



**The Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of Customs and Ports Personnel in the Arab Countries to Monitor ,Detect and Prevent Illegal Trade in Toxic Chemicals ,Hazardous Waste Environmentally Sensitive commodities covered by the relevant Multilateral environment agreement( MEAs)**

**Alexandria- Egypt, 12-15, August, 2015**

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## PREFACE

BCRC-Egypt with the assistance of SBC organised a four days Regional workshop for managers and officers of the customs and ports in the Arab countries. The main goals of the Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of Customs and Ports Personnel in the Arab Countries to Monitor ,Detect and Prevent Illegal Trade in Toxic Chemicals ,Hazardous Waste environmentally Sensitive commodities covered by the relevant Multilateral environment agreement( MEAs)

- 1- Raise the efficiency and capabilities of managers and officers of the customs and the persons concerned with controlling and licensing and monitoring of hazardous chemicals and waste.
- 2- Inform the participants with the International conventions on the sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste and the obligations of the Arab countries who signed to the conventions
- 3- Train how to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and how to detect and prevent illegal trade in hazardous materials

The workshop targeted the managers and officers of the customs and ports in the Arab countries. 26 participants from 11 Arab countries attended this workshop: Republic of Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Algeria Republic, Kingdom of Morocco, Tunisian Republic, United Arab Emirates, Libya country and the Republic of Sudan.

\*The 26 participants included 3 female participants in the workshop

## **The Workshop Summary**

### **The First Day**

#### **Opening Ceremony**

Dr. Tarek M. El-Araby - Vice Dean for Environmental Affairs and Community Service – Faculty of Science Cairo University **opened** the session at nine in the morning welcoming the participants from Arab countries. This was followed by an opening speech from the Secretariat of the Basel, in which he expressed his happiness to participate in the workshop. During his speech he mentioned that the hazardous waste problem has a significant impact on developing countries due to lack of ability to control the illegal trade and the need for states to focus on the development of strategies to control the illegal trade. He also mentioned the importance and the need to train workers in the customs offices and stressed the need for coordination between states and the exchange of information and technology. During his speech he talked about the publications that were issued in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), that include lists of materials and hazardous waste. Finally, he stressed that the Secretariat of the Basel supported the activities held in the Basel Center to raise awareness and wished the Basel Center success.

After the completion of the Basel secretarial speech, Dr. Mostafa Hussein Kamel – BCRC-Egypt director delivered a speech, which included welcoming the participants of the Arab States in the work shop. He said that this workshop is one of a series of workshops done by the center on how to enforce the provisions of the international Basel convention towards sound management of waste specially those related to illegal trade.

Dr. Mostafa Hussein stressed the importance of the role of customs authorities in fighting illegal trade and focused during his speech on the many problems facing decision-makers concerning the best methods for the safe management of hazardous waste. During his speech he presented the definition of hazardous waste in the different Arab legislations as in the Lebanese, Tunisian and Moroccan, Saudi and Bahraini law. Through this he displayed that the Arab legislation did not specify explicitly what the illegal trade of hazardous waste is; in exception to the Tunisian and Moroccan legislation. Beside this, Dr. Mustafa Hussein during his speech stressed at the regional leading role of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in monitoring the implementation of international environmental conventions on chemicals and hazardous waste through the work of the Arab group

responsible for supervising the adherence to the international conventions on chemicals and hazardous waste. In the end of the word congratulated the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the selection of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh for the presidency of the Parties Conference 2017.

Afterwards, Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh –Director of health and safety management - ministry of environment and the Head of Delegation of the Arabia Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and candidate for the presidency cop 2017 expressed his happiness to participate in this workshop task and displayed his wish to allow the Technical Workshop to be an opportunity to focus on the dimensions of the Hazardous waste problem in the Arab world and how to promote them through several axes

- **First:** the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes
- **Second:** Monitoring and Inspection
- **Third:** Information and Strengthen Environmental Awareness
- **Fourth:** Finance
- **Fifth:** Focus on following up the outputs and decisions of international conferences and meetings with the international effort to improve waste management

At the end of his speech, he stressed the importance of the Basel Regional Centre and its responsibility in setting an ambitious plan to improve waste management in the Arab world and also to transfer the success stories among Arab countries through the center. To conclude his speech he pointed out to the need to help the center in finding adequate and balanced sources of funding that meet the needs and investment sources in the region and sustain the work of the Centre.

This was followed by a word by Professor Mohamed Atta deputy of Dr. Magdi Abdel Aziz –Director of Customs Authority who displayed his happiness to set up the workshop and pointed to the severity and the importance of the subject of hazardous wastes. He mentioned that the Egyptian government took the initiative to issue several laws, the most important is Act 4 of 1994 on environmental protection and the decision of the President of the Council of Ministers No. 338 of 1995 issuing the executive regulations. Together both legislations deal with all stages of production, import and trading, storage and disposal security. Furthermore, there is a ban on importing hazardous waste and the entry or

bypassing through the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In addition, he stressed during his speech that the Customs Department is working to facilitate and monitor international trade so that its policies are consistent with the Egyptian government's approach and its mechanisms concerning illegal trade in hazardous substances and wastes in accordance with the international treaties that Egypt upholds.

Afterwards, Brigadier-General- Syed Hassan Abou El Ela –Director of Egyptian Interpol and expressed his thanks for the invitation to participate in the workshop and expressed his Rear Admiral / Mohamed Kamal Daly Deputy Minister of the Interior for the benefit of the public security sector. Following this, he mentioned that Interpol has 190 member countries making it the largest international police organization in the world. In addition, it established an Interpol program to combat environmental crime in 2009 as a single department and then re-structured the program in October 2013 as a result of the support of member states and the international community. Its mission is to help the member countries in the enforcement of environmental laws and treaties effectively at the national and international levels to ensure the continued preservation of the global environment, biodiversity and natural resources.

He mentioned the Director of the of Interpol that the secretaries of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions release of the first set of electronic lessons aimed at helping law enforcement officials in identifying illegal trafficking of chemicals and hazardous wastes and prevent it.

Furthermore, in the continuing efforts of Interpol and its strong interest which is aimed at addressing environmental crime was Interpol program to combat electronic waste in 2007.

This was followed by the word of Major General Abdul Qadir Darwish –Director of Alexandria Port Authority, who expressed his happiness for the establishment of the workshop in Alexandria and greeted Mr. -Hany Dahi Minister of Transport as well as welcomed the participants from Arab countries. During his speech he displayed his deep concern for the environment and that there is a specialized environmental management department. Its role is the follow-up and enforcement of the international conventions on which Egypt signed, as well as the Egyptian

laws. At the end of his speech he invited participants in the workshop to visit the port of Alexandria.

Followed by the speech of. Major General Khaled Fawzi –Deputy of Governor of Alexandria, who welcomed the participants of the Arab countries in the city of Alexandria.

### **Morning session**

**Chair – Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**  
**CO-Chair - Dr.Tarek M.El-Araby**

The session started with the Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh presenting the COP conference and its importance. He also talked about the election of Jordan as a head for the next cop conference, which was then followed by a request from the Chair to identify the participants through the definition of state participation and co profession

Then they started the first session with a lecture from. He presented during the first lecture an overview of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and during his presentation reviewed the history of the three conventions and is intended to states and ratified by the international obligations of the signatory States.

After the completion of the lecture a number of questions were directed to Dr.Zarka by the participants

Represented from the Algeria Republic: countries are signatories to the Basel Convention prohibit the export of hazardous waste to the development countries the question remains on what the situation is for the countries who did not sign the Convention.

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka-emphasized that every state has the right to add any lists they want to add, but need to inform the secretarial. That being the case the transfer of hazardous waste to each of the signatory and non-signatory countries is prohibited.

Dr. Abdul Hakim Director of the Green Customs: Bamako Convention was the spitting image of the Basel Convention, but Uploaded radioactive waste why not signed it yet.

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka - Bamako Convention on the particular African countries and stressed what the Basel Convention is doing in the control of radioactive waste.

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: What is the G-77 G

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka - is a coalition group of developing countries. The goal of this group is the promotion of the economic interests of its members combined, in addition to creating a joint bargaining power within the United Nations. The nucleus of the founding of the group originally made up of 77 founding members, but the group is expanded to include 130 countries

Has intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh-presented some of the facts about the chemicals as mentioned in the Parties Conference on May 2015

-3.4% trillion dollars is the trade volume of chemicals in the world

- A million People die every year due to chemical contaminants

-Rotterdam Convention covered 47 chemicals (33 pesticides and 14 industrial chemicals), as well as other chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties.

-The Stockholm Convention, covering 22 of the Persistent Organic Pollutants (14 from pesticides and 8 of industrial chemicals and products)

-10 000 chemicals have hazardous property

-3000 More dangerous chemicals

-50 Chemical that are banned

Dr. Khashashneh said during his speech that Egypt began with the Swiss project to create a database of chemicals and was asked about the current situation of this program and how the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan left the program for the management of hazardous materials Hazardous Substance Management System

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka began his lecture after the completion of the questions and interventions, which were for the Rotterdam Convention during which he reviewed



the material covered by the Convention, which is aimed at early warning and it's different from Basel, Stockholm, conventions who aimed at the prevention.

Following the end of Dr Zarka been directing a number of questions from participants.

Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania:

-Countries with weakness in the control of hazardous substances what is the most powerful of the Basel Treaty so that it can control.

-Is it allowed to any state to challenged the Convention or its refusal

-How are the introductions of more stringent measures than the Basel Convention.

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka-within the terms of the Basel Convention (ratification) and therefore presenting it to Parliament every state to pass a law and then in the state to become a party in the case of ratification by Parliament

Convention obliges each party site by taking actions that would enforce the Convention and which ones Amendment and pass laws to enforce the Convention and the right of every state to pass a law be more stringent and effectiveness of the Convention

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka stressed on the importance of the raising the efficiency of enforcers the Convention.

Intervention of Dr. Mohamed Khashashneh you put the law on the national level, but the Convention shall apply to the world.

Represented from the Algeria Republic: agreement binding on the parties, but with discretely what is the case if you want to sign the agreement with reservations

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka- in case of accession to the Convention must be adhered to as long as the sincerity of parliament and the state must be adhered to.

Represented by the Republic of Sudan: she thanked the Basel center to set up a workshop, which confirmed that the lack of adequate knowledge of the chemical substances is a big problem facing the customs officers then directed the following questions

-What are the names of the fifty banned substance

- There is a stone dye intervention Sudan what is the situation about it

Dr. Khashashneh: stressed the need for a data base with all Arab countries, including the names of hazardous chemicals targeted in international agreements to improve the performance of employees and officers of the Customs and stressed that the State of Sudan to play a negative role in the conference counterparties is the introduction of some hazardous substances banned in the Rotterdam Convention confirmed that the problem it's the largest in the Sudan is an agricultural country and that there is the use of hazardous pesticides.

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: are you going to exposure other conventions dealing with that field.

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka-Green Customs initiative concerned with multilateral environmental agreements relevant parties will be in the coming days to complete the workshop presentation of environmental conventions.

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: How coordination among the Arab countries in the presentation of customs problems, which include the exchange of information between countries about shipments coming out of Europe and to North Africa

Dr. Mohammed El Zarka: Customs facing many difficulties due to fraud and exploit traders and introducing hazardous chemicals under different brand names

Intervention from Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh which stressed the need to repeat the request the presence of an information network among Arab countries.

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: who explained that the customs officer's role is limited to control of many goods by making sure the accurate data contained with shipments in the case of all data is correct will allowed to cross the chemical substances but In the case of doubt in certain material it sent directly to the labs to make sure about it

Dr. Mohammed El-Zarka answer to that question is clear in the definition in the Basel convention for illegal trade.

Following the completion of the questions start the second part of the lecture, Dr. Mohamed El Zarka presented at all - commercial aspects (export, import, transit),

according to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm and through which presented the challenges and tools help to identify chemicals through harmonized system codes for chemical substance and also safety aspects as well as the consequences the illegal trade

Following the end of the lecture, Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh thanked Dr. Mohammed Zarka about the value lecture and asked all the participants if anyone wants to ask a question

Intervention of Dr. Abdul Hakim –Director of the Green Customs initiative, he said the world is divided into six regions each customs area there are an office for exchange Information CEN has been linked all regions and another initiative of the World Customs Organization to combat environmental crime was established other network which is called initiative of INCEN each region or two evaluate the information exchange network at the regional level.

Dr. Abdul Hakim - why Egypt did not join until now to the Rotterdam Convention

Dr.Mohammed El Zarka- there is some reservations about the Convention by the Egyptian government, but it's under discussions on this topic.

Intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh which stressed the need to identify timeframe and financial mechanisms for the establishment of a network for the exchange of information between the Arab countries

During the intervention, Dr. Khashashneh said that the UAE the first Arab countries signed the Convention on mercury has been Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and The Convention on mercury from Happy agreements and to the availability of financial mechanisms help from GEF.

Following the completion of a lecture by Dr. Mohammed El Zarka and the closure of the discussions begun lecture Dr. Ahmed Sayad- Previous Head of west Customs region - Alexandria Customs. The lecture focused on the customs and the World Customs Organization's role in the enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements. He began his lecture with the words (the offender is more faster than legislator). Dr. Sayad mentioned that the Mafia is working in hazardous waste . The Basel Convention is the convention for the poor and the exploitation of the

Mafia to the lack of information due to absence of information network in this regard the illegal trade in still in increasing

He then started his lecture on the role of customs in the application of the Basel Convention as well as the measures and procedures to control the transboundary movement of wastes

- Executive decisions issued to ensure the implementation of the Convention and the Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994

- Training, assistance and capacity building for customs officers

And also introduced several procedures that must be taken:

- 1) Quickly checking containers and check messages to make sure they are free of hazardous materials and wastes, so they are not smuggled to the country's customs and treated in a safe manner or sold for re-export or sold to factories for scientifically sound recycling

- 2) The need to detect transit containers through viewing it on automatic detection "X -ray to make sure they are free of radiation as to protect the environment and citizens of the dangers.

- 3) The need to ensure the treatment of hazardous materials is in line with the customs risks through:

- Dealing with it in the proper security detection

- To ensure that its release was approved by the competent administrative authority

- The need to ensure the commitment of importing and exporting companies working with the obligations of the Basel Convention.

Following the completion of a lecture by Dr. sayad there was a comment from the Chair Dr. Mohamed Khashashneh which confirmed that there are a several basic points that should be initiated by the GAP Analysis

1. Identify the problem
2. Develop solutions
3. Amend legislation

Intervention of Dr. Ahmed Sayd, who confirmed the existence of legislations, but that are not enforceable.

Intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh during which he said that there are many legislative loopholes and that the currently existing legislations are in need of amendments. He also pointed to the inadequacy of the existing legislation and **that** there must be mechanisms for the disposal of hazardous waste and the allocation of financial resources to deal with the problem. Followed after were questions directed to Dr. El Sayed.

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: He thanked Dr. Ahmed Sayad on the valuable lecture and asked question about the products that are originally manufactured from waste and then enter the country under a new form and name to meet the demand

Dr. Sayad the role of customs administration is to only apply the law, for example, expired computers are exported to developing countries in spite of the existence of a ban. There was an intervention by Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh and the main points addressed in the discussion were:

1. The need for a coordination mechanism to communicate between customs and other stakeholders
2. Develop a strategy through working sessions and discussions to define existing problems and proposed solutions
- 3-The need for a regional network for information exchange between Arab countries

Intervention by the representative of Republic of Sudan, she said that while listening to Dr. Sayad she realized the need to exchange information and to stand and address the illegal trade this includes electronic waste that arrives to developing countries as aid, but the actual purpose is to get rid of them.

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: She mentioned the need to unify definitions globally so what is called waste in a country in another country is not a waste

- Expired drugs are considered as a waste in some countries and in other countries they are not considered as a waste.

-The need to unify Concepts and definitions

-Pesticides that are banned in European countries, but are still used in Arab countries

- We should apply the European standards in Arab countries

- Intervention of Mr. Ahmed sayad- he mentioned the Aladebah port in the province of Suez where there are shipment of pesticides in the port since 20 years that have not been disposed of so far, and are considered as a serious source of pollution and talked about the need to find funding for their disposal

Intervention of Dr. Mohammed Shousha demanded the existence of a fund that supports disposal of hazardous wastes to countries that have hazardous waste and are unable to dispose it

Intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh supported the existence of a fund, whether local, regional for this purpose.

Dr. Mohammed El-Zarka directing a question to Dr. Sayad about the import of used cars that passed the standards for import as well as any other equipment that are below standards

Dr. Sayad- there are rules for importing used electronic devices

Dr. Mohammed EL-ZarKa Egyptian law does not allow the import of hazardous waste, however there are quantities of waste in ports. Why wait until they become a site of pollution and why not inspect the decks beforehand.

Dr. Sayad -in the case of a shipment containing hazardous wastes that wants to cross the Suez Canal, according to the Basel Convention they are not allowed to load or unload in an Egyptian any port, but the existing waste is the product of previous years.

During the inspection we should make sure that the data on the containers are clear, but unfortunately until now we did not introduce new technology to detect by scans or another equipment. And some shipments do not have clear data of whether they are used or outdated, and the truth is not written on the shipments.

The representative of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Why are there no bank guarantees or insurance policy or a source of financing for the disposal of hazardous materials and waste in the event of a contravention shipments.

At the end of the morning session, Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh presented the overall key points that have been addressed:

- Necessity of the existence of an information network in the Arab world
- Necessity of work status of the current situation in the Arab world to identify problems and develop appropriate solutions.
- The need for a mechanism for effective coordination between the concerned authorities at national levels
- Unification definitions
- Mechanism to Disposal of hazardous waste
- Use the best environmental practices

#### **Afternoon session**

**Chair: Mr. -Mohammed khomsi (Kingdom of Morocco)**

**Co-chair: Dr.Tarek M.El-Araby**

The afternoon session began with a lecture by Dr. Mohamed El Zarka on the theme “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling & use of Chemical Weapons and their destruction (CWC)

- The task of customs officers to implement the CWC
- Tools for customs officers to implement the convention

Dr Mohamed EL Zarka presented during the lecture many points:

- What is the Definition of chemical weapons
- Countries that are part of the Convention
- How to dispose of chemical weapons
- How the convention works
- List of chemicals Set by the Convention that can be used in the production of chemical weapons.

After completing the lecture Mr. Mohammed El-khomsy presented the overall points which were included in the lecture and after that the participants began asking questions to Dr. Zarka

Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Is there a code of control and storage of chemicals and the way to identify materials that can be used multiple times

Dr. Mohammed El-Zarka stressed that there are some chemicals that are used in the manufacture of pesticides which are the same chemicals used in the manufacture of chemical weapons.

Dr. Mohammed Shousha: How the officials and customs officers can get the technical information that will help them in the performance of the business regulatory and enforcement of environmental conventions correctly

Dr. Mohammed El-Zarka : through the shipment data one can get the information as well as continuous training to the officials and customs officers which includes presenting them with all relevant multilateral conventions

Representative from the Algeria Republic: Customs officers are not aware of all the environmental conventions and we cannot overload them with work, since they should only enforce the law

Dr. Mohammed El-Zarka –confirmed that the problem of officials and customs officers in the Arab countries is a lack of awareness of international conventions and the method of application

Intervention of Dr Shousha: the Necessity to provide a guide to officials and customs officers which contains tables that categorize the material contained in the environmental agreements. This can be a tool that facilitates the work of officials and customs officers

Intervention of the Chair- Mr. Mohammed El khomsy who stressed at the need to develop the capacity of officials and customs officers in identifying the chemicals used in the production of chemical weapons.



The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: You must not put all responsibility to officials and customs officers there are shortcomings in the training and tools to help in the performance of the tasks.

At the end of the discussions, Mr. Mohamed El khomsi reviewed of a set of key points:

- The importance to raise capacity building for officials and customs officers on the border particularly in the field of detection and identification of hazardous materials and waste. As well as providing them with appropriate means for dealing with security.

- Training officials and customs officers on law enforcement

After the completion of the overall discussions Colonel –Monzer Elghrby Tunisian Customs representative gave a lecture on

“Tunisian experience in the field of controlling the illegal trade ": Which deals with a number of topics:

- Classification of the Tunisian ports
- Conventions Signed by the Tunisian state
- National legislations
- National Customs legislations
- Tools Used in the Tunisian Customs for detection

After the completion of the presentation we opened the chance for questions to the participants

Dr. Mohamed El -zarka: Elaborate what has been said during the presentation for devices that scan through radiation scan are they fixed or mobile

Colonel –Monzer El ghrby: the existing equipment are used to scan as to show the contents of the container and we have portable equipment for the detection of the radiation

Dr.Mohamed El Zarka: Are there any other equipment

Colonel –Monzer El ghrby: we only depend on the documents submitted by the importer

The representative of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Do you have any kind of analysis carried out to the content of containers.

Colonel –Monzer El ghrby: In case of doubt samples are pulled out for analysis

Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh: what are the green, orange and red corridors

Colonel –Monzer El ghrby: green corridor -approved certified passes / orange corridor Study file without field audits / Red corridor strict inspection. Colonel Munther confirmed that the containers pass surveillance 100%

Dr. Mohamed Shousha -Is there a specialized analysis laboratory for Customs

Colonel –Monzer El ghrby: There are specialized laboratories belonging to the Customs.

At the end of the evening session Mr. Mohamed khomsi presented the overall recommendations of the session

- The need to develop the capacity of officials and customs officers in the identification and detection of hazardous chemicals and to provide safety means for workers
- Present success stories in the Arab countries to exchange experiences
- Development of analytical capabilities customs services.

## **The second day**

### **Morning Session**

Started at 9:00 am all participants went to the port of Alexandria. At the port the staff gave presentation on the history of the port and the renovations in the port of Alexandria. They also talked about how the work is done in the different departments within the port, which was then followed by a number of discussions

Dr. Mohamed El Zarka asked about the tasks performed by the lab inside the port and whether are special stations of hazardous waste

Representative of the Alexandria Port: Yes, there are special stations for hazardous waste laboratory located with limited capabilities

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: How do you dispose of burned oil

Representative of the port of Alexandria: there is a mechanism within the port for the collection and disposal of burnt oil

Representative of the Tunisian republic: You did not clarify during the presentation on the security measures that are inside the port

Representative of the port of Alexandria: There is an integrated security system inside the port

Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: how to deal with marine pollution incidents

Representative of the port of Alexandria: we surround the contaminated area to prevent the spreading of contamination and after that we inform the Ministry of Environment to decide on the fine to be paid by ship which was responsible for the incident

Representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Is there a control on warehouses? Does it have a supervisory role or is it only a receiver?

Representative of the port of Alexandria: the role not only Receive a supervisory role there and the Committee revealed and preview

Following the completion of the discussions was to go to the customs seizures of the customs warehouse in a field visit where he saw the participants in the workshop amount of seizures and kinds, and there was a presentation by the charge of the department of customs seizures and who confirmed that the seizures store is contaminated site contain a of different types of seizures which are difficult get rid of them because most of them there is a current and pending issues of their own judgments.

After the completion of customs seizures store visit was to go to the customs information center and management specialized detection and preview the chemicals and how trading documents and papers to enter the containers that may contain chemicals.

Following the completion it was going to place the container on a short visit

### **Afternoon session**

**Chair: Abdullah bin Ahmed Bajabily- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

**Co-chair: Tarek.M.EL-Araby**

The session began at 3:00pm by the lecture of Dr Ezzat Lewis – Senior Advisor and Coordinator for National Ozone Unit-EEAA, It addressed the following topics:

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Duties and tools officials customs officers use to implement the Montreal Protocol

During the lecture, he touched upon different topics

- The ozone layer and its importance
- Erosion of the ozone layer and international conventions to protect them
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985
- The importance of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987
- List the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Products Used that are ozone-depleting substances
- illegal trade for the substance that Deplete the Ozone player
- How do they overlook supervision?

- The methods used in illegal trade
- Means of Smuggling
- Preliminary inspection of the documents
- How can you detect depleting substances?

Following the completion of the lecture there were a number of questions from the participants to Dr. Ezzat Lewis

Intervention of Dr. Sayad: most of the countries that are part of the Montreal protocol impose control over the production, the export and the import.

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: Tariff article describe the properties as well as the explanatory labels on packages. It is the use of the Harmonized System HS code, but when the car enters it clarifies the details of the product more clearly and there is a need for more information on the chemical.

Intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh: HS Code is mobile and flexible and it can handle subsets to the original through using 6 digit numbers which can be increased

The representative of the Algeria Republic: **Are** there cases of fraud and changing the name of the chemical and what is in them?

Dr. Ezzat Lewis: Yes, during the examination cases of fraud may occur and the company is sued and the sea carrier is held liable for introducing banned products  
Intervention by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania customs in the country of origin has a large role in the not loading hazardous waste and materials to another country and customs authorities in the port source has a great responsibility

Following the completion of discussions, there was a lecture by Brigadier General Hamdy El-Deeb Environmental Bodies and the Police chief began, who dealt with many of the points.

- The environment law in the Arab Republic of Egypt
- Role of environmental police
- Sectors within the environment police
- The role of each ministry in the disposal of their own waste
- Adjustments and the violation and notifications by the Ministry of Environment

Following the completion of a lecture followed by a presentation by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of Lieutenant-Colonel- Wael Mohammed Jordanian customs which dealt with "The Measures and The Role of Jordanian Customs Administration in The Fight Against the Smuggling of Chemicals"

Which dealt with many of the following points:

- The role of the Jordanian Customs Department in controlling the import and export of chemical and hazardous waste
- Clearance of goods approved by the Jordanian Customs Department and goods system is a system "ASYCUDA" global system, a computerized statistical analysis
- Chemical substance are classified through a globally harmonized system according to articles 29 +28 and their ramifications.
- Jordan Customs Department and all stakeholders are informed through accurate statistical about the movement of these materials passing through the border and on the quantities imported and exported

Following the completion of the presentation there was an intervention of Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh who explained many of the points from which the customs tax a key a source of income to the Kingdom of Jordan He stressed that there are special criteria laid down for import, especially for some of the chemicals.

### **The Third Day**

Morning session

Chair: Ould Cheikh Obhah-Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Co-chair: Dr. Tarek.M. Araby

The morning session began at 9:00am with a lecture by Prof. Mostafa Fouda – International Environmental Expert-Minister Advisor at Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs. Which addressed Introduction to CITES and the Role of Customs Collaboration between CITES Authorities and Customs for regulation of legal trade

- Overview of seizures made in the region.
- Overview of smuggling of wildlife in the region
- Problems and challenges faced

Dr. Fouda lecture began. With a short film shows the importance of the Convention and some environmental crimes that happen to Granger and wild plants

The presentation made by Dr. Fouda covers the following points.

- signing of the CITES on March 3, 1973, and began working out since July 1, 1975.

- Egypt adhered to the Convention in 1978

- CITES is an international agreement between governments and between wildlife traders and tightly bound to achieve the goals relating to the preservation of the species and sustainable use of natural as resources.

- Map CITES trade:

Major import. North-America areas of Europe-East Asia

export regions. (Africa and South and Central of America -Asia)

Export and import regions. (some regions of Asia, SouthAfrica-Middle East-Eastern Europe-Australia)

- Parties responsible for the application of the Convention

- Red list for endangered species

- Meet CITES direct encounter with a number of conventions such as:

Convention on Biological Diversity

Basel Convention

Ramsar

CMS

Global Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

- This cooperation includes the training of customs officers and the legal implementation and coordination of the annual reports

- Illegal trade of wildlife is done by organization working across borders to criminal groups (big profits-the dangers of limited-poor management –the penalties are weak)

- Illegal trade of wildlife products are a result of the growing demand for medical uses and desire to own rare species and ancient cultures (Far East) (cosmetic and skin and fur clothing products).

- Helped increase global trade in rapid transition and use of knowledge and information and communication technology over the Internet to increase the illegal trade.

AT the end, Dr. Fouda made many proposals and recommendations, which include:

I: Customs

- Customs officers play an important role in reducing the Commerce so there is a need for greater coordination with the International Organization for customs.

- Increasing cross-border inspection procedures and the provision of devices and equipment.

- Coordination among African States in combating illicit trade

- Improving the efficiency of customs officers in the identification of endangered species.

II: implementation of the law.

- Using modern technology to identify and analyze the products of illegal trade.

- Continuous monitoring and analysis of data.

- An effective mechanism for the exchange of information and experiences regarding illegal trade

III: national and regional campaigns to educate citizens about the risks of illegal trade in wildlife.

- Use of the modern technology (the social continuity).

- More relevant initiatives

- Improve the experiences of civil society

- Access to the broad masses to do its part in the fight against the illegal trade.

IV. Coordination between international and regional organizations and conventions relevant.

After completion of the lecture by Dr. Motafa Fouda there were live presentations from the Basel secretariat of the following topics:

The first presentation:

- Practical aspects of enforcing of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam which were addressed through the following points :

- Challenges and incentives for the staff when selecting chemicals and wastes

- Identification of the chemicals and wastes: harmonized system codes to the chemicals

- Visual identification of waste

- safety and security

- the consequences of illegal traffic.

Second presentation:

Tools and materials relating to the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam which was addressing the following points:

- HS codes classification and packing of chemical

- Basel Convention: Guidance Elements for Detection, Prevention and Control of Illegal Traffic in Hazardous Wastes

- Basel Convention:

- Relevant Leaflets

- Basel Convention: Training Manual on Illegal Traffic for Customs Officers and other Enforcement Agencies

- Basel Convention: Instruction Manual on the prosecution of illegal traffic of hazardous wastes or other wastes-



- Basel Convention: Guidance on the Implementation of the Basel Convention Illegal Traffic Take Back Provision (paragraph 2 of Article 9) (DRAFT
- Basel Convention: Guide to the Control System (Instruction Manual)
- Basel Convention: Instructions for Completing the Notification and Movement Documents
- Rotterdam Convention: The role of customs in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention
- Rotterdam Convention: Case studies on customs related aspects of the Rotterdam Convention
- List of chemicals under the Rotterdam Convention
- E-learning module for law enforcement officers on hazardous chemicals and wastes under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions
- Manual for customs officers on Hazardous chemicals and wastes under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

#### Afternoon session

Chair : Mrs.Hassas Sabiha, Co-Chair:Dr.Tark.M. EL araby

The afternoon session began with a lecture of Prof. Mostafa Fouda –International Environmental Expert-Minister Advisor at Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs which during his lecture is about

“Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety for the Convention on Biological Diversity” during the lecture he covered the following points:

- Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering
- The potential damage of genetic engineering
- Why we should control the products of genetic engineering
- What is meant by the concept of ' biosafety '
- Overview of the Cartagena Protocol
- Genetic engineering products and their trading controls established by the Cartagena Protocol
- The relationship between the Protocol and other international agreements.
- The Customs representative role in dealing with product shipments that include products relating to genetic mutation
- The steps followed by Customs officers in case of suspicion that an imported product is not labelled as "genetically modified”
- Customs officers and how to identify genetically modified products.

- Lecture by Dr. Mohamed Shousha - Manager of Logistic Region in Alexandria Port. which was titled "Basic Tools for Customs Officers to Detect Hazardous Substances" which covered with the following:

- The first tool: customs library
- The Second tool: Documents submitted by the incoming shipments.
- The third tool: Technical Preview of Chemicals.
- Fourth tool: Request for Additional Documents.
- Fifth tool: Analysis of the Incoming Products.
- Sixth tool: Use of Modern Technological Devices.

Proper conditions for the technical surveying of the chemical substances contained

How to conduct a safe technical survey of chemical materials

-Some case studies

Following the end of the presentation there were questions from the participants to Dr. Shusha

The representative of the kingdom of Morocco: in the case of a chemical substance that is labelled under a certain category, but during the examination it was found to be a hazardous item under a different classification. Would that be considered a violation?

Dr. Shusha-it is considered a crime in law and a customs violation.

In view of the length of meetings for the day, the other lectures were postponed to the next day.

#### **Fourth Day:**

Morning session

**Chair : Mrs.Hassas Sabiha, Co-Chair: Dr.Tark.M. El araby**

Morning session began in a lecture by Dr. Abdul Hakim - Director of the Department of Customs green zone - Alexandria customs. It covered the role of customs control intelligence and the exchange of information in the fight against environmental crime as well as some cases of environmental crimes and the steps to deal with them.

Following the end of the lecture there were a number of questions to Dr. Abdul Hakim

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: How can Hazardous Materials enter the country without permits ?

Dr. Abdul Hakim stressed the need to rely on approvals from Public Security

Representative of the Republic of the Sudan - are there equipment that help in the screening and detection for chemicals?

Dr. Abdul Hakim - yes, there are specialized equipment

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: Is there a law to control the chemicals that come with dual use?

Dr. Abd al-Hakim - yes, following bodies has a responsibility to make sure that (public security-national security-intelligence)

After that according to the repeated questions from the participants about the equipment used in inspection ,detection chemical substance ,Dr.Abd-al Hakim started another presentation on the portable equipment used in inspection and detection .

Intervention of Dr.khashashneh who thanked Dr. Abdul Hakim for the next presentation, which was a display lists of portable equipment used in inspection, detection for chemical substance and asked the center of Basel to prepare a list of equipment that use specifications, price and how to use them to be presented in another workshop with the possibility of inviting specialized companies.

After completion of questions and interventions we distributed the draft of recommendations to be discussed in the afternoon session.

After that we finished the morning session because all participants were going to visit Alexandria library.

### **Afternoon session**

**Chair : Mrs.Hassas Sabiha, Co-Chair:Dr.Tark.M. El araby**

The discussion that took place in regards to the recommendations that are to be issued by the end of the workshop.

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: he explained that the customs officers in Europe when they go in mission for inspection they went along with portable equipment that may price up to one million dollars.

Dr. Mohamed Khashashneh -confirmed the need for the preparation of a perception of the mobile laboratory equipment and cost operating methods and emphasized the importance of the recent lecture on the devices used in screening and suggested to invite one of the companies producing these devices to present the devices and how they are used in the customs office.

Dr.Khashashna confirmed the need to provide financial support to the regional center to be able to do the activities, effectively, with an important role in terms of providing specialized training programs technical support.

Dr. Mohammad EL Zarka- stressed on the need to provide financial support for the Center and its necessities which could be through:

- Holding training courses
- The hiring of Arabs experts in the center
- The need to have financial assistance from the Secretariat
- Request for support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Environment

Dr .Mohamed EL Zarka -said during the recommendations there was a need for the existence of financial fund to provide support in the case of waste disposal of hazardous materials. Dr. Zarka mentioned that in Egypt there is the Environment Fund, but has specific areas that it finances with hazardous waste not being one of them.

Dr. khashashneh -made it clear that Jordan has a fund that is managed by the Ministry of the environment. It is characterized by flexibility of financing any field and that the proceeds from the sale of waste disposal is used to get rid of redundancies in customs

Dr.Mostafa Hussein, director of the Center, mentioned that in Egypt, disposal sale of redundancies is not permissible customs because they are pending lawsuits

The representative of Tunisia Republic: explained that Tunisia depends on the sale of redundancies customs, one of the sources of financing the Fund is imposing a 5% tax when importing plastic oil refinery

The representative of the Kingdom of Morocco: there is in Morocco special account called cost of the environment which a fee called environment fees on all goods is made of plastic material.

Representative of Sudan Republic-

There is a fund that follows the Ministry of Finance, and which is made up of businessmen contributions.

After the completion of all the discussions on the following points:

- Financial support for Waste Disposal
- There is a need to have detection devices and evaluate mobile laboratory for customs administration.

The discussion on the necessity of holding workshops to transfer the experience of the success stories in the Arab States, through the center of Basel customs training centers.

Dr. Khashashneh -stressed the need to deal with the presence of customs redundancies in polluted sites and the need for financial assistance from international organizations to get rid of them.

Dr. Mostafa Fouada - confirmed that the wastes stored are a time bomb. At the end of the evening session the recommendations of the workshop were presented.

## Recommendations

### I. General recommendations

#### **A. Recommendations of the Centre**

- 1- The Centre has developed an ambitious plan to improve waste management in the Arab world and to advance the management of hazardous waste with the participation of national authorities involved in waste management.
- 2-Transfer success stories of different Arabic countries to exchange experiences through Basel regional center.
- 3-The preparation of pilot model (Pocket Guide) for the customs officers to facilitate the work on site.
- 4- The preparation of the workshop, the center of specialization in which the indicative list of portable devices that are used to detect the hazardous materials

and waste in work sites and financial cost of operating methods through the call of producing companies.

## B. National authorities and Focal points

1-The development of a national plan to improve the management of waste from every Arab State that is to be submitted to the Centre on a regular basis.

2--Interact with national authorities and ensuring their participation in the work of the Centre like development, planning, financing and implementation of effective and important role of the Centre in the Arabic region

## II. Recommendations of the workshop

1. The establishment of information systems for restricted and prohibited hazardous materials to facilitate the work of customs.

2-Establishment of mechanisms for coordination between customs and other relevant stakeholders through the creation of a legal body (National Coordination Committee constituted under the law.

3- The importance of providing mobile laboratories for the detection of hazardous chemicals and waste while providing specialized laboratories within customs

4-Business development and financial mechanisms at the local and regional levels in regards to the environmental funds, so that they take an active role in regards to the disposal of wastes in the host customs and ports

5-Raising awareness and training customs officers and ports to hold specialized courses at the national and regional levels as well as the cooperation between the center of Basel and regional customs training centers

6-Review existing legislation and procedures so as to be more precise in its articles and implementation, this includes keeping pace with new developments in the international arena with regard to hazardous substances and wastes, as well as in the area of import and export control of genetically modified organisms

7-Use of chemists at customs ports that are trained to detect hazardous materials

8-Rewarding incentives for Customs officers who specialize in dealing with hazardous chemicals and wastes

9-Inviting international organization to help in cooperating and financing to get rid of redundancies and treat contaminated sites.



**The Regional Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of Customs and Ports Personnel in the Arab Countries to Monitor, Detect and Prevent Illegal Trade in Toxic Chemicals, Hazardous Waste and Environmentally-Sensitive commodities covered by the relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**

**Tolip Hotel, Alexandria- Egypt, 12-15, August, 2015**

<b>First Day</b>	
09:00-09:30	Registration
<b>Opening Session</b>	
09:30-10: 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The opening speech from the Secretariat of the Basel</li> <li>- Dr. Mostafa Hussein Kamel –BCRC-Egypt director</li> <li>- Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh –Director of health and safety management - ministry of environment and the Head of Delegation of the Arabia Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</li> <li>- Dr. Mohamed El-Attal- Deputy of Dr. Magdi Abdel Aziz –Director of Customs Authority</li> <li>- Brigadier-General Sayed Hassan Abou El Ela –Director of Egyptian Interpol</li> <li>- General Abdul Qadir Darwish –Director of Alexandria Port Authority</li> <li>- Major General Khaled Fawzi –Deputy of governor of Alexandria,</li> </ul> <p><b>Group Photo</b></p>
10:30-11:45	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>Morning Session</b>	
<p><b>Chair – Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh -Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</b></p> <p><b>CO-Chair - Dr. Tarek M. El-Araby-Egypt</b></p>	
11:45-12:45	<p><b>The Basel, Rotterdam &amp; Stockholm Conventions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview on the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</li> <li>- Export, Transit and Imports Controls</li> </ul> <p><b>Prof. Mohamed El Zarka-International Environmental Expert – The Egyptian Focal Point for the Basel Convention</b></p>
12:45-02:00	<p>Role of Customs and WCO in Enforcing Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p><b>Mr. Ahmed Sayed- Head of Central Directorate of Customs (Formerly )</b></p>
2:00-3:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
<b>Afternoon Session</b>	
<p><b>Chair: Mr. -Mohammed khomsi (Kingdom of Morocco)</b></p> <p><b>Co-chair: Dr. Tarek M. El-Araby</b></p>	
03:00-04:00	<p><b>Convention on the Prohibition of the Development , Production, Stockpiling &amp; use of Chemical Weapons and their destruction(CWC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The task of customs officers to implement the CWC</li> <li>- Tools for customs officers to implement the convention</li> </ul>



	<b>Prof.Mohamed El Zarka-International Environmental Expert – The Egyptian Focal Point for the Basel Convention</b>
04:00-04:30	“ <b>Tunisian experience in the field of controlling the illegal trade</b> ” Colonel –Monzer Elghrby -Tunisian Customs representative
4:30-5:00	discussion to come out with first day recommendations

<b>Second Day</b>	
Morning Session	
09:00–2: 00	Field visit to the Alexandria port
02:30–03:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>Afternoon session</b> Chair: Abdullah bin Ahmed Bajabily- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Co-chair: Dr. Tarek El Araby (Egypt)	
03:30 -04:30	<b>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b> Presentation and facilitated discussion on the Montreal Protocol Discussion on regional dimensions of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol <b>Dr.Ezzat Lewis – Senior Advisor and Coordinator for National Ozone Unit-EEAA</b>
04:30-05:00	<b>The role of the Interior Ministry in combating illegal trade</b> Dean. Hamdi Aldib-Director of environmental surfaces policy
05:00-05:30	Procedures and the role of the Jordanian Customs Department in combating smuggling of chemicals submitted LieutenantColonel -Wael Mohamed El shokryat - <b>Jordan Customs</b>
05:30-06:00	Discussion to come out with second day recommendations
<b>Third Day</b>	
Morning Session Chair: Sheikh Ala Bahah-Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Co-chair: Dr. Tarek El Araby	
09:00–10: 00	<b>Introduction to and the Role of Customs</b> - <b>Collaboration between CITES Authorities and Customs for regulation of legal trade</b> - Overview of seizures made in the region. - Overview of smuggling of wildlife in the region - Problems and challenges faced <b>Prof. Mostafa Fouda –International Environmental Expert-Minister Advisor at Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs.</b>
10:00–11:15	-Practical aspects for the enforcement of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions -Tools and Materials related to the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions <b>Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions</b>
11:15-3:00	<b>Prayer and Lunch Break</b>
<b>Afternoon Session</b> <b>Chair : Mrs.Hassas Sabiha</b> <b>Co-Chair:Dr.Tark El araby</b>	

03:30 -04:30	<p><b>Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer</b>  Presentation and facilitated discussion on the Montreal Protocol  Discussion on regional dimensions of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol  <b>Dr.Ezzat Lewis – Senior Advisor and Coordinator for National Ozone Unit-EEAA</b></p>
03:00-04:00	<p>Introduction to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity  -Overview on the Biosafety Protocol  -Role of customs, practical examples  <b>Prof. Mostafa Fouda –International Environmental Expert-Minister Advisor at Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs</b></p>
04:00-05:00	<p>Fundamental tools needed by Customs Officers in dealing with Hazardous Chemicals.  <b>Dr.Mohamed Shousha-Manager of Logistic Region in Alexandria Port.</b></p>
<b>Fourth Day</b>	
<b>Morning session</b> <b>Chair : Mrs.Hassas Sabiha</b> <b>Co-Chair:Dr.Tark El araby</b>	
10:00–11: 00	<p>Customs Control on the movement of hazardous waste across border  Dr. Abdul-Hakim Elalwy-Head of the Green customs Department</p>
11:00–11:30	<p><b>Questionnaire for Customs Services</b>  “Implementation and Enforcement of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions at the National Level”</p>
11:30-03:00	<p><b>Visit to Alexandria Library</b>  <b>Lunch Break</b></p>
<b>Afternoon Session</b> <b>Chair – Dr. Mohammed Khashashneh -Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</b>  <b>CO-Chair - Dr.Tarek M.El-Araby-Egypt</b>	
03:00-06:00	<p>Discussion around final issue of recommendation  Present recommendations  Closing ceremony of the workshop and distribution of certificates</p>



الورشة الإقليمية لتطوير قدرات مديري وضباط الجمارك والموانئ فى الدول العربية لمراقبة وكشف ومنع الاتجار غير المشروع فى الكيماويات السامة والنفايات الخطرة والبضائع الحساسة بيننا التى تغطيها الاتفاقيات البيئية متعددة الاطراف

جمهورية مصر العربية – الاسكندرية 12-15 أغسطس 2015

استمارة تقييم

الاسم رباعى :	الموقع الوظيفى:
قطاع / قسم / إدارة :	هيئة / وزارة / أخرى:
رقم الهاتف الشخصى :	البريد الإلكتروني:
الدولة:	
عنوان المراسلات (تفصيليا):	

البيان	ممتاز	جيد جدا	جيد	متوسط	ضعيف
محتوى ورشة العمل					
المادة العلمية المعروضة خلال ورشة العمل .					
تقييمك العام على محاضرين ورشة العمل					
تنظيم وسهولة محتوى المادة العلمية					
تحقيق أهداف ورشة العمل					
مستوى تنظيم ورشة العمل .					
التجهيزات والوسائل المستخدمة					
مدة ورشة العمل					
مكان ورشة العمل					
التوقيت					
تقييمك العام لورشة العمل					

الاقتراحات والملاحظات:

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## Evaluation Sheet and Results Analysis

Total Number of Completed Evaluation Sheets = 22

Evaluation of the workshop:

Category	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Mediocre	Weak
<b>The Content of the Workshop</b>	15	7			
<b>The Workshop Scientific Material Distributed</b>	12	9	1		
<b>General Rating on the Lecturers Workshop</b>	11	8	3		
<b>The Organization and the Ease of Scientific Material</b>	9	9	4		
<b>Achieving the Goals of Workshop</b>	11	9		1	
<b>The Level of Organization</b>	12	4	2	3	
<b>The Presentation Equipment and the Means of Presentation</b>	11	4	6	1	
<b>The Period of the Workshop</b>	6	7	6	2	
<b>The Location of the Workshop</b>	10	6	6		
<b>The Timing of the Workshop</b>	6	8	6	1	
<b>The General Evaluation</b>	9	9	2		

### The analysis

It was evident from the questionnaires that the workshop has achieved its goals and the following are some suggestions:

- 1-Repeat the workshops again on national and regional levels
- 2-Prepare other field visits
- 3-Organise workshops to exchange the experience of different Arab countries
- 4-Minimise lecture time and allocate more time for discussions
- 5-Organise for the presence of French and English translators

## List of participants:

Name	Title	E-mail	Telephone
Dr.Mohamed El-zarka	International Environmental Expert – The Egyptian Focal Point for the Basel Convention	M_elzarka@hotmail.com	01223267915
Dr.Mostafa Fouda	International Environmental Expert-Minister Advisor at Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs.	drfoudamos@gmail.com	01222283890
Dr.Ezzat Lewis	Senior Advisor and Coordinator for National Ozone Unit-EEAA	eztlws@yahoo.com	01222181424
Dr.Mohamed bayomi	UNDP-Reprensive	mohamed.bayomi@undp.org	01018852219
Dr. Dr. Tarek M.El-Araby	Vice Dean for Environmental Affairs and Community Service –Faculty of Science Cairo University		01273837858
Mr.Ahmed El Sayad	Head of Central Directorate of Customs (Formerly )	a.elsaiad55@yahoo.com	01223501419
Dr. Dr.Mohamed Shousha-	Manager of Logistic Region in Alexandria Port.		012233330285
Abdel Hakim Ahmed	Green Customs Directorate	abkim@hotmail.com	01155115622
Brigadier-General Hamadi El Deeb	Director of Environment Police Department		01001815322
Lieutenant-Colonel-Sherif farag	Chemical warfare Administration	Sherif_1975_2012@hotmail.com	01006049231
Mr.sherif Dawood	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Sherif.dawoud@gmail.com	01006533674
Mr.Ahmed seif	First Customs officer - Emirates	ahmedaloud@sharjahcustoms.gov.ae	00971565571669
Hamad Abdel Rahman	risk analyst -Emirates	hmajan@customs.ae	0508877772
Abdel Rahman al Zarooni	Risk officer-manage risk- Emirates	aalzarooni@customs.ae	00971501010480
Omran Rashed Omran	Customs - Emirates	Omran.rashedomran@dubaicustoms.ae	00971504505516
Mr.Farag M.Farag	Director of the General Authority for Environment Branch -Libya	Faraj66@yahoo.com	218926377240
Mr.Mohamed Ali	Customs officer-Libya		0924310405
Colonel.Monzer El Gharbi	Customs Tuisian	Mondhergharbi60@gmail.com	21698359125
Mr.Nabil El daly	Bizerte port - Tunisia	n.daly@ommp.nat.tn	0021698986189
Mr.Abdelerrahim Kalouch	Managing customs and tax - Morocco	a.kalouche@douane.gov.ma	216
Mr.Mohamed Khomsi	Managing customs and tax - Morocco	<a href="mailto:m.khomsi@douane.gov.ma">m.khomsi@douane.gov.ma</a> <a href="mailto:m_khomsi@yahoo.com">m_khomsi@yahoo.com</a>	212661914846
Dr.Mohamed Khashshneh	Director of the Department hazardous materials- The Ministry of Environment- Jordan	mkhashshneh@yahoo.com	00962776296294
Nassem Abdullah	Media Consultant	naseemon@hotmail.com	0795583990
Issa Abdalrahman alsbool	Media Consultant	issashbool@yahoo.com	00962799085666
Lieutenant –Colonel Wael Mohamed	Jordanian Customs Department	wshogarat@yahoo.com	962798733562
Lieutenant –Colonel Gam Gamelia Ibrahim	Director of Environment, Health and Safety Branch- Sudan customs	gmailazumraui@gmail.com	09122214210

<b>Mr,Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed</b>	<b>Ports authority marine-safety Manager-Sudan</b>		<b>00249912548426</b>
<b>Mr.Mohamed Taher Abdallah</b>	<b>Head of the Department of Arabic Affairs-Republic of Djibouti</b>	<b>Raceena7@hotmail.com</b>	<b>025377863794</b>
<b>Mr.Mohamed Ahmed Ismail</b>	<b>Head of inspection and control in port-Republic of Djibouti</b>	<b><u>Cadaaule51@hotmail.com</u> Mahamoud-douane@hotmail.fr</b>	<b>0025377853487</b>
<b>MS.Zauiche Sarah</b>	<b>Directorate of customs queries-the Republic of Algeria</b>	<b>Sarahzw89@gmail.com</b>	<b>00213110784758</b>
<b>Mrs,Hassas Sabiha</b>	<b>Chief, Office of customs legislation-the General Customs Directorate-the Republic of Algeria</b>	<b>Hassas_sabiha@douane.gov.dg</b>	<b>00213557294289</b>
<b>Mr.Naser Ahmed</b>	<b>Environment specialist-Presidency of meteorology and environment-Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>nassermshai@hotmail.com</b>	<b>22238330445</b>
<b>Mr.Abdullah Bjaili</b>	<b>Chemical Safety Department Director-General Presidency of meteorology and environment protection-Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>abjaili@hotmail.com</b>	<b>01289102102</b>
<b>Mr.Abha Elsheikh ala</b>	<b>Port Director-certified expert in the courts-Mauritania</b>	<b>cemapmr@yahoo.com</b>	<b>01223894891</b>
<b>Mr.Montaser Shatby</b>	<b>journalist</b>	<b>montaserlshatby@yahoo.com</b>	<b>01223267915</b>
<b>Jihan Hussein</b>	<b>journalist</b>	<b>Mrwan.mohamed25@yahoo.com</b>	