

Maximum residue levels for acetamiprid

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Commission Regulation (EU) [2025/158](#) as regards maximum residue levels for acetamiprid in or on certain products

What is changing and why?

The European Union has amended the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for acetamiprid. A review by the European Food Safety Authority identified a lower acceptable daily intake (ADI) and a lower acute reference dose (ARfD), so for certain products lower MRLs are necessary to avoid health risks to consumers. The products likely to be most significantly affected by these changes are **bananas, currants, asparagus, lettuces, escaroles, chards, and spinach**. For these products, the MRLs are reduced to the limit of determination (LOD, the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods).

The changes to MRLs are set out in Table 1.

Actions

Suppliers to the EU market of bananas, currants, asparagus, lettuces, escaroles, chards, and spinach should review their current use of acetamiprid with a view to seeking alternative solutions. Suppliers of other affected products should review their use of acetamiprid and assess whether any changes will be needed to existing good agricultural practices (GAP).

A new review will be carried out in February 2027. Suppliers should continue to monitor levels of acetamiprid and the GAP for its use in apples, pears, quinces, apricots, sweet peppers, cucumbers, and courgettes, so that data can be submitted to the Commission before 24 September 2026.

Timeline

The new MRLs will apply from **19 August 2025**.

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.

Tables & Figures

| Table 1 Changes to maximum residue levels for acetamiprid | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---------|
| Food category | Products | Acetamiprid (mg/kg) | |
| | | Old MRL | New MRL |
| Pome fruits | Apples, pears | 0.4 | 0.07 |
| | Quinces | 0.8 | 0.15 |
| | Medlars | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Stone fruits | Apricots | 0.8 | 0.08 |
| | Cherries | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| | Peaches | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| Berries and small fruits | Table grapes, wine grapes | 0.5 | 0.08 |
| | Blackberries, raspberries (red, yellow) | 2 | 0.6 |
| | Blueberries, cranberries, gooseberries (green, red, yellow) | 2 | 0.7 |
| | Currants (black, red, white) | 2 | 0.01* |
| | Elderberries | 2 | 0.5 |
| Miscellaneous fruit | Table olives | 3 | 0.9 |
| | Bananas | 0.4 | 0.01* |
| Fruiting vegetables | Tomatoes | 0.5 | 0.06 |
| | Sweet peppers/bell peppers | 0.3 | 0.09 |
| | Cucumber, courgettes | 0.3 | 0.05 |
| | Melons, pumpkins, watermelons | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| Brassica vegetables | Broccoli, cauliflowers | 0.4 | 0.06 |
| | Head cabbages | 0.4 | 0.03 |
| Leaf vegetables, herbs, and edible flowers | Lamb's lettuces/corn salads, Roman rocket/ rucola | 3 | 1.5 |
| | Lettuces | 1.5 | 0.01* |
| | Escaroles/broad-leaved endives | 0.4 | 0.01* |
| | Red mustards | 3 | 0.9 |
| | Spinaches, chards/beet leaves | 0.6 | 0.01* |
| Stem vegetables | Asparagus | 0.8 | 0.01* |
| Products of animal origin (bovine) | Liver | 1 | 0.03 |
| | Edible offals (other than liver and kidney) | 1 | 0.05 |

* Limit of determination.



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Source: based on Regulation [2025/158](#)

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