# Maximum residue level for difenoconazole

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Draft Commission Regulation as regards maximum residue levels for difenoconazole in or on certain products

Draft Annex II

## What is changing and why?

The European Union (EU) proposes new maximum residue levels (MRLs) for difenoconazole as summarised in Table 1. This includes lowering the MRLs to the to the limit of determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods) for certain products where the European Food Safety Authority could not rule out risks for consumers. These are highlighted in Table 1.

For citrus fruits, tree nuts, mangoes, papayas, dry peas, and soyabeans, where proposed MRLs are not considered to be a concern for consumer safety, import tolerances are proposed.

For many of the MRLs set above the LOD in Table 1, the EU has indicated that a further review of the MRLs will be required within two years, due to limitations in available data.

## Actions

The opportunity to submit comments on this proposal closed on 3 May 2026.

## Timeline

The Regulation is expected to be published in October 2026, and will apply 6 months after publication.

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
Proposed maximum residue levels for difenoconazole

| Food category | Products | Difenoconazole (mg/kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Old MRL | New MRL |
| Tree nuts | Almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine kernels, pistachios, walnuts | 0.05* | 0.03 |
| Pome fruits | Apples, pears, quinces, medlars | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| | Loquats/Japanese medlars | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Stone fruits | Cherries (sweet) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| | Plums | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Berries and small fruits | Cranberries | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| | Azaroles/Mediterranean medlars | 0.8 | **0.01*** |
| | Currants | 0.2 | **0.01*** |
| | Dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, rose hips, mulberries | 0.1 | **0.01*** |
| Miscellaneous fruit | American persimmons/Virginia kaki, carambolas, dates, figs, jambuls/jambolans,kiwi fruits, litchis/lychees, star apples/ cainitos | 0.1 | **0.01*** |
| | Kaki/Japanese persimmons | 0.8 | **0.01*** |
| | Mangoes | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | Papayas | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Breadfruits, cherimoyas, durians, granate apples/ pomegranates, pineapples, soursops/guanabanas | 0.1 | **0.01*** |
| | Guavas | 0.1 | 0.15 |
| | Passionfruits/maracujas | 0.1 | 0.05 |
| Root and tuber vegetables | Potatoes, sweet potatoes | 0.1 | 0.07 |
| | Cassava roots/manioc, yams, arrowroots | 0.1 | **0.01*** |
| | Beetroots, carrots, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/Hamburg root parsley, radishes, salsifies, swedes/rutabagas, turnips, other roots/tubers | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| | Celeriac/turnip rooted celeries | 2 | 0.5 |
| Bulb vegetables | Garlic, onions, shallots | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Fruiting vegetables | Aubergines/eggplants | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| | Sweet corn | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Brassica vegetables | Broccoli | 1 | 0.7 |
| | Cauliflowers | 0.2 | 0.15 |
| | Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai | 2 | 3 |
| | Kales | 2 | 1.5 |
| | Kohlrabies | 0.05* | 0.02 |

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Table 1
Continued

| Food category | Products | Difenoconazole (mg/kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Old MRL | New MRL |
| Leaf vegetables, herbs, and edible flowers | Roman rocket/rucola, spinaches | 3 | 4 |
| | Purslanes | 3 | 2 |
| | Chards/beet leaves | 4 | 3 |
| | Grape leaves and similar species | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| | Watercresses | 0.5 | **0.01*** |
| | Witloofs/Belgian endives | 4 | 0.08 |
| | Celery leaves, chervil, parsley | 10 | 15 |
| | Basil and edible flowers | 10 | 4 |
| Legume vegetables | Beans and peas (with pods) | 1 | 0.7 |
| | Beans and peas (without pods) | 1 | 0.6 |
| | Lentils | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Stem vegetables | Asparagus | 0.05* | 0.03 |
| | Cardoons, celeries | 7 | 5 |
| | Bamboo shoots, palm hearts | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Fungi, mosses, and lichens | | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Algae and prokaryotic organisms | | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Pulses | Beans | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| | Lentils, lupins/lupini beans | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Oilseeds | Linseeds, mustard seeds | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| | Castor beans, hemp seeds, peanuts/groundnuts, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| | Soyabeans | 0.1 | 0.15 |
| | Cotton seeds | 0.05* | 0.4 |
| | Borage seeds | 0.05* | 0.5 |
| Oil fruits | Oil palm kernels, oil palm fruits, kapok | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Cereals | Buckwheat and other pseudocereals, common millet/proso millet, maize/corn, sorghum | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| | Oats | 0.05* | 0.02 |
| Teas | | 0.05* | 20 |
| Herbal infusions | Valerian, ginseng | 20 | 4 |
| | Any parts of the plant except flowers, leaves, herbs, roots | 20 | **0.05*** |

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Table 1
Continued

| Food category | Products | Difenoconazole (mg/kg) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Old MRL | New MRL |
| Spices | Anise/aniseed, black caraway/black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg, allspice/pimento, Sichuan pepper, caraway, cardamom, juniper berry, peppercorn, vanilla, tamarind | 0.3 | 0.15 |
| | Capers, cinnamon, cloves, mace, saffron | 0.3 | **0.05*** |
| | Liquorice, turmeric/curcuma | 3 | 1.5 |
| Sugar plants | Sugar canes | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Products of animal origin | Muscle of pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| | Fat of pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses | 0.05 | 0.2 |
| | Muscle of other farmed terrestrial animals | 0.1 | 0.08 |
| | Fat of other farmed terrestrial animals | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | Liver, kidney, and edible offals of pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other farmed terrestrial animals | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| | Poultry muscle, fat, liver, and edible offals | 0.1 | **0.01*** |
| | Milk (cattle, sheep, goat, horse) | 0.005* | 0.02 |
| | Bird eggs (chicken, duck, geese, quail) | 0.05* | 0.03 |
| | Amphibians and reptiles, terrestrial invertebrates, and wild terrestrial vertebrates | 0.05* | 0.01* |

* Limit of determination. MRLs reduced to the limit of determination (LOD) are **highlighted** as the ones most likely to cause trade disruptions. Operators should pay attention to all changes to MRLs as adaptions to good agricultural practices may be required.

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