

THE LATEST ON EU AGRI-FOOD POLICIES IMPACTING LOW-INCOME & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Maximum residue levels for diazinon

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<u>Draft</u> Commission Regulation as regards maximum residue levels for azocyclotin, chlorfenapyr, cyhexatin, diazinon, dicofol, endosulfan, fenarimol, fenpropathrin and profenofos in or on certain products

Draft Annex

What is changing and why?

The European Union (EU) is discussing the reduction of diazinon maximum residue levels (MRLs) on several products, with the most significant impact on cranberries, pineapples, radishes, kohlrabies, hops, spices, sugar beet roots, and animal products (see Table 1). This is because the European Food Safety Authority has concluded that the existing MRLs are no longer substantiated. Diazinon has never been approved for use within the EU.

Actions

Suppliers to the EU market of cranberries, pineapples, radishes, kohlrabies, hops, spices, sugar beet roots, and animal products should review their existing use of diazinon and start to identify alternative pesticides.

Timeline

This Regulation is still under discussion. It is expected to be adopted in 2026, with new MRLs applying from late 2026 or early 2027.

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





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Tables & Figures

	maximum residue le	vels ^[1]	
Food category	Products	Diazinon (mg/kg)	
		Existing MRL	Proposed MRL
Tree nuts	Almonds	0.05	0.01*
	Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, chestnuts, coconuts, hazelnuts/cobnuts, macadamias, pecans, pine nut kernels, pistachios, walnuts	0.02*	0.01*
Berries and small fruits	Cranberries	0.2	0.01*
Miscellaneous fruits	Pineapples	0.3	0.01*
Root and tuber vegetables	Radishes	0.1	0.01*
Bulb vegetables	Garlic, shallots, spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions	0.02*	0.01*
	Onions	0.05	0.01*
Fruiting vegetables	Sweet peppers/bell peppers	0.05	0.01*
	Sweet corn	0.02	0.01*
Brassica vegetables	Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai	0.05	0.01*
	Kohlrabies	0.2	0.01*
Oilseeds	Linseeds, peanuts/groundnuts, soybeans, castor beans, seeds of poppy, sesame, sunflower, rapeseed/canola, mustard, cotton, pumpkin, safflower, borage, gold of pleasure, hemp	0.02*	0.01*
Oil fruits	Olives for oil production, oil palmskernels and fruits, kapok	0.02*	0.01*
Hops	Hops	0.5	0.05*
Spices	Anise/aniseed, black caraway/black cumin, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, fenugreek, nutmeg	5	0.05*
	Allspice/pimento, Sichuan pepper, caraway, cardamom, juniper berry, peppercorn (black, green, white), vanilla, tamarind	0.1*	0.05*
	Liquorice, turmeric/curcuma	0.5	0.05*
Sugar plants	Sugar beet roots	0.1	0.01*
Products of animal origin	Muscle (swine, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry)	0.02	0.01*
	Fat (swine, cattle, sheep, goats)	0.7	0.01*
	Liver, kidney (swine, cattle, sheep, goats)	0.03	0.01*
	Edible offals (poultry)	0.02	0.01*
	Milk (cattle, sheep, goats, horse)	0.02	0.01*
	Bird eggs (chicken, ducks, geese, quails)	0.02*	0.01*
	Honey and other apiculture products	0.01*	0.05*



Source: based on PLAN/2025/1425 Rev0



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