Maximum residue levels for prothioconazole

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Prothioconazole MRLs on some fruits and vegetables, rapeseeds, and rice will increase from 5 November 2026

Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/2289 of 15 October 2026 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acequinocyl, deltamethrin, dodine, maleic hydrazide, pinoxaden and prothioconazole in or on certain products

Update

The European Union (EU) has increased the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for prothioconazole on some fruits and vegetables, rapeseeds, and rice.

Impacted products

Apples, pears, quinces, medlars, loquats/Japanese medlars, apricots, cherries (sweet), plums, celeriac/turnip rooted celeries, garlic, cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, other curcurbits (edible peel), melons, pumpkins, watermelons, other curcurbits (inedible peel), rapeseeds/canola seeds, rice

What is changing?

The EU has increased the MRLs for prothioconazole as shown in Table 1.

Why?

An application for a change of MRLs by the producer of prothioconazole was evaluated by the European Food Safety Authority, and the requested changes were found to be safe for consumers (EFSA 2020, 2023, 2026).

Timeline

The new MRLs apply from **5 November 2026**.

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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.

Resources

EFSA (2020) Evaluation of confirmatory data following the Article 12MRL review and modification of the existing maximum residue levels for prothioconazole in celeriacs and rapeseeds. EFSA Journal, 18(2): e05999.

EFSA (2023) Modification of the existing maximum residue levels for prothioconazole in garlic, onions and shallots. EFSA Journal, 21(1): e07717.

EFSA (2026) Modification of the existing maximum residue levels for prothioconazole in various crops. EFSA Journal, 24(1): e9817.

Sources

Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/2289 as regards maximum residue levels for acequinocyl, deltamethrin, dodine, maleic hydrazide, pinoxaden and prothioconazole in or on certain products

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Tables & Figures

Table 1: Changes to maximum residue levels for prothioconazole

Food category	Products	Prothioconazole[1] (mg/kg)	
		Current or previous MRL	New MRL
Pome fruits	Apples, quinces, medlars, loquats/Japanese medlars	0.01*	0.05
	Pears	0.01*	0.04
Stone fruits	Apricots	0.01*	0.3
	Cherries	0.01*	0.6
	Plums	0.01*	0.1
Root and tuber vegetables	Celeriac/turnip-rooted celeries	0.01*	0.1
Bulb vegetables	Garlic	0.01*	0.02
Fruiting vegetables	Cucumbers, gherkins, courgettes, other curcurbits (edible peel)	0.01*	0.08
	Melons, pumpkins, watermelons, other curcurbits (inedible peel)	0.01*	0.07
Oilseeds	Rapeseeds/canola seeds	0.15	0.2
Cereals	Rice	0.01*	0.03

* Limit of determination (LOD).
1. Prothioconazole-desthio (sum of isomers)(F).

Source: based on Regulation 2026/2289

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