



**PPA Food Law and Consumer  
Committee**

**Ad Hoc Contaminants meeting**

**Chair: Catharine Hall**

20 April 2026

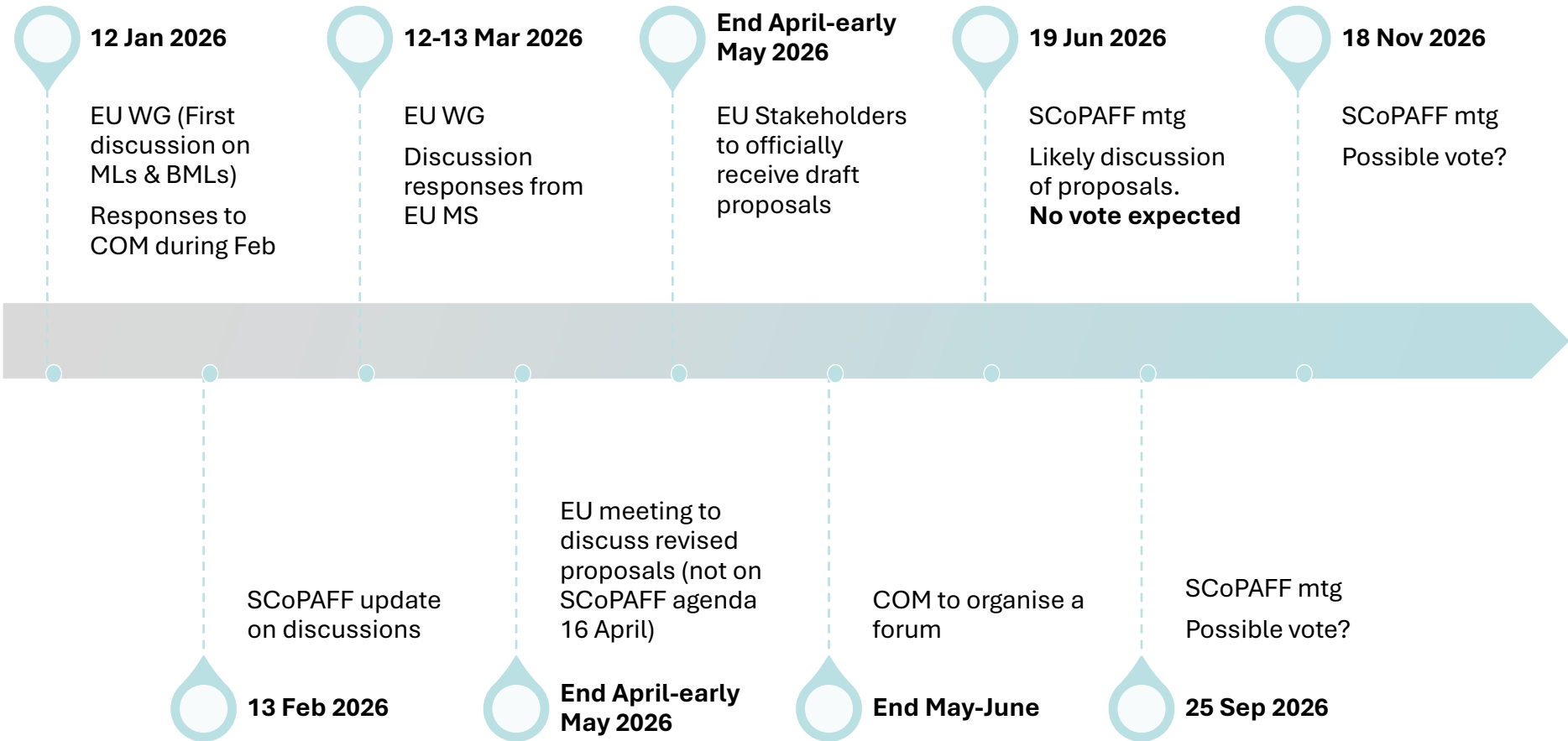


# PPA Competition Law

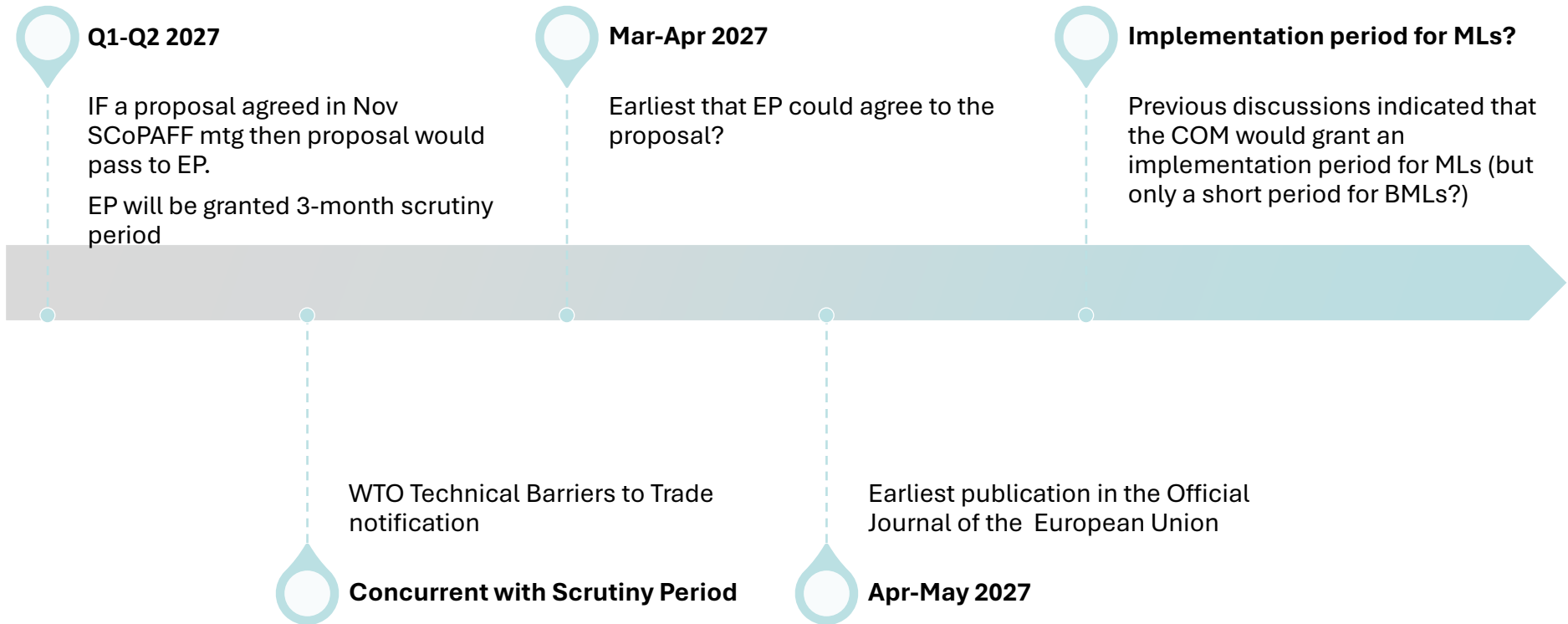
- All PPA meetings are to be conducted in accordance with the relevant competition and antitrust laws.
- As a condition of membership, members of PPA acknowledge that membership is subject to the competition law rules and they agree to comply fully with those laws.
- In addition, members are reminded to:
  - not discuss current or future commercial strategy, or disclose or exchange any other commercially sensitive information, in particular specific, non-aggregated information regarding prices including discounts, increases, rebates, and reductions; customers; costs and costs components; conditions of sale; capacities; quantities; turnovers and sales volumes; market shares; confidential technologies and R&D efforts.
  - raise any concerns about competition law compliance during a PPA meeting, or in any further discussion, immediately. In such cases, the discussion/meeting will be paused until a competition lawyer is content it can progress.
  - enable their cameras for the duration of the virtual meeting unless otherwise agreed, to ensure transparency and engagement.
  - ensure any AI-powered notetaking or transcription tools (e.g., Otter.ai, Fireflies) are disabled, as they are strictly prohibited during PPA meetings, unless prior explicit consent has been obtained from all participants. This is to ensure compliance with data protection and privacy regulations, including the UK GDPR and relevant wiretap laws.
- Failure to follow these guidelines may bring with it serious consequences for you as an individual, your companies and PPA. Such consequences include heavy fines and in certain cases, under national laws, the imposition of criminal penalties and sentences.
- The full PPA Competition Law Statement can be found on the [PPA website](#).

# Acrylamide

# AA ESTIMATED TIMELINE 2026-2027



# AA ESTIMATED TIMELINE 2026-2027



# Acrylamide: COM original proposed MLs and BMLs

## EU proposals snack products

### Chips/crisps [proposed is to make no distinction between crisps from dough, and crisps from slices]

- BML: 700 µg/kg (current BML is 750 µg/kg)
- ML: 1000 µg/kg (NEW)

### Potato crisp 'sticks' (data shows greater variance)

- BML: 700/750 µg/kg
- ML: 1000-2000 µg/kg

Logically there should be alignment with chips/crisps, and COM/MS are therefore discussing:

- BML: 700 µg/kg
- ML: 1000 µg/kg

### Potato starch based snack: too limited data

- BML: 700 µg/kg
- ML: 1000 µg/kg

### Fruit chips (i.e. plantain chips)

- BML: 250 µg/kg

### Cereal based snacks (other than cereal bars and breakfast cereals)

- BML: 300 µg/kg
- ML: 400/450 µg/kg

## Dr Steve Powers analysis (all data held by EFSA 2019-2024)

### Chips/crisps

- BML: 700 µg/kg (Q90 683.7 ± 10.00 µg/kg) – SAME AS PROPOSAL
- ML: 1000 µg/kg (Q95 is 853.6 ± 13.54 µg/kg) – SAME AS PROPOSAL

### Potato crisp 'sticks'

- BML: 950 µg/kg (Q90 is 920.7 ± 80.97 µg/kg) – HIGHER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 1200 µg/kg (Q95 is 1214 ± 125.4 µg/kg) – ALIGNS WITH RANGE PRESENTED IN THE PROPOSAL

### Potato starch based snack "dough based products"

- BML: 400 µg/kg (Q90 is 392.6 ± 29.26 µg/kg) – LOWER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 550 µg/kg (Q95 is 540.5 ± 20.72 µg/kg) – LOWER THAN PROPOSAL

### Fruit chips (i.e. plantain chips)

- NO DATA

### For crackers and breadsticks

- BML: 350 µg/kg and 400 µg/kg (Q90 is 325.9 ± 37.91 µg/kg) – HIGHER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 400 µg/kg (Q95 is 394.7 ± 36.35 µg/kg) – ALIGNS WITH RANGE PRESENTED IN THE PROPOSAL

# Acrylamide: Proposed MLs and BMLs

## Vegetable crisps

- Vegetable crisps other than potato and cereal crisps: no specific data held by EFSA. (31 Sweet potato samples held but EFSA – but for fries not crisps)
- Commission originally supposed that data was included in the potato crisps data, therefore:
  - BML of 700µg/kg proposed (no ML proposed)
- ESA met informally with COM on 17 February 2026.
- ESA was asked by Commission to provide any available data on the occurrence of acrylamide in vegetable crisps (individual data, no averages, etc.) and on concrete mitigation measures to be applied to reduce the presence of acrylamide in vegetable crisps other than potato crisps by 6 March 2026.
- ESA proposed to ECR and to ESA Board to provide Commission with the most recent summary report on levels and a copy of the draft
  - 3rd Draft ESA guide on managing AA in vegetable crisps (AA 026/25, ECR 220/25, FLC 322/25, PPTC 221/25).
  - Report on ESA data on acrylamide in vegetable crisps, updated with 2024 data (AA 024/25, ECR 187/25, FLC 282/25, PPTC 196/25).
- No objections raised to the ESA proposal. Therefore, ESA secretariat shared before the 6 March deadline.
- As part of the FDE CONTAM meeting on 1 April 2026 COM informed new BMLs for vegetable crisps:
  - BML of 1500/2000 µg/kg proposed (no ML proposed) – issue for COM is carrots data

# Acrylamide: Proposed MLs and BMLs

## EU proposals potato products (fresh and frozen)

**French fries:** BML: 500 µg/kg and no ML proposed

**Potato croquettes:** BML: 300 µg/kg and no ML proposed

**Rösti:** BML: 500 µg/kg and no ML proposed

**Potato based dishes:** BML: 700 µg/kg and no ML proposed

**EUPPA also met with COM on 6 March 2026.**

Updated Code of Practice for managing acrylamide formation during the production and final preparation of French fries, other cut processed potato products and other potato-based dishes circulated.

## Dr Steve Powers analysis (all data held by EFSA 2019-2025)

### French fries from cut potato:

- BML: 350 µg/kg (Q90 2023-2025. 343.3 ± 84.57 µg/kg)  
– LOWER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 1000 µg/kg (Q95 2023-25. 408.9 ± 85.49 µg/kg)  
– NO ML PROPOSED.

### Potato croquettes:

- BML: 350 µg/kg (Q90 2019-2024. 340.9 ± 38.27 µg/kg)  
– HIGHER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: Q95 (2019-2024. 503.9 ± 75.85 µg/kg)  
– NO ML PROPOSED.

### Rösti:

- BML: 600 µg/kg (Q90 2019-2024. 572.4 ± 125.5 µg/kg)  
– HIGHER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 700 µg/kg (Q95 2019-2024. 697.4 ± 137.5 µg/kg)  
– NO ML PROPOSED.

### Waffles (NO SPECIFIC PROPOSAL):

- BML: 350 µg/kg (Q90 2019-2024. 350 ± 22.69 µg/kg)
- ML: 400 µg/kg (Q95 2019-2024. 390.5 ± 29.56 µg/kg).

### Potato based dishes:

- BML: 1100 µg/kg ()  
– HIGHER THAN PROPOSAL
- ML: 1500 µg/kg  
– NO ML PROPOSED.

# Acrylamide: EUPPA updated proposals

Product type	Proposed category	Applicable BML
<b>Unbattered straight-cut French fries</b>	French fries	500 µg/kg
<b>Battered and breaded potato croquettes</b>	Potato croquettes	300 µg/kg
<b>Rösti</b>	Rösti	500 µg/kg
<b>Hash browns</b>	Rösti	500 µg/kg
<b>Composite potato dishes</b> (e.g. gratins, potato dishes with cheese/dairy/vegetables)	Potato-based dishes	700 µg/kg
<b>Jacket potatoes, smiles, sauté, pancakes</b>	Potato-based dishes	700 µg/kg
<b>Mash-based shaped products without coating</b> (e.g. duchesse, noisettes, potato balls and non-battered & non breaded croquettes)	Potato-based dishes	700 µg/kg
<b>Non straight cut fried (battered and non-battered) potato shapes</b> e.g. wedges, lattice fries, waffle fries	Potato-based dishes	700 µg/kg
<b>Battered straight cut French Fries</b>	Potato-based dishes	700 µg/kg

# Acrylamide: COM updated proposals from 1 April 2026

## FoodDrinkEurope CONTAM meeting

Commodity	Suggested BML ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )	Suggested ML ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )	Comment
<b>Potato based products</b>			
French fries (ready to eat)	500	--	EUPPA
Potato crisps (from slices/dough) s /potato based crackers	700	1000	
Potato sticks	750	1250	FDE
Battered and breaded potato croquettes	300	--	EUPPA
Rösti/hash browns	500	--	EUPPA
Potato based dishes	700		EUPPA

## Acrylamide: COM updated proposals from 1 April 2026 FoodDrinkEurope CONTAM meeting

Commodity	Suggested BML (µg/kg)	Suggested ML (µg/kg)	Comment
<b>Cereal based products</b>			
Biscuits /wafers and speculoos	350	600	CEEREAL –separate category plain biscuits
Rusk	150	200	
Crisp bread	350	500	
Gingerbread	500	750	Merge?
Lebkuchen	800	(2000)	
Cereal bars	150	350	
Other cereal based snacks (other than breakfast cereals)	300	450	
Breakfast cereals – One single category thereby excluding porridge, rolled cereal flakes and traditional muesli (products heat-treated < 120° C)	300	600	CEEREAL

## Acrylamide: COM updated proposals from 1 April 2026

### FoodDrinkEurope CONTAM meeting

Commodity	Suggested BML (µg/kg)	Suggested ML (µg/kg)	Comment
<b>Foods for infants and young children</b>			
Processed cereal based foods for infants and young children including simple cereals for infants and young children	50	100	Reg 609/2013
Baby food (ready-to-eat meals)	30	40	Reg 609/2013
Biscuits, rusks and cookies for children	100	200	CAOBISCO – separate category plain biscuits
<b>Coffee</b>			
Roasted coffee (beans /ground)	400	500	
Instant coffee	850	1100	
<b>Coffee imitates</b>			
Cichory	3500	4000	
Cereal based	750	1000	including malt coffee
Mixed	(1250)	(2000)	alternatively relative proportion

## Acrylamide: COM updated proposals from 1 April 2026 FoodDrinkEurope CONTAM meeting

Commodity	Suggested BML ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )	Suggested ML ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )	
<b>Bread</b> (without special ingredients – i.e. without other ingredients (nuts, oilseeds) than cereal products)	125	(175)	
<b>Fine bakery wares- pastries and cakes</b>	250	--	
<b>Diverse</b>			
Fruit chips	250		
Vegetable crisps	1500/2000		See contribution ESA data on beetroot, sweet potato, carrot , parsnip
Table olives processed	750 /850		
Fried onions	1000		
Cocoa powder	450		
Jarred fruits and vegetables	750		

# Acrylamide: Other Activity

## UK Food Standard Agency (FSA) call for data

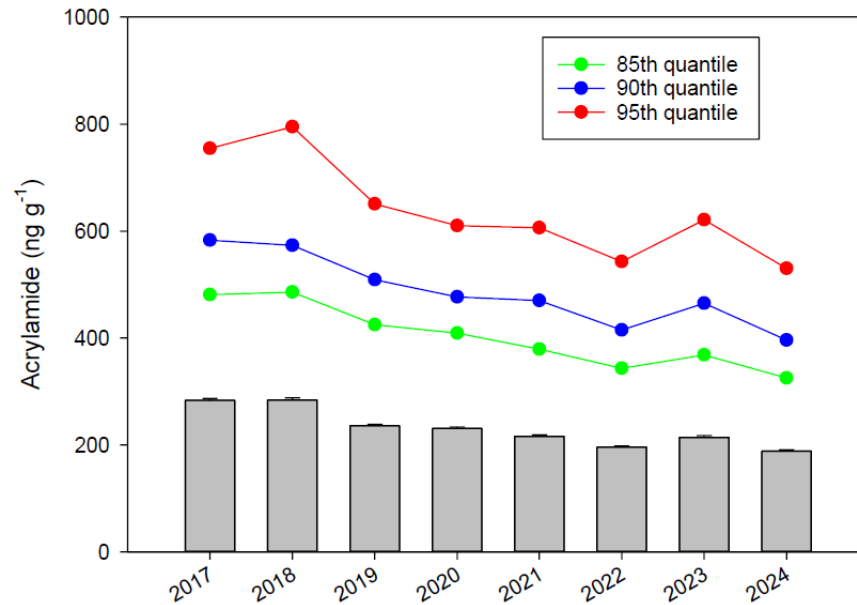
- The UK FSA (and Food Standard Scotland) published a call for AA data on 30 July 2025.  
LINK: <https://www.food.gov.uk/news-alerts/consultations/call-for-data-acrylamide-in-food>
- ESA (sliced potato crisp data only) and EUPPA data (French Fries) was submitted by the October 2025 deadline – matching the data that was submitted to EFSA.
- UK is likely to align on EU Contaminants Regulations under a joint SPS agreement, so this work may have limited relevance going forward.

## Annual Data Collection Activity

- As in previous years, ESA issued a call for AA occurrence data in a range of savoury snacks products (ECR 001/26, ECR 002/26).
- Since the last ECR meeting the following reports have been issued:
  - Report on ESA data on Acrylamide Analysis of Dough-based Snack Products 2017-2024 (ECR 018/26)
  - Report on ESA data on Acrylamide results for nuts and seed data 2016-24 (ECR 024/26)

# Acrylamide: ESA-dough based snacks data 2017-2024

Means, SEs, 85th, 90th and 95th quantiles



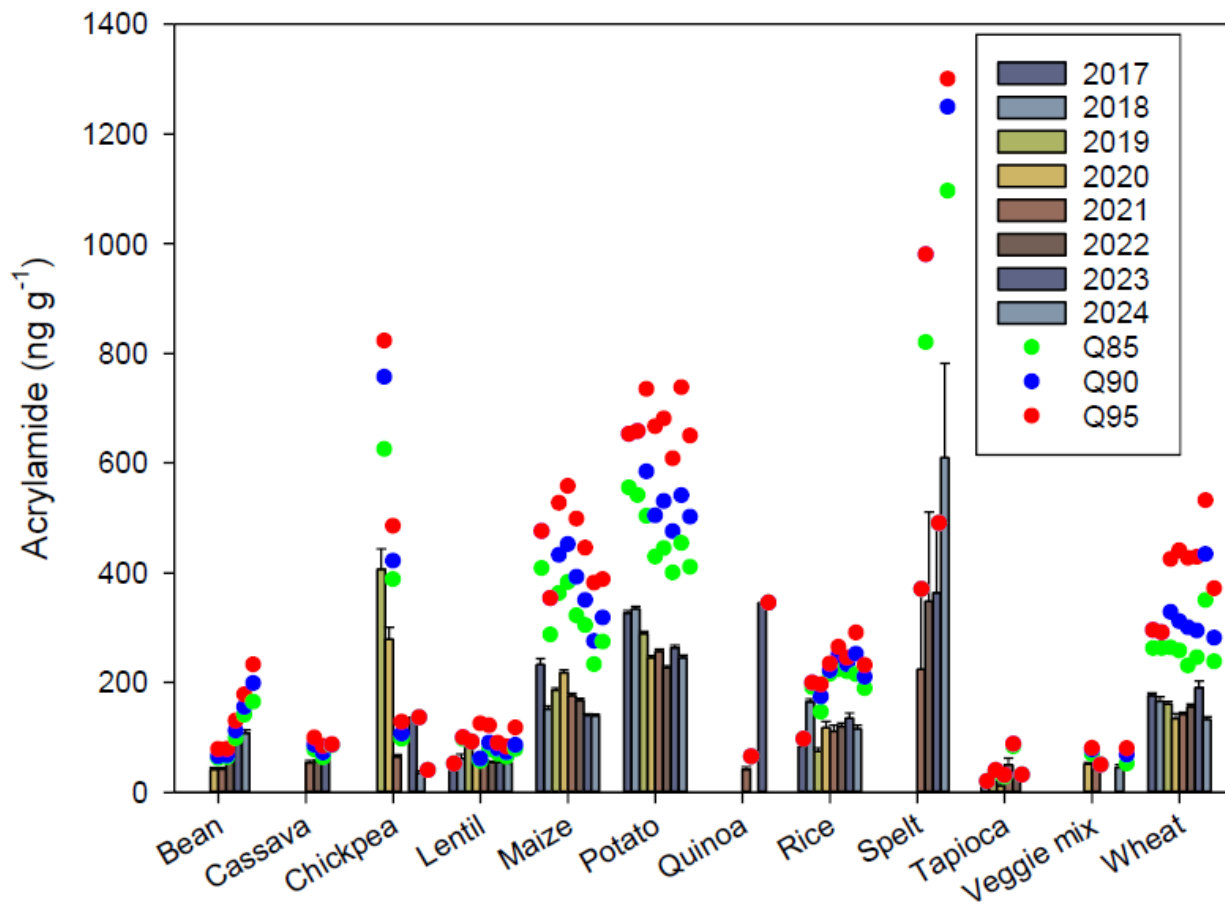
## Summary statistics for years

Year	Mean	SEM	n	Min	Q85	Q90	Q95	Max
2017	283.3	3.689	4098	20.00	481.0	583.0	754.6	2544
2018	283.9	3.946	4042	10.00	486.0	573.3	795.0	1977
2019	235.9	2.857	7334	10.00	425.0	509.0	650.8	8000
2020	230.6	2.843	5636	5.00	409.0	476.9	610.0	2400
2021	216.0	2.906	7950	11.00	379.0	470.0	606.0	5021
2022	195.6	2.333	6744	15.00	343.0	415.0	543.0	2500
2023	214.2	3.234	5155	20.00	368.2	465.0	621.0	3900
<b>2024</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>2.755</b>	<b>4888</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>530.1</b>	<b>2091</b>

# Acrylamide: ESA-dough based snacks data 2017-2024

## Main ingredients

Means, SEs, Q85, Q90 and Q95



Greater acrylamide levels and large variation for spelt and potato, given the Q85, Q90 and Q95 values, followed by maize and wheat, whereas the observations for all the other main ingredients are lower and more consistent.

# Acrylamide: ESA-dough based snacks data 2017-2024

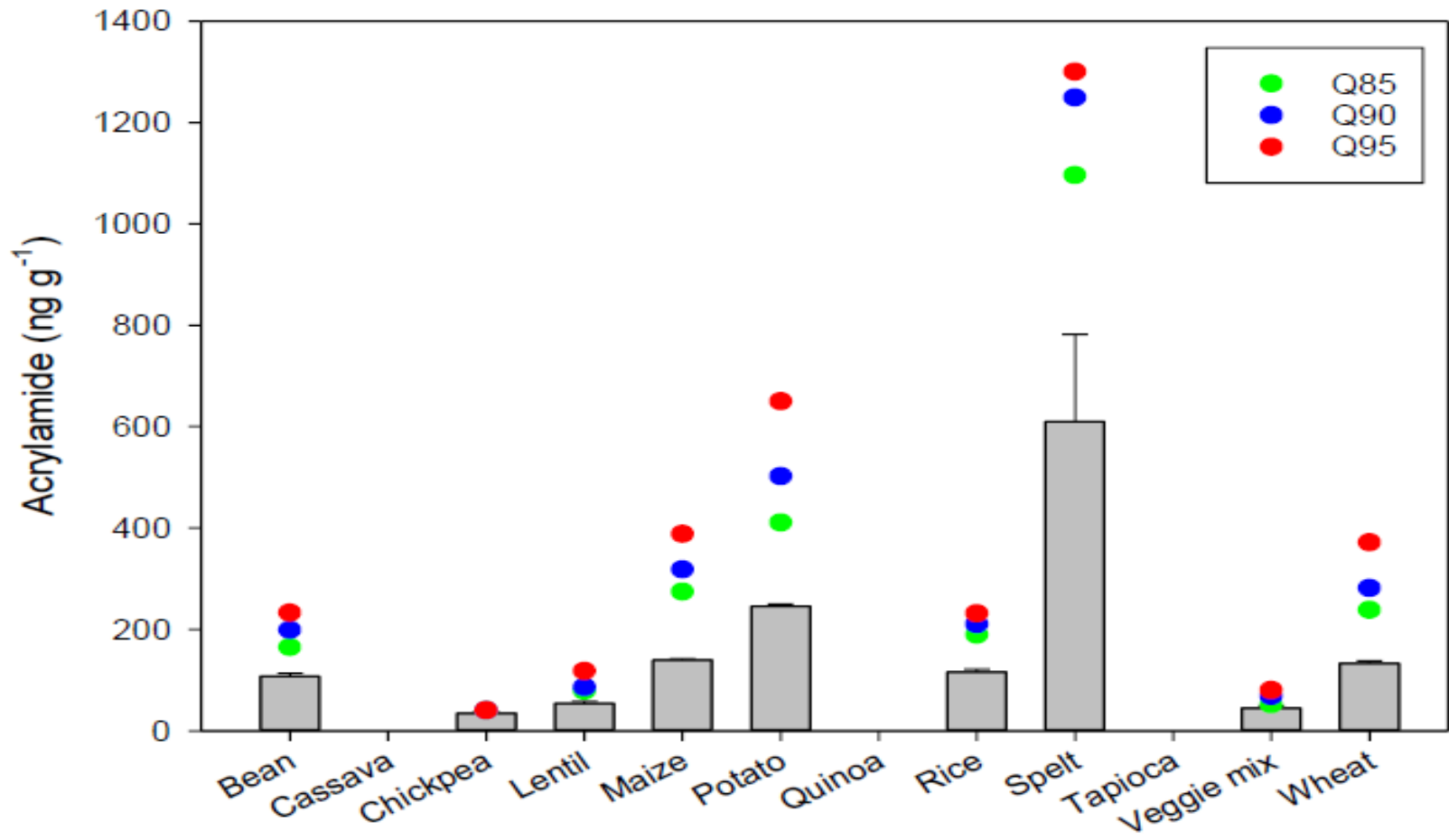
Main Ingredient	F-test p-val.	Year df	Residual df	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Av. LSD (5%)
Bean	<0.001	4	309	*	*	*	3.606	3.632	4.051	4.352	4.540	0.2008
Cassava	0.090	2	50	*	*	*	*	3.913	3.984	4.244	*	0.2579
Chickpea	<0.001	4	171	*	*	5.830	5.492	4.022	*	4.913	3.480	0.6713
Lentil	0.669	7	420	3.820	4.006	4.522	3.888	3.951	3.944	3.930	3.880	0.3865
Maize	<0.001	7	10908	5.092	4.606	4.818	5.011	4.792	4.771	4.600	4.521	0.0753
Potato	<0.001	7	27644	5.516	5.527	5.311	5.123	5.122	5.066	5.198	5.145	0.0420
Quinoa	<0.001	1	9	*	*	*	*	3.670	*	5.840	*	0.9031
Rice	<0.001	7	576	4.412	5.083	3.933	4.442	4.397	4.490	4.651	4.534	0.4799
Spelt	0.484	3	12	*	*	*	*	5.140	5.630	5.450	6.150	1.481
Tapioca	0.008	4	12	*	3.000	3.130	2.070	3.830	3.400	*	*	0.9607
Veggie	0.273	2	26	*	*	*	3.914	3.746	*	*	3.776	0.2767
Wheat	<0.001	7	5643	4.968	4.831	4.690	4.416	4.617	4.689	4.765	4.496	0.1136

Comparing 2023 to 2024 for each main ingredient where data allow, **there was a statistically significant reduction ( $p < 0.05$ , LSD) for chickpea, maize, potato and wheat.**

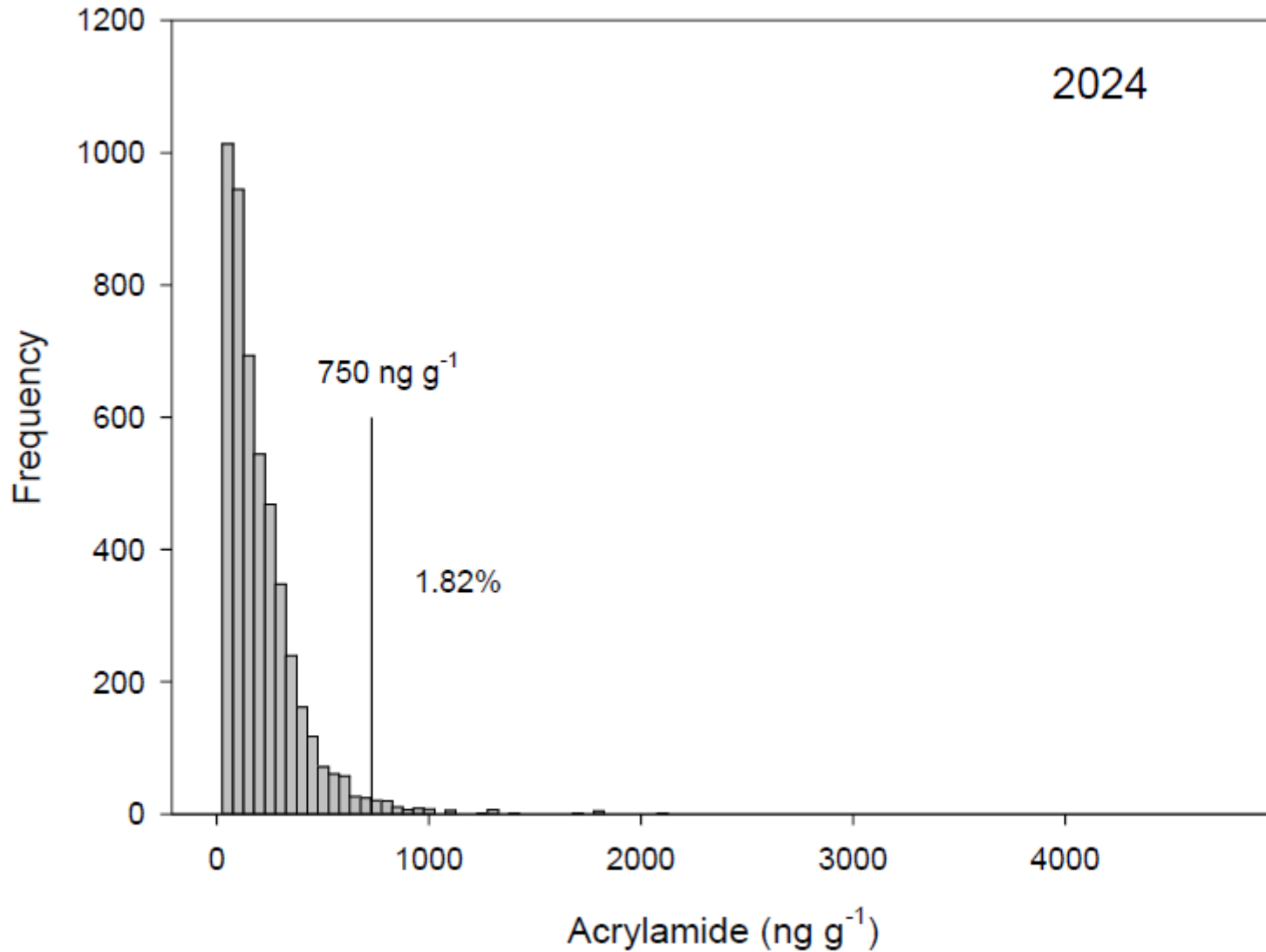
**For maize, the downward trend continued to the lowest mean level seen so far from a peak in 2020.**

Levels for lentil and rice also went down, but not with statistical significance. The increase for bean was not quite statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ , LSD), and neither was the increase for spelt, although this is likely due to high variation and low numbers of observations for this main ingredient

## Means, SEs, 85th, 90th and 95th quantiles 2024

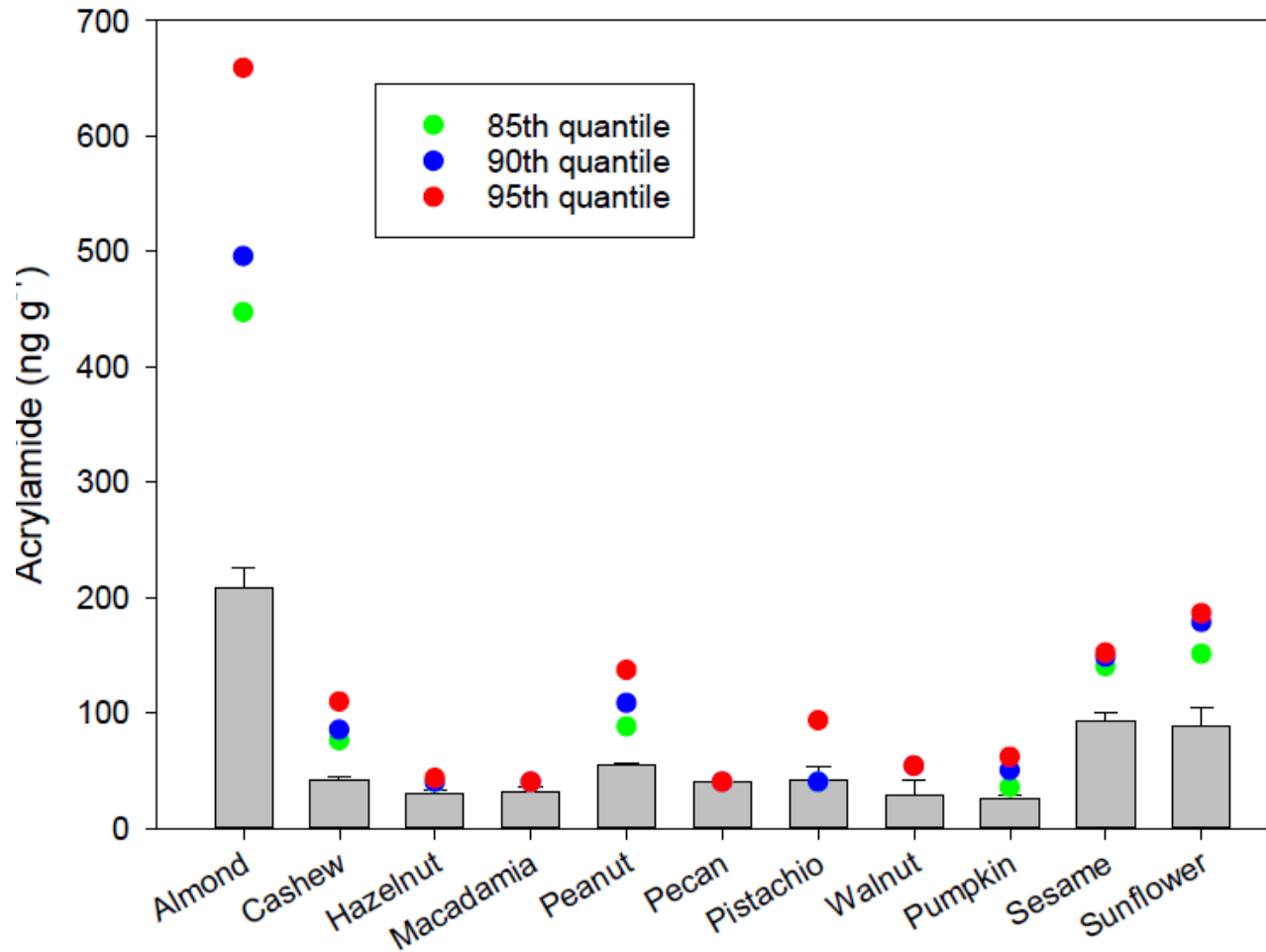


# Acrylamide: ESA-dough based snacks data 2024



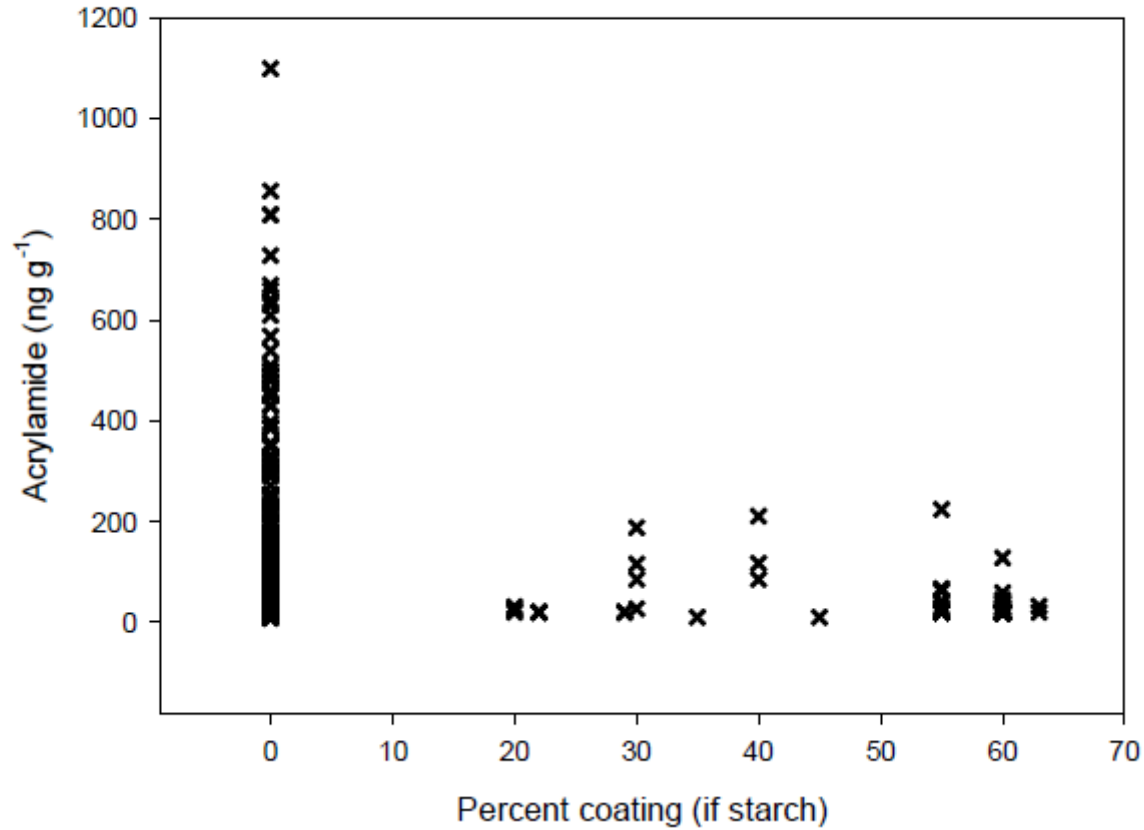
# Acrylamide: nuts and seeds data 2016-2024

Means, SEs, 85th, 90th and 95th quantiles



# Acrylamide: nuts and seeds data 2016-2024

Acrylamide vs Percentage of coating (if starch)



# Acrylamide: Other Updates

## Submission of AA data to EFSA

- EFSA has issued its “Annual call for continuous collection of chemical contaminants occurrence data in food and feed – 2026”. This includes acrylamide. (Opened: 26 February 2026. Deadline for data submission: 30 June 2026. Validation: 31 August 2026).

## Codex Alimentarius

- Codex has circulated an updated draft of the Codex Alimentarius “Code of Practice for the Reduction of Acrylamide in Foods” (CAC/RCP 67-2009).
- ESA has submitted comments on draft via FDE.
- Codex meeting will take place in 19-23 October 2026 in Geneva, Switzerland.

## Review of the FoodDrinkEurope AA Toolbox

- FoodDrinkEurope has now issued a draft update of the AA Toolbox for comment (ECR 168/26). Awaiting updated draft.
- ESA has proposed A Curtis as chair for the FDE Acrylamide Taskforce (Nestle has also put forward a proposed lead).
- ILSI Group also working on proposal for inclusion in Toolbox / Review of toolbox.

# Furan

# Furan and 3-MCPD-esters

## Furan

- Following consultation ESA has agreed to support an application for a COST Action on furan.
- The work is being coordinated via ILSI Europe.
- If successful, the funding from the COST will be used to facilitate discussion between the academic community and industry.
- Full application was submitted on 20 October 2025: no update since.
- MLs for furan, 2-methylfuran, and 3-methylfuran in processed cereal based foods for infants and young children and baby foods have been approved and awaiting publication in OJ.
- Also under discussion: Amendment of Reg (EC) 333/2007 as regards analytical performance criteria for the control of certain processing contaminants (e.g. furan, 2- methylfuran and 3- methylfuran)

# 3-MCPD-esters

## 3-MCPD-esters

### 3-MCPD-esters and glycidyl esters

- Draft - *COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) .../... of XXX amending Regulation (EU) 2023/915 as regards maximum levels of 3-monochloropropanediol (3-MCPD), 3-MCPD fatty acid esters and glycidyl fatty acid esters in certain foods* was voted on at Standing Committee on 15 December 2025 and was to be transmitted to EP and Council for scrutiny w/c16 February 2026.
- LINK: <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/comitology-register/screen/documents/111624/1>
- Publication expected in June/July 2026. No transition period for most foods. By exception will apply in relation to baby food and processed cereal based food for infants and young children from 1 January 2027.
- There is still an ongoing discussion ongoing on an update of the performance criteria for analysis.

## New Max Levels 3-MCPD-esters

5.3.5	<p>Compound food containing more than 5 % fat and containing added vegetable oils and fats and/or fish oils and/or oils from other marine organisms except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- products listed in 5.3.3. and 5.3.4.</li> <li>- fried battered meat and fish</li> </ul>		<p>The maximum levels refer to the fat content.</p> <p>The fat content is as declared on the label or in case the labelled fat content is not available, as extracted for analysis.</p>
5.3.5.1	Containing only oils and fats listed in 5.3.1.1.	1250 µg/kg fat	
5.3.5.2	Containing only oils and fats listed in 5.3.1.2.	2500 µg/kg fat	
5.3.5.3	Containing mixtures of oils and fats referred to in 5.3.1.3.		<p>The oils and fats used as ingredients for the mixture shall comply with the maximum level established for the oils and fats. Therefore, the level of the sum of 3-MCPD and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters, expressed as 3-MCPD in the mixture, shall not exceed the level calculated in accordance with Article 3(1), point (c).</p> <p>In case the quantitative composition is not known by the competent authority and the food business operator, not producing the mixture, the level of the sum of 3-MCPD and 3-MCPD fatty acid esters, expressed as 3-MCPD in the mixture shall in any case not exceed 2 500 µg/kg.</p>

# Glycoalkaloids

# Glycoalkaloids in Potatoes and Potato-derived Products

**COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2022/561 on monitoring the presence of glycoalkaloids in potatoes and potato-derived products was published in the Official Journal on 7 April 2022.**

- Recommendation states that MS, with the active involvement of FBOS, should monitor GAs  $\alpha$ -solanine and  $\alpha$ -chaconine in potatoes and potato products.
- If possible, the degradation products  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -solanine and chaconine and the aglycon solanidine should also be analysed, in particular in processed potato products.
- **Update from Commission Working Group on agricultural contaminants of 19 January 2026:**
  - COM shared information on GAs that has been collected within the EFSA database
  - The data show that potato products, in particular, can contain GAs in excess of 100 mg/kg.
  - However, the data are still too limited to determine MLs. This point will be addressed in a subsequent CWG once more data becomes available
- EUPPA has expressed concern over autocontrols proposal: requirements for FBOs as regards sampling and analysis for mycotoxins and plant toxins within their self-check system based on HACCP principles.
- Awaiting publication of the results of the MinGlyKa projects. No date confirmed
- Potato Value Chain (PVC) drafted a Code of Practice on Glycoalkaloids\*:
  - ESA commented on draft several times – expectation that there will be a final consultation in near future.

\*PVC is also developing a position paper on the Commission proposal on pesticides as part of the simplification omnibus package (to be shared)

# Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons

# Mineral Oil Hydrocarbons (MOH)

## Draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2013/915 as regards maximum levels of mineral oil aromatic hydrocarbons in food (MOAH).

Commission has notified the draft regulation at WTO level ([G/SPS/N/EU/930](#)). The WTO deadline for comments is 10 May 2026 (FLC /26).

SCoPAFF vote targeted for 13 May 2026.

Tentative timeline:

- Proposed date of adoption: September 2026 (estimated)
  - Proposed date of publication: September 2026 (estimated)
  - Proposed date of entry into force: Six months from date of publication
- Current MOAH Laboratories List (January - June 2026) circulated on 4 February (FLC 040/26)
  - Commission has also published an [FAQ on MOH in food](#): The document includes collated stakeholder comments from a Commission forum held 18 January
    - The comments do not relate to specific commodities.

Draft recommendation to monitor MOSH and MOAH in food, carry out investigations towards to sources of the contamination and apply mitigation measures. Will include indicative levels for MOSH and MOAH.

SCoPAFF endorsement targeted for 13 May 2026, with application from Q3 2026.

<b>5.5</b>	<b>Food Category</b>	<b>Maximum Level (mg/kg)</b>
<b>5.5.1</b>	Oilseeds and oil fruits	2.0
5.5.2.1	Maize, rapeseed, sunflower, soybean and linseed oil and dairy butter and fat.	2.0
5.5.2.2	Groundnut, sesame, coconut and cereal germ oil.	6,0 from 01/01/2027 4,0 from 01/01/2028 2,0 from 01/01/2030
5.5.2.3	Grape seed, cotton seed, blackcurrant seed and argan oil	10,0 from 01/01/2027 5,0 from 01/01/2028 2,0 from 01/01/2030
5.5.2.4	Olive pomace oil and refined olive pomace oil	10,0 from 01/01/2028 5,0 from 01/01/2029 2,0 from 01/01/2030
5.5.2.7	Products derived from fats and oils listed under 5.5.2.1 and 5.5.2.6 and products containing > 50% fat/ oil content, which only contain fats and oils listed under 5.5.2.1 and 5.5.2.6.	2,0 from 01/01/2028
5.5.3	Tree nuts	2.0
5.5.4	Pulses	0.5
5.5.5.1	Cereal grains	0.5
5.5.5.2	Products derived from cereals with < 4% fat/oil content	0.5
5.5.5.3	Products derived from cereals with ≥ 4% and ≤ 50% fat/oil content	1.0
5.5.10	Spices, dried herbs, dry tea and dry herbal infusions that are used as an ingredient in food, dry instant tea and dry instant herbal infusions	10,0 from 01/01/2027 5,0 from 01/01/2030
5.5.14.1	Products with < 4% fat/oil content	0,50 from 01/01/2030
5.5.14.2	Products with ≥ 4% and ≤ 50% fat/oil content	1,0 from 01/01/2030
5.5.14.3	Products with > 50% fat/oil content	2,0 from 01/01/2030

# Pesticides

# Plant Protection Products: SPS priorities

## Defra focus on alignment issues. Prioritising:

- Metribuzin (herbicide) - Trade names include Python, Shotput and Artist (flufenacet + metribuzin)
  - GB approval expires 31 July 2028.
  - EU approval expired 21 November 2024. Non-approval was based upon categorisation of active as an ED.
  - PPA Risk matrix identifies Metribuzin as having a 'big impact'.
- Spirotetramat (Insecticide) - Trade names include Movento
  - GB approval expires 31 July 2029.
  - EU approval expired 30 April 2024. Non-approval was based upon it not being supported at renewal.
  - PPA Risk matrix does not identify Spirotetramat as an active of specific importance for the sector.
- Flufenacet (herbicide) - Trade names include Artist, Starfire / Sunfire.
  - GB approval expires 31 October 2027
  - EU approval expired 10 June 2025. Non-approval was based upon categorisation of active as an ED and presence of trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) as a metabolite.
  - PPA Risk matrix identifies flufenacet as having a 'small impact'.
- Flutolanil (Seed treatment) – trade names include Rhino, Monarch, Moncut
  - GB approval expires 28 February 2029.
  - EU approval expires 15 June 2027, recent extended but currently under discussion for non-renewal.
  - PPA Risk matrix identifies flufenacet as having a 'moderate impact'.

# Plant Protection Products: Recent Amendments to EU Regulations

## Renewals, withdrawals and amendments – to note

- *Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/372 of 20 February 2026 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the extension of the approval periods of the active substances 1-decanol, 1-naphthylacetamide, 1-naphthylacetic acid, 6-benzyladenine, aluminium sulfate, **boscalid**, dodine, **esfenvalerate**, eugenol, fenpyroximate, fluazifop-P, **fluazinam**, fluometuron, fluopyram, **flutolanil**, geraniol, malathion, penoxsulam, pinoxaden, prohexadione, proquinazid, prosulfuron, pyrethrins, pyridaben, pyrimethanil, sintofen, spiroxamine, sulphur and thymol*
- Of specific interest to the potato sector:
  - **Boscalid**, [Fungicide] the expiry date for the approval is extended to 30 March 2028.
  - **Esfenvalerate**, [Insecticide] the expiry date for the approval is extended to 30 November 2029.
  - **Fluazinam**, [Fungicide] the expiry date for the approval is extended to 30 November 2027.
  - **Flutolanil**, [Seed Treatment] the expiry date for the approval is extended to 30 November 2029.
- Please note: These technical extensions only. They have been granted because the approval process has not been completed by the EU and/or EFSA. Several of these actives re expected to be lost and are currently being discussed within the Standing Committee .
- *Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/321 of 12 February 2026 amending Implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/1506 and (EU) No 540/2011 as regards the conditions of approval of the active substance **maleic hydrazide***
  - Removes previous instructions to avoid livestock exposure, an earlier requirement that implied treated crops could not be fed to animals, though this was not enforced in practice.

# Plant Protection Products: French Decree

In January, France published an emergency measure, which suspends the import, introduction and placing on the market in France of several plant-origin food products containing residues of five active substances in plant protection products not approved for use in the EU: carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl, benomyl, glufosinate, and mancozeb.

- The measure will automatically cease to apply when an EU-wide measure comes into force, or after one year, whichever comes first.
- External perception that this is a protectionist barrier in response to the EU-MERCOSUR trade agreement and is designed to appease parts of the French agriculture industry.
- EU Standing Committee meeting held 20 January 2026.
- EC presented its views that an EU-wide emergency measure is not justified and highlighted that most MRLs targeted by the French measure are deemed safe by EFSA.
- Following written consultation:
  - 16 MS do not support France's action and are not in favour of extending it to an EU-wide measure.
  - 1 MS is in favour of annulling the measure.
  - 5 Member States support France's action and are in favour of extending it to an EU-wide emergency measure.
  - 4 Member States have not expressed a position.
- HOWEVER, No qualified majority in favour of taking an EU-wide emergency measure or any other action.
- EU will continue with a draft Regulation lowering all MRLs for carbendazim, thiophanate-methyl and benomyl, the continuation of the ongoing update of the risk assessment for glufosinate at EU level, and the continuation of the ongoing development of specific analytical methods for dithiocarbamates.
- French language Q&A available. LINK: [Foire aux questions : suspension de la mise sur le marché en France de denrées alimentaires provenant de pays tiers contenant des résidus de substances actives phytopharmaceutiques interdites dans l'Union européenne | Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agro-alimentaire et de la Souveraineté alimentaire](#)