



# NEWSLETTER

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## LATEST PESTICIDE REGULATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES

The use of pesticides in food products continues to be strictly monitored by global authorities to ensure consumer safety

This newsletter summarizes the Maximum Residue Level (MRL) requirements for food in three major markets: the European Union, Japan, and the United States



## EUROPEAN UNION (EU MRL)

The EU sets Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) based on Regulation EC No. 396/2005 through EFSA. Example value: Imidacloprid in fin fish: 600 µg/kg. If a commodity is not listed, the default MRL of 0.01 mg/kg applies. Products from third countries (including Indonesia) must comply with MRLs, as violations can result in border enforcement actions (rejection/recall)

Learn more:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2005/396/oj/eng>

## JAPAN (JPMRL)

Japan applies a Positive List System; every pesticide must have an MRL. If no MRL is established, a uniform limit of 0.01 mg/kg applies.

Learn more:

<https://www.ffcr.or.jp/en/zanryu/mrls-of-agricultural-chemicals-feed-additives-and-veterinary-drugs-in-food/-revision-of-mrls-of-agricultural-chemicals-feed-additives-and-veterinary-drugs-in-foods-september-1.html>

## UNITED STATES (EPA)

The EPA sets pesticide residue tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Examples: Chlorpyrifos on alfalfa forage: 6 ppm; Glyphosate on acerola: 0.2 ppm.

Learn more:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/pesticide-residues-in-food-and-animal-feed.html>

