COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2023/334

of 2 February 2023

amending Annexes II and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for clothianidin and thiamethoxam in or on certain products

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC ([1]), and in particular Article 14(1)(a), Article 18(1)(b) and Article 49(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) For clothianidin and thiamethoxam maximum residue levels (MRLs) were set in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. The European Food Safety Authority (the 'Authority') reviewed these MRLs in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 ([2]) and recommended MRLs which were found to be safe for consumers. Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/156 ([3]) included these MRLs in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. Some of these MRLs were based on Codex maximum residue limits (CXLs) and had already been included in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 through earlier amendments ([4]).

(2) On 11 July 2015 ([5]) the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) adopted a new set CXLs for clothianidin and thiamethoxam. As they were found to be safe for consumers in the Union ([6]) by the Authority, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/671 ([7]) included them in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

([1]) OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

([2]) EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2014. Reasoned opinion on the review of the existing maximum residue levels (MRLs) for clothianidin and thiamethoxam according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. EFSA Journal 2014;12(12):3918, 120 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3918.

([3]) Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/156 of 18 January 2016 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for boscalid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, folpet and tolclofos-methyl in or on certain products (OJ L 31, 6.2.2016, p. 1).

([4]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 441/2012 of 24 May 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bifenazate, bifenthrin, boscalid, cadusafos, chlorantraniliprole, chlorothalonil, clothianidin, cyproconazole, deltamethrin, dicamba, difenoconazole, dinocap, etoxazole, fenpyroximate, flubendiamide, fludioxonil, glyphosate, metalaxyl-M, meptyldinocap, novaluron, thiamethoxam, and triazophos in or on certain products (OJ L 135, 25.5.2012, p. 4).

([5]) Joint FAO/WHO food standards programme Codex Alimentarius Commission. Appendices III and IV. Thirty-Eight Session. Geneva, Switzerland, 6-11 July 2015.

([6]) European Food Safety Authority; Scientific support for preparing an EU position in the 47th Session of the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). EFSA Journal 2015;13(7):4208 178 pp. doi: 10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4208.

([7]) Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/671 of 7 April 2017 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for clothianidin and thiamethoxam in or on certain products (OJ L 97, 8.4.2017, p. 9).

(3) Clothianidin and thiamethoxam were included in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC ([8]) on 1 August 2006 and 1 February 2007, respectively, and, therefore, before the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([9]). The most recent risk assessments ([10]) ([11]) for bees from the exposure to these substances conducted by the Authority under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 found that, due to their intrinsic properties, the exposure from outdoor use of clothianidin and thiamethoxam leads to unacceptable risks for bees, or such risks could not be excluded based on the available data. Therefore, Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) 2018/784 ([12]) and (EU) 2018/785 ([13]) restricted, the approval of clothianidin and thiamethoxam, respectively, to uses in permanent greenhouses only and required that the resulting crops stayed within a permanent greenhouse during their entire life cycle.

(4) Following the adoption of these restrictions, all applications for the renewal of the approval of the active substances clothianidin and thiamethoxam were withdrawn. Therefore, the approval of clothianidin expired on 31 January 2019 and the approval of thiamethoxam expired on 30 April 2019.

(5) In the light of the Authority's risk assessment for bees and of all the available pertinent information, there is currently no evidence that would allow any outdoor uses for clothianidin and thiamethoxam to be considered as safe for bees. Producers of the substances can however, at any time, submit additional information, as provided in Articles 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, demonstrating the safety for bees of outdoor uses of clothianidin and thiamethoxam. That information, if submitted, would be reviewed within the time period provided for in that Regulation. To date, no such information has been submitted.

(6) Adverse effects of clothianidin and thiamethoxam on bees are directly linked to the intrinsic properties of those substances. Therefore, the risks for bees from outdoor uses of these substances are unlikely to be limited to the Union.

(7) There is a substantial body of evidence showing that active substances which are neonicotinoids, such as clothianidin and thiamethoxam, play an important role in the decline of bees and other pollinators worldwide. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on pollinators, pollination and food production concluded in its 2016 assessment report ([14]) that neonicotinoids (such as clothianidin and thiamethoxam) have adverse effects on bees and other pollinators. The impact of neonicotinoids on wildlife has been assessed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Task Force on Systemic Pesticides since 2012. The Worldwide Integrated Assessment of the Impact of Systemic Pesticides on Biodiversity and Ecosystems (WIA) has examined 1 121 scientific studies and results indicate that pollinator populations are highly vulnerable to

([8]) Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1).

([9]) Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

([10]) European Food Safety Authority; Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment for bees for the active substance clothianidin considering the uses as seed treatments and granules. EFSA Journal 2018;16(2):5177.

([11]) European Food Safety Authority; Peer review of the pesticide risk assessment for bees for the active substance thiamethoxam considering the uses as seed treatments and granules. EFSA Journal 2018;16(2):5179.

([12]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/784 of 29 May 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the conditions of approval of the active substance clothianidin (OJ L 132, 30.5.2018, p. 35).

([13]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/785 of 29 May 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the conditions of approval of the active substance thiamethoxam (OJ L 132, 30.5.2018, p. 40).

([14]) IPBES (2016). The assessment report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on pollinators, pollination and food production. S.G. Potts, V. L. Imperatriz-Fonseca, and H. T. Ngo (eds). Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Bonn, Germany. 552 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3402856.

the existing levels of pollution with neonicotinoids and are likely to have large-scale and wide ranging negative biological and ecological impacts ([15]). A recent review of the existing scientific knowledge corroborated this conclusion indicating that neonicotinoid use is driving the decline of pollinator population in different world regions ([16]).

(8) Since the ban on outdoor uses of clothianidin and thiamethoxam in the Union, several countries outside the Union have also restricted the use of clothianidin and thiamethoxam to protect pollinators, including bees ([17]) ([18]) ([19]). Other countries are currently re-evaluating their approval of these active substances ([20]) ([21]) ([22]).

(9) Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 establishes in accordance with the general principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 ([23]) provisions related to maximum residue levels of pesticides residues in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin. In accordance with Article 5(1) of the latter Regulation, food law shall pursue one or more of the general objectives of a high level of protection of human life and health and the protection of consumers' interests, including fair practices in food trade, taking into account, where appropriate, the protection of animal health and welfare, plant health and the environment.

(10) There is growing worldwide concern that the decline of pollinators is a serious threat to global biodiversity, the environment and sustainable development, as well as to maintaining agricultural productivity and food security. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity's International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators ([24]), pollination is one of the most important mechanisms in the maintenance and promotion of biodiversity and, in general, life on earth. Many ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems and two thirds of major food crops depend on pollinators for quality or yield. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) calls for actions to address the drivers of pollinator decline for the sake of sustainable global food production ([25]).

([15]) IUCN SSC CEM Task Force on Systemic Pesticides. Worldwide Integrated Assessment. Peer reviewed scientific journal articles compiled in Environmental Science and Pollution Research volume 22, issue 1, January 2015.

([16]) Neonic Insecticides and Invertebrate Species Endangerment, Pierre Mineau. Module in Earth Systems and Environmental Sciences. 2021. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128211397001264.

([17]) Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency. Re-evaluation Decision RVD2019-05, Clothianidin and Its Associated End-use Products: Pollinator Re-evaluation. Pest Management Regulatory Agency 11 April 2019 ISSN: 1925-0886.

([18]) Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency. Re-evaluation Decision RVD2019-04,. Thiamethoxam and Its Associated End-use Products: Pollinator Re-evaluation. Pest Management Regulatory Agency 11 April 2019 ISSN: 1925-0886.

([19]) Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y PESCA de Paraguay. Resolución No 503/019 DGSA Modificación de etiquetas para los Productos Fitosanitarios a base de los ingredientes activos Clotianidina, Imidacloprid, Tiametoxan y Clorpirifos. December 2019.

([20]) Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. Reconsideration of Neonicotinoid Approvals and Registrations. Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. APVMA 23, November 2019. https://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/apvma_gazette_23_19_november_2019.pdf.

([21]) New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority. Application to decide whether there are grounds for reassessment of the neonicotinoids clothianidin, thiamethoxam, imidacloprid, thiacloprid, and acetamiprid (APP203949). December 2019. https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/hsno-ar/APP203949/APP203949_Final_Neonicotinoids_Decision_16-12-2019.pdf.

([22]) United States Environmental Protection Agency. Proposed Interim Registration Review Decision Case Numbers 7620 and 7614. Docket Numbers EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0865 and EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0581. January 2020.

([23]) Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1).

([24]) https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-06-en.pdf.

([25]) FAO. 2019. The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture, J. Bélanger & D. Pilling (eds.). FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Assessments. Rome. 572 pp. https://www.fao.org/3/CA3129EN/CA3129EN.pdf.

Highly dependent on pollination, foods such as fruits, vegetables, nuts and seeds are the main dietary contributors of micronutrients necessary to prevent the risk of some non-communicable diseases in humans ([26]) ([27]). Therefore, pollinators are important to ensure diversity in diet and to reduce the threat to biodiversity in the global environment.

(11) As the decline in pollinators is an issue of international concern, Union measures need to be adopted to protect pollinator populations worldwide, including bees, from the risks of active substances, such as the neonicotinoids clothianidin and thiamethoxam. Preserving the pollinator population within the Union only would be insufficient to reverse the worldwide decline of pollinator populations and its effects on biodiversity, agricultural production and food security, also in the Union.

(12) In accordance with Article 3(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, MRLs for clothianidin and thiamethoxam were based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) as defined in Article 3(2)(a) of that Regulation, which took into account, in particular, considerations of efficiency to combat plant pests, and protection of the environment and public health in the context of the authorisation of the use of plant protection products containing those substances. The MRLs resulting from these GAPs were subsequently considered and found safe for consumers in the Union. It is now appropriate to complement the regulatory response to date by better integrating within it environmental considerations taking into account in particular whether the GAPs used in the past as a basis for setting MRLs ensure a sufficient protection of the environment, based on current knowledge. GAPs involving outdoor uses of clothianidin and thiamethoxam are not acceptable, in light of current scientific and technical knowledge, due to their effects on bees. Given the global nature of pollinator decline, there is a need to ensure that also commodities imported into the Union do not contain residues resulting from GAPs based on outdoor uses of clothianidin and/or thiamethoxam, in order to avoid the transfer of adverse effects on bees from food production in the Union to production of food in other parts of the world that is then imported into the Union ([28]). This is appropriate to ensure that all products produced or consumed in the Union are free from clothianidin and thiamethoxam and the production is not associated with pollinator mortality. In view of this, CXLs based on GAPs that do not achieve the appropriate level of protection of the Union should no longer be provided for as MRLs pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(13) Furthermore, all authorisations for plant protection products containing clothianidin and/or thiamethoxam in the Union have been revoked. It is therefore appropriate to delete the corresponding MRLs set out in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation in conjunction with Article 14(1)(a).

(14) Therefore, taking into account all the factors relevant to the matter under consideration in accordance with Article 14(2), read in the light of Article 11 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union, requiring that 'environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development', all the current MRLs for clothianidin and/or thiamethoxam as set out by Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 should be lowered to the Limit of Determination (LODs).

([26]) Effects of decreases of animal pollinators on human nutrition and global health: a modelling analysis. MR Smith, GM Singh, D Mozaffarian, SS Myers. The Lancet 386, Issue 10007; 2015. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)61085-6.

([27]) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Europe's Beating Cancer Plan. COM (2021) 44. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2021%3A44%3AFIN.

([28]) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. COM (2020) 381. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0381.

(15) The Commission consulted the European Union reference laboratories on analytically achievable LODs specific to each product. Those LODs should be listed in Annex V in accordance with Article 18(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(16) Through the World Trade Organisation, the trading partners of the Union were consulted on the new MRLs and their comments have been taken into account.

(17) Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(18) In order to allow for the normal marketing, processing and consumption of products, this Regulation should provide for a transitional arrangement for products which have been produced in or imported into the Union before the modification of the MRLs and for which information shows that for such products complying with the existing MRLs a high level of consumer protection is maintained.

(19) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before the modified MRLs become applicable in order to permit operators in third countries, especially in least developed and developing countries, and food business operators to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements which will result from the modification of the MRLs. Such adaptation of agricultural practices can be reasonably expected to be achieved after at least two growing seasons.

(20) In order to meet the needs of international trade, applications for import tolerances for clothianidin or thiamethoxam maybe be submitted pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and should provide relevant information to demonstrate that the GAPs applying for the specific uses of the active substances are safe for pollinators. That information, if submitted, would be assessed on a case by case basis within the time period provided for in that Regulation. In the context of the assessment of a request for an import tolerance, if an applicant provides scientific evidence that the use of these neonicotinoids does not adversely impact pollinators, if all requirements are met, an import tolerance could be set by the Commission.

(21) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes II and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 as it stood before being amended by this Regulation shall continue to apply to products, which were produced in the Union or imported into the Union before 7 March 2026.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 7 March 2026.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 2 February 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Annexes II and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 are amended as follows:

(1) in Annex II the columns for clothianidin and thiamethoxam are deleted;

(2) in Annex V the columns for clothianidin and thiamethoxam are added:

'Pesticide residues and maximum residue levels (mg/kg)

Code number	**Groups and examples of individual products to which the MRLs apply** [a]	**Clothianidin**	**Thiamethoxam**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0100000	**FRUITS, FRESH or FROZEN; TREE NUTS**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0110000	**Citrus fruits**		
0110010	Grapefruits		
0110020	Oranges		
0110030	Lemons		
0110040	Limes		
0110050	Mandarins		
0110990	Others (2)		
0120000	**Tree nuts**		
0120010	Almonds		
0120020	Brazil nuts		
0120030	Cashew nuts		
0120040	Chestnuts		
0120050	Coconuts		
0120060	Hazelnuts/cobnuts		
0120070	Macadamias		
0120080	Pecans		
0120090	Pine nut kernels		
0120100	Pistachios		
0120110	Walnuts		
0120990	Others (2)		
0130000	**Pome fruits**		
0130010	Apples		
0130020	Pears		
0130030	Quinces		
0130040	Medlars		
0130050	Loquats/Japanese medlars		
0130990	Others (2)		

0140000	**Stone fruits**		
0140010	Apricots		
0140020	Cherries (sweet)		
0140030	Peaches		
0140040	Plums		
0140990	Others (2)		
0150000	**Berries and small fruits**		
0151000	**(a) grapes**		
0151010	Table grapes		
0151020	Wine grapes		
0152000	**(b) strawberries**		
0153000	**(c) cane fruits**		
0153010	Blackberries		
0153020	Dewberries		
0153030	Raspberries (red and yellow)		
0153990	Others (2)		
0154000	**(d) other small fruits and berries**		
0154010	Blueberries		
0154020	Cranberries		
0154030	Currants (black, red and white)		
0154040	Gooseberries (green, red and yellow)		
0154050	Rose hips		
0154060	Mulberries (black and white)		
0154070	Azaroles/Mediterranean medlars		
0154080	Elderberries		
0154990	Others (2)		
0160000	**Miscellaneous fruits with**		
0161000	**(a) edible peel**		
0161010	Dates		
0161020	Figs		
0161030	Table olives		
0161040	Kumquats		
0161050	Carambolas		
0161060	Kaki/Japanese persimmons		
0161070	Jambuls/jambolans		
0161990	Others (2)		
0162000	**(b) inedible peel, small**		
0162010	Kiwi fruits (green, red, yellow)		
0162020	Litchis/lychees		

0162030	Passionfruits/maracujas		
0162040	Prickly pears/cactus fruits		
0162050	Star apples/cainitos		
0162060	American persimmons/Virginia kaki		
0162990	Others (2)		
0163000	**(c) inedible peel, large**		
0163010	Avocados		
0163020	Bananas		
0163030	Mangoes		
0163040	Papayas		
0163050	Granate apples/pomegranates		
0163060	Cherimoyas		
0163070	Guavas		
0163080	Pineapples		
0163090	Breadfruits		
0163100	Durians		
0163110	Soursops/guanabanas		
0163990	Others (2)		
0200000	**VEGETABLES, FRESH or FROZEN**		
0210000	**Root and tuber vegetables**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0211000	**(a) potatoes**		
0212000	**(b) tropical root and tuber vegetables**		
0212010	Cassava roots/manioc		
0212020	Sweet potatoes		
0212030	Yams		
0212040	Arrowroots		
0212990	Others (2)		
0213000	**(c) other root and tuber vegetables except sugar beets**		
0213010	Beetroots		
0213020	Carrots		
0213030	Celeriacs/turnip rooted celeries		
0213040	Horseradishes		
0213050	Jerusalem artichokes		
0213060	Parsnips		
0213070	Parsley roots/Hamburg roots parsley		
0213080	Radishes		

0213090	Salsifies		
0213100	Swedes/rutabagas		
0213110	Turnips		
0213990	Others (2)		
0220000	**Bulb vegetables**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0220010	Garlic		
0220020	Onions		
0220030	Shallots		
0220040	Spring onions/green onions and Welsh onions		
0220990	Others (2)		
0230000	**Fruiting vegetables**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0231000	**(a) Solanaceae and Malvaceae**		
0231010	Tomatoes		
0231020	Sweet peppers/bell peppers		
0231030	Aubergines/eggplants		
0231040	Okra/lady's fingers		
0231990	Others (2)		
0232000	**(b) cucurbits with edible peel**		
0232010	Cucumbers		
0232020	Gherkins		
0232030	Courgettes		
0232990	Others (2)		
0233000	**(c) cucurbits with inedible peel**		
0233010	Melons		
0233020	Pumpkins		
0233030	Watermelons		
0233990	Others (2)		
0234000	**(d) sweet corn**		
0239000	**(e) other fruiting vegetables**		
0240000	**Brassica vegetables(excluding brassica roots and brassica baby leaf crops)**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0241000	**(a) flowering brassica**		
0241010	Broccoli		
0241020	Cauliflowers		
0241990	Others (2)		
0242000	**(b) head brassica**		
0242010	Brussels sprouts		
0242020	Head cabbages		
0242990	Others (2)		

0243000	**(c) leafy brassica**		
0243010	Chinese cabbages/pe-tsai		
0243020	Kales		
0243990	Others (2)		
0244000	**(d) kohlrabies**		
0250000	**Leaf vegetables, herbs and edible flowers**		
0251000	**(a) lettuces and salad plants**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0251010	Lamb's lettuces/corn salads		
0251020	Lettuces		
0251030	Escaroles/broad-leaved endives		
0251040	Cresses and other sprouts and shoots		
0251050	Land cresses		
0251060	Roman rocket/rucola		
0251070	Red mustards		
0251080	Baby leaf crops (including brassica species)		
0251990	Others (2)		
0252000	**(b) spinaches and similar leaves**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0252010	Spinaches		
0252020	Purslanes		
0252030	Chards/beet leaves		
0252990	Others (2)		
0253000	**(c) grape leaves and similar species**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0254000	**(d) watercresses**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0255000	**(e) witloofs/Belgian endives**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0256000	**(f) herbs and edible flowers**	**0,02** *	**0,02** *
0256010	Chervil		
0256020	Chives		
0256030	Celery leaves		
0256040	Parsley		
0256050	Sage		
0256060	Rosemary		
0256070	Thyme		
0256080	Basil and edible flowers		
0256090	Laurel/bay leaves		
0256100	Tarragon		
0256990	Others (2)		
0260000	**Legume vegetables**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0260010	Beans (with pods)		
0260020	Beans (without pods)		

0260030	Peas (with pods)		
0260040	Peas (without pods)		
0260050	Lentils		
0260990	Others (2)		
0270000	**Stem vegetables**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0270010	Asparagus		
0270020	Cardoons		
0270030	Celeries		
0270040	Florence fennels		
0270050	Globe artichokes		
0270060	Leeks		
0270070	Rhubarbs		
0270080	Bamboo shoots		
0270090	Palm hearts		
0270990	Others (2)		
0280000	**Fungi, mosses and lichens**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0280010	Cultivated fungi		
0280020	Wild fungi		
0280990	Mosses and lichens		
0290000	**Algae and prokaryotes organisms**	0,01 *	0,01 *
0300000	**PULSES**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0300010	Beans		
0300020	Lentils		
0300030	Peas		
0300040	Lupins/lupini beans		
0300990	Others (2)		
0400000	**OILSEEDS AND OIL FRUITS**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0401000	**Oilseeds**		
0401010	Linseeds		
0401020	Peanuts/groundnuts		
0401030	Poppy seeds		
0401040	Sesame seeds		
0401050	Sunflower seeds		
0401060	Rapeseeds/canola seeds		
0401070	Soyabeans		
0401080	Mustard seeds		
0401090	Cotton seeds		
0401100	Pumpkin seeds		

0401110	Safflower seeds		
0401120	Borage seeds		
0401130	Gold of pleasure seeds		
0401140	Hemp seeds		
0401150	Castor beans		
0401990	Others (2)		
0402000	**Oil fruits**		
0402010	Olives for oil production		
0402020	Oil palms kernels		
0402030	Oil palms fruits		
0402040	Kapok		
0402990	Others (2)		
0500000	**CEREALS**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0500010	Barley		
0500020	Buckwheat and other pseudocereals		
0500030	Maize/corn		
0500040	Common millet/proso millet		
0500050	Oat		
0500060	Rice		
0500070	Rye		
0500080	Sorghum		
0500090	Wheat		
0500990	Others (2)		
0600000	**TEAS, COFFEE, HERBAL INFUSIONS, COCOA AND CAROBS**		
0610000	**Teas**	**0,05** *	**0,05** *
0620000	**Coffee beans**	0,05 *	**0,05** *
0630000	**Herbal infusions from**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0631000	**(a) flowers**		
0631010	Chamomile		
0631020	Hibiscus/roselle		
0631030	Rose		
0631040	Jasmine		
0631050	Lime/linden		
0631990	Others (2)		
0632000	**(b) leaves and herbs**		
0632010	Strawberry		
0632020	Rooibos		
0632030	Mate/maté		
0632990	Others (2)		

0633000	**(c) roots**		
0633010	Valerian		
0633020	Ginseng		
0633990	Others (2)		
0639000	**(d) any other parts of the plant**		
0640000	**Cocoa beans**	0,02 *	0,02 *
0650000	**Carobs/Saint John's breads**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0700000	**HOPS**	**0,05** *	**0,05** *
0800000	**SPICES**		
0810000	**Seed spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0810010	Anise/aniseed		
0810020	Black caraway/black cumin		
0810030	Celery		
0810040	Coriander		
0810050	Cumin		
0810060	Dill		
0810070	Fennel		
0810080	Fenugreek		
0810090	Nutmeg		
0810990	Others (2)		
0820000	**Fruit spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0820010	Allspice/pimento		
0820020	Sichuan pepper		
0820030	Caraway		
0820040	Cardamom		
0820050	Juniper berry		
0820060	Peppercorn (black, green and white)		
0820070	Vanilla		
0820080	Tamarind		
0820990	Others (2)		
0830000	**Bark spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0830010	Cinnamon		
0830990	Others (2)		
0840000	**Root and rhizome spices**		
0840010	Liquorice	0,05 *	0,05 *
0840020	Ginger (10)		

0840030	Turmeric/curcuma	0,05 *	0,05 *
0840040	Horseradish (11)		
0840990	Others (2)	0,05 *	0,05 *
0850000	**Bud spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0850010	Cloves		
0850020	Capers		
0850990	Others (2)		
0860000	**Flower pistil spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0860010	Saffron		
0860990	Others (2)		
0870000	**Aril spices**	0,05 *	0,05 *
0870010	Mace		
0870990	Others (2)		
0900000	**SUGAR PLANTS**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
0900010	Sugar beet roots		
0900020	Sugar canes		
0900030	Chicory roots		
0900990	Others (2)		
1000000	**PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN -TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS**		
1010000	**Commodities from**	**0,02** *	**0,02** *
1011000	**(a) swine**		
1011010	Muscle		
1011020	Fat		
1011030	Liver		
1011040	Kidney		
1011050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1011990	Others (2)		
1012000	**(b) bovine**		
1012010	Muscle		
1012020	Fat		
1012030	Liver		
1012040	Kidney		
1012050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1012990	Others (2)		
1013000	**(c) sheep**		
1013010	Muscle		
1013020	Fat		
1013030	Liver		

1013040	Kidney		
1013050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1013990	Others (2)		
1014000	**d) goat**		
1014010	Muscle		
1014020	Fat		
1014030	Liver		
1014040	Kidney		
1014050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1014990	Others (2)		
1015000	**(e) equine**		
1015010	Muscle		
1015020	Fat		
1015030	Liver		
1015040	Kidney		
1015050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1015990	Others (2)		
1016000	**(f) poultry**		
1016010	Muscle		
1016020	Fat		
1016030	Liver		
1016040	Kidney		
1016050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1016990	Others (2)		
1017000	**(g) other farmed terrestrial animals**		
1017010	Muscle		
1017020	Fat		
1017030	Liver		
1017040	Kidney		
1017050	Edible offals (other than liver and kidney)		
1017990	Others (2)		
1020000	**Milk**	**0,01** *	**0,01** *
1020010	Cattle		
1020020	Sheep		
1020030	Goat		
1020040	Horse		
1020990	Others (2)		

1030000	**Birds eggs**	0,01 *	0,01 *
1030010	Chicken		
1030020	Duck		
1030030	Geese		
1030040	Quail		
1030990	Others (2)		
1040000	**Honey and other apiculture products (7)**	0,05 *	0,05 *
1050000	**Amphibians and Reptiles**	0,01 *	0,01 *
1060000	**Terrestrial invertebrate animals**	0,01 *	0,01 *
1070000	**Wild terrestrial vertebrate animals**	0,01 *	0,01 *
1100000	**PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN - FISH, FISHPRODUCTS AND ANY OTHER MARINE AND FRESHWATER FOOD PRODUCTS (8)**		
1200000	**PRODUCTS OR PART OF PRODUCTS EXCLUSIVELY USED FOR ANIMAL FEED PRODUCTION (8)**		
1300000	**PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS (9)**		

* Indicates lower limit of analytical determination.

([a]) For the complete list of products of plant and animal origin to which MRL's apply, reference should be made to Annex I.'