

Group of the Progressive Alliance of S&D Socialists & Democrats







Glyphosate is the active substance in the most frequently used herbicide both worldwide and in the EU. Discrepancies between industry and academic research as well as differences between assessment methodologies adopted by international agencies have allowed contradicting conclusions which create trust issues and public health concerns. These recommendations are based on the conclusions of the workshop Glyphosate: Harmless Tool or Sneaky Poison? More info at http://www.euchems.eu/?p=8910



To increase transparency, Horizon 2020/ FP9 should fund open studies linked to ECHA and EFSA dossiers.



Formulations (i.e. final products such as Roundup) and not just active substances, such as glyphosate, should be assessed at the EU level.



The maximum daily intake of glyphosate is lacking evidence to support it. More research is needed in this respect.



Rethink the long-term unconditional authorisations. Currently, the renewal period can go up to 15 years.



Carcinogenicity and DNA damage are not the only possible causes of concern. Ecotoxicity of glyphosate also needs to be studied and understood.



Need to develop standard methods for reliable measurements of glyphosate in different types of samples (e.g. water, soil, food). The current analytical methods are not yet sufficiently defined (e.g. sample preparation) nor cost-effective.



Awareness regarding the environmental and health impacts of the excessive use of glyphosate, such as antimicrobial resistance.
Glyphosate should be sold only to trained professionals.





There should be restrictions on the repeated use of glyphosate on the same area over time. Its usage in public places should be re-evaluated. www.pavelpoc.cz

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