

**Predpisy notifikované v Dohode o uplatňovaní sanitárnych a fyto sanitárnych opatrení (SPS WTO)
3. týždeň roku 2023**

Číslo/Dátum	Notifikujúca strana	Charakteristika notifikácie	Pripomienková doba
G/SPS/N/EU/608 16/01/2023	European Union	<p><i>Ipconazole (pesticide active substance)</i></p> <p>Draft Commission Implementing Regulation withdrawing the approval of the active substance ipconazole in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014 (Text with EEA relevance).</p> <p>This draft Commission Implementing Regulation provides that the approval of the active substance ipconazole is withdrawn in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. In order for an active substance to be approved in accordance with Regulation (EC) No1107/2009 (concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market), it must be demonstrated that the substance is not harmful to human health, animal health or the environment. Criteria are listed in Article 4 of the Regulation (and also detailed in Annex II thereto) which must be met to enable approval. Active substances may be reviewed at any time where in the light of new scientific and technical knowledge there are indications that the substance no longer satisfies the approval criteria laid down in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. Substances that are or have to be classified as toxic for reproduction category 1B (R1B) according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 cannot be approved unless exposure to humans is demonstrated to be negligible under realistic conditions of use. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 amended Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified ipconazole as toxic for reproduction category 1B. Negligible exposure to ipconazole for humans could not be concluded due to limitations with the available data. Furthermore, a high long-term risk to birds from the representative uses of ipconazole was concluded by the European Food Safety Authority. This means that ipconazole no longer fulfils the approval criteria as outlined in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and the approval should therefore be withdrawn.</p> <p>Existing authorizations will need to be withdrawn; EU member States must withdraw existing plant protection products containing ipconazole at the latest by three months from the date of entry into force. A period of grace in line with Article 46 of Regulation 1107/2009 is allowed for and shall expire at the latest six months from the entry into force. This decision only concerns the placing on the market of this substance and plant protection products containing it. Following withdrawal of approval and the expiry of all grace periods for stocks of products containing this substance, separate action may be taken on MRLs in which case a separate notification will be made in accordance with SPS procedures. This draft Commission Implementing Regulation was also notified under the TBT Agreement in notice G/TBT/N/EU/944.</p>	

G/SPS/N/EU/609 17/01/2023	European Union	<p><i>Meat and edible meat offal (HS code(s): 02); Cereals (HScode(s):10)</i></p> <p>Draft Commission Regulation amending Annexes II and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bifenazate in or on certain products (Text with EEA relevance).</p> <p>The proposed draft Regulation concerns the update of existing MRLs for bifenazate in certain food commodities. MRLs in certain commodities are changed. The consumer risk assessment for edible crops could not be finalised, as relevant information needed to ensure consumer safety was not provided and the toxicity of a relevant metabolite could not be determined. Therefore bifenazate is approved only to use in non-edible crops in permanent greenhouses and lower MRLs are set.</p>	18/03/2023
G/SPS/N/PER/1003 17/01/2023	Peru	<p><i>Especies vivas de predador Cryptolaemus montrouzieri(código SA: 010649)</i></p> <p>Proyecto de Resolución Directoral para el establecimiento de requisitos fitosanitarios de necesario cumplimiento en la importación del predador Cryptolaemus montrouzieri de origen y procedencia Sudáfrica.</p> <p>Se culminó el análisis de riesgo de plagas para el predador Cryptolaemus montrouzieri de origen y procedencia Sudáfrica, por lo que se somete a consulta pública la propuesta de requisitos fitosanitarios para su importación al Perú.</p>	18/03/2023
G/SPS/N/GBR/24 17/01/2023	United Kingdom	<p><i>Lettuces (UK classification code: 0251020)</i></p> <p>Proposed GB MRL for spinetoram in or on lettuce amending the GB MRL Statutory Register.</p> <p>The document outlines the proposed MRL for spinetoram on lettuces. It is proposed that the MRL for lettuces is lowered from 10 mg/kg to the limit of quantification based on the UK's draft assessment which can be seen at the following link:Review of the MRL for spinetoram in or on lettuces (hse.gov.uk)The UK specific risk assessment demonstrates that the current MRL gives rise to acute exposures that exceed the ARfD (acute reference dose). Therefore, harmful effects for human health cannot be excluded and the appropriate level of protection has not been met.</p>	18/03/2023
G/SPS/N/NZL/707 19/01/2023	New Zealand	<p><i>Fresh lychee (Litchi chinensis)</i></p> <p>Import Health Standard Commodity Sub-class: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Lychee (Litchi chinensis) from Chinese Taipei.</p> <p>MPI is reviewing the phytosanitary measures on the fresh lychee from Chinese Taipei to New Zealand pathway. Bactrocera dorsalis was detected on vapour heat treated fresh lychee from Chinese Taipei in 2021. This resulted in the suspension of the vapour heat treatment pathway for lychee from Chinese Taipei. New Zealand will be undertaking a WTO and public consultation beginning on 16 January 2023. We are proposing to remove the vapour heat treatment schedule from the standard and add a combination of vapour heat treatment followed by cold treatment to manage the risk of fruit flies on fresh lychee imported from Chinese Taipei.</p>	24/02/2023

[G/SPS/N/THA/608](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the United States of America to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

According to the announcement of the Government Gazette dated 1 September 2022, the suspension for importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the United States of America since 8 September 2022 has expired on 6 December 2022. However, the WOAHA reported an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the area of the United States of America. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the United States of America is temporarily suspended for a period of 90 days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (20 December 2022).

[G/SPS/N/THA/609](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from India to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

According to the announcement of the Government Gazette dated 1 September 2022, the suspension for importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from India since 4 September 2022 has expired on 2 December 2022. However, the WOAHA reported an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the area of India. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from India is temporarily suspended for a period of 90 days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (20 December 2022).

[G/SPS/N/THA/610](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS Code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the Netherlands to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

According to the announcement of the Government Gazette dated 1 September 2022, the suspension for importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the Netherlands since 5 September 2022 has expired on 3 December 2022. However, the WOAHA has reported a continued outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the area of the Netherlands. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the Netherlands is temporarily suspended for a period

of 90 days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (20 December 2022).

[G/SPS/N/THA/611](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS Code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Spain to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

According to the announcement of the Government Gazette dated 1 September 2022, the suspension for importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Spain after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette has expired on 30 November 2022. However, the WOAHA reported an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the area of Spain. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Spain is temporarily suspended for a period of 90 days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (20 December 2022).

[G/SPS/N/THA/612](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS Code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the United Kingdom to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

According to the announcement of the Government Gazette dated 1 September 2022, the suspension for importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from the United Kingdom since 8 September 2022 has expired on 6 December 2022. However, the WOAHA reported an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the area of the United Kingdom. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) disease into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Pembrokeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Isle of Lewis, Anglesey and Cheshire of the United Kingdom is temporarily suspended for a period of 90 days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (20 December 2022).

[G/SPS/N/THA/613](#)
19/01/2023

Thailand

Live poultry and poultry carcasses (HS Code(s): 0105, 0207, 0407, 0408, 0505)

The DLD order on temporary suspension of importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Poland to prevent the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Subtype H5N1).

The WOAHA reported an outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in a poultry farm of Poland. Therefore, it is necessary for Thailand to prevent the entry of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza disease (HPAI) into the country. By the virtue of Animal Epidemics Act B.E. 2558 (2015), the importation of live poultry and poultry carcasses from Poland is temporarily suspended for a period of 90

days after the date of publication in the Thai Royal Gazette (10 January 2023).

[G/SPS/N/TUR/133](#)
19/01/2023

Türkiye

- Casings intended for human consumption;
- Intermediate products to be used for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, active implantable medical devices, in vitrodiagnostics medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products;
- Apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture;
- Hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for uses outside the feed chain;
- Animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples;
- Fish and other aquatic animals not intended for human consumption to be used as feed materia

20/03/2023

Veterinary health certificates intended for dispatch to the Republic of Türkiye:a. For intermediate products to be used for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, active implantable medical devices, in vitrodiagnostics medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products; b. For apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture; c. For hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for uses outside the feed chain; d. For animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples; e. For fish and other aquatic animals not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material; f. For casings intended for human consumption.

Rules, procedures and models relating to veterinary health certificates are laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 31 of Law No. 5996 (G/SPS/N/TUR/9). Below veterinary health certificate models have been prepared partly in compliance with the Commission Regulation (EU) No. 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235:

- Veterinary Health Certificate for intermediate products to be used for the manufacture of medicinal products, veterinary medicinal products, medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, active implantable medical devices, in vitrodiagnostics medical devices for medical and veterinary purposes, laboratory reagents and cosmetic products, intended for dispatch to Türkiye;
- Veterinary Health Certificate for apiculture by-products intended exclusively for use in apiculture, intended for dispatch to Türkiye;
- Veterinary Health Certificate for hydrolysed protein, dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material or for uses outside the feed chain, intended for dispatch to Türkiye;

- Veterinary Health Certificate for animal by-products to be used for purposes outside the feed chain or for trade samples, intended for dispatch to Türkiye;
- Veterinary Health Certificate for fish and other aquatic animals not intended for human consumption to be used as feed material, intended for dispatch to Türkiye;
- Veterinary Health Certificate for casings intended for human consumption, intended for dispatch to Türkiye.

[G/SPS/N/EU/610](#)
20/01/2023

European
Union

Certain live animals (including aquatic animals), germinal products and products of animal origin for human consumption

Commission Delegated Regulation of 9 November 2022 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/692 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards rules for entry into the Union, and the movement and handling after entry of consignments of certain animals, germinal products and products of animal origin (Text with EEA relevance).

Animal health requirements for entry into the European Union of live animals, germinal products and products of animal origin for human consumption.

[G/SPS/N/UGA/232](#)
20/01/2023

Uganda

Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products (excl. those in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg) (HS code(s): 3101); Fertilizers (ICS code(s): 65.080)

DUS 1584:2023, Organic Fertilizer —Specification, Second edition.

This Draft Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for organic fertilizers. Organic fertilizers are naturally available mineral sources that contain moderate amount of plant essential nutrients. They are capable of mitigating problems associated with synthetic fertilizers. They reduce the necessity of repeated application of synthetic fertilizers to maintain soil fertility. Organic fertilizers comprise a variety of plant-derived materials that range from fresh or dried plant material to animal manures and litters to agricultural by-products. The nutrient content of organic fertilizers varies greatly among source materials, and readily biodegradable materials make better nutrient sources. Nitrogen and phosphorus content is lower, often substantially lower, in organic fertilizers compared to chemical fertilizers. Commonly used organic fertilizers include composted animal manure, compost, sewage sludge, food processing wastes, and municipal biosolids. They improve soil health and release nutrients to soils gradually. Examples of naturally occurring organic fertilizers include manure, slurry, worm castings, peat, seaweed and guano. Green manure crops are also grown to add nutrients to the soil. Naturally, occurring minerals such as mine rock phosphate, sulfate of potash and limestone are also considered as Organic Fertilizers. Examples of manufactured organic fertilizers include compost, blood meal, bone meal and seaweed extracts. Other examples are natural enzyme digested proteins, fishmeal, and feather meal. Organic

21/03/2023

fertilizers are considered an excellent source of nutrients, providing plants with vital vitamins, and soil acts as a medium between crops and fertilizers. Fertilizers can be divided into several types, depending on their components, shape, and various other properties.

Meat and bone meal is an industrial by-product obtained by treating animal carcasses with heat, removing the fat, and finally drying and mincing them. Due to the high levels of total nitrogen (8%), phosphorus (5%), and calcium (10%) in meat and bone meal, these organic matters can be considered as useful fertilizers for soil improvement. Manure is an organic fertilizer used for soil fertilization after animal waste decomposes due to bacteria and fungi. Composting manure takes a relatively long time. This decomposed manure is later used in agriculture to increase and promote soil productivity. Well-decomposed manure contains N (0.5%), P₂O₅ (0.3%), and K₂O (0.5%). Manure is used as a fertilizer, improves soil productivity by providing practically all the elements needed by plants, but not always in the right amounts, and proportions. Slurry and solid manure are traditionally spread directly on the soil surface as fertilizers. Organic fertilizers are an alternative to minimize the environmental pollution that may be due to excessive use of inorganic fertilizers. Liquid fertilizer contains nutrient compounds that could be applied as plant enhancer and are used in foliar application, as it does not require soil medium and is environmentally friendly. An organic liquid fertilizer can be produced from bio-wastes composting as it contains more organic nutrients that are essential to promote healthy plant growth.