

Maximum residue levels for benomyl

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EU to reduce MRLs for benomyl to limit of determination on all products

[Draft](#) Commission Regulation amending Annex II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benomyl, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products

[Draft Annex V](#) [PLAN/2024/2763 v6]

Update

The European Union (EU) has notified the World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS) Committee of a new draft proposal to set maximum residue levels (MRLs) for benomyl on all products at the limit of determination (LOD) ([G/SPS/N/EU/916](#)). (The LOD is the lowest level that can be detected using the most modern and reliable analytical methods.)

Impacted products

All products

What is changing?

Benomyl is currently included within the definition of carbendazim. The MRLs for benomyl are therefore currently the same as those for carbendazim. The EU proposes to set MRLs for benomyl at the default level of 0.01 mg/kg for all products (except for teas, coffee, herbal infusions, cocoa, carobs, hops, spices, and honey, for which an MRL of 0.05 mg/kg would apply). The proposed changes compared with current carbendazim MRLs are set out in Table 1.

Why?

In 2021, the European Food Safety Authority suggested establishing separate MRLs for benomyl and carbendazim ([EFSA 2021](#)). Benomyl is not approved as an active substance for plant protection products in the EU. Therefore no EU toxicological reference values for benomyl are available, making it challenging to assess the safety of MRLs for this substance. As benomyl lacks authorisation for use in the EU, and no import tolerances or Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) exist, the European Commission considered that the default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg should be applied (or the LOD of 0.05 mg/kg where 0.01 mg/kg cannot be achieved analytically).

Timeline

The Regulation is expected to be published in July 2026 and will apply 6 months after publication (January 2027).

Recommended Actions

Suppliers to the EU market of all products should seek alternative chemical and non-chemical alternatives to the use of benomyl.

The WTO consultation on this proposal is now closed.

Background

In the EU, benomyl is currently included within the definition of carbendazim (“sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim”). Products that comply with carbendazim MRLs are therefore considered to be compliant regarding benomyl. In November 2024, the European Commission informed the WTO SPS Committee that it intended to set separate MRLs for benomyl at the default level of 0.01 mg/kg on all products, or 0.05 mg/kg where testing to 0.01 mg/kg is not technically possible ([G/SPS/N/EU/696](#)).

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](#).

Resources

EFSA (2021) [Reasoned opinion on the toxicological properties and maximum residue levels \(MRLs\) for the benzimidazole substances carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl](#). EFSA Journal 19(7): 6773.

Sources


[Draft](#) Commission Regulation amending Annex II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benomyl, carbendazim and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products

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Table & Figures

| Table 1 Changes under discussion for benomyl maximum residue levels | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------|
| Food category | Products | Benomyl (mg/kg) | |
| | | Current carbendazim MRL that includes benomyl ^[1] | Proposed MRL |
| Citrus fruits | Grapefruits, oranges | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| | Lemons, limes, mandarins | 0.7 | 0.01* |
| | Other citrus fruits | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Tree nuts | Almonds, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, pistachios, walnuts, other tree nuts | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Pome fruits | Apples, pears, quinces, medlars, other pome fruits | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| | Loquats/Japanese medlars | 2 | 0.01* |
| Stone fruits | Apricots, peaches | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| | Cherries (sweet), plums | 0.5 | 0.01* |
| | Other stone fruits | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Berries and small fruits | Table grapes | 0.3 | 0.01* |
| | Wine grapes | 0.5 | 0.01* |
| | Strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries (red and yellow), other cane fruits, blueberries, cranberries, currants (black, red, white), gooseberries (green, red, yellow), rose hips, mulberries (black and white), azaroles/Mediterranean medlars, elderberries, other berries | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Miscellaneous fruit | Dates, figs, table olives, kumquats, carambolas, kaki/Japanese persimmons, jambuls/jambolans, other fruits (edible peel), kiwi fruits, litchis/lychees, passionfruits/maracuhas, prickly pears/cactus fruits, star apples/cainitos, American persimmons/Virginia kaki, other small fruits (inedible peel), avocados, bananas | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| | Mangoes | 0.5 | 0.01* |
| | Papayas | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| | Granate apples/pomegranates, cherimoyas, guavas, pineapples, breadfruits, durians, soursops/guanabanas, other large fruits (inedible peel) | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Root and tuber vegetables | Potatoes, cassava roots/manioc, sweet potatoes, yams, arrowroots, other tropical roots/tubers, beetroots, carrots, celeriac/turnip rooted celeries, horseradishes, Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips, parsley roots/Hamburg root parsley, radishes, salsifies, swedes/rutabagas, turnips, other roots/tubers | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Bulb vegetables | Garlic, onions, shallots, spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions, other bulb vegetables | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Fruiting vegetables | Tomatoes | 0.3 | 0.01* |
| | Sweet peppers/bell peppers, other Solanaceae, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, other curcurbits (edible peel), melons, pumpkins, watermelons, other curcurbits (inedible peel), sweetcorn, other fruiting vegetables | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| | Aubergine/eggplants | 0.5 | 0.01* |
| Brassica vegetables | Okra/lady's fingers | 2 | 0.01* |
| | Broccoli, cauliflowers, other flowering brassica, head cabbages, other head brassica, Chinese cabbages/petsai, kales, kohlrabis, other leafy brassica | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Leaf vegetables | Brussels sprouts | 0.5 | 0.01* |
| | Lamb's lettuces/corn salads, lettuces, escaroles/broad-leaved endives, cresses and other sprouts and shoots, land cresses, Roman rocket/rucola, red mustards, baby leaf crops, other lettuces, spinaches, purslanes, chards/beet leaves, other spinaches, grape leaves, watercresses, witloofs/Belgian endives | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Herbs and edible flowers | Chervil, chives, celery leaves, parsley, sage, rosemary, thyme, basil and edible flowers, laurel/bay leaves, tarragon, other herbs and edible flowers | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Continued... | | | |

| Table 1 Continued | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| Food category | Products | Benomyl (mg/kg) | |
| | | Current carbendazim MRL that includes benomyl ^[1] | Proposed MRL |
| Legume vegetables | Beans (with pods), peas (with pods) | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| | Beans (without pods), peas (without pods), lentils, other legume vegetables | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Stem vegetables | Asparagus, cardoons, celeries, Florence fennels, globe artichokes, leeks, rhubarbs, bamboo shoots, palm hearts, other stem vegetables | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Fungi, mosses and lichens | Cultivated fungi | 1 | 0.01* |
| | Wild fungi, mosses and lichens | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Algae and prokaryotes | Algae and prokaryotes | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Pulses | Beans, lentils, peas, lupins/lupini beans, other pulses | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Oilseeds | Linseeds, peanuts/groundnuts, poppy seeds, sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds/canola seeds, mustard seeds, cotton seeds, pumpkin seeds, safflower seeds, borage seeds, gold of pleasure seeds, hemp seeds, castor beans, other oilseeds | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| | Soyabeans | 0.2 | 0.01* |
| Oil fruits | Olives for oil production, oil palm kernels, oil palm fruits, kapok, other oil fruits | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Cereals | Barley, oat | 2 | 0.01* |
| | Rye, wheat | 0.1 | 0.01* |
| Teas | | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Coffee beans | | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Herbal infusions | Chamomile, hibiscus/roselle, rose, jasmine, lime/linden, other flower infusions strawberry, rooibos, mate/maté, other leaves/herb infusions, valerian, ginseng, other root infusions | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Cocoa beans | | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Carobs/Saint John's breads | | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Hops | | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Spices | Anise/aniseed, black caraway/black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg, other seed spices, allspice/pimento, Sichuan pepper, caraway, juniper berry, peppercorn (black, green, white), vanilla, tamarind, other fruit spices, cinnamon, other bark spices, liquorice, ginger, turmeric/curcuma, horseradish, other root/rhizome spices, cloves, capers, other bud spices, saffron, other flower pistil spices, mace, other aril spices | 0.1* | 0.05* |
| Sugar plants | Sugar beet roots, sugar canes, chicory roots, other sugar plants | 0.1* | 0.01* |
| Products of animal origin: | | | |
| Swine/cattle/sheep/goat/horse/poultry/other farmed terrestrial animals | Muscle, fat, liver, kidney, edible offals (other than liver and kidney) | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Milk | Cattle, sheep, goat, horse, other milks | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Birds' eggs | Chicken, duck, geese, quail, other birds' eggs | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Honey and other apiculture products | | 1 | 0.05* |
| Amphibians and reptiles | | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Terrestrial invertebrate animals | | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| Wild terrestrial vertebrate animals | | 0.05* | 0.01* |
| <p>1. Formally defined by the EU as "sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim". * Limit of determination.</p>  <p>www.agrinfor.eu</p> | | | |

Source: based on [Draft Annex V \[PLAN/2024/2763 v6\]](#)

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