Maximum residue levels for thiacloprid

Published by AGRINFO on 25 Jul 2023; Revised 23 Oct 2024

EU reduces MRLs for thiacloprid on many products

Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2711 of 22 October 2024 amending Annexes II and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for thiacloprid in or on certain products

Update

The EU has lowered the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for thiacloprid to the limit of determination (LOD) for all products. The LOD is the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods.

In February 2024, France introduced a national law banning placement on the French market of fruit and vegetables containing thiacloprid at levels over the LOD of 0.01 mg/kg (République Française 2024), including products for which there is an EU MRL above the LOD. This national regulation states that it will be lifted with the adoption of any EU Regulation.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Impacted products

Apples, pears, quinces, medlars, loquats/ Japanese medlars, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, mulberries, azaroles, elderberries, raspberries, figs, table olives, kiwi fruits, papayas, potatoes, beetroots, carrots, celeriacs/ turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/ Hamburg root parsley, salsifies, radishes, spring onions/ green onions, Welsh onions, tomatoes, sweet peppers/ bell peppers, aubergines/ eggplants, cucumbers, courgettes, gherkins, melons, watermelons, broccoli, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, head cabbages, Chinese cabbages/ pe-tsai, kales, kohlrabies, lamb's lettuces/ corn salads, lettuces, escaroles/ broad-leaved endives, land cresses, Roman rocket/ rucola, baby leaf crops (including brassicas), spinaches, chards/ beet leaves, chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/ bay leaves, tarragon, beans (with pods), peas (with and without pods), celeries, Florence fennels, leeks, rhubarbs, beans, peas, poppy seeds, borage seeds, rapeseeds/ canola seeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, olives for oil production, barley, oat, rice, rye, wheat, teas, leaves and herbs (strawberry, rooibos, maté), roots (valerian, ginseng), aniseed, black caraway/ black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg, sugar beet roots, chicory roots, muscle (pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals), fat (cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals), liver, kidney and edible offals (pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals), muscle, liver and edible offals (poultry), milk (cattle, sheep, goats, horses), honey and other apiculture products

What is changing?

The EU has reduced all MRLs for thiacloprid to the LOD (0.01–0.05 mg/kg).

The changes to EU MRLs for thiacloprid are shown in Table 1. All other products not mentioned in Table 1 were already set at the LOD.

Why?

The approval of thiacloprid for use in the EU was not renewed due to its toxicity and the risk of groundwater contamination. The Commission originally proposed that all MRLs for thiacloprid should be set to the LOD except where EFSA (2023) has concluded there are no health risks for consumers. In these cases (cucumber, courgette, rapeseeds, canola seeds, and mustard seeds), the Commission proposed maintaining import tolerances or Codex maximum residue levels (CXLs).

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

However, EFSA's risk assessment was carried out before the most recent EU criteria on endocrine disruptors were adopted. The Commission considers there are reasonable grounds for concern about the potential endocrine-related effects of thiacloprid, and has therefore provisionally lowered the MRLs based on import tolerances until EFSA has completed an additional assessment of those effects.

Timeline

The new MRLs apply from **12 May 2025**.

Recommended Actions

Exporters of all products should review their current use of thiacloprid and evaluate possible alternative solutions in anticipation of the MRL changes.

Background

MRLs are set in accordance with the rules set out in Regulation 396/2005. For information on current MRLs for other substances, please consult the EU Pesticide Residues database.

An initial proposed Regulation on thiacloprid MRLs which proposed maintaining an import tolerance MRL for cucumber, courgette, rapeseeds, canola seeds, and mustard seeds (G/SPS/N/EU/651) was rejected by the European Parliament (European Parliament 2024).

Resources

EFSA (2023) Statement on the short■term (acute) dietary risk assessment and evaluation of confirmatory data for certain maximum residue levels (MRLs) for thiacloprid. EFSA Journal, 21(3): 7888.

European Parliament (2024) Objection to an implementing act: Maximum residue levels for thiacloprid.

République Française (2024) Arrêté du 23 février 2024 portant suspension d'introduction, d'importation et de mise sur le marché à titre gratuit ou onéreux en France de fruits et légumes frais provenant de pays tiers à l'Union européenne ayant fait l'objet d'un traitement avec un produit phytopharmaceutique contenant la substance thiaclopride.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Sources

Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2711 as regards maximum residue levels for thiacloprid in or on certain products

Visit the AGRINFO website to view the latest AGRINFO Update newsletters and search the database.

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Tables & Figures

Table 1
Changes to maximum residue levels for thiacloprid

Food category	Products	Thiacloprid (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Pome fruits	Apples, pears	0.3	0.01*
	Quinces, medlars, Loquats/Japanese medlars	0.7	0.01*
Stone fruits	Appricots, cherries, peaches, plums	0.5	0.01*
Berries and small fruits	Strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, rose hips, mulberries, azaroles, elderberries	1	0.01*
	Raspberries	6	0.01*
Miscellaneous fruits	Figs	0.5	0.01*
	Table olives	4	0.01*
	Kiwi fruits	0.2	0.01*
	Papayas	0.5	0.01*
Root and tuber vegetables	Potato	0.02	0.01*
	Beetroots, carrots, celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/Hamburg root parsley, salsifies	0.05	0.01*
	Radishes	0.7	0.01*
Bulb vegetables	Spring onions/green onions, Welsh onions	0.15	0.01*
Fruiting vegetable	Tomatoes	0.5	0.01*
	Sweet peppers/bell peppers	1	0.01*
	Aubergines/eggplants	0.7	0.01*
	Cucumber, courgettes, gherkins	0.5	0.01*
	Melons, watermelons	0.2	0.01*
Flowering brassicas	Broccoli, cauliflowers	0.3	0.01*
Head brassicas	Brussels sprouts, head cabbages	0.3	0.01*
Leafy brassicas	Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai	1	0.01*
	Kales	0.4	0.01*
Brassica vegetables	Kohlrabies	0.04	0.01*
Lettuce and salad plants	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads	8	0.01*
	Lettuces	1	0.01*
	Escaroles/broad-leaved endives	0.15	0.01*
	Land cresses	0.7	0.01*
	Roman rocket/rucola, baby leaf crops (including brassica)	2	0.01*

Continued….

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Table 1 Continued			
Food category	Products	Thiacloprid (mg/kg)	
		Old MRL	New MRL
Spinaches and similar leaves	Spinaches, chards/beet leaves	0.15	0.01*
Herbs and edible flowers	Chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/bay leaves, tarragon	5	0.02*
Legume vegetables	Beans (with pods)	0.4	0.01*
	Peas (with and without pods)	0.2	0.01*
Stem vegetables	Celeries, Florence fennels	0.7	0.01*
	Leeks	0.1	0.01*
	Rhubarbs	0.02	0.01*
Pulses	Beans, peas	0.08	0.01*
Oilseeds	Poppy seeds, borage seeds	0.3	0.02*
	Rapeseeds/canola seeds, mustard seeds	0.6	0.02*
	Cotton seeds	0.15	0.02*
Oil fruits	Olives for oil production	4	0.02*
Cereals	Barley, oat	0.9	0.01*
	Rice	0.02	0.01*
	Rye	0.06	0.01*
	Wheat	0.1	0.01*
Teas	Teas	10	0.05*
Herbal infusions	Leaves and herbs (strawberry, rooibos, maté)	50	0.05*
	Roots (valerian, ginseng)	0.02	0.05*
Seed spices	Aniseed, black caraway/black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg	0.08	0.05*
Sugar plants	Sugar beet roots	0.02	0.01*
	Chicory roots	0.05	0.01*
Animal products	Muscle (pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals)	0.1	0.01*
	Fat (cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals)	0.04	0.01*
	Liver, kidney and edible offals (pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, other farmed terrestrial animals)	0.5	0.01*
	Muscle, liver and edible offals (poultry)	0.02	0.01*
	Milk (cattle, sheep, goats, horses)	0.05	0.01*
Honey and other apiculture products	Honey and other apiculture products	0.2	0.05*

* Limit of determination.

AGRINFO
www.agrinfo.eu

Source: based on Regulation 2024/2711

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*

Disclaimer: *Under no circumstances shall COLEAD be liable for any loss, damage, liability or expense incurred or suffered that is claimed to have resulted from the use of information available on this website or any link to external sites. The use of the website is at the user's sole risk and responsibility. This information platform was created and maintained with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents do not, however, reflect the views of the European Union.*

Copyright © **COLEAD 2026,** *AGRINFO is funded by the European Union and implemented by COLEAD.*