



6 February 2019

(19-0662)

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

NOTIFICATION

1. Notifying Member: <u>JAPAN</u> If applicable, name of local government involved:
2. Agency responsible: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)
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): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meat and edible meat offal (HS Codes: 02.01, 02.02, 02.03, 02.04, 02.05, 02.06, 02.07, 02.08 and 02.09)- Dairy produce and birds' eggs (HS Codes: 04.01, 04.07 and 04.08)- Animal originated products (HS Code: 05.04)- Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers (HS Codes: 07.01, 07.02, 07.03, 07.04, 07.05, 07.06, 07.07, 07.08, 07.09, 07.10 and 07.13)- Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons (HS Codes: 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04, 08.05, 08.06, 08.07, 08.08, 08.09, 08.10, 08.11 and 08.14)- Coffee, tea, mate and spices (HS Codes: 09.01, 09.02, 09.03, 09.04, 09.05, 09.06, 09.07, 09.08, 09.09 and 09.10)- Cereals (HS Codes: 10.01, 10.03, 10.05 and 10.06)- Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit (HS Codes: 12.01, 12.02, 12.04, 12.05, 12.06, 12.07 and 12.12)- Animal fats and oils (HS Codes: 15.01, 15.02 and 15.06)
4. Regions or countries likely to be affected, to the extent relevant or practicable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All trading partners <input type="checkbox"/> Specific regions or countries:
5. Title of the notified document: Revision of the Standards and Specifications for Foods and Food Additives under the Food Sanitation Act (revision of agricultural chemical residue standards). Language(s): English. Number of pages: 4 https://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2019/SPS/JPN/19_0684_00_e.pdf
6. Description of content: Proposed maximum residue limits (MRLs) for the following agricultural chemical: Pesticide: Difenconazole.
7. Objective and rationale: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> food safety, <input type="checkbox"/> animal health, <input type="checkbox"/> plant protection, <input type="checkbox"/> protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, <input type="checkbox"/> protect territory from other damage from pests.
8. Is there a relevant international standard? If so, identify the standard: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Codex Alimentarius Commission (e.g. title or serial number of Codex standard or related text): Pesticide Residues in Food and feed - Pesticide Index - 224 - Difenconazole

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 **No**

If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard:

Rice (brown rice)

The portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which are analyzed are different from that of Codex for some commodities such as rice (brown rice). The portion of the commodity to which is analyzed in Japan is "husked seeds", while that of Codex is "whole commodity". As such, Japan proposes MRL in rice (brown rice) (0.2 ppm) based on the residue data from supervised trials which were conducted according to the Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in Korea, instead of Codex MRL.

Unshu orange (pulp) (Citrus fruits)

The portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which are analyzed are different from that of Codex for some commodities such as unshu orange (pulp). The portion of the commodity to which is analyzed in Japan is "with the peels removed", while that of Codex is "whole commodity". As such, Japan doesn't set MRL in unshu orange (pulp) because information necessary for setting MRLs (i.e. the use of this pesticide and residue trial data for such commodities) is not available.

Melons

The portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which are analyzed are different from that of Codex for some commodities such as melons. The portion of the commodity to which is analyzed in Japan is "edible portions after removal of inedible peel", while that of Codex is "whole commodity after removal of stems". As such, Japan proposes MRL in melons (0.05 ppm) based on the residue data from supervised trials which were conducted according to the GAPs in Japan, instead of Codex MRL.

Peach (Stone fruits)

The portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which are analyzed are different from that of Codex for some commodities such as peach. The portion of the commodity to which is analyzed in Japan is "whole commodity after removal of skins and stones", while that of Codex is "whole commodity after removal of stems and stones". As such, Japan proposes MRL in peach (0.2 ppm) based on the residue data from supervised trials which were conducted according to the GAPs in Japan, instead of Codex MRL.

Apple, Japanese pear, Pear and Quince (Pome fruits)

Japan maintains MRL in apple, Japanese pear, pear and quince (0.8 ppm) based on the previous Codex MRL (0.8 ppm) set in 2014 because the current Codex MRL (4 ppm) set in 2018 accommodates post-harvest treatment. Post-harvest use of fungicide needs permission in Japan and difenoconazole is not permitted yet.

Loquat (Pome fruits)

The portion of commodities to which MRLs apply and which are analyzed are different from that of Codex for some commodities such as loquat. The portion of the commodity to which is analyzed in Japan is "whole commodity after removal of stems, skins and stones", while that of Codex is "whole commodity after removal of stems". As such, Japan proposes MRL in loquat (0.2 ppm) based on the residue data from supervised trials which were conducted according to the GAPs in Japan, instead of Codex MRL.

Dried grape

The MRL of 4 ppm in grape has been set on the basis of the residue data from supervised trials which were conducted according to the GAPs in Canada. MRLs in raw agricultural commodities apply to their processed commodities (including dried grape) taking into account the processing factors (the JMPR estimated the processing factor of 2.1 for dried grape). Therefore, Japan decided not to set MRL in dried grape.

9.	<p>Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available: Food Sanitation Act (available in English). When adopted, these MRLs are to be published in Kampo (Official Government Gazette) (available in Japanese).</p>
10.	<p>Proposed date of adoption (dd/mm/yy): As soon as possible after the final date for the comment period.</p> <p>Proposed date of publication (dd/mm/yy): As soon as possible after the final date for the comment period.</p>
11.	<p>Proposed date of entry into force: <input type="checkbox"/> Six months from date of publication, and/or (dd/mm/yy): These proposed standards will take effect after a certain period of grace.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Trade facilitating measure</p>
12.	<p>Final date for comments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sixty days from the date of circulation of the notification and/or (dd/mm/yy): 7 April 2019. Comments only to updated MRLs (marked with black circles and white circles in attached annexes).</p> <p>Agency or authority designated to handle comments: <input type="checkbox"/> National Notification Authority, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:</p>
13.	<p>Text(s) available from: <input type="checkbox"/> National Notification Authority, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Enquiry Point. Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:</p> <p>Japan Enquiry Point International Trade Division Economic Affairs Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fax: +(81 3) 5501 8343 E-mail: enquiry@mofa.go.jp</p>