





The Role of APC in Pesticide Management in Egypt

Dr. Mohamed I. Abdel Megeed

Chairman of Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC)
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
(Egypt)

Pesticides in Egypt

- The total volume of Agriculture pesticides consumption in Egypt during 2012 showed 7600 ton.
- Fungicides proved superiority 48.85%, followed by insecticdes 33.38% but herbicides behaved the least with 19.17%.

- Red label products showed 4.61% of the total followed by blue, yellow and green label reaching 19.18, 32.12 and 44.09%, respectively.
- The cultivated area in Egypt reached 14 million Feddan indicating 0.5 kg. of pesticide product/Feddan.

- The number of registered pesticide in Egypt gave 205 product/as active ingredient and 563 as Formulated product.
- The Cost of Agricultural pesticide in Egypt reached 160 million U.S. dollar
- The rate of pesticide cost in Agricultural sector averaged 6% from the total production inputs.

• The rate of pesticide consumption per capita reached 90 gm./year (85 million), compared with the international rate of 385 gm./capita/year.

APC

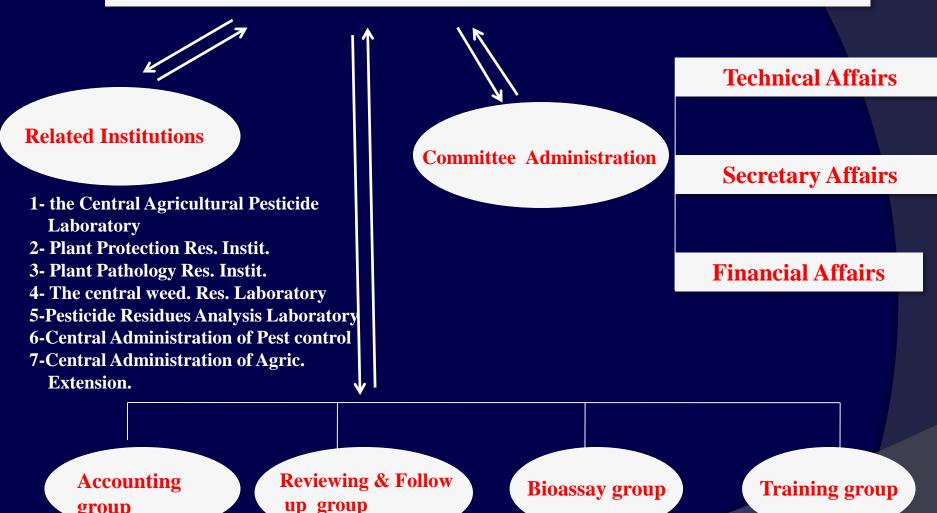
The Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC) is the Egyptian governance accountable for the assessment, evaluation and registration of agricultural pesticides, and for their regulation up to and including the point of retail use.

- APC Committee is mandated by Egyptian Agricultural Law, No. 53 in 1966.
- APC members are appointed by a Ministerel decree, No. 1293 in 25/7/2011.

Many representatives from different disciplines are from:

- 1-Ministry of Agriculture Legal consultants,
- 2-Number of specialists from ARC institutes
- 3- Several university Professors

Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC)



group

- The structure of the APC was designated as a National Agriculture Pesticide Committee for Pesticide Management in Egypt.
 - * APC guided by:
 - * Ethics
 - * Professionalism
 - * Excellence
 - * Transparency

APC Role

1-The Role of APC is to independently evaluate the efficacy, safety and performance of pesticides intended for use in the Egyptian agro-ecosystem, ensuring that the health, safety, environment and trade well be protected.

2- APC is responsible for tailoring, administering and managing the National Registration Schemes and Decrees for agricultural pesticides, which set out the regulatory framework for managing pesticides production, import and use in Egypt.

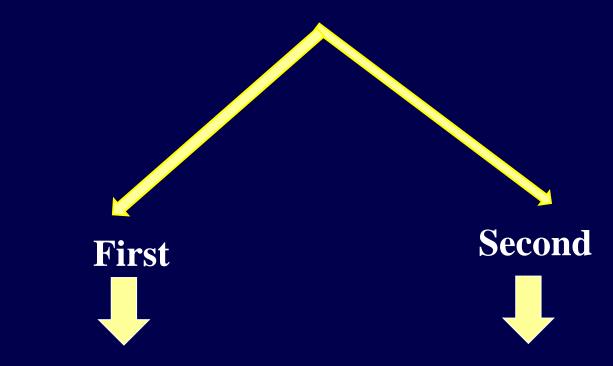
APC and International Cooperation

* APC serves as a national focal point that cooperate with international pesticide regulatory authorities for effective and safety pesticide products.

APC and International References

- 1-The APC strictly follows many international reference guides and guidelines in pesticide registration mandates, polices, requirements and procedures.
- 2-EPA, EC, Canada, Australia and Japan are the main international references.

Fundamentals of APC Mission



Pest Management is essential to protect the agricultural economy

Continuous effort to minimize risks associated with pesticide use

APC Mission

- * APC mission is to ensure pesticide efficacy against Egyptian agricultural pests while protecting the public health and environmental support systems.
- * Any pesticide cannot be Legally used if it has not been registered with the Ministry of Agriculture through the committee.

Procedures of Registration

Approving of preliminary Technical data File (1)

Reviewing and approving the trial program (2)

Registration certificate is issued and valid for six years (6) Pesticide dossier (File) is judged by highly qualified experts (5)

Pesticide is Experimented for two years as the article no. of the Ministerial Decree No. 1018 of 2013 Agric. Pesticide central laboratory approved the physical and chemical properties of the product and associated impurities

(4)

APC and Main Task

* APC enhances the ability of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation with the information they need to adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

APC and Pesticide Reevaluation

- APC continuously reviews registered products to:
- 1- Ensuse that they meet high standards of efficacy and safety.
- 2- Harmonize with the requirements of the international references

Pesticide Management

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation have the overall responsibility for the management of pesticides through the Agriculture Pesticide Committee (APC).

1- DUTIES OF APC

- Issue registration certificate and product label upon examining the registration file, bioassay trails, physical and chemical analysis of the product.
- Regulate all the procedure, required to make the product available.
- Approve quantity of registered products to be imported based on the estimated needs either for private or public sector.

Technical Importation Plan.

- * The technical importation plan based on:
- The average amounts of imported product in the last three years.
- Number of Recommendations.
- Exemption of bio control agents except those with red labels.
- Reduce the toxic products by 5% of the average mean of the last three years.

APC and Every day Business

* APC promptly responds to plant protection emerging problems and ensures that available registered pesticides do not fall short of dealing with new pests or outbreaks.

2-Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory

- CAPL is the only gate to clear the product for use after inspecting physical and chemical properties of the product.
- Determination of PH I under local conditions.
- CAPL is the licensing body for pesticides traders, shops and factories.
- An inspection role through constant monitoring of pesticides sold in markets by taking regular samples to insure product quality.

3- Pest Control and Extension Administrations

- Dissemination and application IPM information of plant protection products to end user level.
- Monitor field application of pesticides.
- Provide technical advice to farmers on pest infestation and suitable pesticides to be used if necessary.

4- Pesticide Residues Analysis Lab.

• Is responsible for detecting pesticide residue levels in food commidities from local markets and those prepared for exportation.

5- The Implementation of International Policy Instruments

Egypt is committed to the following which address aspects of pesticide life cycle.

- 1-The Codex Alimentarius (Codex Committee on pesticide residues).
- 2-The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

- 3- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
- 4- The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
- 5- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's)

APC Achievements during 2011/2012

- 1-Rebuilding the administrative system of APC.
- 2-Reviewing the registered pesticides based on the international references
- 3-Issued scientific document for agricultural pesticide recommendations.

- 4- Conducted a case study project in relation to pesticide counterfeit in Egypt.
- 5-Establish a visit program of the Egyptian Pesticide companies
- 6-Enhance the cooperation between APC and international references i.e. EPA and EU.
- 7- Solving many problems facing pesticide stalkholders.

- 8- Implement many training programs directed to agric. Extension workers, retail shop personnel, and farmers.
- 9- Modernize the electronic portal of APC.

APC Future guidelines

- 1- Strength the Pesticide survillence system.
- 2- Use Quick response code for tracing pesticide counterfeit.
- 3- Correlate the approval of pesticicle residues in and on food and feed commodities for export and national consumers
- 4- Issue three documents for training program of traders, applicators and company labors.

Strengths of the Present Situation of Pesticide Management in Egypt

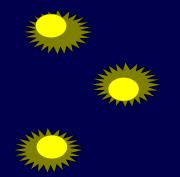
- *1- Egypt implementing all international conventions and agreement in relation to pesticides.
- *2- Pesticide registration scheme is one of the best in the region.
- *3- Egypt has a strong infrastructure of manpower and facilities.

- *4-A good certification schemes for storehouses, shops, and manufacturers are applied.
- *5- Strong distribution and retail networks are available.
- *6- Labeling and packing meet international standards.
- *7- Significant reduction in pesticide quantities during the last 10 years especially red label product.

- *8- Maximize the use of bio-agents and green label products through partial IPM programs.
- *9- Implement training program of pesticide traders

Weakness of the Present Situation of Pesticide Management in Egypt

- *1-Increase the number of registered products in the market from less developed countries.
- *2- Low investment in local industry
- *3- Shortage in equipment, technical facilities for pesticide quality assurance.
- *4-Limited control on pesticide shops, and storage.
- *5-Limited Co-ordination and information exchange between the various stakeholders.



Thank You

