

# Dimethomorph: non-renewal of EU approval

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EU has not renewed approval of the pesticide dimethomorph

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/1207](#) of 29 April 2024 concerning the non-renewal of the approval of the active substance dimethomorph, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

## Update

The European Commission has decided not to renew approval of the active substance dimethomorph. This is due to concerns about dimethomorph's toxicity to reproduction and its endocrine disruption properties in humans and mammals. This will oblige EU Member States to withdraw authorisations for products containing dimethomorph. The non-renewal is expected to lead to a reduction in the dimethomorph maximum residue levels (MRLs) to 0.01–0.05 mg/kg on all products in 2025. This could have an impact on exports of fruits, vegetables, and spices.

## Impacted products

Oranges, grapes, strawberries, papayas, potatoes, radishes, bulb vegetables, fruiting vegetables, brassica vegetables, leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers, legume vegetables, celeries, globe artichokes, leeks, seed spices, and caraway

## What is changing?

The European Commission has decided not to renew approval for the pesticide dimethomorph. EU farmers will therefore no longer be able to use products containing this active substance.

## Why?

Following an application for the renewal of approval of dimethomorph, [EFSA \(2023\)](#) identified concerns regarding the substance's toxicity to reproduction and its endocrine disruption properties for humans and mammals. The necessary approval criteria were not satisfied and renewal was not granted.

## Timeline

Date of entry into force: **20 May 2024**.

EU producers will be permitted to use stocks of products containing dimethomorph until May 2025.

## What are the major implications for exporting countries?

Following the non-renewal or withdrawal of approvals for pesticide active substances, the EU starts the process of lowering or removing the MRLs. These are typically set at 0.01 mg/kg or the limit of analytical determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods). In most circumstances this means that they can no longer be used on crops for export to the EU. Exporting countries should start to look for alternative solutions to dimethomorph or consider a request for EU import tolerances.

## Recommended Actions

As the EU MRLs for dimethomorph are likely to be reduced to the LOD, suppliers of fruits, vegetables, and spices currently using dimethomorph on crops for export to the EU should review their current good agricultural practices (GAP) and start to look for alternative solutions.

## Background

For further information on recent non-renewals and withdrawal of substances, see [Latest pesticide non-renewals, withdrawals and restrictions](#).

## Resources

EFSA (2023) [Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance dimethomorph](#). EFSA Journal, 21(6): 8032.

## Sources

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/1207](#) concerning the non-renewal of the approval of the active substance dimethomorph

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