

MRL SPECIAL NOTES RELATED TO 2026/27 INFORMATION

1. Export Default MRL's – are based on the strictest MRL per chemical active, for the SA and EU MRL and given differences between GB/UK MRL's and EU MRL's, in cases where the GB/UK MRL is lower than the EU/SA MRL, the Export Default MRL is based on the strictest.
2. Codex MRL's – are provided as reference re: countries recognising Codex MRL's.
3. EU and USA MRL's – forming part of the industry MRL information to date, are included.
4. Russian MRL's – As per MOU terms and as previously indicated, Russian export default withholding periods highlighted in green can be used according to the existing export default withholding periods. Those highlighted in red flag actives which have required revised Russian export default withholding periods and it is therefore recommended that these are reviewed.
5. MRL Notes

Export default MRL's for all deciduous fruit types increased since EU MRL Harmonisation in September 2008, as the maximum export default MRL of 0.01ppm was applied for many actives, prior to EU harmonisation. Therefore, it was decided that additional MRL information would be provided as guidance for certain key export countries where MRL information is available, according to the 2007/08 up to and including 2025/26 export volumes.

MRL information captured under the MRL Notes column flags actives which have no MRL (indicated as -) or MRL's lower than the export default MRL, based on specific country MRL's or Codex MRL's, in cases where Codex is/may be applied (indicated by MRL values in square brackets, under MRL Notes column).

MRL information per country is provided as a second level of information as further reference, under "MRL Documents" on the website. It is therefore recommended that these are reviewed.

Note:

As indicated above, information contained in this document is provided as guidance to industry to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels in key countries to which South African deciduous fruit is exported. MRL Notes restrictions contained in this document have been compiled from information currently available per country and will be reviewed and amended annually.

All information on this website is subject to the disclaimer below.

DISCLAIMER

Information contained on these pages regarding restricted use of crop protection chemicals confirmed to be used by industry has been compiled from information presently available and is provided on this site as guidance to industry. HORTGRO can however not accept any liability for its accuracy or content and users who rely on this information do so at their own risk.

Specific MRL information per country

Country	Notes	Fruit type
Africa (Algiers, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Tanzania) (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Uganda)	(No National MRL's, Adopt Codex MRL's) (No National MRL's, Adopt Codex, MRL of destination country)	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Brazil	Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in Brazil are set at the national level by the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA), with a set of national MRLs contained within individual pesticide monographs. For imported products, Brazil accepts imports that comply with Codex MRLs for authorized pesticides, when no national MRL has been established. Brazil maintains a list of unauthorized pesticides for which it is understood that Codex MRLs are not accepted.	Apples only
Canada	MRL's are regulated under the Pest Control Products Act. Currently, if no MRL exists, a default MRL of 0.1 mg/kg applies.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
China	National food safety standard - Maximum residue limits for 112 pesticides in food (GB 2763.1-2022), is an addendum to the national standard for pesticide MRLs in Foods (GB2763-2021). (When the MRL of the same pesticide and food stipulated in GB2763-2021 is different, GB 2763.1-2022 shall prevail - USDA GAIN Report Number: CH2023-0042, Date: March 27, 2023). If no MRL exists, Codex MRL may be recognised.	Stone fruit (excluding cherry), pome fruit, table grapes
European Union (EU)	MRL's and temporary MRL's are Annexes to Regulation 149/2008 (+ Regulations updating these Annexes). If no MRL exists, a default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
(Non EU Member States – Norway, Lichtenstein, Iceland)	EU MRL's apply.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Great Britain	Great Britain (GB)/UK introduced a new pesticides regulatory regime from 1 January 2021, independent from the EU. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) website and MRL database. If no MRL exists, a default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Hong Kong	Hong Kong – Pesticides Residue in Food Regulation (L.N. 73 of 2012), entered into force from 1 August 2014.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
India	FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (CONTAMINANTS, TOXINS AND RESIDUES) REGULATIONS, 2011: Version –VI (27.01.2022)	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes

Country	Notes	Fruit type
	Tolerance limit of 0.01 mg/kg shall apply in cases of pesticides for which MRL have not been fixed.	
Indonesia	Unofficial Translation National Food Agency Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2024 concerning maximum residue limits of pesticides in fresh food of plant origin (Enacted in Jakarta on 18 December 2024), was consulted to include Indonesian MRL's. If no MRL has been listed in Annex I of the above, as referenced in the above, the Maximum Residue Limit of Pesticides shall be a uniform limit of 0.01 milligrams per kilogram.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Iran	Translation ISIRI National Iranian Standard - 131171 - 1 st Edition - Pesticides Maximum residue limit of pesticides - Pome, stone and small fruits and nuts (approved in the 966 th session of the National Standards Committee on Food and Agricultural Products on 1389/7/26 (18 October 2010). If no MRL exists, Codex MRL may be recognised (DAFF-FSQA official decision, until further information becomes available).	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Israel	Pesticide Residues database searchable by pesticide or crop If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies.	Table grapes only
Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) Website and MRL's Database If no MRL exists, default limit (uniform limit) of 0.01 ppm applies.	Table grapes only
Korea	https://www.foodsafetykorea.go.kr/residue/prd/mrls Residue Information - Permissible Pesticide Residue Standards by Pesticide Grapes - Pesticide MRLs in Korea - Reference number: 163 If no MRL is established in Korea for a commodity/pesticide combination, Korea will apply a 0.01 parts per million (ppm) default tolerance that must be met.	Table grapes only
Malaysia	Food Regulations 1985, Part VIII and Schedule 16 If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies or a default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Mauritius	The Use of Pesticides Bill (No. VI of 2018) - FIRST SCHEDULE [Sections 2, 4 and 13] AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, PESTICIDE AND MRL and Food Act - Food Regulations 1999 [GN 173 of 1999 – 1 January 2000] [Section 18]. If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies [As confirmed by the Mauritius Pesticides Regulatory Office, Ministry of Agro Industry & Food Security].	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Mexico	US EPA established MRL applies, if no US MRL Codex MRL applies.	Pome fruit only
Oman	Codex MRLs at first, EU at second, if no MRL, to a 0.01mg/kg default MRL, <u>with compliance to the List of Prohibited Pesticides and Pesticides with Restricted use</u> (with reference to information received officially from Oman, with the partially translated English list of Prohibited and Restricted use pesticides), confirming detection of any level of residues of prohibited pesticides shall mean rejection. Unofficial Translation: Ministerial Decree No. 41/2012 Issuing of the Executive Regulation for the	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes

Country	Notes	Fruit type
	Pesticides Law, used as a reference source, to confirm the above List of Prohibited Pesticides and Pesticides with Restricted use.	
Philippines	PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD PNS/BAFS 292:2020 In the absence of PNS standards for a particular active ingredient, the CODEX standards shall apply. In the absence of CODEX standards, regulatory standards used by South Africa (country of origin) may be adopted as provisional standards subject to evaluation by competent authorities.	Pome fruit, Table grapes
Russian Federation and other Custom Union countries	As a result of the entry into force of a Customs Union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on 1 July 2010, Russian pesticide residues legislation is applicable in all 3 Member States. (Since 2015, the latter has been succeeded by the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and enlarged with the addition of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan). On November 10, 2015, the Eurasian Economic Commission adopted the Amendments to the Unified Sanitary-Epidemiological and Hygiene Requirements for Commodities Subject to Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance (Control). The adopted amendments concern requirements and Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides and agrochemicals. The Russian text of the Decision No. 149 with attachments was posted on the site of the EAEU on November 18, 2015 and the document came to force on December 28, 2015. (Unofficial translation - USDA Gain Report RS1401: Eurasia Economic Union - New Pesticide MRLs, was used to review MRLs). Russian national MRLs for pesticides will continue to apply to the extent they do not contradict the EAEU regulations. (Unofficial translation – USDA Gain Report - New Russian MRLs for Pesticides in Agricultural and Food Products, /10/2014). When in force, EAEU requirements supersede corresponding requirements listed in the Russian Federation (RF) legislation. Given the above, the Russia export default MRL comprises the strictest of the above. If no MRL exists, Codex MRL may apply, if no Codex, country of origin (SA) MRL may apply (MOU terms).	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Saudi Arabia	SFDA.FD 382 – Maximum limits of Pesticide Residues in Agricultural & Food Products. [USDA GAIN Report (Saudi Arabia Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report) Number: SA1814, Date: 4/7/2019, <u>states</u>: Regulation number SFDA-FD 382/2018, “Maximum Limits of Pesticide Residues in Agricultural and Food Products”, currently sets maximum limits for pesticide residues. If an existing Saudi or GSO regulation does not provide a pesticide residue limit for a particular food product, Codex Alimentarius regulations are referenced. If Codex Alimentarius does not have an established limit	

Country	Notes	Fruit type
	for a particular food product, SFDA references the EU and U.S. regulations and implements the lowest limit from the two sources even if the limit is a default limit].	
Singapore	Sale of Food Act and Food Regulations, Ninth Schedule If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Switzerland	MRL's listed in Annex I of Ordinance 817.021.23 If no Switzerland MRL strictest of SA/EU MRL applies ie. Export default MRL.	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes
Taiwan	Food Safety Acts & Regulations – Pesticide Residue Limits in Foods Pesticides not specified, shall not be detected	Apple, Table grapes
Thailand	MOPH Announcement No. 460 B.E.2568 (22 July 2025); TIS 9002-2025 (Jul 2025). If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies.	Apple, Table grapes [Pending re-access: Pear, stone fruit - MRLs provided]
USA	Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR) Part 40, Section 180	Stone fruit, pome fruit, table grapes

Country	Notes	Fruit type
Vietnam	Ministry of Health (MOH) issued Circular 50/2016/TT-BYT providing MRLs for pesticides in food, indicating this Circular shall take effect from July 1, 2017 and will replace current regulations on MRLs for pesticides in food which were stipulated in Section 8 of MOH's Decision 46/2007/QD-BYT dated December 19, 2007. APPENDIX - MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES IN FOOD (promulgated in conjunction with Circular 50/2016/TT-BYT dated December 30, 2016 of the Minister of Health), forms part of the above. [Obtained from the Vietnam Law website, providing for English translation. (USDA GAIN Report (Vietnam - MOH revises MRLs for Pesticides in Foods) Number: VM7026, Date: 5/31/2017 and USDA GAIN Report (Vietnam Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards – Narrative FAIRS Country Report) Number: VM7064, Date: 12/28/2017, also reference the above MOH Circular 50/2016/TT-BYT, replacing regulations on MRLs for pesticides in food which were stipulated in Section 8 of MOH's Decision 46/2007/QD-BYT dated December 19, 2007)]. USDA GAIN Report (Vietnam - MOH revises MRLs for Pesticides in Foods) Number: VM7026, Date: 5/31/2017 indicates: MRLs for certain compounds (e.g., endosulfan, endrin, lindane), which are currently banned for use in Vietnam by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) (Circular 3/2016/TT-BNNPTNT), are still maintained in accordance with Codex standards. For noting USDA GAIN Report (Vietnam Revises the List of Approved Pesticides) Report Number: VM2022-0091, Date: 01/05/2023 indicates. MARD issued Circular 19/2022 on December 2, 2022, revising the <u>List of Pesticides Approved for Use and the List of Pesticides Banned from Use in Vietnam, regarding pesticide use in Vietnam.</u> If no MRL exists, Codex MRL applies [As per Vietnam Food Administration (VFA)/other]	Pome fruit, table grapes
Various other countries:(Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Hong Kong, Jordan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad, Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela)	(Apply Codex MRL's)	Stone fruit, Pome fruit, table grape Bangladesh (apples only)