French national MRL measures on carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl, glufosinate, and mancozeb

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Arrêté du 5 janvier 2026 portant suspension d'importation, d'introduction et de mise sur le marché à titre gratuit ou onéreux, en France, de denrées alimentaires provenant de pays tiers à l'Union européenne contenant des résidus de certaines substances actives phytopharmaceutiques interdites d'utilisation dans l'Union européenne

What is changing and why?

On 7 January 2025, the French Government issued an Order suspending the import and sale of some foodstuffs that originate from outside the European Union (EU) if they contain certain pesticides that are not approved for use in the EU. This measure by the French authorities addresses the pesticides carbendazim (includes the sum of carbendazim and benomyl), thiophanate-methyl, glufosinate, and mancozeb. The Order has applied since **8 February 2026**. It applies only to foods put on the French market, and **not** to foods put on other EU Member State markets.

The French Ministry of Agriculture has issued an FAQ document to help operators implement the new measures.

Individual EU Member States are permitted under EU law to take national emergency measures only where there is an evident serious risk to human health. The Order was notified to the World Trade Organization on 9 January 2026.

On 20 January 2026, the European Commission and EU Member States discussed the French Order. The EU Member States did not support an EU-wide emergency measure like that proposed by France, and instead will continue to pursue actions that are already planned on these substances. The EU Member States did not support repealing the French Order, and it was agreed that France may maintain its own emergency measure.

Timeline

This Order has applied since **8 February 2026**.

For more information see the full record on the AGRINFO website – where you can also view the latest AGRINFO Update newsletters and search the database.

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Tables & Figures

Table 1
Food–pesticide combinations subject to the French prohibition

Active substances	Food products (raw or processed)
Carbendazim and benomyl	Grapefruit Oranges Lemons Limes Clementines/tangerines Apples Pears Quinces Loquats Other pome fruits Apricots Cherries (sweet) Peaches Plums Table grapes Wine grapes Mangoes Papayas Tomatoes Eggplant Okra Brussels sprouts Beans (with pods) Peas (with pods) Cultivated mushrooms Soybeans Barley Oats Rye Wheat Honey and other apiculture products
Glufosinate	Potatoes
Mancozeb	Avocados Table grapes Mangoes Papayas Blackcurrants Strawberries Potatoes Peppers Melons Lettuce
Thiophanate-methyl	Grapefruit Oranges Lemons Limes Clementines/tangerines Apples Pears Quinces Loquats Other pome fruits Apricots Cherries (sweet) Peaches Plums Wine grapes Mangoes Papayas Tomatoes Eggplant Okra Melons Pumpkins Watermelons Brussels sprouts Seaweed and prokaryotic organisms Soybeans Barley Oats Rye Wheat Honey and other apiculture products
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Source: based on Art. 1 of the French Order

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