



NOTIFICATION

1.	Notifying Member: AUSTRALIA
	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): Foods sold in Australia (both imported and domestically produced)
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: Proposal M1018 - Maximum Residue Limits (2020) - Call for submissions. Language(s): English. Number of pages: 92 (33 Call for Submissions report, 56 Supporting Document 1, 3 Supporting Document 2)
6.	<p>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.</p> <p>For M1018, FSANZ commenced routine consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex at the preceding year's Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting (CAC) without the need for interested parties to also submit requests. New MRLs adopted at the 2019 CAC meeting were subjected to a screening process prior to being considered for inclusion in the harmonisation proposal.</p> <p>The agvet chemicals where increased or new MRLs are being considered for specified plant commodities are:</p> <p>2, 4-D; abamectin; acephate; acetamiprid; acifluorfen; afidopyropen; alpha-cypermethrin (residues captured under the chemical cypermethrin); aluminum phosphide (residues are captured under the chemical phosphine); ametoctradin; azoxystrobin; bentazone; benzovindiflupyr; bifenthrin; boscalid; carbendazim; carboxin; carfentrazone-ethyl; chlorantraniliprole; chlorfenapyr; chlorpyrifos; chlorpyrifos-methyl; cyantraniliprole; cyazofamid; cyaniliprole; cyhalothrin (includes lambda); cypermethrin; deltamethrin; difenoconazole; dithianon; diuron; ethiprole; fenbuconazole; fenoxaprop-ethyl; fenpicoxamid; fenpyroximate; fluaizifop-p-butyl; flubendiamide; fludioxonil; fluopyram; fluoride; fluoxastrobin; flupyradifurone; flusilazole; flutolanil; flutriafol; fluxapyroxad; folpet; glyphosate; halosulfuron-methyl; hexythiazox; imazalil; imidacloprid; iprodione; isofetamid; kresoxim-methyl; lufenuron; malathion (MRLs listed under maldison); mandipropamid; MCPA; MCPB; mefentrifluconazole; metalaxyl; metconazole; methomyl; metolachlor; milbemectin; myclobutanil; novaluron; oxamyl; oxathiapiprolin; paraquat; pendimethalin; phorate; phosphine; picoxystrobin; pirimiphos-methyl; profenofos; prohexadione-calcium; propamocarb; propiconazole; pyraclostrobin; pyraflufen-ethyl; pyrethrins; pyriofenone; pyriproxyfen; pyroxasulfone; sethoxydim;</p>

simazine; spinosad; sulfoxaflor; tebuconazole; tebufenozide; thiacloprid; thiamethoxam; thiophanate-methyl; tioazafen; triflumezopyrim; zeta-cypermethrin and zoxamide.

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

Bentazone; chlorfenapyr; ethiprole; fenpyroximate; fludioxonil; flumequine; glyphosate; imazalil; kresoxim-methyl; lufenuron; norflurazon; oxathiapiprolin; propamocarb; pyraclostrobin; ractopamine; sethoxydim; sulfoxaflor and tioazafen.

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

Acetamiprid; acibenzolar-s-methyl; azoxystrobin; bifenthrin; imidacloprid and permethrin.

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

New chemicals proposed for inclusion in schedule 20 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code are:

Ethiprole; fempicoxamid; flumequine; flusilazole; picoxystrobin; tioazafen and triflumezopyrim.

7. Objective and rationale: 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:

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 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 No

If no, describe, whenever possible, how and why it deviates from the international standard: For M1018, FSANZ commenced routine consideration of MRLs adopted by Codex at the preceding year's Codex Alimentarius Commission meeting (CAC) without the need for interested parties to also submit requests. This process promotes further consistency between domestic and Codex standards.

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:

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2015L00468> (available in English)

10. Proposed date of adoption (dd/mm/yy): FSANZ Board approval anticipated June 2021.

Proposed date of publication (dd/mm/yy): FSANZ notifies Australian Government Ministers of changes to the MRL Standard. If no review is requested by Ministers, publication is anticipated August 2021 with gazettal and registration as a legislative instrument to follow, in early September 2021. If a review is requested, FSANZ will submit an addendum notification to advise on changes to timeframes.

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

[X] Trade facilitating measure The Proposal includes measures to address certain anomalies between the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code and Codex or other trading partner standards.

12. Final date for comments: [X] Sixty days from the date of circulation of the notification and/or (dd/mm/yy): 3 April 2021

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
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E-mail: sps.contact@awe.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:

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