hussein Mansour
Tele: +2 (2) 27933493 | +2 (2) 27933497 • Fax: +2 (2) 27933496
Email: info@nfsa.gov.eg • <http://www.nfsa.gov.eg/> (Arabic)

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

The Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
Contact: Dr. Ahmed Al-Atar, Head of the Central Administration for Plant Quarantine,
Tel: +20 (2) 3335-1625 or +20 (2) 37608575 • Fax: +20 (2) 3760-8574
Email: capqoffice@gmail.com

General Organization for Veterinary Services
Contact: Dr. Abdel Hakim Mahmoud, Director of the Central Administration of Animal Quarantine
Tel: +20 (2) 3748-1750 • Fax: +20 (2) 3748-1763
Email: govs-egypt@govs.gov.eg • <http://www.govs.gov.eg/FrontEnd/en/Default.aspx>

Central Lab of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals
Contact: Dr. Ashraf Al Marsafy, Director
Tel: +20 (2) 3748-6163 • Fax: +20 (2) 3761-1216
Email: qcap@link.net • <http://www.qcap-egypt.com/eg-index.php>

Regional Center for Food and Feed
Contact: Dr. Ashraf Hashem Gomaa, Director
Tel: +20 (2) 3572-2069 / 572-3906 • Fax: +20 (2) 3572-2609
Email: clff@intouch.com • http://www.rcff.com.eg/index_ENG.htm

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

The Agriculture Pesticide Committee

Contact: Prof. Mohamed Abdel Meguid, Chairman of Agriculture Pesticide Committee

Tel: +20 (2) 37480576

Email: Chairman@apc.gov.eg • <http://www.apc.gov.eg/en/>

Animal Health Research Institute

Reference Laboratory for Safety Analysis of Food of Animal Origin

Contact: Dr. Momtaz Shahin, Director of Animal Health Research Institute

Telephone Numbers: +20 (2) 33374856 - 37489022 • Fax: +20 (2) 33350030

Email: Ahri@arc.sci.eg • <http://www.ahri.gov.eg/>

Ministry of Health

Central Labs Administration

Contact: Dr. Nancy El Gandy, Director

Tel: +20 (2) 27950096 • Fax: +20 (2) 2796-2248

Email: centralhealthlabs@yahoo.com • <http://www.healthlabs.net/> (Arabic)

National Nutrition Institute

Contact: Dr. Afaf Abdel Fatah Tawfik, Director of the National Nutrition Institute

Tel: +20 (2) 25324315- 2364-6413/3522 • Fax: +20 (2) 2364-7476

Email: nniegypt@nni.org.eg

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control

Contact: Eng. Ashraf Ismail Afifi, Chairman

Tel: +20 (2) 22845524 +20 (2) 22845528 • Fax: +20 (2) 2603-1351

Email: eos@idsc.net.eg • <http://www.eos.org.eg/en>

General Organization for Export and Import Control

Contact: Major General Engineer Ismael Gaber, Chairman

Tel: +20 (2) 2266-6847 • Fax: +20 (2) 2266-9668

Email: goeic@goeic.gov.eg

Ms. Dalia Talaat Shehab El Din, General Manager of Agricultural Imports

Tel : +20 (2) 22669531 • Fax : +20 (2) 22669364

Email: daliashehabeldin@yahoo.com

Ministry of Finance

Egyptian Customs Authority

Contact: Mr. Kamal Hassan Negm, Chairman

Telephone Number: +20 (2) 234-22152 - +20 (2) 234-22153 - +20 (2)234-22154

Fax Number: +20 (2) 234-22280 - +20 (2) 234-22281

E-mail: info@customs.gov.eg • <http://www.customs.gov.eg/> (Arabic)

Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

General Authority for Supply Commodities

Contact Dr. Ahmed Youssef, Vice Chairman

Tel: +20 (2)-27960677 • Fax: +20 (2)-2796011

Email: Ahmedgasc@gmail.com

APPENDIX II – LAWS AND DECREES

Parliamentary Laws

- Parliamentary Law 1 (2017) – Promulgation of the National Food Safety Authority Law
- Parliamentary Law 82 (2002) – Plant Variety Protection

Presidential Decrees

- Presidential Decree 25 (2016) – Tariff Rates Increase Food and Agricultural Imports
- Presidential Decree 184 (2013) – Increase Import Tariffs on Agricultural Products (including fish, cut flowers, and fresh and dried fruits and nuts)
- Presidential Decree 103 (2008) – Reduction of Maximum Tariff Rates on (some) Products
- Presidential Decree 39 (2007) – Reduction of Maximum Tariff Rates
- Presidential Decree 106 (2000) – Centralizing the Process of Inspection and Certification of Imported Products under the General Organization for Export and Import Control
- Presidential Decree 250 (1999) – Ban of (some) Products from the European Union
- Presidential Decree 243 (1998) – Reduction of Maximum Tariff Rates
- Presidential Decree 619 (1998) – Imports of Durable and Non-Durable Goods

Prime Ministerial Decrees

- Prime Ministerial Executive Regulation 412 (2019) - National Food Safety Authority
- Prime Ministerial Decree 683 (2017) – Board of Trustees of the National Food Safety Authority
- Prime Ministerial Decree 2992 (2016) – Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans Imports

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Decrees

- Ministerial Decree 562 (2019) – New Plant Quarantine Regulations
- Ministerial Decree 974 (2017) – Agricultural Pesticides Registration and Handling
- Ministerial Decree 1495 (2014) – Formation of a new national biosafety committee
- Ministerial Decree 1660 (2014) – Phytosanitary Requirements and Specifications for the Importation of Seed Potatoes for Growing Year (2014/15)
- Ministerial Decree 1018 (2013) – Agricultural Pesticides Registration and Handling
- Ministerial Decree 448 (2012) – Ban on the Import of Heat-Treated Feather Meal
- Ministerial Decree 266 (2011) – Adoption of the European Economic Commission Regulation 2377 (1990) - Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Food Products of Animal Origin
- Ministerial Decree 2128 (2011) – Restrictions on Age, Cuts, Processed Meat and Others from BSE Controlled Risk Status Countries
- Ministerial Decree 2188 (2011) – Constituting the Agricultural Pesticide Committee
- Ministerial Decree 1073 (1998) – Leucosis
- Ministerial Decree 9 (1997) – Meat Imports
- Ministerial Decree 1647 (1997) – Meat and Live Animal Imports
- Ministerial Decree 874 (1996) – Prohibition, Testing, Import, Use of class “B” and “C” Pesticides
- Ministerial Decree 25 (1982) – Product Sampling

Ministry of Trade and Industry

- Ministerial Decree 310 (2017) – Inclusion of the National Research Center Labs as a Reference Lab for Sampling Imported and Exported Food Products
- Ministerial Decree 999 (2017) – Crude Vegetable Oil Standards
- Ministerial Decree 24 (2017) – Procedures for Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans Imports (in accordance with Prime Ministerial Decree 2992 (2016))
- Ministerial Decree 693 (2015) – Production and Importing of Vegetable Oils Used for Food (in accordance with Egypt Standard 7985)
- Ministerial Decree 859 (2012) – Shelf Life for Food Commodities (excludes cereals and legumes)
- Ministerial Decree 2613 (2008) – General Conditions, Food Product Shelf Life, Parts A and B
- Ministerial Decree 434 (2008) – Food Products Shelf Life
- Ministerial Decree 285 (2006) – Establishment of Remaining Shelf Life for Food Product Imports
- Ministerial Decree 120 (2006) – New Labeling Requirements for Frozen Beef
- Ministerial Decree 130 (2005) – Compliance with Technical Regulations in Production (in accordance standard specifications)
- Ministerial Decree 524 (2000) – Sampling and Inspections.
- Ministerial Decree 552 (2000) – Inspection Certificates
- Ministerial Decree 423 (1999) – Amendment of decree 619 (1998)
- Ministerial Decree 163 (1999) – Labeling of Canned, Frozen and Packaged Food Products
- Ministerial Decrees 179, 180, and 181 (1996) – Product Specifications, Mandatory Standards
- Ministerial Decree 107 (1994) and Egypt Standard 2613 – Shelf Life Standards

Ministry of Health

- Ministerial Decree 204 (2015) – Food Additives, Including Food Colorings, Food Preservatives, and Antioxidants Accepted for use by the Food Industry
- Ministerial Decree 73 (2001) – Packaging Materials
- Ministerial Decree 53 (1996) – Product Sampling and Test Analysis
- Ministerial Decree 354 (1996) – Product Rejection
- Ministerial Decree 232 (1996) and 349 – Product Sampling
- Ministerial Decree 302 (1986) and 782 (1984) – Product Sampling

Attachments:

No Attachments