

10 December 2019

(19-8496)

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION

1. Notifying Member: <u>AUSTRALIA</u>

If applicable, name of local government involved:

- 2. Agency responsible: Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)
- 3. Products covered (provide tariff item number(s) as specified in national schedules deposited with the WTO; ICS numbers should be provided in addition, where applicable): All foods sold in Australia (both imported and domestically produced)
- 4. Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable:
 - [X] All trading partners
 - [] Specific regions or countries:
- Title of the notified document: Proposal M1017 Maximum Residue Limits (2019).
 Language(s): English. Number of pages: 45 (21 Call for Submissions report and 24 Supporting Document 1)
- 6. Description of content: This Proposal seeks to amend the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to align maximum residue limits (MRLs) for various agricultural and veterinary (Agvet) chemicals with the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority MRL Standard, Codex Alimentarius Commission and trading partner standards relating to residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food.

The agvet chemicals where increased or new MRLs are being considered for specified plant commodities are:

Abamectin, acephate, acequinocyl, benzovindiflupyr, boscalid, carbendazim, chlorothalonil, clofentezine, clothianidin, cypermethrin, deltamethrin, difenoconazole, dithiocarbamates, endosulfan, fenazaquin, flazasulfuron, flonicamid, fluazifop-p-butyl, fluopicolide, fluopyram, folpet, halosulfuron-methyl, hexythiazox, iprodione, metalaxyl, oxathiapiprolin, pendimethalin, phosmet, phosphorous acid, propiconazole, sethoxydim, tetraconazole, triadimenol and trifloxystrobin.

The agvet chemicals where increased or new MRLs are being considered for specified animal commodities are:

Halosulfuron- methyl.

The agvet chemicals where deletions or reductions in MRLs are being proposed are:

Abamectin, boscalid, buprofezin, cypermethrin, cyproconazole, dithiocarbamates, emamectin, etridiazole, fenhexamid, fenoxycarb, fentin, fluazifop-p-butyl, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, methoxyfenozide, myclobutanil, phosphorous acid, propiconazole, quinoxyfen, tebuconazole and tebuthiuron.

Note: There were no deletions or reductions in MRLs for animal food commodities.

- 7. Objective and rationale: [X] food safety, [] animal health, [] plant protection, [] protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, [] protect territory from other damage from pests.
- 8. Is there a relevant international standard? If so, identify the standard:
 - [X] Codex Alimentarius Commission (e.g. title or serial number of Codex standard or related text):
 - CAC/MRL 1 Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for Pesticides 2009
 - CAC/MRL 2 Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Food 2011
 - CAC/MRL 3 Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits (EMRLs) 2001
 - and subsequent variations to relevant standards as adopted or revoked by the Commission
 - [] World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (e.g. Terrestrial or Aquatic Animal Health Code, chapter number):
 - [] International Plant Protection Convention (e.g. ISPM number):
 - [] None

Does this proposed regulation conform to the relevant international standard?

[]Yes [X] No

If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard: Certain proposed MRLs align with established Codex MRLs. These are detailed in section 1.3.1 of the assessment summary and in section 6, "Results of Assessment" in SD1.

The scientific methodology used by Australia to establish MRLs is consistent with international best practice. Countries set MRLs according to the good agricultural practice (GAP) or good veterinary practice (GVP) applicable to their region to ensure the safety and quality of the food. Agricultural and veterinary chemical use patterns differ between different production regions and countries as pests, diseases and environmental factors vary. This means that Australian MRLs for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food may differ from Codex standards.

9. Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: Assessment summary available (in English) from FSANZ's website at M1017 - Maximum Residue Limits (2019)

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (available in English)

10. Proposed date of adoption (dd/mm/yy): June 2020

Proposed date of publication (*dd/mm/yy*)**:** If no review is requested by Ministers, publication is anticipated August 2020 with gazettal and registration as a legislative instrument to follow, in early September 2020.

11. Proposed date of entry into force: [] Six months from date of publication, and/or *(dd/mm/yy)*: To be confirmed - Date of Gazettal and registration as a legislative instrument pending Government consideration (see 10. above).

[] Trade facilitating measure

12. Final date for comments: [X] Sixty days from the date of circulation of the notification and/or (*dd/mm/yy*): 8 February 2020

Agency or authority designated to handle comments: [X] National Notification Authority, [] National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:

The Australian SPS Notification Authority GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA E-mail: sps.contact@agriculture.gov.au

13. Text(s) available from: [X] National Notification Authority, [] National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:

http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/Pages/Documents-for-publiccomment.aspx The Australian SPS Notification Authority GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA E-mail: sps.contact@agriculture.gov.au