NOTIFICATION

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| **1.** | **Notifying Member:** Brazil  **If applicable, name of local government involved:** |
| **2.** | **Agency responsible:** Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) |
| **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):** HS Code(s): 1002, 1003, 1004, 1007, 10082, 08012, 0808, 07133, 804, 08026000, 08029000, 0810909050, 0810909002, 081090, 3295, 08105000, 08109090, 08109090, 08119025, acai, cupuacu, triticale; ICS Code(s): 13, 65 |
| **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:** Draft resolution number 1004, 27 January 2021, regarding the active ingredient G01 - GLIFOSATO (glyphosate) of the Monograph List of Active Ingredients for Pesticides, Household Cleaning Products and Wood Preservers, published by Resolution - RE n° 165 of 29 August 2003, on the Brazilian Official Gazette (DOU - Diário Oficial da União) of 2 September 2003.**Language(s):** Portuguese. **Number of pages:** 7  Draft: <http://antigo.anvisa.gov.br/documents/10181/6224103/%281%29CONSULTA+PUBLICA+N+1004+GGTOX.pdf/8be67b24-b8c6-422a-9fa3-a34b3e91f511>  Comment form: <http://antigo.anvisa.gov.br/documents/111215/0/Formul%C3%A1rio+Padr%C3%A3o+Consulta+P%C3%BAblica+-+GGTOX/5faccd95-356b-4e0e-91d1-9f318e0aa370> |
| **6.** | **Description of content:** This Draft resolution incorporates the following changes for the active ingredient G01 - GLIFOSATO (glyphosate) from the Relation of Monographies of Active Ingredients of Pesticides, Household Cleaning Products and Wood Preservers, all in the modality of post emergency use (application):   * includes the acai, Brazil nuts, macadamia nuts, pine nuts, and peach palm cultures with MRL of 0.1 mg/kg and safety security period of 15 days; * includes the quince and loquat cultures with MRL of 0.2 mg/kg and safety security period of 17 days; * includes the bean culture with MRL of 0.05 mg/kg and safety security period "Not determined due to the modality of use (application)"; * includes the avocado, pineapple, soursop, cupuacu, guarana, kiwi, mango, passion fruit, and pomegranate cultures with MRL 0.1 mg/kg and safety security period of 3 days; * includes the millet and sorghum cultures with MRL of 1.0 mg/kg and safety security period "Not determined due to the modality of use (application)"; * includes the oats, rye, barley, and triticale cultures with MRL of 0.05 mg/kg and safety security period "Not determined due to the modality of use (application)"; * changes the MRL of the cashew culture from 0.01 to 0.2 mg/kg. |
| **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  **[ ]****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:** Brazilian MRLs are established based on scientific methodology consistent with international best practices. Countries usually set MRLs according to the Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) applicable to their region. Agricultural chemical use patterns differ between different production regions and countries as pests, diseases and environmental factors vary. This means that Brazilian MRLs for agricultural chemicals in food may differ from Codex standards. However, when a product differs from Brazilian MRLs, but is in conformity to Codex standards, it may be imported, provided that the risk assessment does not indicate an unacceptable risk to Brazilian consumers. |
| **9.** | **Other relevant documents and language(s) in which these are available:** |
| **10.** | **Proposed date of adoption *(dd/mm/yy)*:** To be determined after the end of the consultation period.  **Proposed date of publication *(dd/mm/yy)*:** To be determined after the end of the consultation period. |
| **11.** | **Proposed date of entry into force: [ ]****Six months from date of publication**, **and/or** ***(dd/mm/yy)*:** To be determined after the end of the consultation period.  **[ ]****Trade facilitating measure** |
| **12.** | **Final date for comments: [ ]****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: [ ]****National Notification Authority, [****X]****National Enquiry Point.** **Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:**  Assessoria de Assuntos Internacionais - AINTE  International Affairs Office  Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - Anvisa  Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency  Tel: +(55 61) 3462 5402/5404/5406  E-mail: rel@anvisa.gov.br |
| **13.** | **Text(s) available from: [ ]****National Notification Authority, [****X]****National Enquiry Point.** **Address, fax number and e-mail address (if available) of other body:**  Assessoria de Assuntos Internacionais - AINTE  International Affairs Office  Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - Anvisa  Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency  Tel: +(55 61) 3462 5402/5404/5406  E-mail: rel@anvisa.gov.br |