Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

Summary report of the 2025 Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)

Acceptable daily intakes, acute reference doses, residue definitions, recommended maximum residue levels, supervised trials median residue and highest residue values, and general consideration items recorded by the meeting

Geneva, Switzerland, 20–22 January 2026

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Abbreviations

ADI	acceptable daily intake
ar	as received
ARfD	acute reference dose
CCN	Codex classification number
CCPR	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues
CIFOCOss	Chronic individual food consumption database – Summary statistics
CXL	Codex MRLs
dw	dry weight
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	good agricultural practice
GECDE	global estimate of chronic dietary intake
HBGV	health-based guidance value
HR	highest residue
HR-P	highest residue in a processed commodity (in mg/kg; calculated by multiplying the HR in the raw commodity by the processing factor)
HRP	highest reliable percentile
IEDI	international estimated daily intake
IESTI	international estimate of short-term intake
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
MRL	maximum residue limit
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Po	the recommendation accommodates post-harvest treatment of the commodity
PoP	the recommendation accommodates post-harvest treatment of the primary food commodity
RAC	raw agricultural commodity
STMR	supervised trials median residue
STMR-P	an STMR for a processed commodity calculated by applying the concentration or reduction factor for the process to the STMR calculated for the raw agricultural commodity
W	the previous recommendation is withdrawn, or withdrawal of the recommended MRL or existing Codex or draft MRL
WHO	World Health Organization

Units

bw	body weight
g	gram(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
mg	milligram(s)

Summary and recommendations

The following extracts of the results of the 2025 Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)[1] are provided to make them accessible to interested parties at an early date.

The meeting evaluated 38 pesticides, estimating maximum residue levels, which it recommended for use as maximum residue limits (MRLs) by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). It also estimated levels of supervised trials median residue (STMR) and highest residue (HR) as a basis for estimation of the dietary intake of pesticide residues. The meeting also established new acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and acute reference doses (ARfDs) when necessary. The allocations and estimates are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 includes the Codex classification numbers (CCNs) of the commodities to facilitate reference to the Codex maximum limits for pesticide residues (Codex Alimentarius, Volume 2B) and other documents of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Both compounds and commodities are listed in alphabetical order.

Apart from the abbreviations presented in the section, Abbreviations (p. iii), the following qualifications are used in Table 1:

- *: at or about the limit of quantification;
- **: compound evaluated under the periodic review program;
- ***: new compound; and
- [a]: for monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analysed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk**.**

[1] FAO and WHO refer to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, respectively.

Table 1. Recommendations made by the 2025 JMPR

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
2-Phenylphenol and its sodium salts (056)** Evaluation could not be finalized due to lack of relevant toxicological data	No recommendations were made as definition of residues for estimation of dietary intake could not be concluded.					
	FP 0230	Pear	W	20	–	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: sum of 2-phenylphenol and its salts and conjugates, expressed as 2-phenylphenol. Definition of the residue for estimation of estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: not concluded. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: not concluded.						
Acequinocyl (343)*** ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw (2025)	Due to stability issues of metabolite AKM-05, STMRs and HRs could not be estimated and no recommendations were made.					
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: acequinocyl. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of acequinocyl and 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1.4-naphtoquinone (AKM-05), expressed as acequinocyl. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: acequinocyl. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Acynonapyr (333) ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg ARfD: Unnecessary (2024) **AP and AP8** ARfD: 0.03 mg/kg bw (2024) **AP-2, AY and AY-glucoronide** ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw (each) (2024)	FP 0226	Apple	3	–	0.905	–
	AB 0226	Apple pomace, dried	15 (dw)	–	–	–
	JF 0226	Apple, juice	–	–	0.11	–
	OR 0003	Mandarins, oil, edible	100	–	14	–
	FP 0230	Pear	0.9	–	0.255	–
	JF 0230	Pear, juice	–	–	0.306	–
	HS 3383	(Satsuma) mandarin, peel fresh	–	–	1.46	–
	VO 20460	Subgroup of eggplants	0.5	–	0.12	–
	FC 0003	Subgroup of mandarins	1.5	–	0.305 (whole fruit) 0.031 (pulp)	–
	–	Subgroup of mandarins, juice	–	–	0.072	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: sum of parent acynonapyr plus 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinol (AY), expressed as acynonapyr. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of parent plus 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinol (AY) and 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridon-3-yl ß-D-glucopyranoside (AY-1-Glc), expressed as acynonapyr. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of parent acynonapyr plus 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinol (AY) and 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl ß-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (AY-Glu), expressed as acynonapyr. Definition of the residue for acute estimation of dietary intake of AY for plant commodities: 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinol (AY), expressed as acynonapyr. Definition of the residue for acute estimation of dietary intake of AY for animal commodities: sum of 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinol (AY) and 5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl ß-D-glucopyranosiduronic acid (AY-Glu), expressed as acynonapyr. The residue is not fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Azoxystrobin (229) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2024)	VL 0401	Broccoli, Chinese	1.5	–	0.18	–
Definition of residues for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: azoxystrobin. Definition of residues for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: azoxystrobin. The residue is fat soluble.						
Bifenthrin (178) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.01 mg/kg bw (2009)	FC 0001	Citrus fruits	W	0.05	0.05	0.05
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp, dry	0.5	–	0.098	–
	OR 0001	Citrus oil, edible	20	–	3.12	–
	FB 0265	Cranberry	1.5	–	0.56	0.76
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.2	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	–	0.07	0.165
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	3	–	0.59	1.9
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	3	–	0.49	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.2	–	0.053	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.3	–	0.07	0.104
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	3 (fat)	–	–
	FM 018	Milk fats[a]	W	3	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.2	–	–
	JF 0004	Orange juice	–	10	0.0012	–
	FC 0002	Subgroup of lemons and limes	0.05	–	0.05	0.05
	FC 0003	Subgroup of mandarins	0.05	–	0.05	0.05
	FC 0004	Subgroup of oranges, sweet, sour	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.11
	FC 0005	Subgroup of pummelos and grapefruits	0.05	–	0.05	0.05
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: bifenthrin. The residue is fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Boscalid (221) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2006/2019)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.2	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.02	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.02	–	0.02	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.02	–	0.02	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.02	–	0.02	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	–	0.12 (liver) 0.16 (kidney)	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.02	–	0.02	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.7	–	0.18	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	2	–	0.64	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.1	–	0.066	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07	–	0.035	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.7	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.7 (f)	–	–
	FM 0106	Milk fat	W	2	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.1	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.02	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.02	–	–
Definition of residues for compliance with MRL for plant and animal commodities and for estimation of dietary intake in plants: boscalid. Definition of the residue for the estimation of the dietary intake in animal commodities: sum of boscalid, 2-chloro-N-(_4_'-chloro-5-hydroxybiphenyl-2-yl)nicotinamide (M510F01) including its conjugate, expressed as boscalid The residue is fat soluble.						
Broflanilide (326) ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2022)	VB 0400	Broccoli	0.6	–	0.076	–
	VO 2700	Cherry tomato	0.15	–	0.0165	–
	VC 0424	Cucumber	0.2	–	0.01	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.03	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.03	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	–	0.02	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1	–	0.099	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.05	–	0.005	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	–	0.02 (muscle) 0.099 (fat)	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats	W	0.15	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.15 (fat)	–	–
	FM 0183	Group of milk fats[a]	1	–	0.143	–
	VL 0482	Lettuce, head	0.8	–	0.08	–
	VL 0483	Lettuce, leaf	1.5	–	0.32	–
	FM 0106	Milk fats	W	0.4	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.015	–	–
	VD 0536	Mung bean (dry)	0.04	–	0.011	–
	VO 0444	Peppers, chili	0.3	–	0.055	–
	HS 0444	Peppers, chili, dried	3	–	0.385	–
	VO 0445	Peppers, sweet	0.07	–	0.0145	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.03	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.02	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.15	–	–
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.06	–	0.0048	–
	DM 0541	Soya bean, flour	–	–	0.0001	–
	AL 1265	Soya bean, forage	–	–	–	–
	AL 0541	Soya bean, hay and/or straw	15 (dw)	–	–	–
	AL 3538	Soya bean, hulls	0.3	–	–	–
	–	Soya bean, miso	–	–	0.0007	–
	OR 0541	Soya bean oil, refined	–	–	0.0005	–
	–	Soya bean, pollard	–	–	0.0015	–
	–	Soya bean, tofu	–	–	0.0005	–
	–	Soya bean, soy sauce	–	–	0.0001	–
	VL 0502	Spinach	2	–	0.63	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	0.15	–	0.019	–
	VL 0054	Subgroup of leaves of Brassicaceae	2	–	0.39	–
	VS 2080	Subgroup of stems and petioles	0.8	–	0.14	–
	VO 0448	Tomato	0.15	–	0.0165	–
	–	Tomato, canned	–	–	0.002	–
	JF 0448	Tomato, juice	–	–	0.004	–
	–	Tomato ketchup	0.3	–	0.033	–
	DM 3525	Tomato, pomace	1.5	–	0.046	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	DM 0448	Tomato, puree	0.4	–	0.036	–
	–	Tomato, sun-dried	1	–	0.11	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: broflanilide. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of broflanilide plus 3-benzamido-N-[2-bromo-4-(perfluoropropan-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-2-fluorobenzamide (DM-8007), expressed as broflanilide. The residue is fat soluble.						
Clothianidin (238) ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.6 mg/kg bw (2010)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian) (except liver)	W	0.02* (c, T)	–	–
	MO 0099	Liver of cattle, goats, pigs & sheep	W	0.4 (c, T)	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01* (c, T)	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01* (c, T)	–	0.0033	0.0033
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01* (c, T)	–	0.0014	0.0014
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.4 (c, T)	–	0.37	0.37
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.4 (c, T)	–	0.26	0.37
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01* (c, T)	–	0.0062	0.0062
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02* (c, T)	–	0.02	0.02
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.05 (c, T)	–	0.041	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02* (c, T)	–	0.02	0.02
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.02* (c, T)	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.02* (c, T)	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.05 (c, T)	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.01* (c, T)	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01* (c, T)	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.4 (c, T)	–	–
(c,T) = clothianidin derived from both clothianidin and thiamethoxam use, residues from thiamethoxam use are higher.						
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake for animal and plant commodities: clothianidin. The residue is not fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyantraniliprole (263) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2013/2023)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	1.5	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.3	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.15	–	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.04	–	0.0083	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.02	–	0.0039	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	1.5	–	0.38	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.3	–	0.048	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.5	–	0.1	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.6	–	0.21	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.2	–	0.041	–
	W 2095	Subgroup of herbs (subgroup)	40	–	13	–
	DH 2095	Subgroup of herbs, dried	150	–	16.65	–
	MU 1100	Hops, dried	70	–	17.2	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.5	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.2	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.6	–	–
	DV 0387	Onion, Welsh, dried	60	–	10	–
	FI 0350	Papaya	1.5	–	0.016	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.04	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal for of	W	0.15	–	–
	HS 0190	Subgroup of spices, seeds	80	–	19	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for both plant and animal commodities: cyantraniliprole. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for processed plant commodities: sum of cyantraniliprole and 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-3,8-dimethyl-4-oxo-6-quinazolinecarbonitrile [IN-J9Z38], expressed as cyantraniliprole. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of cyantraniliprole, 2-[3-bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-3,4-dihydro-3,8-dimethyl-4-oxo-6-quinazolinecarbonitrile [IN-J9Z38], 2-[3-Bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-1,4-dihydro-8-methyl-4-oxo-6-quinazolinecarbonitrile [IN-MLA84], 3-Bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide [IN-N7B69] and 3-Bromo-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-N-[4-cyano-2[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]-6-methylphenyl]-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide [IN-MYX98], expressed as cyantraniliprole. The residue is not fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyfluthrin (157)/beta cyfluthrin (228) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.04 mg/kg bw (2006)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.02	–	–
	PE 0269	Eggs	W	0.01*	0	0
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.4	–	0.12	0.22
	DF 0269	Grape, dried	1.5	–	0.43	0.81
	JF 0269	Grape, Juice	–	–	0.011	–
	–	Grape, must	–	–	0.15	–
	AB0269	Grape pomace dried	15	–	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian edible offal	0.01*	–	0	0
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	0
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.02	–	0.006 (liver)	0.008 (liver)
	PE 0269	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0	0
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.2	–	0.11	0.19
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.3	–	0.18	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	MM 0095	Mammalian meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.2 (fat)	–	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01	–	0.007	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry edible offal	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01* (fat)	–	–
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.05	–	0.014	–
	CF 0654	Wheat, bran	–	–	0.016	–
	CF 1211	Wheat, flour	–	–	0.0049	–
	CF 1210	Wheat, germ	–	–	0.011	–
	CF 3522	Wheat, gluten	0.08	–	0.023	–
	–	Wheat, starch	–	–	0.0029	–
	CF 1212	Wheat, wholemeal bread	–	–	0.0097	–
	–	Wheat, wholemeal flour	–	–	0.0106	–
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.05	–	0.014	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: cyfluthrin (sum of isomers). The residue is fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Cyprodinil (207) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2003/2019)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.01*	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.02	–	0.011	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01*	–	0	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.01*	–	0	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.02*	–	0	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0	–
	FI 0345	Mango	0.6	–	0.01	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01*	–	–
	ML 0106	Milk	W	0.0004*	–	–
	FI 0350	Papaya	0.5	–	0.02	–
	PO 0111	Poultry edible offal	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal and plant commodities: cyprodinil. The residue is fat soluble.						
Difenoconazole (224) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw (2007)	HS 0780	Subgroup of spices, seeds	0.9	–	0.16	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: difenoconazole. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of difenoconazole and 1-[2-chloro-4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-phenyl]-2-(1,2,4-triazol)-1-yl-ethanol), expressed as difenoconazole. The residue is fat soluble.						
Dimethoate (027) ADI: 0–0.001 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.02 mg/kg bw (2019)	No residue evaluation of residues was conducted by the present meeting.					

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Dimpropyridaz (344)*** ADI: 0–0.2 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2025)	As the residue definition for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities was not concluded, no recommendations were done by the meeting.					
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plants: sum of dimpropyridaz and methyl 5-methyl-1-(3-methylbutan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxylate (Reg. No. 6065040), expressed as dimpropyridaz. Residue definition for dietary assessment for plant commodities: not concluded. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animals: sum of dimpropyridaz and 1-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutan-2-yl)-5-methyl-N-(pyridazin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (M550I015), expressed as dimpropyridaz. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake in animal commodities: Sum of dimpropyridaz, 1-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutan-2-yl)-5-methyl-N-(pyridazin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (M550I015), 5-methyl-1- (3-methylbutan-2-yl)-N-(pyridazin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (M550I002) and N-ethyl-1-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutan-2-yl)-5-methyl-N-(pyridazin-4-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (M550I004) expressed as dimpropyridaz. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Dinotefuran (255) ADI: 0–0.2 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2012)	FI 0334	Durian	0.7	–	0.036	0.036
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.1	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.02*	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.02*	–	0 (liver and kidney)	0 (liver and kidney)
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.02*	–	0	0
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.02*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.1	–	0.029 (liver) 0.030 (kidney)	0.0680 (liver) 0.080 (kidney)
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.02*	–	0	0
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.1	–	0.023	0.067
	ML 0106	Group of milk	0.1	–	0.039	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	–	0.030	0.065
	FI 0345	Mango	0.6	–	0.12 (flesh) 0.22 (RAC)	0.16 (flesh) 0.30 (RAC)
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.1	–	–
	ML 0106	Milk	W	0.1	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.02*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.02*	–	–
Definition of residue for compliance with the MRL in plant commodities: dinotefuran. Definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake in plant commodities: sum of dinotefuran, 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl) urea (UF) and 1-methyl-3-tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl)guanidium dihydrogen (DN), expressed as dinotefuran. Definition of residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of dinotefuran and 1-methyl-3-(tetrahydro-3-furylmethyl) urea (UF), expressed as dinotefuran. The residue is not fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Etoxazole (241) ADI: 0–0.05 mg/kg ARfD: Unnecessary (2010)	FI 0326	Avocado	0.15	–	0.033	0.076
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.01*	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0	0
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	0
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0	0
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03	–	0.01	0.03
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.02	–	0.02	0.02
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01*	–	0.01	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01*	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01*	–	–
	GC 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob) (kernels plus cob with husk removed)	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	AS 3563	Sweet corn, stover	6 (dw)	–	–	–
Definition of residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: etoxazole. The residue is fat soluble.						
Flubendiamide (242) ADI: 0–0.02 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.2 mg/kg bw (2010)	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.6	1	0.41 (kidney) 0.39 (liver)	0.59 (kidney) 0.58 (liver)
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5	2	0.73	1.4
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.15	0.1	0.082	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats	4	5	1.8	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15	0.2	0.08	0.153

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	DV 0387	Onion, Welsh, dried	7	–	1.595	3.59
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: flubendiamide. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: flubendiamide. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: flubendiamide and flubendiamide-iodophthalimide. The residue is fat soluble.						
Fludioxonil (211) ADI: 0–0.4 mg/kg ARfD: Unnecessary (2004/2022)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.15	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.1	–	0.028	0.095
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	0
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.15	–	0.037	0.14
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.02	–	0.01	0.011
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.02	–	0.006	0.016
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	2	–	0.4	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.07	–	0.016	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02	–	0.006	0.011
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.02	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.02	–	–
	VC 0046	Melons, except watermelon	7 (Po)	–	0.02	0.11
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.07	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.1	–	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	1	0.3	0.13	0.28
	VC 0432	Watermelon	7 (Po)	–	0.015	0.11
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake in plant commodities: fludioxonil. Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake in animal commodities: sum of fludioxonil and metabolites determined as 2,2-difluorobenzo[1,1]dioxole-4-carboxylic acid, expressed as fludioxonil. The residue is fat soluble						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Fluopyram (243) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.5 mg/kg bw (2010)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	8	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	2	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	5	–	0.88	3.1
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	1	–	0.28	0.90
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	1.5	–	0.19	0.97
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	8	–	3.8	7.4
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	2	–	0.46	1.5
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5	–	0.67	1.5
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.80	–	0.48	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	1.5	–	0.51	1.0
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	1.5	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	1.5	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.8	–	–
	W 0738	Mint	0.6	–	0.087	–
	–	Mint oil	–	–	0.046	–
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	0.4	0.07	0.12	0.22
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal	W	5	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry, fats	W	1	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry, meat	W	1.5	–	–
	VC 0431	Squash, summer	0.3	–	0.11	0.18
	VC 2040	Subgroup of fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins and winter squashes	0.6	–	0.14	0.53
	PM 0110	Poultry, meat	W	1.5	–	–
	VC 2039	Subgroup of fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – cucumbers and summer squashes	0.3	–	0.084	0.19

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	VC 2040	Subgroup of fruiting vegetables, cucurbits – melons, pumpkins and winter squashes	0.6	–	0.14	0.53
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: fluopyram. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: sum of fluopyram and 2-(trifluoromethyl) benzamide, expressed as fluopyram. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of fluopyram, 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide and the combined residues of N-(E)-2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-2-yl]ethenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl)benzamide and N-(Z)-2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-2-yl]ethenyl)-2-trifluoromethyl)benzamide, all expressed as fluopyram. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Guazatine (114)** ADI: 0–0.008 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2025)	No recommendations were made due to insufficient storage stability of residues in analytical samples information. Furthermore, no residue definitions for animal commodities could be concluded.					
Definition of the residue for estimating MRLs and for estimation of dietary intake in fruit commodities: sum of guazatine acetates (guazatine). Definition of the residue for estimating MRLs and for the estimation of dietary intake in animal commodities: not concluded.						
Indoxacarb (216) ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.1 mg/kg bw (2005)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.05	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.01*	–	0	0
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.05	–	0.025	0.05
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.06	–	0.01 (liver) 0.03 (kidney)	0.028 (liver) 0.057 (kidney)
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.02	–	0.01	0.02
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	6	–	1.7	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	2	–	0.66	1.9
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.2	–	0.07	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.1	–	0.026	0.099
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	2	–	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	2 (fat)	–	–
	FM 0106	Milk fat	W	6	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.2	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01* (fat)	–	–
Definition of residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of indoxacarb and its *R* enantiomer. Definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of indoxacarb and its *R* enantiomer. Definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of indoxacarb, its *R* enantiomer, and IN-JT333, expressed as indoxacarb. The residue is fat soluble.						
Ipflufenoquin (345)*** ADI: 0–0.07 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2025)	No recommendations were made as the definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities was not concluded.					
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: ipflufenoquin. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: ipflufenoquin and the metabolite 2-[2-(7,8-difluoro-2-methylquinolin-3-yloxy)-6-fluorophenyl]-2-hydroxypropyl β-d-glucopyranosiduronic acid (QP-1-11) (expressed as ipflufenoquin). Definition of the residue for dietary intake assessment for animal commodities: not concluded. The residue is fat soluble.						
Malathion (049)** ADI: 0–0.3 mg/kg bw ARfD: 2 mg/kg bw (2025)	No recommendations were made as the residue definitions for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities were not concluded.					
	FP 0226	Apple	W	0.5	–	–
	VS 0621	Asparagus	W	1	–	–
	VD 0071	Bean (dry)	W	2	–	–
	VP 0061	Beans with pods (Phaseolus spp.) (immature pods and succulent seeds)	W	1	–	–
	FB 0020	Blueberries	W	10	–	–
	FC 0001	Citrus fruits (group)	W	7	–	–
	OC 0691	Cotton seed oil, crude	W	13	–	–
	OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	W	13	–	–
	VC 0424	Cucumber	W	0.2	–	–
	FB 0269	Grapes	W	5	–	–
	VL 0485	Mustard greens	W	2	–	–
	VA 0385	Onion, bulb	W	1	–	–
	VO 0051	Peppers (subgroup)	W	0.1	–	–
	HS 0444	Peppers chili, dried	W	1	–	–
	HS 0191	Spices, fruits and berries	W	1	–	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	HS 0193	Spices, roots and rhizomes	W	0.5	–	–
	HS 0190	Spices, seeds	W	2	–	–
	VL 0502	Spinach	W	3	–	–
	VA 0389	Spring onion	W	5	–	–
	FB 0275	Strawberry	W	1	–	–
	VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	W	0.02	–	–
	VO 0448	Tomato	W	0.5	–	–
	JF 0448	Tomato juice	W	0.01	–	–
	VL 0506	Turnip greens	W	5	–	–
	VR 0506	Turnip, garden	W	0.2	–	–
	CM 0654	Wheat bran, unprocessed	W	25	–	–
	CF 1211	Wheat flour	W	0.2	–	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: malathion. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: sum of malathion, butanedioic acid, 2-[(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, monoethyl ester (malathion monocarboxylic acid isomers) and butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio] (malathion dicarboxylic acid) (expressed as malathion). Definition of residues for estimation of dietary intake for plants and animal commodities: not concluded. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Mefentrifluconazole (320) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw (2021)	VB 0400	Broccoli	0.15	–	0.024	0.078
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	2.0	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.04	–	–
	FB 0269	Grapes	3	–	0.26	1.7
	DF 0269	Grape, dried (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	15	–	0.97	6.3
	AB 0269	Grape pomace, dried	15	9	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.7	–	0.12	0.844
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.2	–	0.124	0.503
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.03	–	0.012	0.053
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	2.0	–	0.61	1.91
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.04	–	0.032	0.094
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1.5	–	0.39	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.1	–	0.07	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	3	–	0.99	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.15	–	0.04	0.14

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	1.5	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.15 (fat)	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.10	–	–
	FI 0353	Pineapple	0.5	–	0.0028 (pulp)	0.0056 (pulp)
	DF 0353	Pineapple, dried	–	–	0.018	–
	JF 0341	Pineapple, juice	–	–	0.036	–
	AM 3591	Pineapple, process residue	–	–	0.140	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal	W	0.7	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry, fats	W	0.2	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry, meat	W	0.03 (fat)	–	–
	VR 0596	Sugar beet	0.3	–	0.063	0.28
	AB 0596	Sugar beet pulp, dry	1.5	–	–	–
	–	Sugar, refined	–	–	0.004	–
	VO 2045	Tomatoes, subgroup of	1.5	0.7	0.295	0.97
	DV 0448	Tomato, dried	15	7	2.73	8.89
	–	Tomato, canned	–	–	0.02	0.06
	JF 0448	Tomato, juice	–	–	0.02	–
	VW 0448	Tomato, paste	–	–	0.15	–
	DM 3525	Tomato, pomace	–	–	0.87	–
	DM 0448	Tomato puree	–	–	0.08	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: mefentrifluconazole. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for animal commodities: mefentrifluconazole (free and conjugated). Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of mefentrifluconazole (free and conjugated) + 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]propane-1,2-diol (M750F022), free and conjugated, expressed as mefentrifluconazole equivalents. The molecular weight conversion factor to express M750F022 in mefentrifluconazole equivalents = 1.15. The residue is fat soluble.						
Mepiquat-chloride (336) ADI: 0–0.3 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.6 mg/kg bw (2023)	SO 0691	Cotton seed	30	4	10	–
	AM 3589	Cotton seed meal	60	8	–	–
	OC 0691	Cotton seed oil, crude	–	–	0.43	–
	OR 0691	Cotton seed oil, edible	–	–	0.4	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.04	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.008*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.008*	–	0.01	0.01
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.008*	–	0.01	0.01
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.008*	–	0.01	0.01

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.2	–	0.12 (liver) 0.12 (kidney)	0.15 (liver) 0.17 (kidney)
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.05	–	0.039	0.041
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.04	–	0.038	0.038
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.03	–	0.025	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.04	–	0.039	0.039
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.01	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.01	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.008*	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.008*	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.008*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.008*	–	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL in plant and animal commodities and for the estimation of the dietary intake in plant commodities: mepiquat cation. Definition of the residue for the estimation of the dietary intake in animal commodities: sum of mepiquat cation and 4-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylpiperidinium cation (4-hydroxymepiquat cation, free and conjugated), expressed as mepiquat cation. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Metaflumizone (236) ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2009/2019)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.02*	–	–
	VO 0440	Eggplant	W	0.6	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.02*	–	0.010	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.2	–	0.104	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.02* (fat)	–	0.003	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.02*	–	0.02 (liver and kidney)	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.02	–	0.012	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.15	–	0.092	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.02	–	0.01	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats [a]	0.3	–	0.166	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.02* (fat)	–	0.02	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.15	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.02* (fat)	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.02	–	–
	FM 0106	Milk fats	W	0.6	–	–
	DV 0387	Onion, Welsh, dried	3	–	0.905	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.02*	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.08	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.02* (fat)	–	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	0.6	–	0.18	–
Definition of residue for compliance with MRLs and estimation of dietary intake for plants and animal commodities: metaflumizone, sum of E-isomer and Z-isomer. The residue is fat soluble.						
Metarylpicoxamid (346)*** ADI: 0–0.2 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2025)	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.01*	–	0	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*	–	0	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01*	–	0	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01*	–	0	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0	–
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01*	–	0.02	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities, and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: metarylpicoxamid. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: Sum of metarylpicoxamid and (2S,3S)-3-(2-methylphenyl)butan-2-yl N- {[3-hydroxy)-4-methoxypyridin-2-yl}-L-alaninate (X12644507), expressed as metarylpicoxamid. The residue is not fat soluble.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Metconazole (313) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.04 mg/kg bw (2019)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.04*	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.04*	–	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.04*	–	0	0
	PO 0111	Group of avian edible offal	0.04*	–	0	0
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.04*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.04*	–	0	0
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.04*	–	0	0
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.04*	–	0	0
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.04*	–	0	0
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.04*	–	0	0
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.04*	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.04*	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.04*	–	–
	DV 0387	Onion, Welsh, dried	1.5	–	0.33	0.58
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.04*	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.04*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.04*	–	–
Definition of residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities and for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: metconazole (sum of cis and trans isomer). Definition of residue for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of metconazole (sum of cis and trans isomer) and metabolites (1SR,2SR,5RS)-5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol (M1) and (1RS,2SR,3RS)-3-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanecarboxylic acid (M12), expressed as metconazole. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Permethrin (120)** ADI: 0–0.05 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.05 mg/kg bw (2025)	No evaluation of residues was conducted by the present meeting.					
Proquinazid (347)*** ADI: 0–0.01 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.3 mg/kg bw (2025)	FP 0226	Apple	0.3	–	0.795	0.17
	–	Apple juice	–	–	0.014	–
	AB 0226	Apple pomace, dried	5.0	–	–	–
	GC 0640	Barley	0.03	–	0.04	–
	AS 0640	Barley, hay and/or straw	0.3 (DM)	–	–	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	FB 0269	Grapes	0.4	–	0.055	0.34
	DF 0269	Grape, dried	1.5	–	0.15	0.95
	–	Grape juice	–	–	0.018	–
	AB 0269	Grape pomace, dried	8.0	–	–	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.4	–	0.049 (liver) 0.092 (kidney)	0.104 (liver) 0.312 (kidney)
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.07	–	0.024	0.065
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.03	–	0.023	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.03	–	0.020	0.023
	–	Must (wine by-product)	–	–	0.014	–
	GC 0647	Oats	0.03	–	0.04	–
	AS 3559	Oat, hay and/or straw	0.3 (DM)	–	–	–
	FP 0230	Pear	0.3	–	0.795	0.17
	GC 0650	Rye	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AS 3560	Rye, hay and/or straw	0.15 (DM)	–	–	–
	GC 0653	Triticale	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AS 0653	Triticale, hay and/or straw	0.9 (DM)	–	–	–
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AS 0654	Wheat, hay and/or straw	0.9 (DM)	–	–	–
	–	Wine	–	–	0.018	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant commodities: proquinazid. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of proquinazid and 2-(2-hydroxypropoxy)-6-iodo-3-propyl-quinazolin-4-one and 2-(2-hydroxy-1-methyl-ethoxy)-6-iodo-3-propyl- quinazolin-4-one (IN-MW977 (isomers)), expressed as proquinazid. Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of proquinazid and 3-(6-iodo-4-oxo-3-propyl-quinazolin-2-yl)oxypropanoic acid (IN-MU210), expressed as proquinazid. The residue is fat soluble.						
Pyraclostrobin (210) ADI: 0–0.03 mg/kg bw ARfD: 0.7 mg/kg bw (2003/2018)	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.05*	–	–
	VO 0440	Eggplant	W	0.3	–	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.05	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.05*	–	0	0
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.05*	–	0	0
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.05*	–	0	0
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	–	0.015	0.044
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.05*	–	0	0

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.5	–	0.166	0.48
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.03	–	0.0095	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.06	–	0.0181	0.052
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.5	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.5 (f)	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.03	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.05*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.05*	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.05*	–	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	0.3	–	0.12	0.21
	HS 0190	Subgroup of spices, seeds	0.8	–	0.18	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRL and for dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: pyraclostrobin. The residue is fat soluble.						
Pyriofenone (310) ADI: 0–0.09 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2018)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.01*	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*	–	0	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01*	–	0	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.01*	–	0	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.01*	–	0	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammalians other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MR 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.01*	–	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammalians other than marine mammals)	W	0.01*	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.01*	–	–
	HS 0444	Peppers, chili, dried	15	–	3.6	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01*	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	1.5	–	0.36	–
	FB 2009	Subgroup of low growing berries	W	0.5	–	–
	FB 2009	Subgroup of low growing berries, except strawberry	0.5	–	0.17	–
	VO 0051	Subgroup of peppers	1.5	–	0.36	–
	VO 2045	Subgroup of tomatoes	0.2	–	0.056	–
	FB 0275	Strawberry	2	–	0.61	–
	JF 0448	Tomato, juice	–	–	0.0056	–
	–	Tomato, paste	–	–	0.032	–
	–	Tomato pomace, dried	7	–	–	–
	DM 0448	Tomato, puree	–	–	0.018	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: pyriofenone. Fat solubility: not determined due to insufficient information.						
Pyriproxyfen (200) ADI: 0–0.1 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (1999)	VB 0041	Cabbage, head	0.6	–	0.02	–
	MO 0812	Cattle, edible offal of	W	0.01*	0	–
	MM 0812	Cattle meat	W	0.01* (fat)	0	–
	VB 0404	Cauliflower	0.3	–	0.02	–
	VO 0440	Eggplant	W	0.6	0.17	–
	MO 0814	Goat, edible offal of	W	0.01*	0	–
	MM 0814	Goat meat	W	0.01* (fat)	0	–
	FB 0269	Grapes	3	–	0.145	–
	DF 0269	Grape, dried	4	–	0.188	–
	JF 0269	Grapes, juice	–	–	0.0058	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0.00046 (kidney) 0.00012 (liver)	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.15	–	0.01	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.00052	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.01*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.015	–	0.0076	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.01*	–	0	–
	VL 0485	Mustard greens	4	–	0.345	–
	DF 0014	Prune, dried	0.5	–	0.13	–
	FB 0275	Strawberry	0.7	–	0.14	–
	VP 2060	Subgroup of beans with pods	0.1	–	0.02	–
	FB 2006	Subgroup of bush berries	1.5	–	0.365	–
	FS 0013	Subgroup of cherries	1.5	–	0.26	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	0.6	–	0.17	–
	FS 2001	Subgroup of peaches	0.5	–	0.16	–
	FS 0014	Subgroup of plums	0.15	–	0.045	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: pyriproxyfen. The residue is fat soluble.						
Spidoxamat (348)*** ADI: 0–0.7 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2025)	No recommendations were made as residue definitions for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities could not be concluded.					
Residue definition for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: spidoxamat. Residue definitions for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: not concluded. The residue is not fat soluble.						
Spinetoram (233) ADI: 0–0.05 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2008)	VS 0621	Asparagus, raw	0.3	–	0.16	–
	VL 0401	Broccoli, Chinese	10	–	2.65	–
	SB 0716	Coffee bean, raw (i.e. green coffee)	0.02*	–	0.03	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.1	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	–	–
	VO 2046	Subgroup of eggplants	0.4	–	0.026	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.01*	–	0.00049	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0.0053	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.01*	–	0.00022	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.07	–	0.009	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0.00047	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	1	–	0.045	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.5	–	0.05 cream	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.03	–	0.0087	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.05	–	0.009	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	1 (fat)	–	–
	FM 0183	Milk fats	W	0.15	–	–
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.02	–	–
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.01* (fat)	–	–
	GS 0659	Sugar cane	0.02*	–	0.03	–
	DM 0659	Sugar cane, molasses	–	–	0.03	–
	DM 3524	Sugar cane, refined sugar	–	–	0.03	–
Definition of the residue for compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: spinetoram (sum of spinetoram-J and spinetoram-L). Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: spinetoram (sum of spinetoram-J and spinetoram-L) and N-demethyl and N-formyl metabolites of the major spinetoram component (spinetoram-J). The residue is fat soluble.						
Thiamethoxam (245) ADI: 0–0.08 mg/kg bw ARfD: 1 mg/kg bw (2010)	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.05	0.025	0.041
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.01*	0.028	0.028
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.01*	–	0.033	0.033
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.03	–	0.064	0.064
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal	0.01*	–	0.36	0.36
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.05	–	0.025	0.041
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.01*	–	0.028	0.028
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.01*	–	0.01	0.01
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.15	–	0.096	–

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.07	–	0.033	0.062
	MF 0100	Mammalian fats (except milk fats)	W	0.01*	0.01	0.01
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.07	0.033	0.062
	ML 0106	Milks	W	0.15	0.096	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.01*	0.033	0.033
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.03	0.064	0.064
	PO 0111	Poultry, edible offal of	W	0.01*	0.36	0.36
Definition of the residue for compliance with MRLs for plant and animal commodities: thiamethoxam. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities (except poultry): thiamethoxam and clothianidin, assessed separately. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for poultry: sum of thiamethoxam, CGA 265307 (N-(2-chlorothiazol-5-ylmethyl)-N'- nitroguanidine), and MU3 (amino-([(2-chlorothiazol-5-ylmethyl)-amino]-methylene)-hydrazide), expressed as thiamethoxam, along with clothianidin (assessed separately). The residue is not fat soluble.						
Tiafenacil (349)*** ADI: 0–0.004 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2025)	SB 0716	Coffee bean	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.03*	–	0	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fat	0.03*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.03*	–	0	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.03*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal, mammalian	0.03*	–	0.0003 (liver/kidney)	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.03*	–	0.0003	–
	ML 0106	Group of milks	0.03*	–	0.0003	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.03*	–	0.0003	–
	MM 095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.03*	–	0.0003	–
	GC 0645	Maize	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AS 3558	Maize stover	0.01* (ar)	–	–	–
	VD 0541	Soya bean (dry)	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AL 0541	Soya bean hay	0.01* (ar)	–	0.02	–
	GC 0654	Wheat	0.01*	–	0.02	–
	AS 0654	Wheat hay	0.01* (ar)	–	–	–
	AS 0654	Wheat straw	0.01* (ar)	–	–	–
Definition of the residue for the setting of maximum residue levels for plant commodities: tiafenacil.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Definition of the residue for the setting of maximum residue levels for animal commodities: sum of tiafenacil, 3-(2-((2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)phenyl)thio)propanamido)propanoic acid (M-01) and 3-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl-1-methyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (M-88), expressed as tiafenacil. Definition of the residue for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: sum of tiafenacil and 3-(2-((2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-(3-methyl-2,6-dioxo-4-(trifluoromethyl)-3,6-dihydropyrimidin-1(2H)-yl)phenyl)thio)propanamido)propanoic acid (M-01), expressed as tiafenacil. The residue is fat soluble.						
Trifloxystrobin (213) ADI: 0–0.04 mg/kg bw ARfD: Unnecessary (2004)	AB 0001	Citrus pulp dried	1.5	–	–	–
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	W	0.09	–	–
	PE 0112	Eggs	W	0.04*	–	–
	PO 0111	Group of avian, edible offal of	0.04*	–	0	–
	PF 0111	Group of avian fats	0.04*	–	0	–
	PM 0110	Group of avian muscle	0.04*	–	0	–
	MO 0105	Group of edible offal (mammalian)	0.09	–	0.04	–
	PE 0112	Group of eggs	0.04*	–	0	–
	MF 0100	Group of mammalian fats (except milk fats)	0.07	–	0.04	–
	FM 0106	Group of milk fats[a]	0.02*	–	0.005	–
	ML 01O6	Group of milks	0.02*	–	0.005	–
	MM 0095	Group of muscle (from mammals other than marine mammals)	0.04*	–	0.01	–
	FC 0204	Lemon	0.8	–	0.171	–
	MF 0100	Mammalian fat (except milk fats)	W	0.07	–	–
	FI 0345	Mango	0.7	–	0.043	–
	MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals)	W	0.07	–	–
	ML 0106	Milk	W	0.02*	–	–
	FC 004	Orange	0.4	–	0.114	–
	OR 0004	Orange oil	60	–	14.82	–
	PO 0111	Poultry edible offal	W	0.04*	–	–
	PF 0111	Poultry fats	W	0.04*	–	–
	PM 0110	Poultry meat	W	0.04*	–	–
Definition of residues for compliance with MRL for plant commodities: trifloxystrobin. Definition of residues for compliance with MRL animal commodities: trifloxystrobin and CGA 321113 ((E,E)-methoxyimino-{2-[1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) ethylidene-aminooxymethyl]-phenyl}acetic acid), expressed as trifloxystrobin.						

Compound	CCN	Commodity	Recommended maximum residue level (mg/kg)		STMR or STMR-P (mg/kg)	HR or HR-P (mg/kg)
			New	Previous		
Definition of residues for estimation of dietary intake for both plant and animal commodities: trifloxystrobin and CGA 321113 ((E,E)-methoxyimino-{2-[1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl) ethylidene-aminooxymethyl]-phenyl}acetic acid) expressed as trifloxystrobin. The residue is fat soluble.						

Notes:

* At or about the limit of quantification.

** Compound evaluated under the periodic review program.

*** New compound.

[a] For monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analysed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk.

General considerations

1. Updates on upcoming dietary risk assessment activities

The meeting received a range of documents summarizing a number of issues related to the dietary risk assessment methodologies being developed by the JMPR. These documents included the draft report of the 56th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR56) (FAO and WHO, 2025a) and CCPR56 Conference Room Documents (CRDs) such as those submitted by member countries and observers (FAO and WHO, 2025b).

The meeting was informed by the Joint Secretariat that an ad hoc meeting will be convened to address and develop, to the extent possible before the next JMPR, methodologies that are updated and adequate for the dietary risk assessment of compounds evaluated by the JMPR. The meeting recommends that participants to this meeting include individuals with expertise in dietary exposure assessment, toxicology and pesticide residues. In addition, the present JMPR meeting considered that the participation of individuals both with no active experience in JMPR activities and with such experience would be instrumental for a positive outcome of the proposed meeting.

The meeting was made aware that a draft background document is in progress addressing the issues summarized in the mentioned documents. This background document includes general information about dietary risk assessment methodologies, consideration of the international estimated daily intake (IEDI) and global estimate of chronic dietary exposure (GECDE) methodologies used by the JMPR, validation work that has been conducted to date, and responses to issues and questions raised during previous JMPR meetings. This document may help the Joint Secretariat in developing the terms of reference for the ad hoc meeting and as a background document for this ad hoc meeting.

2. Integration of data from new approach methodologies (NAMs) into JMPR's pesticide safety assessments

2.1 Background and objective of the discussion

Advances in science are rapidly expanding the application of new approach methodologies (NAMs), including *in vitro*, *in silico*, and other non-animal testing methods. Information from NAMs has been utilized by JMPR in its pesticide safety assessments for many years (e.g. the evaluation of the genotoxicity of metabolites). However, the use of this kind of data remains under development in pesticide evaluation. This issue was the subject of a workshop jointly organized by WHO and Nanyang Technological University Singapore in June 2025, the outcome of which was presented at the current meeting. The meeting discussed the possibility and feasibility of expanding the use of NAMs in the safety evaluation of pesticides.

2.2 How does JMPR see the application of NAMs in its safety evaluations?

NAMs encompass a broad and evolving range of methods, making their definition challenging. The acceptance of NAMs by the JMPR depends on the robustness, scientific validity, and fitness-for-purpose of each method. The application of some NAMs is limited by the state of our current mechanistic understanding. Additionally, very few NAMs have validation from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). To ensure pesticide evaluations use the best available science, JMPR will assess NAMs on a case-by-case basis, rather than await formal validation.

2.3 How can JMPR's safety assessment of pesticides be improved using NAMs?

Currently, some NAMs can be used for decision-making, while others can be used as supplemental information in a weight-of-evidence approach. The 2025 meeting emphasizes that NAMs have the potential to improve both the accuracy and efficiency of dietary risk assessments. NAMs can also contribute to the reduction, refinement and replacement of animals used for toxicological testing. The meeting further encourages submission of NAMs-derived data for further consideration in its safety assessments.

2.4 How can the JMPR contribute to the appropriate use of NAMs?

An update of Environmental Health Criteria 240: Principles and Methods for the Risk Assessment of Chemicals in Food[2] (EHC 240) is recognized as necessary, to include guidance on fit for purpose application of NAMs and how they are reported and evaluated. The guidance should cover general principles and should be sufficiently agile to incorporate future developments. Experts from both JMPR and the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) should be involved in the update of EHC 240. Building trust and confidence among Member States regarding the use of NAMs in pesticide safety evaluations is essential for broader acceptance. Therefore, transparent and clear communication to and from CCPR is essential.

Encouraging sponsors to submit NAMs data, and providing guidance and feedback, will support the appropriate use of these methods. Future calls for data should continue to encourage the submission of NAMs data.

The meeting recommends that the Secretariats of both JMPR and JECFA set up a working group to update the EHC 240 and that JECFA review the application of NAMs in their assessments.

3. Non-linear toxicokinetics guidance electronic working group

The meeting recommends that the electronic working group continues its work with the aim of finalizing the guidance for JMPR monographers and reviewers on non-linear toxicokinetics in 2026.

[2] Principles and methods for the risk assessment of chemicals in food: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241572408

4. Plasma and/or blood area under the concentration–time curve (AUC) ratio use for identification of major rat metabolites

An important consideration in JMPR assessments of the toxicological profile of metabolites of pesticides is the extent to which they would have been covered by studies of the parent compound. If the metabolite is a significant biotransformation product (higher than 10 percent of the administered/absorbed dose), it is considered to have been covered by these studies. This assessment is most often performed from the amount excreted in urine, although information from other routes of excretion, including bile, can be useful. Some have suggested that such information can be obtained from blood or plasma data. However, it is the view of JMPR that plasma (or blood) $AUC_{metabolite}$ to AUC_{parent} or $AUC_{total\ radioactivity}$ ratio should not be used as the sole determinant of whether or not a metabolite is a major biotransformation product. AUC is not a direct measure of systemic exposure on a mass balance basis.

5. Update on the Guidance Document for WHO Monographers and Reviewers

The meeting discussed the draft Guidance Document for WHO Monographers and Reviewers, as well as provided further comments. The meeting recommends that the draft be revised as soon as possible and made available for a final round of commenting.

6. Transition of maximum residue recommendations for meat according to the new Codex Classification for Food Commodities

Upon request of Codex Secretariat during the meeting, advice on the transition of current MRLs for fat soluble compounds in “mammalian meat (other than marine animals)” and “poultry meat” into the new Codex Classifications for the “Group of muscle (mammals other than marine animals)” and the “Group of avian muscle” was sought.

The meeting noted that maximum residue levels for meat, as recommended prior to the procedure for transition as described in General consideration 2.4 of the 2024 JMPR report, were based on residues in fat tissue instead of residues in muscle tissue. It was suggested to apply the following footnote to these MRLs until reconsideration of residues in animal commodities is made by the JMPR:

> The MRL refers to “meat” for which the portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies, and which is analysed, is the whole commodity (without bones). For fat soluble pesticides, a portion of the adhering fat is analysed, and MRLs apply to the fat.

7. Maximum residue level recommendations for fat soluble pesticides for milk and milk fat under the new classification for animal commodities

The meeting noted the conclusions of CCPR 2025 with respect to CCPR agenda item 6.2 CXLs for milk and milk fat,[3] reiterating its request for JMPR to insert the following note alongside the MRL for milk fats in all cases where MRLs were established for both milk fats and milks for fat soluble pesticides:

> *For monitoring and regulatory purposes, whole milk is to be analysed, and the result compared to the MRL for whole milk*.

To assist CCPR, the meeting agreed to include the footnote for all recommendations for milk fats (FM 0183) in Annex 1 of the JMPR report.

8. Publish the intake calculations for the metabolites assessed with the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) approach in the report

At CCPR56, some members suggested that making the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) calculations accessible in the JMPR report would be beneficial. In response to this request, the JMPR Secretariat requested the 2025 JMPR to study the feasibility of including such information in the report for better transparency.

After discussing the feasibility of the request, the 2025 JMPR decided to include a summary table with the residue input values of the metabolites for TTC calculations into the report, including explanatory comments, if needed.

Considering the size limitations of the report and the technical difficulties of including links to electronically available assessments, the meeting decided not to include the output of the TTC calculations in the report. The same dietary intake models (IESTI and IEDI) for the acute and chronic TTC assessments of the metabolites are used for the estimation of dietary intake of parent compound and the metabolites covered by the health-based guidance values (HBGVs) of the parent. By making both the input values and the published intake models available, the meeting concluded that the transparency and reproducibility is sufficiently accommodated.

9. Dietary burden calculation for updates on maximum residue limits (MRLs) for animal commodities

At CCPR56, some members expressed reservations to the advancement of the proposed MRLs for animal commodities for several compounds. They noted that for products of animal origin, an updated dietary burden calculation was needed since the methodology has changed since 2018.

[3] CXLs refer to Codex MRLs.

Additionally, these members suggested that making the input values used in the dietary burden calculations accessible in the JMPR report would be beneficial.

It is noted that the 2024 JMPR started including the input values for feed commodities for new uses (FAO and WHO, 2025c). The 2025 JMPR agreed that including a comprehensive input table for dietary burden calculations, as well as including the feed commodities evaluated in previous years, would indeed be more transparent and helpful for future recalculations in case of additional use requests. A summary table with input values will be included in the report.

The 2025 JMPR executed new dietary burden calculations for all compounds evaluated at the 2025 JMPR, including the compounds with recent dietary burdens and compounds with additional uses not related to feeds. The meeting has not been consistent in applying input values for processed feed commodities. Therefore, input values of raw agricultural commodities (RACs) will be used if no data on the processed feed commodities are available.

The meeting concluded that the availability of the summary table and the published OECD feed calculator tool is sufficiently transparent to reproduce the dietary burden calculations.

10. Revision of OECD TG 506: Stability of pesticide residues in stored commodities

The meeting noted that the latest revision of OECD TG 506[4] on storage stability was published in June 2025 (OECD, 2025). Within the latest revision, several major changes were introduced:

- full alignment for plant commodities with the current Codex Classification of Foods and Animal Feeds;
- reduction and reorganization of commodity grouping into four matrix groups (commodities of high water content, high acid content, high oil content and dry commodities); and
- principles on the minimum data requirements and representative commodities for the extrapolation to other commodities.

The meeting decided to take these principles into account when assessing the storage stability in frozen plant commodities, beginning at the 2026 JMPR. Data provided by sponsors to the 2026 and following JMPRs should address these principles.

11. Screening assessments following lowering of health-based guidance values (HGBVs)

11.1 Background

At the 56th CCPR meeting, a request was made of the JMPR to screen CXLs, which are withdrawn during a periodic review; the request specifically relates to cases where the health-based guidance values (HBGVs) have been lowered.

[4] OECD TG 506 refers to Test Guideline 506 from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The JMPR was requested to present risk assessments specifically for the CXLs retained under the four-year rule for phosmet. The request was intended to inform CCPR whether the CXLs lead to exceedances of the new lower HBGVs and hence assist CCPR in deciding whether the CXLs should be retained under the four-year rule.

11.2 General comments by the meeting

The JMPR appreciates the consideration and comments of the members and the subsequent request from CCPR. The meeting noted that undertaking the screening of all CXLs – which are withdrawn as a result of a periodic review – could require significant resources. The meeting agreed that if such a screening process was requested in full, then this should apply only to compounds for which the HBGVs have been lowered.

The meeting further noted that screening withdrawn CXLs may not be possible where a change in residue definition has occurred. Any such screenings undertaken may be subject to significant uncertainty – in such cases, the screening assessment should not necessarily be used to conclude on the risk to consumers.

The meeting highlights that a lack of data (use patterns, residue trials, and similar) is often a key reason for the withdrawal of CXLs; as such, it is advised that all relevant data is provided to the JMPR in a timely manner. Any CXLs which are economically important to members should be identified in advance of a periodic review, and all efforts should be made to provide relevant and timely information to the JMPR.

11.3 Screening withdrawn Codex MRLs (CXLs) for phosmet

Table 2 shows the previous and current ADI and ARfD for phosmet.

Table 2. Previous and current health-based guidance values (HBGVs) for phosmet

	ADI (mg/kg bw)	ARfD (mg/kg bw)
Previous HBGVs	0.01	0.2
New/current HBGVs[a]	0.006	0.03

Note:

[a] The ADI applies to phosmet-oxon with a 6x potency factor; the ARfD applies to phosmet-oxon with a 25x potency factor.

The residue definitions were updated following the periodic review of phosmet; the previous and current residue definitions are detailed in the following text.

Previous residue definitions include:

- For compliance with the MRL and for estimation of dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: phosmet.

Current residue definitions include:

- For compliance with the MRL for plant and animal commodities: phosmet.
- For estimation of long-term dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of phosmet plus 6-times 2-(dimethoxyphosphoryl-sulfanylmethyl)isoindole-1,3-dione (phosmet-oxon), expressed as phosmet.
- For estimation of acute dietary intake for plant commodities: sum of phosmet plus 25-times 2-(dimethoxyphosphoryl-sulfanylmethyl)isoindole-1,3-dione (phosmet-oxon), expressed as phosmet.

- For estimation of dietary intake for animal commodities: sum of phosmet and 2-{[(methanesulfonyl)methyl] carbamoyl}benzoic acid (PaAMSO2Me), expressed as phosmet.
- Definition of the residue for phthalic acid long-term dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: phthalic acid.
- Definition of the residue for phthalamic acid long-term dietary intake for plant and animal commodities: phthalamic acid, expressed as folpet.

The following CXLs were withdrawn in the previous meeting: apricots (10 mg/kg); cottonseed (0.05 mg/kg); grapes (10 mg/kg); group of citrus fruit (3 mg/kg); group of pome fruits (10 mg/kg); group of tree nuts (0.2 mg/kg); meat (mammalian) (1 mg/kg); milks (0.02 mg/kg); nectarine (10 mg/kg); peaches (10 mg/kg).

The CXL has been used as the input in the screening for acute intake (Table 3).

Table 3. Screening inputs and acute intake estimates for withdrawn Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) (only those which exceed 100 percent of acute reference dose [ARfD])

Commodity	Input (mg/kg)	Max. IESTI – children (% of ARfD)
Apricots	10	750
Grapes	10	2270
Group of citrus fruit	3	590
Group of pome fruit	10	2310
Nectarine	10	1460
Peaches	10	2240

The meeting concluded that significant exceedances of the new, lower acute HBGV occurred for apricots, grapes, group of citrus fruit, group of pome fruit, nectarine, and peaches.

It is further noted that the screening assessment is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, namely:

- Phosmet-oxon was included in the residue definition for dietary intake for plant commodities.
- Phosmet-oxon is 6x more toxic than parent considering long term exposure, and 25x more toxic than parent considering acute exposure.
- A further two residue definitions for dietary intake were established separately for plant commodities (phthalic acid and pththalamic acid).
- An additional metabolite was included in the residue definition for dietary intake in animal commodities (PaAMSO2Me).
- Insufficient information on the occurrence of the mentioned metabolites is available for the withdrawn CXLs.

The meeting noted that the withdrawn CXLs may present a public health concern. In particular, the CXLs for apricots, grapes, group of citrus fruit, group of pome fruit, nectarine, and peaches exceed the ARfD based on the CXL as the input. The meeting was unable to conclude on the dietary risk of the CXLs for cottonseed, group of tree nuts, meat (mammalian), and milks.

12. Draft FAO/WHO JMPR standard operating procedures

Following the 56th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR56), the JMPR Secretariat has been working to strengthen the governance of JMPR. This includes the drafting of the "Procedures for the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues". The first draft was presented during the meeting and comments and suggestions were provided to the Secretariat.

Responses to specific concerns raised by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

The European Union submitted a concern form to the 56th Session of the CCPR outlining concerns on acetamiprid, indicating acute risks for consumers in relation to potential developmental neurotoxicity. The European Union further considered that a re-evaluation for toxicology and residues for acetamiprid should be prioritized by the JMPR.

The meeting noted that, following a request from CCPR, acetamiprid was on the agenda for a follow-up evaluation in 2017. However, as no toxicological information was provided, the meeting concluded that it was unnecessary to conduct a toxicological evaluation at the time.

The present meeting was unable to fully address the concern because of the short notice. The meeting recommends to CCPR that acetamiprid be prioritized for a periodic re-evaluation.

References

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