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วันที่ 15 มิ.ย. 66 เวลา 9.26..

บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ สำนักที่ปรึกษาการเกษตรต่างประเทศ ประจำกรุงโตเกียว โทรศัพท์ +๘๑-๓-๖๖๖๑-๓๘๔๔

ที่ กษ ๐๒๑๑.๗/๓๕๒ **วันที่** ๑๔ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๖

เรื่อง การชี้แจงรายละเอียดการพิจารณาปรับปรุงแก้ไขมาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้างและสารปรุงแต่งตาม กฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหารญี่ปุ่น ครั้งที่ ๒๕๖ (๑๔ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๖)

เรียน อธิบดีกรมประมง

ด้วยกระทรวงสาธารณสุข แรงงาน และสวัสดิการสังคมญี่ปุ่น (MHLW) ได้จัดส่งเอกสารการส่งเสริมการอำนวยความสะดวกการนำเข้าอาหาร ครั้งที่ ๒๕๖ (The 256th Materials for Promotion of Food Import Facilitation) เมื่อวันที่ ๑๔ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๖ เพื่อชี้แจงรายละเอียดการพิจารณาปรับปรุงแก้ไขมาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้างและสารปรุงแต่งตามกฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act) แทนการประชุมชี้แจง โดยมีการกำหนดแก้ไขมาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้าง (MRLs) ประเภทสารกำจัดศัตรูพืชจำนวน ๔ รายการ ยาสำหรับสัตว์ ๔ รายการ การกำหนดสารยกเว้น (Exempt Substance) จำนวน ๑ รายการ การกำหนดรายการและทบทวนวิธีการใช้สารปรุงแต่งอาหาร (Food Additives) จำนวน ๑ รายการ และการลบรายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหาร (Food Additives) จากบัญชี จำนวน ๗๘ รายการ รายละเอียดปรากฏตามเอกสารแนบ

ทั้งนี้ MHLW มีกำหนดจะปรับแก้มาตรฐานและข้อกำหนดให้เป็นไปตามรายละเอียดข้างต้นตามเอกสาร จากนั้นจะดำเนินการแจ้งเวียน SPS ต่อไป กรณีมีข้อคิดเห็นสามารถส่งเอกสารภาษาญี่ปุ่นหรือภาษาอังกฤษไปยัง MHLW **ภายในวันที่ ๒๘ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๖** หากเลยวันกำหนดดังกล่าว สามารถยื่นเรื่องผ่านช่องทางตามข้อกำหนด WTO/SPS

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

(นายสกนธ์ วนาเศรษฐี)
นักวิเคราะห์นโยบายและแผนชำนาญการ
รักษาราชการแทนผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานที่ปรึกษาการเกษตรต่างประเทศ
ประจำกรุงโตเกียว

เรียน รองอธิบดีกรมประมง (นายถาวร ทันใจ)
เพื่อโปรดพิจารณา เห็นควรมอบ กตส. กปต. กมป.

นางสาวจารุวรรณ ลักษณะเกียรติ
หัวหน้ากลุ่มห้องสมุดและข้อมูลข่าวสาร
รักษาราชการแทนเลขานุการกรม
๑๕ มิ.ย. ๒๕๖๖

มอบ กตส. กมป. กปต.
- ดำเนินการตามเห็นชอบ
(นายถาวร ทันใจ)
๑๕ มิ.ย. ๖๖

(นายถาวร ทันใจ)
รองอธิบดี ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
อธิบดีกรมประมง
๑๔ มิ.ย. ๒๕๖๖

สรุปรายละเอียดการพิจารณาปรับปรุงแก้ไขมาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้าง และสารปรุงแต่งตามกฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหารญี่ปุ่น ครั้งที่ 256 (14 มิถุนายน 2566)

เมื่อวันที่ 14 มิถุนายน 2566 กระทรวงสาธารณสุข แรงงาน และสวัสดิการสังคมญี่ปุ่น (MHLW) จัดส่งเอกสารการส่งเสริมการอำนวยความสะดวกอาหารนำเข้า ครั้งที่ 256 (The 256th Materials for Promotion of Food Import Facilitation) เพื่อชี้แจงรายละเอียดการพิจารณาปรับปรุงแก้ไขมาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้างและสารปรุงแต่งตามกฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act) โดยประกอบไปด้วย 3 วาระ ได้แก่

<u>วาระที่ 1</u> การปรับปรุงและกำหนดค่ามาตรฐานสารเคมีตกค้าง (MRLs)

1. สารกำจัดศัตรูพืช จำนวน 4 รายการ

1.1 Dimethomorph ปรับปรุงค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)	MRL ใหม่ (ppm)
หอมหัวใหญ่	2	0.6
กระเจี๊ยบเขียว	1	2
ผลไม้อื่นๆ	1	2
สมุนไพรอื่นๆ	20	30

1.2 Fenamiphos ปรับปรุงค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)	MRL ใหม่ (ppm)
ข้าว (ข้าวกล้อง)	0.02	0.01
หน่อไม้ฝรั่ง	0.2	0.01
มะม่วง	0.02	0.01
สุกร (ส่วนไขมัน)	0.03	0.01

1.3 Fluxapyroxad ปรับปรุงค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)	MRL ใหม่ (ppm)
มันฝรั่ง	0.03	0.07
มะละกอ	0.01	1
เครื่องเทศอื่นๆ	7	20
น้ำผึ้ง (รวม royal jelly)	0.01	0.05

1.4 Prothioconazole ปรับปรุงค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)	MRL ใหม่ (ppm)
ข้าวโพด	0.4	0.1
ผลไม้อื่นๆ	0.01	2
ไข่ไก่	0.006	0.005
น้ำผึ้ง (รวม royal jelly)	0.01	0.05

/2. ยา...

2. ยาสำหรับสัตว์ จำนวน 4 รายการ

2.1 Clostebol กำหนดค่า MRL จากเดิมที่เป็นการกำหนดค่าชั่วคราว ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	**MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)**	**MRL ใหม่ (ppm)**
เนื้อไก่	0.0005	0.01
เนื้อสัตว์ปีกอื่นๆ	0.0005	0.01
ไข่ไก่	0.0005	0.01
สัตว์น้ำจำพวก Crustaceans	0.0005	0.01

2.2 Cyphenothrin กำหนดค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	**MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)**	**MRL ใหม่ (ppm)**
เนื้อสุกร	0.01	0.01
ตับสุกร	0.01	0.01

2.3 Ormetoprim กำหนดค่า MRL จากเดิมที่เป็นการกำหนดค่าชั่วคราว ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	**MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)**	**MRL ใหม่ (ppm)**
เนื้อไก่	0.1	0.1
เนื้อสัตว์ปีกอื่นๆ	0.1	0.1
ปลา Salmoniformes	0.1	0.1
ปลาอื่นๆ	0.1	0.1

2.4 Tribromsalan กำหนดและปรับปรุงค่า MRL ในบางรายการ เช่น

รายการ	**MRL ปัจจุบัน (ppm)**	**MRL ใหม่ (ppm)**
เนื้อโค	0.04	0.01
ตับโค	0.04	0.01
นม	0.01	0.01

3. การกำหนดสารยกเว้น (exempt substance) ที่ไม่มีผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพมนุษย์ จำนวน 1 รายการ ยาสำหรับสัตว์ ได้แก่ Bismuth subnitrate

<u>วาระที่ 2</u> การกำหนดรายการและทบทวนวิธีการใช้สารปรุงแต่งอาหาร (Food Additive)

กฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act) มาตรา 12 กำหนดห้ามจำหน่ายสารปรุงแต่งอาหารที่ไม่ได้รับการกำหนดโดยรัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงสาธารณสุข แรงงาน และสวัสดิการ (MHLW) และมาตรา 13 กำหนดห้ามจำหน่ายสารปรุงแต่งอาหารที่ไม่เป็นไปตามคุณสมบัติและมาตรฐานที่กำหนดขึ้น

เมื่อวันที่ 15 มีนาคม 2566 คณะอนุกรรมการสารปรุงแต่งอาหารฯ ได้พิจารณาทบทวนมาตรฐานของ L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride และเห็นชอบการแก้ไขดังนี้

<u>ก่อนแก้ไข</u> L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride ไม่อนุญาตให้ใช้ในอาหาร ยกเว้นขนมปังและน้ำผลไม้ธรรมชาติเท่านั้น

<u>หลังแก้ไข</u> L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride ไม่อนุญาตให้ใช้ในอาหาร ยกเว้นขนมปังและน้ำผลไม้ธรรมชาติเท่านั้น ข้อบังคับข้างต้นไม่บังคับใช้สำหรับการใช้เพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ในการปรุงรส
(สามารถใช้ในอาหารเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์ในการปรุงรสได้)

/วาระ...

<u>วาระที่ 3</u> การลบรายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหาร (Food Additive)

กฎหมายสำหรับการแก้ไขกฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act) และกฎหมายปรับปรุงสารอาหาร มาตรา 2 กำหนดให้รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงสาธารณสุข แรงงาน และสวัสดิการญี่ปุ่น (MHLW) จัดทำและเผยแพร่รายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหารที่จะลบออกจากบัญชีเนื่องจากไม่มีการจำหน่ายในปัจจุบัน จากนั้นให้ดำเนินขั้นตอนที่จำเป็นเพื่อลบออกจากบัญชีฯ ซึ่งที่ผ่านมามีการลบรายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหารแล้ว 132 ชนิด ปัจจุบันคงเหลือสารปรุงแต่งอาหารในบัญชีจำนวน 357 ชนิด ทั้งนี้ หากมีการลบรายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหารแล้ว จะไม่สามารถจำหน่ายสารปรงแต่งชนิดดังกล่าวได้

MHLW มีความประสงค์จะสำรวจสถานการณ์จำหน่ายของสารปรุงแต่งจำนวน 78 ชนิด ก่อนที่จะจัดทำรายชื่อสารปรุงแต่งอาหารที่จะลบออกจากบัญชี ซึ่งได้มีการสำรวจเบื้องต้นแล้วพบว่ามีความเป็นไปได้ที่สารปรุงแต่งทั้ง 78 ชนิดดังกล่าวไม่มีการจำหน่ายแล้วในปัจจุบัน โดยจะประชาสัมพันธ์ให้ผู้ประกอบการทั้งในและต่างประเทศสำรวจสถานการณ์การจำหน่ายสารปรุงแต่งอาหารข้างต้น <u>หากพบว่ามีการจำหน่ายในปัจจุบัน ขอให้นำส่งข้อมูลพร้อมเอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้องให้</u> Food additives section, Food Safety Standards and Evaluation Division, Pharmaceutical Safety and Environment Health Bureau, MHLW ทางไปรษณีย์อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ kizonshoujo@mhlw.go.jp <u>ตั้งแต่วันที่ 20 มิถุนายน – 19 กันยายน 2566</u>

ทั้งนี้ MHWL มีกำหนดจะปรับแก้มาตรฐานและข้อกำหนดให้เป็นไปตามรายละเอียดข้างต้นตามเอกสารแนบ จากนั้นจะดำเนินการแจ้งเวียน SPS ต่อไป กรณีมีความคิดเห็นสามารถส่งเอกสารภาษาญี่ปุ่นหรือภาษาอังกฤษไปยัง MHWL **<u>ภายในวันที่ 28 มิถุนายน 2566</u>** หากเลยวันกำหนดดังกล่าว สามารถยื่นเรื่องผ่านช่องทางตามข้อกำนด WTO/SPS

อนึ่ง ตามกฎหมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act) ตามมาตราที่ 13 วรรค 1[1] ได้กำหนดให้รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงสาธารณสุขฯ ญี่ปุ่น (MHLW) สามารถกำหนดมาตรฐานสารเคมีทางการเกษตรที่ตกค้างในอาหาร สารเจือปนในอาหารสัตว์ และยาสำหรับสัตว์ ทั้งนี้ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารที่จำหน่ายในประเทศญี่ปุ่นจะต้องเป็นไปตามมาตรฐานดังกล่าว นอกจากนี้ MHLW เริ่มใช้ระบบ Positive List เกี่ยวกับสารเคมีทางการเกษตร ฯลฯ [2] เมื่อวันที่ 29 พฤษภาคม 2549 และกำหนดให้ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารทุกชนิดที่จำหน่ายในญี่ปุ่นต้องเป็นไปตามข้อกำหนดดังกล่าว

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[1] กฎมายสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Food Sanitation Act)
"มาตรา 13 วรรค 1" รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงสาธารณสุข แรงงาน และสวัสดิการสังคม สามารถกำหนดมาตรฐานเกี่ยวกับวิธีการผลิต การแปรรูป การใช้ การปรุง หรือการเก็บรักษา ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารหรือสารปรุงแต่ง สำหรับจำหน่าย หรือกำหนดมาตรฐานเกี่ยวกับส่วนผสมของผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารหรือสารปรุงแต่ง สำหรับจำหน่าย โดยรับฟังความคิดเห็นจากคณะกรรมการยาและสุขอนามัยอาหาร (Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council)
"มาตรา 13 วรรค 2" เมื่อมีการกำหนดมาตรฐานตามมาตรา 13 วรรค 1 ห้ามให้มีการผลิต แปรรูป ใช้ ปรุง หรือเก็บรักษาผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารหรือสารปรุงแต่ง โดยวิธีที่ไม่เป็นไปต่ามมาตรฐานดังกล่าว หรือห้ามให้มีการจำหน่าย หรือนำเข้า ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารหรือสารปรุงแต่ง โดยวิธีที่ไม่เป็นไปตามมาตรฐานดังกล่าว หรือห้ามให้มีการผลิต นำเข้า แปรรูป ใช้ ปรุง เก็บรักษา หรือจำหน่าย ผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารหรือสารปรุงแต่งที่ไม่เป็นไปตามมาตรฐานดังกล่าว

[2] ระบบ Positive List โดยหลักการแล้ว ห้ามให้มีการจำหน่ายผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารที่มีสารเคมีทางการเกษตรตกค้างเกินกว่าปริมาณ 0.01 ppm ยกเว้นกรณีที่มีการกำหนดมาตรฐานสารตกค้าง

หมายเหตุ: ร่างมาตรฐานอาจได้รับการปรับปรุงแก้ไขก่อนการแจ้งเวียน SPS หรือก่อนออกประกาศบังคับใช้ตามกฎหมายญี่ปุ่น จึงควรตรวจสอบข้อมูลที่เป็นปัจจุบันก่อนการอ้างอิง หรือสืบค้นค่า MRLs ได้จากฐานข้อมูล MRLs of Agricultural Chemicals in Food ทาง https://db.ffcr.or.jp/front/

The 256th Conference for Promotion of Food Import Facilitation Items and Contact Information

Item 1. Establishment of the Maximum Residue Limits for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Foods

The Food Sanitation Act authorizes the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) to establish residue standards (maximum residue limits, "MRLs") for pesticides, feed additives, and veterinary drugs (hereafter referred to as "agricultural and veterinary chemicals") that may remain in foods. Any food for which standards are established pursuant to the provisions in Article 13, Paragraph 1 of the act is not permitted to be marketed in Japan unless it complies with the established standards.

On May 29, 2006, Japan introduced the Positive List System§1 for agricultural and veterinary chemicals in food. All foods distributed in the Japanese marketplace are subject to regulation of the system.

(i) MRLs for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Foods:

The MHLW is going to modify or newly set MRLs in some commodities for the following substances, including modification of MRLs that were provisionally set at the introduction of the Positive List System.

Pesticides : Dimethomorph, Fenamiphos, Fluxapyroxad, Prothioconazole
Veterinary drugs : Clostebol, Cyphenothrin, Ormetoprim, Tribromsalan

(See the "MRL table" for details)

(ii) Designation of Substances Having No Potential to Cause Damage to Human Health (exempt substance):

The MHLW has decided to designate for the following substance as an exempt substance

Veterinary drug : Bismuth subnitrate

The Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSC) concluded that Bismuth subnitrate is considered to have no potential to cause damage to human health from its residue in foods. Based on the assessment from the FSC, the MHLW has decided to designate Bismuth subnitrate as an exempt substance.

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§1: The aim of the positive list system on "agricultural and veterinary chemicals" is to prohibit the distribution of any foods which contain agricultural chemicals at amounts exceeding a certain level (0.01 ppm) in the Japanese marketplace unless specific maximum residue limits (MRLs) have been set.

Item 2. Designation of a Food Additive and Revision of Use Standards

The government of Japan is taking necessary steps to revise standards for use of **L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride**.

Japan prohibits the sale of food additives that are not designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare ("the Minister") under Article 12 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947; "the Act"). In addition, when specifications or standards for food additives are stipulated in the Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, Etc. (Public Notice of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 370 of 1959) pursuant to Article 13 of the Act, the sale of those additives is prohibited unless they meet the specifications or the standards.

On March 15, 2023, the Committee on Food Additives of the Food Sanitation Council established under the Pharmaceutical Affairs and Food Sanitation Council ("the Committee") deliberated on revision of standards for L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride and concluded that it is appropriate for use standards to be revised for the additive pursuant to Article 13 of the Act. See Attachment for the details.

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare takes necessary steps to revise standards for L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride.

Revision of Standards for Use

Current regulations

L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride is permitted for use only in bread and natural fruit juice.

Revised regulations (draft)

The use of the additive is expanded to include a flavor in food other than bread and natural fruit juice. The current regulations are changed as follows:

L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride is permitted for use only in bread and natural fruit juice except for the use as a flavor.

Notes

In Japan, L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride was designated in 1969 as a food additive, and it can be used as a dough strengthener in bread and as an antioxidant in natural fruit juice, but not in foods other than bread and natural fruit juice.

The EU permits the use in flour and Cookies for infants up to 1000 mg/kg and as a flavor.

In the United States, L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride is approved as GRAS (generally recognized as safe) and can be used to supply up to 0.009 part of total L-cysteine per 100 parts of flour in dough as a dough strengthener in yeast-leavened baked goods and baking mixes and can be added for nutritive purposes plus the amount naturally present in free and combined (as protein) form does not exceed 2.3 percent by weight of the total protein of the finished food.

Australia and New Zealand permits the use of L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride at GMP for root crops, avocado and bananas. It can be used as a processing aid up to 75 mg/kg to strength a dough. It is permitted to use L-Cysteine Monohydrochloride as a flavor.

Item 3. Elimination of Existing Food Additives

1. Summary

Pursuant to the provision in Article 2-3 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act to Partially Revise the Food Sanitation Act and the Nutrition Improvement Act (Act No.101 of 1995; "the delisting provisions"), when the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare ("the Minister") judges that an additive listed in the List of Existing Food Additives (Public Notice of the Ministry of Health and Welfare No.120 of 1996, "the List") is no longer served for the purpose of sale judging from the situation on sale, manufacturing, import, processing, use, storage, and display ("sale, etc."), the Minister may eliminate the name of the additive from the List. The elimination is implemented through the preparation and publication of a list showing the name of additives to be eliminated, and necessary procedures. To date, 132 substances have been eliminated from the List, and now 357 existing food additives are on the list.

Prior to the publication of the "List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated" based on the delisting provisions, the MHLW has drafted the "Existing Food Additives Targeted for the Survey (78 items)" for targeted 78 substances* (Appendix 1). The MHLW is going to conduct a survey of distribution status of these 78 substances, targeting overseas industries handling food additives as well as domestic industries. The MHLW asks foreign embassies and relevant delegations in Japan to cooperate with disseminating information on this matter to relevant industries in your country.

* *The substances for which distribution status had not been confirmed through the preliminary survey.*

2. Survey, notification, and notes

(1) How to survey

Besides the survey via foreign embassies and delegations in Japan, the MHLW conducts a survey targeting domestic industries via local governments and relevant trade associations. The MHLW also disseminates necessary information to relevant industries in and outside Japan by posting the information on the websites of the MHLW.

(2) How to notify

Please refer to the implementation guidelines.

(3) Notes

(i) If any notification for an existing food additive etc.* is not made according to the implementation guidelines, the substance is not considered to be being distributed and will be listed in the "List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated."

** "Existing food additives etc." refers to existing food additives, or preparations or foods including them.*

(ii) This survey is aimed to obtain information on whether the substances listed in Appendix 1 are distributed as food additives. Please note that no notification is required, if these substances are exclusively used as ingredient for apparatus, containers, and packaging. Also, a notification to the effect that the substances listed in Appendix 1 are not being distributed is not necessary. Even the substances listed in Appendix 1 are not targeted for notification, if they are not used as food additives. However, for substances listed in Appendix 1 that fall under vitamins and minerals used for food fortification, in cases where they are used not as additives but as foods, they are targeted for notification. A notification to the effect that a substance in Appendix 1 is planned to be sold in the future is not considered for the substance to have distribution status.

(iii) If the name of a food additive is once eliminated from the List pursuant to the delisting provisions, the substance will be prohibited from domestic distribution as a food additive unless the substance is designated again as a food additive pursuant to the provision in Article 12 of the Food Sanitation Act (Act No. 233 of 1947).

3. Future work

The MHLW will start the survey inside and outside of Japan on June 20, 2023. Notifications are accepted until September 19, 2023. After this survey, the MHLW prepares the "List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated" and takes necessary procedure to eliminate the corresponding substances in the list.

<The manner of submitting comments>

The MHLW will amend the existing standards and specifications for food as shown in this document. Please provide comments in writing by **Wednesday, June 28, 2023**§2. After the given date, comments should be directed to the enquiry point in accordance with the WTO/SPS Agreement.

§2: The MHLW would like to inform you of the submission period of comments on Items 3 and 4 later.

If you wish to request Japan to adopt the same limits as your country's MRLs, you are requested to submit data supporting your country's MRLs, such as risk assessment and residue data.

< Contact person >

Item 1. MRLs for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in Foods:
MIKI Shinnosuke (miki-shinnosuke.hq0@mhlw.go.jp)
Tel: +81-3-3595-2423, Fax: +81-3-3-3595-2432

Items 2 & 3. Food Additives
SHIMIZU Yuumi (shimizu-yuumi.cs4@mhlw.go.jp)
Tel: +81-3-3595-2341, Fax: +81-3-3501-4868

Item 4. Apparatus, Containers and Packaging, and their Materials
IMANISHI Tamotsu (kijunpa@mhlw.go.jp)
Tel: +81-3-3595-2341, Fax: +81-3-3501-4868

Food Safety Standards and Evaluation Division,
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
1-2-2, Chiyoda-ku, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo, 100-8916

Dimethomorph

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Soybeans, dry	●	0.04	0.2
Beans, dry[1]	●	0.2	0.3
Potato		0.1	0.1
Chinese cabbage		2	2
Cabbage	○	8	6
Brussels sprouts	○	6	2
Kale	○	30	20
Komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach)	○	30	20
Kyona	○	30	20
Qing-geng-cai	○	30	20
Cauliflower		6	6
Broccoli		6	6
Other cruciferous vegetables[2]	○	30	0.02
Artichoke	○	2	
Lettuce (including cos lettuce and leaf lettuce)	○	80	10
Onion	●	0.6	2
Welsh onion(including leek)		15	15
Garlic	●	0.6	2
Other liliaceous vegetables[3]		15	15
Celery		30	30
Tomato		3	3
Pimiento (sweet pepper)	○	2	1
Egg plant	○	2	1
Other solanaceous vegetables[4]	○	2	1
Cucumber (including gherkin)		0.7	0.7
Pumpkin (including squash)		1	1
Oriental pickling melon (vegetable)		0.5	0.5
Water melon			0.5
Water melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.5	
Melons			0.5
Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)		2	
Makuwauri melon			0.5
Makuwauri melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.5	
Other cucurbitaceous vegetables[5]		0.5	0.5
Spinach		50	50
Okra	○	2	1
Peas, immature (with pods)	○	0.2	
Green soybeans	●	5	10
Shiitake mushroom	●		1

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Other vegetables[6]		10	10
Unshu orange, pulp			0.5
Unshu orange (whole commodity)		3	
Strawberry	○	0.5	0.05
Grape	○	15	10
Papaya	○	2	
Pineapple		0.01	0.01
Other fruits[7]	○	2	1
Hop		80	80
Other spices[8]		15	15
Other herbs[9]	○	30	20
Cattle, muscle		0.01	0.01
Pig, muscle		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals[10], muscle		0.01	0.01
Cattle, fat		0.01	0.01
Pig, fat		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, fat		0.01	0.01
Cattle, liver		0.01	0.01
Pig, liver		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, liver		0.01	0.01
Cattle, kidney		0.01	0.01
Pig, kidney		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, kidney		0.01	0.01
Cattle, edible offal[11]		0.01	0.01
Pig, edible offal		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, edible offal		0.01	0.01
Milk		0.01	0.01
Chicken, muscle		0.01	0.01
Other poultry[12], muscle		0.01	0.01
Chicken, fat		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, fat		0.01	0.01
Chicken, liver		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, liver		0.01	0.01
Chicken, kidney		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, kidney		0.01	0.01
Chicken, edible offal		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, edible offal		0.01	0.01
Chicken eggs		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, eggs		0.01	0.01
Honey (including royal-jelly)	○	0.05	

● : Commodities for which MRLs are to be lowered.

○ : Commodities for which MRLs are to be raised.

NOTE: The residue definition is to be Dimethomorph (sum of *E* and *Z* isomers) only.
The residue definition will not be changed.

* The uniform limit 0.01 ppm will be applied to commodities not listed above.

* Diagonal line means the food category to which MRL applies is not set.

* Regarding the MRLs in food categories, "Water melon", "Melons", "Makuwauri melon", and "Unshu orange, pulp" will be abolished, whereas new MRLs will be established in foods categorized as "Water melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)", "Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)", "Makuwauri melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)", and "Unshu orange (whole commodity)", respectively.

1. "Beans, dry" includes butter beans, cowbeans (red beans), lentil, kidney beans, lima beans, pegia, sultani, sultapya and white beans.

2. "Other cruciferous vegetables" refers to all cruciferous vegetables, except Japanese radish roots and leaves (including radish), turnip roots and leaves, horseradish, watercress, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, brussels sprouts, kale, komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach), kyona, qing-geng-cai, cauliflower, broccoli and herbs.

3. "Other liliaceous vegetables" refers to all liliaceous vegetables, except onion, welsh (including leek), garlic, nira, asparagus, multiplying onion and herbs.

4. "Other solanaceous vegetables" refers to all solanaceous vegetables, except tomato, pimiento (sweet pepper) and egg plant.

5. "Other cucurbitaceous vegetables" refers to all cucurbitaceous vegetables, except cucumber (including gherkin), pumpkin (including squash), oriental pickling melon (vegetable), watermelon, melons and makuwauri melon.

6. "Other vegetables" refers to all vegetables, except potatoes, sugar beet, sugarcane, cruciferous vegetables, composite vegetables, liliaceous vegetables, umbelliferous vegetables, solanaceous vegetables, cucurbitaceous vegetables, spinach, bamboo shoots, okra, ginger, peas (with pods, immature), kidney beans (with pods, immature), green soybeans, mushrooms, spices and herbs.

7. "Other fruits" refers to all fruits, except citrus fruits, apple, Japanese pear, pear, quince, loquat, peach, nectarine, apricot, Japanese plum (including prune), mume plum, cherry, berries, grape, Japanese persimmon, banana, kiwifruit, papaya, avocado, pineapple, guava, mango, passion fruit, date and spices.

8. "Other spices" refers to all spices, except horseradish, wasabi (Japanese horseradish) rhizomes, garlic, peppers chili, paprika, ginger, lemon peels, orange peels (including navel orange), yuzu (Chinese citron) peels and sesame seeds.

9. "Other herbs" refers to all herbs, except watercress, nira, parsley stems and leaves, celery stems and leaves.

10. "Other terrestrial mammals" refers to all terrestrial mammals, except cattle and pig.

11. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

12. "Other poultry" refers to all poultry, except chicken.

Fenamiphos

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Rice (brown rice)	●	0.02
Wheat	●	0.02
Barley	●	0.02
Rye	●	0.02
Corn (maize, including pop corn and sweet corn)	●	0.02
Buckwheat	●	0.02
Other cereal grains[1]	●	0.02
Soybeans, dry	●	0.05
Beans, dry[2]	●	0.02
Peas	●	0.02
Broad beans	●	0.02
Peanuts, dry	0.05	0.05
Other pulses[3]	●	0.02
Potato	●	0.1
Taro	●	0.1
Sweet potato	●	0.1
Japanese yam (including Chinese yam)	●	0.1
Konjac	●	0.1
Other potatoes[4]	●	0.1
Sugar beet	●	0.1
Sugarcane	●	0.05
Japanese radish, roots (including radish)	●	0.1
Japanese radish, leaves (including radish)	●	0.04
Turnip, roots (including rutabaga)	●	0.1
Turnip, leaves (including rutabaga)	●	0.04
Horseradish	●	0.1
Watercress	●	0.04
Chinese cabbage	●	0.04
Cabbage	0.05	0.05
Brussels sprouts	0.05	0.05
Kale	●	0.04
Komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach)	●	0.04
Kyona	●	0.04
Qing-geng-cai	●	0.04
Cauliflower	●	0.04
Broccoli	●	0.04
Other cruciferous vegetables[5]	●	0.1
Burdock	●	0.1
Salsify	●	0.1

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Artichoke	●		0.02
Chicory	●		0.04
Endive	●		0.04
Shungiku	●		0.04
Lettuce (including cos lettuce and leaf lettuce)	●		0.1
Other composite vegetables[6]	●		0.1
Onion	●		0.04
Welsh onion (including leek)	●		0.02
Garlic	●		0.3
Nira	●		0.02
Asparagus	●		0.02
Multiplying onion (including shallot)	●		0.02
Other liliaceous vegetables[7]	●		0.5
Carrot	●		0.2
Parsnip	●		0.1
Parsley	●		0.02
Celery	●		0.04
Mitsuba	●		0.02
Other umbelliferous vegetables[8]	●		0.1
Tomato	●		0.2
Egg plant	●		0.1
Other solanaceous vegetables[9]	●		0.08
Cucumber (including gherkin)	●		0.05
Pumpkin (including squash)	●		0.05
Oriental pickling melon (vegetable)	○	0.05	0.04
Water melon			0.05
Water melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)			
Melons			0.05
Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.05	
Makuwauri melon			0.05
Makuwauri melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.05	
Other cucurbitaceous vegetables[10]	●		0.1
Spinach	●		0.04
Bamboo shoots	●		0.02
Okra	●		0.2
Ginger	●		0.04
Peas, immature (with pods)	●		0.02
Kidney beans, immature (with pods)	●		0.02
Green soybeans	●		0.02
Button mushroom	●		0.06
Shiitake mushroom	●		0.02
Other mushrooms[11]	●		0.02

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Other vegetables[12]	●	0.1
Unshu orange, pulp		0.04
Unshu orange (whole commodity)		
Citrus natsudaidai, whole	●	0.04
Lemon	●	0.2
Orange (including navel orange)	●	0.2
Grapefruit	●	0.2
Lime	●	0.2
Other citrus fruits[13]	●	0.04
Apple	0.05	0.05
Japanese pear	●	0.02
Pear	●	0.02
Quince	●	0.02
Loquat		0.02
Loquat (whole commodity after removal of stems)		
Peach		0.1
Peach (whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stems)		
Nectarine	●	0.02
Apricot	●	0.02
Japanese plum (including prune)	●	0.02
Mume plum	●	0.02
Cherry	●	0.1
Strawberry	●	0.3
Raspberry	●	0.06
Blackberry	●	0.02
Blueberry	●	0.02
Cranberry	●	0.02
Huckleberry	●	0.02
Other berries[14]	●	0.02
Grape	●	0.06
Japanese persimmon	●	0.02
Banana	0.05	0.05
Kiwifruit		0.02
Kiwifruit (whole commodity)		
Papaya	●	0.02
Avocado	●	0.02
Pineapple	●	0.1
Guava	●	0.02
Mango	●	0.02
Passion fruit	●	0.02

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Date	●	0.02
Other fruits[15]	●	0.02
Sunflower seeds	●	0.05
Sesame seeds	●	0.05
Safflower seeds	●	0.05
Cotton seeds	0.05	0.05
Rapeseeds	●	0.05
Other oil seeds[16]	●	0.05
Ginkgo nut	●	0.02
Chestnut	●	0.02
Pecan	●	0.02
Almond	●	0.02
Walnut	●	0.02
Other nuts[17]	●	0.02
Tea	●	0.05
Hop	●	0.05
Other spices[18]	●	0.1
Other herbs[19]	●	0.5
Cattle, muscle		0.01
Pig, muscle		0.01
Other terrestrial mammals[20], muscle		0.01
Cattle, fat	●	0.05
Pig, fat	●	0.03
Other terrestrial mammals, fat	●	0.05
Cattle, liver		0.01
Pig, liver		0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, liver		0.01
Cattle, kidney		0.01
Pig, kidney		0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, kidney		0.01
Cattle, edible offal[21]		0.01
Pig, edible offal		0.01
Other terrestrial mammals, edible offal		0.01
Milk		0.005
Chicken, muscle		0.01
Other poultry[22], muscle		0.01
Chicken, fat		0.01
Other poultry, fat		0.01
Chicken, liver		0.01
Other poultry, liver		0.01
Chicken, kidney		0.01

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Other poultry, kidney		0.01
Chicken, edible offal		0.01
Other poultry, edible offal		0.01
Chicken eggs		0.01
Other poultry, eggs		0.01
Salmoniformes (such as salmon and trout)		0.005
Anguilliformes (such as eel)		0.005
sea bream and tuna)		0.005
Other fish [23]		0.005
Shelled molluscs		0.005
Crustaceans		0.005
Other aquatic animals [24]		0.005
Honey (including royal-jelly)	0.05	0.005
Peanut oils (except refined peanut oil that meets the JAS for Edible Vegetable Fats and Oils, and other edible oils that meet standards equivalent to or stricter than JAS)		0.05
Cottonseed oil (except refined cottonseed oil and cottonseed salad oil that meet the JAS for Edible Vegetable Fats and Oils, and other edible oils that meet standards equivalent to or stricter than JAS)		0.05

● : Commodities for which MRLs are to be lowered.

○ : Commodities for which MRLs are to be raised.
(It should be noted that the residue definition will be changed.)

NOTE: The residue definition is to be the sum of Fenamiphos, its metabolite M01【Ethyl(3-methyl-4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl)isopropylphosphoramidate】and metabolite M02【Ethyl(3-methyl-4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)isopropylphosphoramidate】, expressed as Fenamiphos.
The current residue definition is Fenamiphos only.

* The uniform limit 0.01 ppm will be applied to the commodities not listed.

* Shaded figures indicate provisional MRLs.

* Diagonal line means the food category to which MRL applies is not set.

* The MRLs in food categories,"Melons" and "Makuwauri melon" will be abolished, whereas new MRLs will be established in foods categorized as"Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)" and "Makuwauri melon (whole commodity after removal of stems.)", respectively. Those of "Water melon", "Unshu orange, pulp","Loquat","Peach" and "Kiwifruit" will also be abolished , whereas the uniform limit (0.01 ppm) will be applied to "Water melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)", "Unshu orange (whole commodity)", "Loquat (whole commodity after removal of stems)", "Peach (whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stems)" and "Kiwifruit (whole commodity)", respectively.

* Regarding the MRLs in the food categories, "Peanut oils" and "Cottonseed oil" will be abolished and hereafter, the MRLs in their raw commodities, "Peanuts" and "Cotton seeds, dry", will apply to such processed commodities, respectively, taking into account each processing factor.

1. "Other cereal grains" refers to all cereal grains, except rice (brown rice), wheat, barley, rye, corn (maize) and buckwheat.

2. "Beans, dry" includes butter beans, cowbeans (red beans), lentil, kidney beans, lima beans, pegia, sultani, sultapya and white beans.

3. "Other pulses" refers to all pulses, except soybeans (dry), beans (dry), peas, broad beans, peanuts (dry) and spices.

4. "Other potatoes" refers to all potatoes, except potato, taro, sweet potato, yam and konjac.

5. "Other cruciferous vegetables" refers to all cruciferous vegetables, except Japanese radish roots and leaves (including radish), turnip roots and leaves, horseradish, watercress, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, brussels sprouts, kale, komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach), kyona, qing-geng-cai, cauliflower, broccoli and herbs.

6. "Other composite vegetables" refers to all composite vegetables, except burdock, salsify, artichoke, chicory, endive, shungiku, lettuce (including cos lettuce and leaf lettuce) and herbs.

7. "Other liliaceous vegetables" refers to all liliaceous vegetables, except onion, welsh (including leek), garlic, nira, asparagus, multiplying onion and herbs.

8. "Other umbelliferous vegetables" refers to all umbelliferous vegetables, except carrot, parsnip, parsley, celery, mitsuba, spices and herbs.

9. "Other solanaceous vegetables" refers to all solanaceous vegetables, except tomato, pimiento (sweet pepper) and egg plant.

10. "Other cucurbitaceous vegetables" refers to all cucurbitaceous vegetables, except cucumber (including gherkin), pumpkin (including squash), oriental pickling melon (vegetable), watermelon, melons and makuwauri melon.

11. "Other mushrooms" refers to all mushrooms, except button mushroom and shiitake mushroom.

12. "Other vegetables" refers to all vegetables, except potatoes, sugar beet, sugarcane, cruciferous vegetables, composite vegetables, liliaceous vegetables, umbelliferous vegetables, solanaceous vegetables, cucurbitaceous vegetables, spinach, bamboo shoots, okra, ginger, peas (with pods, immature), kidney beans (with pods, immature), green soybeans, mushrooms, spices and herbs.

13. "Other citrus fruits" refers to all citrus fruits, except unshu orange, citrus natsudaidai, citrus natsudaidai (peels), citrus natsudaidai (whole), lemon, orange (including navel orange), grapefruit, lime and spices.

14. "Other berries" refers to all berries, except strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry and huckleberry.

15. "Other fruits" refers to all fruits, except citrus fruits, apple, Japanese pear, pear, quince, loquat, peach, nectarine, apricot, Japanese plum (including prune), mume plum, cherry, berries, grape, Japanese persimmon, banana, kiwifruit, papaya, avocado, pineapple, guava, mango, passion fruit, date and spices.

16. "Other oil seeds" refers to all oil seeds, except sunflower seeds, sesame seeds, safflower seeds, cotton seeds, rapeseeds and spices.

17. "Other nuts" refers to all nuts, except ginkgo nut, chestnut, pecan, almond and walnut.

18. "Other spices" refers to all spices, except horseradish, wasabi (Japanese horseradish) rhizomes, garlic, peppers chili, paprika, ginger, lemon peels, orange peels (including navel orange), yuzu (Chinese citron) peels and sesame seeds.

19. "Other herbs" refers to all herbs, except watercress, nira, parsley stems and leaves, celery stems and leaves.

20. "Other terrestrial mammals" refers to all terrestrial mammals, except cattle and pig.

21. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

22. "Other poultry" refers to all poultry, except chicken.

23."Other fish" refers to all fish, except Salmoniformes, Anguilliformes and Perciformes.

24."Other aquatic animals" refers to all aquatic animals, except fish, shelled molluscs and crustaceans.

Fluxapyroxad

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Rice (brown rice)		3	3
Wheat		2	2
Barley		3	3
Rye		3	3
Corn (maize, including pop corn and sweet corn)		0.2	0.2
Buckwheat		3	3
Other cereal grains[1]		3	3
Soybeans, dry		0.2	0.2
Beans, dry[2]		0.4	0.4
Peas		0.4	0.4
Broad beans		0.4	0.4
Peanuts, dry		0.01	0.01
Other pulses[3]		0.4	0.4
Potato	○	0.07	0.03
Taro	○	0.03	0.02
Sweet potato	○	0.03	0.02
Japanese yam (including Chinese yam)	○	0.03	0.02
Konjac	○	0.03	
Other potatoes[4]	○	0.03	0.02
Sugar beet		0.2	0.2
Sugarcane		3	3
Japanese radish, roots (including radish)		0.9	0.9
Japanese radish, leaves (including radish)		8	8
Turnip, roots (including rutabaga)		0.9	0.9
Turnip, leaves (including rutabaga)		4	4
Horseradish		0.9	0.9
Watercress		30	30
Chinese cabbage		4	4
Cabbage		4	4
Brussels sprouts		4	4
Kale		4	4
Komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach)		4	4
Kyona		4	4
Qing-geng-cai		4	4
Cauliflower		4	4
Broccoli		4	4
Other cruciferous vegetables[5]		4	4
Burdock		0.9	0.9
Salsify		0.9	0.9

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Endive		30	30
Shungiku		30	30
Lettuce (including cos lettuce and leaf lettuce)		30	30
Other composite vegetables[6]		30	30
Onion		2	2
Welsh onion (including leek)		2	2
Garlic		2	2
Nira		2	2
Other liliaceous vegetables[7]		2	2
Carrot		1	1
Parsnip		1	1
Parsley		30	30
Celery		30	30
Other umbelliferous vegetables[8]		30	30
Tomato		0.7	0.7
Pimiento (sweet pepper)		0.7	0.7
Egg plant		0.7	0.7
Other solanaceous vegetables[9]		0.7	0.7
Cucumber (including gherkin)		0.5	0.5
Pumpkin (including squash)		0.5	0.5
Oriental pickling melon (vegetable)	○	0.5	0.2
Water melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)	○	0.5	
Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)	○	0.5	
Makuwauri melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)	○	0.5	
Other cucurbitaceous vegetables[10]		0.5	0.5
Okra		0.7	0.7
Ginger		0.02	0.02
Peas, immature (with pods)		2	2
Kidney beans, immature (with pods)		2	2
Green soybeans		2	2
Shiitake mushroom	●		0.6
Other mushrooms[11]	●		0.6
Other vegetables[12]		7	7
Unshu orange (whole commodity)	○	4	
Citrus natsudaidai, whole	○	4	1
Lemon	○	4	1
Orange (including navel orange)	○	4	1
Grapefruit	○	4	1
Lime	○	4	1
Other citrus fruits[13]	○	4	1
Apple	○	3	0.9

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Japanese pear	○	2	0.9
Pear	○	2	0.9
Quince		0.9	0.9
Loquat (whole commodity after removal of stems)	○	0.9	
Peach			0.2
Peach (whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stems)		3	
Nectarine		3	3
Apricot	○	7	3
Japanese plum (including prune)	○	3	2
Mume plum	○	7	2
Cherry	○	6	3
Strawberry		7	7
Raspberry		7	7
Blackberry		7	7
Blueberry		7	7
Cranberry		7	7
Huckleberry		7	7
Other berries[14]		7	7
Grape		3	3
Japanese persimmon	○	0.9	
Banana		3	3
Papaya	○	1	
Guava	●		7
Mango		0.7	0.7
Passion fruit		2	2
Other fruits[15]		7	7
Sunflower seeds		0.9	0.9
Sesame seeds		0.9	0.9
Safflower seeds		0.9	0.9
Cotton seeds	○	0.5	0.3
Rapeseeds		0.9	0.9
Other oil seeds[16]		0.9	0.9
Ginkgo nut	○	0.06	0.04
Chestnut		0.06	0.06
Pecan		0.06	0.06
Almond		0.06	0.06
Walnut		0.06	0.06
Other nuts[17]		0.8	0.8
Coffee beans		0.2	0.2
Other spices[18]	○	20	7

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Other herbs[19]	30	30
Cattle, muscle	0.2	0.2
Pig, muscle	0.2	0.2
Other terrestrial mammals[20], muscle	0.2	0.2
Cattle, fat	0.2	0.2
Pig, fat	0.2	0.2
Other terrestrial mammals, fat	0.2	0.2
Cattle, liver	0.1	0.1
Pig, liver	0.1	0.1
Other terrestrial mammals, liver	0.1	0.1
Cattle, kidney	0.1	0.1
Pig, kidney	0.1	0.1
Other terrestrial mammals, kidney	0.1	0.1
Cattle, edible offal[21]	0.1	0.1
Pig, edible offal	0.1	0.1
Other terrestrial mammals, edible offal	0.1	0.1
Milk	0.02	0.02
Chicken, muscle	0.02	0.02
Other poultry[22], muscle	0.02	0.02
Chicken, fat	0.05	0.05
Other poultry, fat	0.05	0.05
Chicken, liver	0.02	0.02
Other poultry, liver	0.02	0.02
Chicken, kidney	0.02	0.02
Other poultry, kidney	0.02	0.02
Chicken, edible offal	0.02	0.02
Other poultry, edible offal	0.02	0.02
Chicken eggs	0.02	0.02
Other poultry, eggs	0.02	0.02
Honey (including royal-jelly)	○ 0.05	

● : Commodities for which MRLs are to be lowered.

○ : Commodities for which MRLs are to be raised.

NOTE: The residue definition is to be Fluxapyroxad only.
The residue definition will not be changed.

* The uniform limit 0.01 ppm will be applied to commodities not listed above.

* Diagonal line means the food category to which MRL applies is not set.

* Regarding the MRL in food category, "Peach" will be abolished, whereas new MRL will be established in food categorized as "Peach (whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stems)".

1. "Other cereal grains" refers to all cereal grains, except rice (brown rice), wheat, barley, rye, corn (maize) and buckwheat.

2. "Beans, dry" includes butter beans, cowbeans (red beans), lentil, kidney beans, lima beans, pegia, sultani, sultapya and white beans.

3. "Other pulses" refers to all pulses, except soybeans (dry), beans (dry), peas, broad beans, peanuts (dry) and spices.

4. "Other potatoes" refers to all potatoes, except potato, taro, sweet potato, yam and konjac.

5. "Other cruciferous vegetables" refers to all cruciferous vegetables, except Japanese radish roots and leaves (including radish), turnip roots and leaves, horseradish, watercress, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, brussels sprouts, kale, komatsuna (Japanese mustard spinach), kyona, qing-geng-cai, cauliflower, broccoli and herbs.

6. "Other composite vegetables" refers to all composite vegetables, except burdock, salsify, artichoke, chicory, endive, shungiku, lettuce (including cos lettuce and leaf lettuce) and herbs.

7. "Other liliaceous vegetables" refers to all liliaceous vegetables, except onion, welsh (including leek), garlic, nira, asparagus, multiplying onion and herbs.

8. "Other umbelliferous vegetables" refers to all umbelliferous vegetables, except carrot, parsnip, parsley, celery, mitsuba, spices and herbs.

9. "Other solanaceous vegetables" refers to all solanaceous vegetables, except tomato, pimiento (sweet pepper) and egg plant.

10. "Other cucurbitaceous vegetables" refers to all cucurbitaceous vegetables, except cucumber (including gherkin), pumpkin (including squash), oriental pickling melon (vegetable), watermelon, melons and makuwauri melon.

11. "Other mushrooms" refers to all mushrooms, except button mushroom and shiitake mushroom.

12. "Other vegetables" refers to all vegetables, except potatoes, sugar beet, sugarcane, cruciferous vegetables, composite vegetables, liliaceous vegetables, umbelliferous vegetables, solanaceous vegetables, cucurbitaceous vegetables, spinach, bamboo shoots, okra, ginger, peas (with pods, immature), kidney beans (with pods, immature), green soybeans, mushrooms, spices and herbs.

13. "Other citrus fruits" refers to all citrus fruits, except unshu orange, citrus natsudaidai, citrus natsudaidai (peels), citrus natsudaidai (whole), lemon, orange (including navel orange), grapefruit, lime and spices.

14. "Other berries" refers to all berries, except strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry and huckleberry.

15. "Other fruits" refers to all fruits, except citrus fruits, apple, Japanese pear, pear, quince, loquat, peach, nectarine, apricot, Japanese plum (including prune), mume plum, cherry, berries, grape, Japanese persimmon, banana, kiwifruit, papaya, avocado, pineapple, guava, mango, passion fruit, date and spices.

16. "Other oil seeds" refers to all oil seeds, except sunflower seeds, sesame seeds, safflower seeds, cotton seeds, rapeseeds and spices.

17. "Other nuts" refers to all nuts, except ginkgo nut, chestnut, pecan, almond and walnut.

18. "Other spices" refers to all spices, except horseradish, wasabi (Japanese horseradish) rhizomes, garlic, peppers chili, paprika, ginger, lemon peels, orange peels (including navel orange), yuzu (Chinese citron) peels and sesame seeds.

19. "Other herbs" refers to all herbs, except watercress, nira, parsley stems and leaves, celery stems and leaves.

20. “Other terrestrial mammals” refers to all terrestrial mammals, except cattle and pig.

21. “Edible offal” refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

22. “Other poultry” refers to all poultry, except chicken.

Prothioconazole

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Wheat	○	0.5	0.4
Barley	●	0.3	0.4
Rye	●	0.3	0.4
Corn (maize, including pop corn and sweet corn)	●	0.1	0.4
Buckwheat	●	0.3	0.4
Other cereal grains[1]	●	0.3	0.4
Soybeans, dry		0.2	0.2
Beans, dry[2]		1	1
Peas		1	1
Broad beans		1	1
Peanuts, dry		0.02	0.02
Other pulses[3]		1	1
Potato		0.02	0.02
Sugar beet		0.3	0.3
Cucumber (including gherkin)		0.3	0.3
Pumpkin (including squash)		0.3	0.3
Oriental pickling melon (vegetable)		0.3	0.3
Melons (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.2	0.2
Makuwauri melon (whole commodity after removal of stems)		0.2	0.2
Other cucurbitaceous vegetables[4]		0.3	0.3
Blueberry		2	2
Cranberry		0.2	0.2
Huckleberry		2	2
Other berries[5]		2	2
Other fruits[6]	○	2	
Cotton seeds		0.4	0.4
Rapeseeds	●	0.1	0.2
Other spices[7]		2	2
Cattle, muscle		0.01	0.01
Pig, muscle		0.01	0.01
Other terrestrial mammals[8], muscle		0.01	0.01
Cattle, fat		0.02	0.02
Pig, fat		0.02	0.02
Other terrestrial mammals, fat		0.02	0.02
Cattle, liver		0.3	0.3
Pig, liver		0.3	0.3
Other terrestrial mammals, liver		0.3	0.3
Cattle, kidney		0.3	0.3
Pig, kidney		0.3	0.3

Commodity		MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Other terrestrial mammals, kidney		0.3	0.3
Cattle, edible offal[9]		0.3	0.3
Pig, edible offal		0.3	0.3
Other terrestrial mammals, edible offal		0.3	0.3
Milk		0.004	0.004
Chicken, muscle		0.01	0.01
Other poultry[10], muscle		0.01	0.01
Chicken, fat		0.01	0.01
Other poultry, fat		0.01	0.01
Chicken, liver		0.1	0.1
Other poultry, liver		0.1	0.1
Chicken, kidney		0.1	0.1
Other poultry, kidney		0.1	0.1
Chicken, edible offal		0.1	0.1
Other poultry, edible offal		0.1	0.1
Chicken eggs	●	0.005	0.006
Other poultry, eggs	●	0.005	0.006
Honey (including royal-jelly)	○	0.05	

● : Commodities for which MRLs are to be lowered.

○ : Commodities for which MRLs are to be raised.

NOTE: The residue definition is to be metabolite M17 【2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-1-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-(1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl)-2-propanol】only.

* The uniform limit 0.01 ppm will be applied to commodities not listed above.

1. "Other cereal grains" refers to all cereal grains, except rice (brown rice), wheat, barley, rye, corn (maize) and buckwheat.

2. "Beans, dry" includes butter beans, cowbeans (red beans), lentil, kidney beans, lima beans, pegia, sultani, sultapya and white beans.

3. "Other pulses" refers to all pulses, except soybeans (dry), beans (dry), peas, broad beans, peanuts (dry) and spices.

4. "Other cucurbitaceous vegetables" refers to all cucurbitaceous vegetables, except cucumber (including gherkin), pumpkin (including squash), oriental pickling melon (vegetable), watermelon, melons and makuwauri melon.

5. "Other berries" refers to all berries, except strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, blueberry, cranberry and huckleberry.

6. "Other fruits" refers to all fruits, except citrus fruits, apple, Japanese pear, pear, quince, loquat, peach, nectarine, apricot, Japanese plum (including prune), mume plum, cherry, berries, grape, Japanese persimmon, banana, kiwifruit, papaya, avocado, pineapple, guava, mango, passion fruit, date and spices.

7. "Other spices" refers to all spices, except horseradish, wasabi (Japanese horseradish) rhizomes, garlic, peppers chili, paprika, ginger, lemon peels, orange peels (including navel orange), yuzu (Chinese citron) peels and sesame seeds.

8. “Other terrestrial mammals” refers to all terrestrial mammals, except cattle and pig.

9. “Edible offal” refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

10. “Other poultry” refers to all poultry, except chicken.

Clostebol

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Cattle, muscle		0.0005
Pig, muscle		0.0005
Other terrestrial mammals[1], muscle		0.0005
Cattle, fat		0.0005
Pig, fat		0.0005
Other terrestrial mammals, fat		0.0005
Cattle, liver		0.0005
Pig, liver		0.0005
Other terrestrial mammals, liver		0.0005
Cattle, kidney		0.0005
Pig, kidney		0.0005
Other terrestrial mammals, kidney		0.0005
Cattle, edible offal[2]		0.0005
Pig, edible offal		0.0005
Other terrestrial mammals, edible offal		0.0005
Milk		0.0005
Chicken, muscle		0.0005
Other poultry[3], muscle		0.0005
Chicken, fat		0.0005
Other poultry, fat		0.0005
Chicken, liver		0.0005
Other poultry, liver		0.0005
Chicken, kidney		0.0005
Other poultry, kidney		0.0005
Chicken, edible offal		0.0005
Other poultry, edible offal		0.0005
Chicken eggs		0.0005
Other poultry, eggs		0.0005
Salmoniformes (such as salmon and trout)		0.0005
Anguilliformes (such as eel)		0.0005
Perciformes (such as bonito, horse mackerel, mackerel, sea bass, sea bream and tuna)		0.0005
Other fish [4]		0.0005
Shelled molluscs		0.0005
Crustaceans		0.0005
Other aquatic animals [5]		0.0005
Honey (including royal-jelly)		0.0005

* MRLs are not to be established for Clostebol.

* Shaded figures indicate provisional MRLs.

1. "Other terrestrial mammals" refers to all terrestrial mammals, except cattle and pig.

2. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

3. "Other poultry" refers to all poultry, except chicken.

4."Other fish" refers to all fish, except Salmoniformes, Anguilliformes and Perciformes.

5."Other aquatic animals" refers to all aquatic animals, except fish, shelled molluscs and crustaceans.

Cyphenothrin

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Pig, muscle	0.01	
Pig, fat	0.01	
Pig, liver	0.01	
Pig, kidney	0.01	
Pig, edible offal[1]	0.01	

NOTE: The residue definition is to be Cyphenothrin : the sum of its isomers.
The residue definition will not be changed.

* The uniform limit 0.01 ppm will be applied to commodities not listed above.

1. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

Ormetoprim

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Cattle, muscle	0.02	0.02
Pig, muscle	0.05	0.05
Cattle, fat	0.02	0.02
Pig, fat	0.05	0.05
Cattle, liver	0.02	0.02
Pig, liver	0.05	0.05
Cattle, kidney	0.02	0.02
Pig, kidney	0.05	0.05
Cattle, edible offal[1]	0.02	0.02
Pig, edible offal	0.05	0.05
Chicken, muscle	0.1	0.1
Other poultry[2], muscle	0.1	0.1
Chicken, fat	0.1	0.1
Other poultry, fat	0.1	0.1
Chicken, liver	0.1	0.1
Other poultry, liver	0.1	0.1
Chicken, kidney	0.1	0.1
Other poultry, kidney	0.1	0.1
Chicken, edible offal	0.1	0.1
Other poultry, edible offal	0.1	0.1
Salmoniformes (such as salmon and trout)	0.1	0.1
Anguilliformes (such as eel)	0.1	0.1
Other fish [3]	0.1	0.1

NOTE: The residue definition is to be Ormetoprim only.
The residue definition will not be changed.

* Not the uniform limit of 0.01 ppm but the regulation that foods shall not contain any antibiotics or chemically synthesized substances will be applied to the commodities for which current MRLs are to be deleted, since this substance is considered to be an antibiotic or chemically synthesized antibacterial substance.

* Shaded figures indicate provisional MRLs.

1. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

2. "Other poultry" refers to all poultry, except chicken.

3."Other fish" refers to all fish, except Salmoniformes, Anguilliformes and Perciformes.

Tribromsalan

Commodity	MRL (draft) ppm	MRL (current) ppm
Cattle, muscle	●	0.04
Cattle, fat	●	0.04
Cattle, liver	●	0.04
Cattle, kidney	●	0.04
Cattle, edible offal[1]	●	0.04
Milk		0.01

● : Commodities for which MRLs are to be lowered.

* MRLs are not to be established for Tribromsalan.

* Shaded figures indicate provisional MRLs.

1. "Edible offal" refers to all edible parts, except muscle, fat, liver and kidney.

Implementation guidelines for the survey of distribution status of existing food additives to prepare the List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated

1. Target substances

(1) Out of 357 existing food additives listed in the List of Existing Food Additives ("the List"), 78 substances that are unlikely to be served for sale, manufacturing, import, processing, use, storage, and display ("sale, etc.") as food additives (see Appendix 1) The substances exclusively used as ingredients for foods, apparatus, containers, and packaging are not targeted for this survey.

(2) Substance that may be considered as the additive to be eliminated from the List, judging from the results of this survey

Please note that substances for which quality as existing food additives is not assured and that are not considered to be being sold may be considered as the additive to be eliminated from the List. Specifically, it means that these substances fall under any of the substances given from (i) to (iv).

(i) The substance for which no voluntary specifications to ensure its quality are established by its business person
(ii) The substance for which the business person is unable to provide a certificate to certify that the substance meets the voluntary specifications
(iii) The substance for which the business person is unable to prove that the substance, as an additive whose quality is assured with the certificate above (ii), has sales records or is distributed
(iv) The substance for which samples of its commercial products cannot be submitted for testing

2. Notifier

In principle, notifiers should be companies who manufacture target food additives. However, if a company who does not manufacture target additives* collects information on the corresponding additive voluntarily and submits the necessary documents, the notification will be accepted. Please note that if the information of the substance is insufficient, the substance will be considered as the one falls under items in above 1.(2) and as a result, considered as the additive to be eliminated from the List.

* Companies who do not manufacture target food additives, for example, include one who manufactures foods with target food additives or one who sells such foods

3. How to notify

If a substance listed in Appendix 1 has records of the sale, etc. as food additive, notify the MHLW of the fact by e-mail by September 19, 2023. Specifically, download Appendixes 2-1 and 2-2, enter the required information, and e-mail to the following address, attaching other required documents to Appendixes.

Note: Business persons are not required to notify the MHLW that they do not distribute the substances targeted for the survey.

Contact address: Food additives section, Food Safety Standards and Evaluation Division, Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
E-mail address: kizonshoujo@mhlw.go.jp

(1) For Appendix 2-1, enter required information and attach as Excel file.
Description columns must not be added or deleted.
(2) For Appendix 2-2, enter required information and attach as Word file with Appendix 2-1.
(3) For documents relating to Appendixes 2-1 and 2-2, attach as PDF file with them.

4. Notes to fill out Appendixes

(1) Appendix 2-1: 1. Information about the existing food additive

Number and the name of the substance on the List

(2) Appendix 2-1: 2. Information about the notifier

(i) Date of notification
(ii) Company's name
(iii) Company's address
(iv) Information about the person in charge
Enter name, affiliation, telephone and fax number, and e-mail address in the corresponding column.

(3) Appendix 2-1: 3. Information about specifications and sample submission

(i) Presence of voluntary specifications of the food additive
Choose "Yes" or "No" from the drop-down list. When you choose "yes," please fill out the specifications and other matters in Appendix 2-2 with reference to from (5) to (7) below.
(ii) Presence of a certificate of the food additive
Choose "Yes" or "No" from the drop-down list. When you choose "yes," please attach the certificate.
(iii) Presence of documents proving that the food additive is being sold or distributed
Choose "Yes" or "No" from the drop-down list. When you choose "yes," please enter the information in "4. Information about sales records and distribution status of the food additive" in Appendix 2-1 with reference (4) below, and attach the relevant documents.
(iv) Sample submission of a commercial product of the food additive
Choose the relevant item from the drop-down list. When you choose (2), describe the timing of sample submission. When you choose (3), describe the reason.
The sample means a sample of the food additive itself; therefore, foods and preparations in which the food additive is used are not considered as the sample to be submitted.

(4) Appendix 2-1: 4. Information about sales records and distribution status of the food additive

Enter the following information from (i) to (vi).
In addition to the information, as proof of sales or distribution of the food additive, attach documents, such as the following items, to the e-mail:

- copies of documents concerning the sales results and the distribution status corresponding to the period from the start of the selling to the present
- copies of delivery slips that show the sales quantity
- picture of packaging label that shows ingredients of the commercial products in which the substance is used

If the food additive is sold to multiple companies, enter information on dealings with a major client.

(i) Commercial name

The commercial name of the substance

(ii) Period of sales etc.

The period of sales etc. of the substance with month and year. (e.g., April 1995–June 2023)

(iii) Sales quantity

The annual average sales quantity of the food additive during the period above (ii)

(iv) Purpose of use in food

The purpose of use of the food additive for foods, referring to the Attached Tables 6 and 7 of the Food Labeling Standards (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 10 of 2015; Japanese text only) (e.g., preservative)

(v) Commercial name of the food

The commercial name of a main food in which the food additive is used

(vi) Name of the business person handling the food

The name of the business person who manufacture or import the food above (v)

(5) Appendix 2-2: I. Specifications

Enter the following information about the specifications for the existing food additive.

(i) 1. "Number and the name of the substance on the List"

Enter the same information as ones in Appendix 2-1, 1. "Information about the existing food additive."

(ii) Information from 2. "English name" to 20. "Storage standards"

Enter information of the specifications that are voluntarily established by manufacturers, distributers, or others.

As a reference, besides the Public Notice No. 370, see (1) Draft specifications of 5.3.3. Examples of description of the "Procedure for Preparing Application Documents for Designation of Food Additives and Revision of Use Standards for Food Additives."
(http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/foodsafety/foodadditives/dl/tenkabutu-hyouka-shishin-english.pdf)

Besides above information (voluntarily set specifications), attach (A) documents showing measured values that served as the basis of the specifications and (B) a certificate to certify that the substance meets the voluntary specification.

The certificate is required to contain the following information including measurement results on test items of the voluntary specifications.

- Measurement date
- Measurer's name
- Name of the substance
- Commercial name of the substance used for the testing (including the product number and the lot number)
- Measurement results such as:
  - Assay (content)
  - Description
  - Identification tests
  - Values expressing substance's properties (e.g., boiling point and pH)
  - Purity tests
  - Loss on drying
  - Residue on ignition
  - Microbial limit tests

Please describe the justifiable reason if the certificate is not able to be submitted. A substance on which information is considered as insufficient may be treated as an additive to be eliminated.

(6) Appendix 2-2: II. Manufacturing methods (process)

Describe an overall manufacturing process of the substance including the following information:

- raw material (place of the origin and the portion to use)
- solvents to be used
- the purification method
- the extraction method
- the synthetic method
- the cultivation method
- sterilization treatment

As necessary, attach materials such as diagrams and a flowchart of the manufacturing process.

(7) Appendix 2-2: III. Other necessary matters

As necessary, describe information to be mentioned specially for the notification.

5. Others

(1) After compiling the survey results, the MHLW is going to publish the "List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated" by the end of 2024 at the earliest. Through a 6-month period for correction request, the MHLW will amend the List of Existing Food Additives within one year from the publication of the "List of Food Additives to Be Eliminated."

(2) For existing food additives, the safety confirmation is carried out and specifications are established in a systematic manner. Component analyses of the substances are also conducted one by one. For the substances for which distribution status is confirmed, the MHLW may ask business persons for the provision of the specimen (the sample of the commercial products) necessary for the analyses. Your cooperation would be appreciated.

Existing Food Additives Targeted for the Survey (78 items)
本調査の対象となる既存添加物(78品目)

No. of substances on the List *	Japanese Name	English Name	Definition
24	アルミニウム	Aluminium	
29	イナワラ灰抽出物	Rice straw ash extract	A substance that is obtained by extraction from the ashes of rice stems or leaves
41	オゾケライト	Ozokerite	
43	オリゴガラクチュロン酸	Oligogalacturonic acid	
45	オレガノ抽出物	Oregano extract	A substance that is obtained from oregano leaves and consists mainly of carvacrol and thymol
46	オレンジ色素	Orange colour	A substance that is obtained from the fruits or peels of *ama-daidai* (*Citrus sinensis* OSBECK) and consists mainly of carotene and xanthophylls
60	カラギナン 調査対象となる品目 ・ユーケマ藻末	Carrageenan A substance targeted for survey: ・ Powdered red algae	A substance that is obtained from the whole algae of *ibaranori* (*Hypneaceae Hypnea*), *kirinsai* (Solieriacea *Eucheuma*), *ginnansou* (*Gingartinaceae Iridaea*), *suginori* (*Gingartinaceae Gigartina*), or tsunomata (*Gingartinaceae Chondrus*) and consists mainly of i-carrageenan, k-carrageenan, and l-carrageenan
84	キナ抽出物	Redbark cinchona extract	A substance that is obtained from the bark of redbark cinchona trees and consists mainly of quinidine, quinine, and cinchonine
85	キハダ抽出物	Phellodendron bark extract	A substance that is obtained from the bark of phellodendron trees (*Phellodendron amurense* RUPR.) and consists mainly of berberine
91	グアヤク脂	Guaiac resin	A substance that is obtained from the trunks and branches of guaiacum trees and consists mainly of guaiaconic acid, guaiaretic acid, and b-resin
92	グアヤク樹脂	Guaiac resin (extract)	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of guaiacum trees and consists mainly of a- and b-guaiaconic acids
97	グッタハンカン	Gutta hang kang	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of gutta hang kang trees (*Palaquium leiocarpum* BOERL.) and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
98	グッタペルカ	Gutta percha	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of gutta percha trees (*Palaquium gutta* BURCK.) and consists mainly of polyisoprenes
99	クリストバル石	Cristobalite	
111	グレープフルーツ種子抽出物	Grapefruit seed extract	A substance that is obtained from grapefruit seeds and consists mainly of fatty acids and flavonoids
112	クローブ抽出物	Clove extract	A substance that is obtained from the buds, leaves, or flowers of clove and consists mainly of eugenol
113	クロロフィリン	Chlorophylline	
126	酵素分解リンゴ抽出物	Enzymatically decomposed apple extract	A substance composed mainly of catechins and chlorogenic acid obtained by enzymatically decomposing apple fruits
132	ゴマ油不けん化物	Sesame seed oil unsaponified matter	A substance that is obtained from sesame seeds and consists mainly of sesamolin
133	ゴマ柄灰抽出物	Sesame straw ash extract	A substance that is obtained by extraction from the ashes of sesame stems or leaves

No. of substances on the List *	Japanese Name	English Name	Definition
135	ゴム分解樹脂	Resin of depolymerized natural rubber	A substance that is obtained from rubber (No. 134 Rubber) and consists mainly of diterpenes, triterpenes, and tetraterpenes
137	コメヌカ酵素分解物	Enzymatically decomposed rice bran	A substance that is obtained from defatted rice bran and consists mainly of phytic acid and peptides
144	酸素	Oxygen	
153	シソ抽出物	Perilla extract	A substance that is obtained from perilla seeds or leaves and consists mainly of terpenoids
163	水素	Hydrogen	
165	ステビア末	Powdered stevia	A substance that is obtained by grinding stevia leaves and consists mainly of steviol glycosides
172	ゼオライト	Zeolite	
173	セージ抽出物	Sage extract	A substance that is obtained from salvia leaves and consists mainly of carnosic acid and phenolic diterpenes
174	セピオライト	Sepiolite	
179	ソバ柄灰抽出物	Buckwheat ash extract	A substance that is obtained by extraction from the ashes of buckwheat stems or leaves
180	ソルバ	Sorva	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of sorva trees and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
181	ソルビンハ	Sorvinha	A substance that is obtained from the secretion of sorvinha trees (*Couma utilis* MUELL.) and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
182	ダイズサポニン	Soybean saponin	A substance that is obtained from soybean seeds and consists mainly of saponins
190	胆汁末	Powdered bile	A substance that is obtained from bile and consists mainly of cholic acid and desoxycholic acid
193	柿タンニン	Tannin (extract) A substance targeted for survey: ・Percimon tannin	A substance that is obtained from Japanese persimmon fruits, Japanese gall, the tara powder, nutgall, or silver wattle bark and consists mainly of tannin and tannic acid
195	窒素	Nitrogen	
198	チルテ	Chilte	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of chilte trees (*Chidoscolus elasticus* LUNDELL) and consists mainly of amyrine acetate and polyisoprenes
200	ツヌー	Tunu	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of tunu trees (*Castilla fallax* COOK) and consists mainly of amyrine acetate and polyisoprenes
203	低分子ゴム	Depolymerized natural rubber	A substance that is obtained by decomposing the exudate of para rubber trees and consists mainly of polyisoprenes
204	テオブロミン	Theobromine	
207	鉄	Iron	
209	銅	Copper	
226	ナフサ	Petroleum naphtha	
227	生コーヒー豆抽出物 調査対象となる品目 ・粉末品	Coffee bean extract A substance targeted for survey: ・Powder products	A substance that is obtained from coffee beans and consists mainly of chlorogenic acid and polyphenols

No. of substances on the List *	Japanese Name	English Name	Definition
230	ニガーグッタ	Niger gutta	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of niger gutta trees (*Ficus platyphylla* DELILE.) and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
231	ニガヨモギ抽出物	Absinth extract	A substance that is obtained from the whole absinth grass and consists mainly of sesquiterpenes
232	ニッケル	Nickel	
234	ばい煎コメヌカ抽出物	Roasted rice bran extract	A substance that is obtained from roasted rice bran and consists mainly of maltol
235	ばい煎ダイズ抽出物	Roasted soybean extract	A substance that is obtained from roasted soybean seeds and consists mainly of maltol
237	白金	Platinum	
241	パラジウム	Palladium	
251	ひる石	Vermiculite	
260	ブタン	Butane	
262	ブドウ果皮抽出物	Grape skin-derived substance	A substance that is obtained from the pericarps of American grapes/grapes and consists mainly of polyphenols
264	ブラジルカンゾウ抽出物	Brazilian licorice extract	A substance that is obtained from Brazilian licorice roots and consists mainly of peliandorin
269	プロパン	Propane	
270	プロポリス抽出物	Propolis extract	A substance that is obtained from honeycomb and consists mainly of flavonoids
275	粉末モミガラ	Powdered rice hulls	A substance that is obtained from rice hulls and consists mainly of cellulose
276	ペカンナッツ色素	Pecan nut colour	A substance that is obtained from the pericarps or astringent skins of pecan nuts and consists mainly of flavonoids
288	ベネズエラチクル	Venezuela chicle	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of Venezuelan chicle trees and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
295	ヘリウム	Helium	
300	ホホバロウ	Jojoba wax	A substance that is obtained from jojoba fruits and consists mainly of icosenyl icosenate
305	マスチック	Mastic gum	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of mastic trees and consists mainly of masticadienonic acid
306	マッサランドバチョコレート	Massaranduba chocolate	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of massaranduba chocolate trees and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
307	マッサランドババラタ	Massaranduba balata	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of massaranduba balata trees and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes
311	未焼成カルシウム 調査対象となる4品目 ・貝殻未焼成カルシウム ・骨未焼成カルシウム ・卵殻未焼成カルシウム ・真珠層未焼成カルシウム	Non-calcinated calcium Four substances targeted for survey: ・Non-calcinated shell calcium ・Non-calcinated bone calcium ・Non-calcinated eggshell calcium ・Non-calcinated mother-of-pearl layer calcium	A substance that is obtained by drying shells, pearl layers, coral, bones, or eggshells and consists mainly of calcium salts

No. of substances on the List *	Japanese Name	English Name	Definition
317	ムラサキヤマイモ色素	Purple yam colour	A substance that is obtained from yam tuberous roots and consists mainly of cyanidine acylglucosides
321	メラロイカ精油	Melaleuca oil	A substance that is obtained from melaleuca leaves and consists mainly of essential oil
324	木材チップ	Wood chip	A substance that is obtained by grinding the trunk/branches of Siberian filbert or *buna* (*Fagus crenata* BLUME)
325	木炭	Charcoal	A substance that is obtained by carbonizing bamboo or wood
327	木灰	Timber ash	A substance that is obtained by incinerating bamboo or wood
328	木灰抽出物	Timber ash extract	A substance that is obtained by extraction from timber ashes (No. 327 Timber ash)
346	リンターセルロース	Linter cellulose	A substance that is obtained from cotton single pilus and consists mainly of cellulose
349	ルテニウム	Ruthenium	
350	レイシ抽出物	Mannentake extract Substances targeted for survey are those obtained by extraction from: ・Mycelium ・The culture fluid of the mycelium ・The culture fluid of the fruit body	A substance that is obtained by extraction from the mycelium or fruit body of *mannen-take* (*Ganoderma lucidum* KARST.) or its culture fluid
351	レッチュデバカ	Leche de vaca	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of leche de vaca trees (*Brosimum utile* (H.B.K.) PITT.) and consists mainly of esters of amyrin
354	ログウッド色素	Logwood colour	A substance that is obtained from the heart wood of logwood and consists mainly of haematoxylin
355	ロシディンハ	Rosidinha	A substance that is obtained from the exudate of rosidinha trees (*Sideroxylon*) and consists mainly of amyrin acetate and polyisoprenes

* The List refers to the List of Existing Food Additives.

Appendix 2-1
Item 3

Notification of the existing food additive that has sales records, etc.

Director of Food Safety Standards and Evaluation Division, Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

I/We notify the following existing food additive has records of sale etc. as food additive.

1. Information about the existing food additive

	Descriptions
Number and the name of the substance in the List of the Existing Food Additives	

2. Information about the notifier

Date of notification (MM/DD/YYYY)	
Company's name	
Company's address	
Information about the person in charge	
Name	
Affiliation	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
E-mail address	

3. Information about specifications and sample submission

	Descriptions
Presence of voluntary specifications of the food additive When you choose "yes," please provide the specifications using Appendix 2-2.	
Presence of a certificate of the food additive When you choose "yes," please attach the certificate.	
Presence of documents proving that the food additive is being sold or distributed When you choose "yes," please enter the information in below 4. and attach the relevant documents.	
Sample submission of a commercial product of the food additive (1) We are able to submit the sample at any time soon. (2) We are able to submit the sample but it would take some time. (3) We are not able to submit the sample.	
When you choose (2), describe the timing of sample submission in the right column. When you choose (3), describe the reason in the column.	

4. Information about sales records and distribution status of the food additive

	Descriptions
Commercial name	
Period of sales etc.	
Sales quantity	
Purpose of use in food	
Commercial name of the food	
Name of the business person handling the food	

Specifications and Manufacturing Methods of the Notified Existing Food Additive

I. Specifications

1. Number and the name of the substance in the List of the Existing Food Additives
2. English name
3. Alternative Japanese name
4. Structural or rational formula
5. Molecular or empirical formula
6. Chemical name
7. CAS registry number
8. Definition
9. Assay (content)
10. Description
11. Identification tests
12. Values expressing substance's properties (e.g., boiling point and pH)
13. Purity tests
14. Loss on drying
15. Loss on ignition
16. Water content
17. Residue on ignition
18. Microbial limit tests
19. Method of assay
20. Storage standards

II. Manufacturing methods (process)

III. Other necessary matters

Notifier's information

- ✓ Name (or corporate name):
- ✓ Address of main office:
- ✓ Website address (URL):
- ✓ Contact person's name:

  -Affiliation

  -Telephone number

  -Fax number

  -E-mail address

The material explained on the 248th Conference
for Promotion of Food Import Facilitation, Monday, June 6, 2022

Item 2. Information: Inviting Application about the Positive List System for Food Apparatus, Containers, and Packaging

On June 1, 2020, Japan introduced the Positive List (PL) System for food apparatus, containers, and packaging (ACP) under the amended Food Sanitation Act. The PL System is intended to develop globally harmonized hygiene regulations for food ACP. Under this system, only substances whose safety are confirmed can be used for food ACP.

The amended Food Sanitation Act stipulates in Article 18, paragraph (3) that raw materials of the material (synthetic resin) specified by Cabinet Order must be the substances listed in the PL (the substances for which standards specified in paragraph (1) of the same article are established). The MHLW, however, has provided a five-year transitional period[2] until the end of May 2025.

The MHLW has published the reorganized drafts of the PL for existing substances to be listed in the PL. The existing substances are ones used as raw material of ACP that have been sold, manufactured, imported, or commercially used since before the enforcement date of the PL System (June 1, 2020). The MHLW is inviting application about request for the drafts from the businesses who want substances they are handling to be listed in the PL (including businesses overseas). The details are available at the following website. Please check the contents and inform the relevant businesses in your country of them.

Application period: April 26, 2022–July 15, 2022

MHLW's website :
Japanese site https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_25201.html
English site https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_25287.html
Inviting applications for the Positive List (Appended Table 1)

The application deadline is July 15, 2022. For inquiries about 3, please contact any of the parsons below through email or phone call ahead of time. (Phone call is only available in Japanese.)

<Contact persons>

Mr. IMANISHI Tamotsu

Ms. HASUMI Yuka

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[2] The details are available at the following website.
MHLW's website (No.18 of Q&A on PL) :
Japanese site https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/11130500/000819321.pdf
English site https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000819339.pdf

Ms. TAKADA Yuno
Mr. NAKANO Yuji
Ms. KAWAKAMI Kyoko
E-mail: kijunpa@mhlw.go.jp
Tel: +81-3-5253-2341
Fax: +81-3-3501-4868

Food Safety Standards and Evaluation Division,
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
1-2-2, Chiyoda-ku, Kasumigaseki, Tokyo, 100-8916