

Glyphosate under fire from San Francisco to Sri Lanka

March 28 2019



Argentina's soybean industry uses huge quantities of glyphosate

Glyphosate, the world's most widely used herbicide and the active ingredient in Monsanto's weedkiller Roundup, is the subject of fierce controversy across the globe and is classified by the World Health Organization as "probably" being carcinogenic.

After the second US cancer victim on Wednesday won a payout victory against Monsanto over the weedkiller, here is the state of play regarding lawsuits and restrictions on the use of [glyphosate](#) around the world:

United States

A California court earlier this month found that Roundup was a "substantial factor" in Edwin Hardeman, 70, getting non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after spraying the weedkiller on his garden for decades.

On Wednesday, the jury found Monsanto had been "negligent by not using reasonable care" to warn of the risks of its product, ordering it to pay Hardeman \$75 million in [punitive damages](#), \$5.6 million in compensation and \$200,000 for medical expenses.

It comes after a San Francisco court in August 2018 judged that glyphosate weedkillers Roundup and Ranger Pro contributed to a groundskeeper's non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

The jurors found that Monsanto acted with "malice" and ordered the company to pay \$289 million to Dewayne Johnson, who has two young sons and is in the end stages of his cancer, before the damages were reduced to \$78.5 million.

German chemical giant Bayer, which has seen its stock shed almost 40 percent of its value since it acquired Monsanto for \$63 billion in June 2018, has defended Roundup.

"Regulatory authorities around the world consider glyphosate-based herbicides as safe when used as directed," the group has said, highlighting "800 rigorous studies" of chemical's effects.

Bayer faces a total of 11,200 US cases over Roundup.

Europe

After two years of fierce debate, the European Union's member states decided, at the end of 2017, to renew the licence for glyphosate for another five years.

The EU's executive body, the European Commission, pointed to the approval of glyphosate by its two scientific agencies, the European Food Safety Authority and the European Chemicals Agency, which do not classify the substance as carcinogenic.

But the independence of EFSA was questioned after media reports suggested that pages of its report were copied and pasted from analyses in a Monsanto study.

The French government promised in May 2018 that glyphosate would be banned "for its main uses" by 2021, and "for all of its uses" within five years.

Argentina

In some areas of Argentina, which uses large quantities of glyphosate for its vast soybean crops, there are almost daily clashes between concerned residents and farmers for whom the product is indispensable.

Without nationwide legislation, the mayors of individual towns and cities have passed measures restricting use of the weedkiller. Farmers generally contest the measures, further raising tensions.

Brazil

In August 2018 a court suspended licences for products containing

glyphosate, which is widely used in Latin America's agricultural powerhouse, but a higher court lifted the ban the following month.

Colombia

Colombia became the last country in the world to outlaw aerial spraying of glyphosate in 2015, but President Ivan Duque in March 2019 called for the ban to be modified in order tackle record cocaine crops.

El Salvador

In 2013 the Central American nation's parliament voted to ban 53 agrochemical products, including those containing glyphosate. However the ban was later lifted on 11 products—including the weedkiller.

Sri Lanka

The Sri Lankan government banned glyphosate imports in October 2015 following a campaign over fears the chemical causes [chronic kidney disease](#).

However after agricultural organisations pointed out there was no study linking the two, the import ban was lifted in July 2018, but its use was restricted to tea and rubber plantations.

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Citation: Glyphosate under fire from San Francisco to Sri Lanka (2019, March 28) retrieved 20 April 2024 from https://phys.org/news/2019-03-glyphosate-san-francisco-sri-lanka_1.html

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