

7 July 2023

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Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Original: English

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 (bivalve molluscs) 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:
- **5. Title of the notified document:** Assessment (Call for Submissions report and supporting document(s)) for Application A1243 Harmonisation of marine biotoxin standards for bivalve shellfish. **Language(s):** English. **Number of pages:** 24

 $\frac{https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1243Harmonisation-of-marine-biotoxin-standards-for-bivalve-shellfish-.aspx}{}$

6. **Description of content:** To align with international standards and to protect public health and safety, FSANZ has drafted an amendment to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to amend the maximum levels (MLs) for **diarrhetic shellfish toxins** (DST) and **paralytic shellfish toxins** (PST) with the equivalent MLs set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) and with those set in New Zealand.

MLs for marine biotoxins are necessary in order to protect public health and safety, as marine biotoxins cause serious and sometimes long-term toxicity in humans.

The proposed changes are:

- Lower the ML for DST, expressed as okadaic acid equivalent, from 0.20 to 0.16 mg/kg in bivalve molluscs;
- Define PST in mg saxitoxin dihydrochloride equivalents/kg rather than mg saxitoxin equivalents/kg. The net effect of this change to a more specific reporting unit is to lower the ML for PST from 0.8 to approximately 0.6 mg/kg.

All applications to change the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*, must be assessed in the context of the following objectives:

- a. the protection of public health and safety;
- b. the provision of adequate information relating to food to enable consumers to make informed choices; and
- c. the prevention of misleading or deceptive conduct. FSANZ must also have regard to the promotion of consistency between domestic an international foods standards.
- 7. Objective and rationale: [X] food safety, [] animal health, [] plant protection, [X] protect humans from animal/plant pest or disease, [] protect territory from other damage from pests.

