

Predpisy notifikované v Dohode o uplatňování sanitárných a fytosanitárných opatření (SPS WTO)
23. týždeň roku 2026

Číslo/Dátum	Notifikujúca strana	Charakteristika notifikácie	Pripomienková doba
G/SPS/N/CHL/886 01/06/2026	Chile	<i>Plantas in vitro de avellano (Corylus spp.)</i> Resolución No 4.527/2026 que "Reconoce centro de producción Vitroplant Italia SRL Società Agricola para el envío de plantas in vitro de avellano (Corylus spp.), procedentes de Italia a Chile". La medida notificada tiene como propósito informar el reconocimiento del centro de producción Vitroplant Italia SRL Società Agricola para el envío a Chile de plantas in vitro de avellano (Corylus spp.).	
G/SPS/N/USA/3571 01/06/2026	United States of America	<i>Multiple commodities</i> Propylene Oxide; Pesticide Tolerances . Final rule. This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of propylene oxide (PPO) in or on sesame, seed; turmeric, roots, dried; ginger, dried; pepper, bell, dried; and pepper, nonbell, dried. ABERCO, Inc., a Balchem Company, submitted a petition to EPA requesting that EPA establish a maximum permissible level for residues of this pesticide in or on the identified commodities. In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize US tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with US food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRL) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4). Codex is a joint United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization food standards program, and it is recognized as an international food safety standards-setting organization in trade agreements to which the United States is a party. EPA may establish a tolerance that is different from a Codex MRL; however, FFDCA section 408(b)(4) requires that EPA explain the reasons for departing from the Codex level. Codex has not established a MRL for PPO in or on ginger, bell or nonbell pepper, sesame seed, or turmeric, roots. Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances During the registration review of PPO conducted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA determined that PCH tolerances are not needed since PPO residues alone are adequate for detection of PPO misuse for enforcement activities, and there are no established Codex MRLs for PCH. For regulatory clarity, and to ensure residues of PPO reaction products (including PCH and propylene bromohydrin) remain covered under the PPO tolerances, the Agency proposed and finalized a rule under the FFDCA removing all PCH tolerances from 40 CFR 180.491 and revising the tolerance expression for PPO to specify the inclusion of these reaction products. See 90 FR 42896, 9 June 2025 (FRL-12765-01-OCSPP), and 91 FR 21386, 22 April 2026 (FRL-12765-02-OCSPP). As a result, the petitioner withdrew its request that EPA establish the petitioned-for PCH tolerances, and EPA is not establishing these tolerances.	28/07/2026

G/SPS/N/CAN/1641 02/06/2026	Canada	<i>Rosa</i> spp.; <i>Roses</i> (HS code: 06 02 40); <i>unrooted</i> (HS code: 06 02 40 0010), <i>rooted</i> (HS code: 06 02 40 0020), <i>budwood</i> (HS code: 06 02 40 0030), <i>in vitro</i> (HS code: 06 02 40 0040) New restrictions on rose plants for planting to prevent the introduction of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (synonyms: <i>R. solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2; <i>R. solanacearum</i> phylotype II). The CFIA regulates <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (synonyms: <i>R. solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2; <i>R. solanacearum</i> phylotype II) as a quarantine pest. Research published in the European Journal of Plant Pathology, 171, 445–458 (2025) https://doi.org/10.1007/s10658-024-02960-8 confirms that <i>Rosa</i> spp. (roses) are asymptomatic hosts of <i>R. solanacearum</i>. As a result, propagative rose material, including unrooted cuttings, rooted plants, in-vitro and budwood, poses a high-risk pathway for the introduction of <i>R. solanacearum</i> into Canada. Therefore, effective 24 July 2026, the CFIA will introduce new import restrictions to prevent the introduction of <i>R. solanacearum</i>. Rose plants and propagative material (as listed in Item 3) from Australia, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Republic of Korea must be produced in a Pest Free Place of Production (PFPP) or Pest Free Production Site (PFPS) officially recognized and maintained in accordance with ISPM No. 10 with the following additional declaration: "The plants in this consignment were produced in a Pest Free Place of Production (PFPP) or Pest Free Production Site (PFPS) for <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (race 3 biovar 2). The consignment has been tested and found to be free of <i>Rs R3bv2</i>". <i>Rosa</i> spp. from the continental United States can be imported into Canada with the following additional declaration: "The <i>Rosa</i> spp. plants for planting are considered as being from Canada or the United States, and <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> (race 3 biovar 2) is not known to occur in the United States".	24/07/2026
G/SPS/N/EU/951 02/06/2026	European Union	<i>Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding</i> (HS code(s): 2309) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1117 of 26 May 2026 concerning the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced with <i>Escherichia coli</i> CCTCC M 20231916 as a feed additive for all animal species (Text with EEA relevance). This Regulation authorises for the first time in the European Union and for a period of 10 years L-isoleucine produced with <i>Escherichia coli</i> CCTCC M 20231916 as a feed additive belonging to the category "nutritional additives" and in the functional group "amino acids, their salts and analogues" for all animal species. This authorisation is based on the favourable conclusions of a scientific assessment of the dossier submitted by the applicant, conducted by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The terms of the authorisation are detailed in the Annex to the Act.	
G/SPS/N/MEX/470 03/06/2026	Mexico	<i>Micelio de hongo melena de león</i> (<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>) Propuesta de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación a México de micelio de hongo melena de	02/08/2026

		león (<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>) para siembra, originario y procedente de Bélgica. De conformidad con el Acuerdo sobre la Aplicación de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias, se comunica que el SENASICA determinó la propuesta de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación a México de micelio de hongo melena de león (<i>Hericium erinaceus</i>) para siembra, originario y procedente de Bélgica.	
G/SPS/N/MEX/471 03/06/2026	Mexico	<i>Micelio de hongo ostra (<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>)</i> Propuesta de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación a México de micelio de hongo ostra (<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>) para siembra, originario y procedente de Bélgica. De conformidad con el Acuerdo sobre la Aplicación de Medidas Sanitarias y Fitosanitarias, se comunica que el SENASICA determinó la propuesta de requisitos fitosanitarios para la importación a México de micelio de hongo ostra (<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>) para siembra, originario y procedente de Bélgica.	02/08/2026
G/SPS/N/CHE/102 03/06/2026	Switzerland	<i>Live trees and other plants; Bulbs, roots and the like; Cut flowers and ornamental foliage (HS code(s): 06); Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers (HS code(s): 07); Edible fruit and nuts; Peel of citrus fruit or melons (HS code(s): 08)</i> Amendment of the FOAG Ordinance on phytosanitary measures for agriculture and horticulture; SR 916.202.1. This notification concerns the amendment of an existing ordinance (VPM-BLW, SR 916.202.1) which specifies the provisions of the Ordinance on the Protection of Plants against Particularly Dangerous Harmful Organisms (Plant Health Ordinance, PGesV, SR 916.20, which was notified under G/SPS/N/CHE/83) to maintain the harmonization with the European plant health legislation in accordance with the bilateral agreement on trade in agricultural products (agricultural agreement) between Switzerland and the European Union. The main changes are as follows: •Extension of the exemption from the import ban of potatoes for human consumption from Egypt; •Extension of the measures against <i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i> (McAlpine) Van der Aa; •Extension of the measures <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (Smith); •Measures to eradicate and prevent the spread of <i>Popillia japonica</i> Newman; •The exemption of several commodities from the list of high-risk commodities, which are subjected to a provisional import ban. For some commodities, additional import requirements have been specified.	20/06/2026
G/SPS/N/UGA/489 03/06/2026	Uganda	<i>Fertilisers (HS code(s): 31); Agriculture (ICS code(s): 65.080); Biochar</i> DUS 1862 :2026, Biochar — Specification, First Edition. This Working Draft Uganda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for biochar. The standard applies to biochar produced from biomass through thermochemical conversion processes such as pyrolysis or gasification under limited oxygen conditions. This standard	02/08/2026

does not apply to charcoal used as fuel or biochar produced from hazardous or contaminated feedstock.

Note: This Draft Uganda Standard was also notified to the TBT Committee.

[G/SPS/N/UKR/268](#)
03/06/2026

Ukraine

Pesticides and agrochemicals

02/08/2026

The Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 514 "On Approval of Amendments to the State Medical and Sanitary Norms for Safe Usage of Pesticides and Agrochemicals" of 16 April 2026.

The Order approves Amendments to the State Medical and Sanitary Norms for Safe Usage of Pesticides and Agrochemicals, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 55 of 2 February 2016 (as amended by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 1276 of 28 May 2020).

The amendments provide for the clarification of certain entries in Tables 6 and 7 and introduce a new Table 8 to the State Medical and Sanitary Norms for Safe Usage of Pesticides and Agrochemicals.

[G/SPS/N/UKR/269](#)
03/06/2026

Ukraine

Plants

Draft Order of the Ministry of Economy, Environment and Agriculture of Ukraine "On Approval of Amendments to the Methods for Inspection, Examination, including Sampling, and Conducting Phytosanitary Expertise (Testing)".

The draft Order is aimed at improving the Methods for inspection and examination, including sampling, and conducting phytosanitary expertise (testing) in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Plant Quarantine" to ensure the proper implementation of phytosanitary procedures applicable to regulated articles moving within the territory of Ukraine, as well as those subject to import, export or re-export, taking into account phytosanitary risks based on a risk-oriented approach. To ensure an appropriate level of phytosanitary protection, the draft Order provides for:

- ☐ clarification of certain provisions and wording in the text of the Methods;
- ☐ further specification of the principles for determining consignments of regulated articles and assessing their homogeneity;
- ☐ introduction of requirements to indicate the volume of consignments in phytosanitary documents;
- ☐ revision and updating of sampling rates for wood, wood products, wood packaging material, ornamental plants, seeds and other regulated articles;
- ☐ supplementation of the Methods with provisions governing the sampling of large-sized plants and ornamental plants grown in pots;
- ☐ clarification of requirements for technical characteristics and adjustment of automatic sampling devices;
- ☐ introduction of editorial and technical amendments to the annexes, including the table establishing sample sizes for regulated articles subject to phytosanitary expertise (testing);
- ☐ clarification of methods for conducting phytosanitary expertise (testing) and the procedures for their application.

[G/SPS/N/CHN/1387](#)
04/06/2026

China

Seeds and propagating materials of the Solanaceae and Apiaceae families such as potato (Solanum tuberosum), tomato (Solanum lycopersicum), pepper (Capsicum annuum), carrot (Daucus carota var. Sativa), coriander (Coriandrum sativum), celery (Apium graveolens) and parsley (Petroselinum crispum)

Announcement on Preventing the Introduction of Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum issued by the General Administration of Customs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Recently, China Customs has repeatedly detected the quarantine pest, Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum, in imported plant seeds originating from Italy, the Republic of Korea and other countries. To prevent the introduction of the pathogenic bacterium and protect China's agricultural production and ecological security, we decide to adopt phytosanitary measures in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and international standards for phytosanitary measures, including suspending the inspection and quarantine approval for import of plant propagation materials from certain countries and regions, conducting pre-export testing, requiring additional phytosanitary declarations and implementing port inspection, quarantine and epidemic monitoring.

[G/SPS/N/UKR/270](#)
04/06/2026

Ukraine

Food for special medical purposes

The Draft Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On Approval of the Requirements for the Composition of Food for Special Medical Purposes".

The draft Order provides for the approval of mandatory requirements for the composition of food for special medical purposes. The draft Requirements classify food for special medical purposes into three categories: nutritionally complete food with a standard nutrient formulation; nutritionally complete food with a nutrient-adapted formulation specific to a disease, disorder or medical condition; and nutritionally incomplete food with a standard or nutrient-adapted formulation, which is not suitable for use as the sole source of nourishment. Nutritionally complete food may constitute the sole source of nourishment or may be used as a partial replacement for or supplement to the patient's diet. The draft Requirements define the substances that may be used in the manufacture of food for special medical purposes and establish minimum and maximum levels of vitamins and minerals for products intended for infants and for products other than those intended for infants. They also set requirements concerning pesticide residues in products intended for infants and young children, and requirements regarding food information, labelling, presentation and advertising.