

Global leaders highlight

*glyphosate's vital role
in modern agriculture*



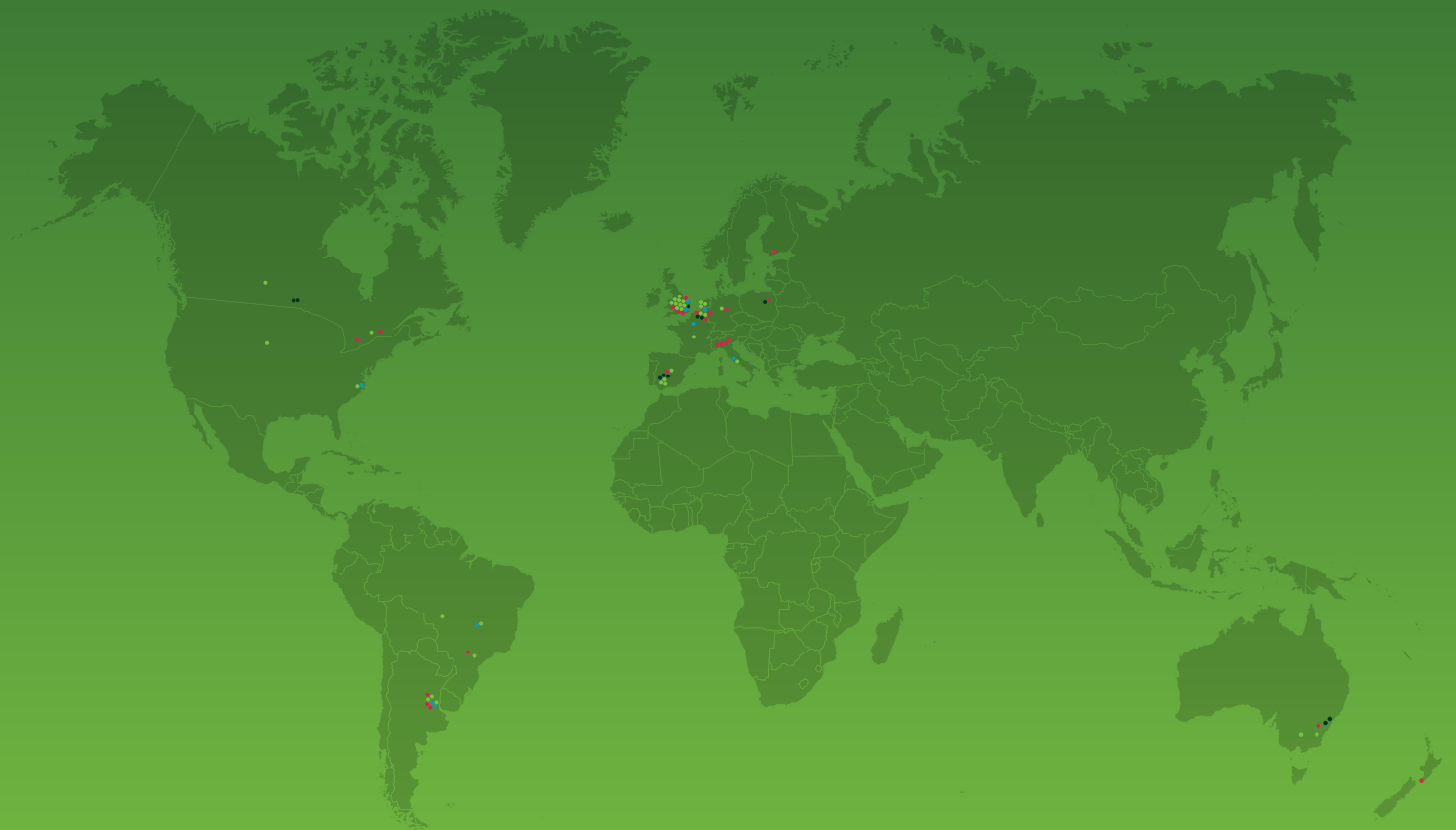
Global leaders reiterate

importance of glyphosate

// Leaders across agriculture, politics, science and media globally are speaking up for glyphosate as a vital tool for sustainable agriculture

// Unfortunately, these voices often aren't heard beyond their local countries or regions

// Globally, glyphosate has been transformative for environmentally sustainable agriculture, and it is important that the voices of leaders around the world be heard in ongoing conversations



Farmer Leaders

European Conservation Agriculture Federation (EU)

“Glyphosate is an important substance for agriculture, not just for Conservation Agriculture but for conventional agriculture too.”

Gottlieb Basch, President

National Farmers’ Federation (Australia)

“No other herbicide has been tested to the lengths that glyphosate has. Through the use of glyphosate, farmers are able to practice minimum tillage – protecting soil structure and nutrients and ultimately increasing the storage of soil carbon.”

Fiona Simson, President

German Farmers’ Association (Germany)

“Glyphosate enabled the revolutionary step to non-plough tillage — which saves time, protects the groundwater and avoids soil erosion... There’s no other herbicide that is as effective as glyphosate. Farmers would need to use a mix of other herbicides — and who knows whether that would be any better.”

Dr. Michael Lohse

Nebraska Farm Bureau (US)

“Studies continue to show that Glyphosate is not only safe but is a critical crop protection tool that helps farmers and the environment by reducing on-farm fuel use and air emissions, through limiting the number of passes farmers need to make through a field to control weeds.”

Jordan Dux, Director of National Affairs

National Farmers’ Union (UK)

“Glyphosate reduces the need to use other herbicides, it helps to protect soil and cut greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the need for ploughing, and it enables farmers in this country to grow crops that help produce safe, affordable, high quality British food.”

Guy Smith, Deputy President of NFU UK

Jake Freestone, NFU Crops Board appointee (UK)

Comparing diesel use in full tillage farming systems to diesel use in low or no till with glyphosate (more farm data is available on this) – Using #herbicide to kill a #covercrop rather than cultivating, saves 30L/Ha of #diesel #glyphosateisvital

National Farmers Union Scotland (UK)

National Farmers Union Scotland, campaign in support of glyphosate re-registration 2017



Christopher Dufault, principal of Christopher P. Dufault and Associates and senior Agri-Trend agri-coach (Canada)

“We have substantial science to affirm that glyphosate is safe to use and is not a carcinogen. It is, in fact, one of the more benign choices farmers have, and farmers are using the product in the place of more harmful options. Again, all good news.”

Jake Leguee, Leguee Farms, Saskatchewan (Canada)

“I need glyphosate on my farm. It helps me be more sustainable, both environmentally and economically, it helps me protect my soil from erosion and build soil health, and it helps me sequester carbon, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The fear over glyphosate is unfounded, and we need to slow down and have a real discussion about it.”

Andrew Frances (UK)

Managing crops under a no-glyphosate scenario: “The impact of having a heavy and bulky green crop to incorporate was surprisingly large. It led to difficulties with the de-stoning operation, and the extra diesel consumed as a result increased the carbon footprint of the entire crop growing operation by 26%.

“We also looked at the impact on harvestability and storability if we were to cease de-stoning, which would be a possible consequence of changes to cover crop management.

“While not de-stoning would save about 4% in production costs, it means risking 100% of the crop, which is a gamble we cannot afford to take with very high-quality specifications required.”

John Chinn (UK)

Told the European Parliament that:

- // The world’s population would reach 10 billion by 2050 and that the greatest challenge of the 21st century is to produce more food from the same area while protecting biodiversity.
- // Without crop protection tools, farmers could lose 80 percent of their harvests to damaging insects, weeds and plant diseases.

Sarah Mukherjee, Crop Protection Association Chief Executive (UK)

“The European Food Safety Authority, European Chemicals Agency, the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, the US Environmental Protection Agency and similar agencies around the world have all reviewed glyphosate and found it is not carcinogenic and remains safe for use. The Scientific weight of the evidence on this issue is clear - glyphosate has been safely used for more than 40 years and remains safe to use today.”



Dutch Agriculture and Horticulture Organization (Netherlands)

According to LTO glyphosate helps save the environment. “Since glyphosate makes the field weed-free prior to cultivation, fewer sprayings with other herbicides has to be carried out during cultivation.”

Joris Baecke, spokesperson for plant health at LTO.

Copa & Cogeca (farmers' lobby in Brussels) (EU)

“Taking glyphosate off the market would put Europe’s farmers at a ‘competitive disadvantage vis a vis non-EU producers.”

Guy Smith, NFU Deputy President (UK)

“Last year, the relevant authorities in Europe, ECHA and EFSA, reviewed all the evidence and deemed glyphosate safe to use, just as it has been safe to use for the last forty years. EFSA and ECHA are comprised of scientific experts in toxicology, whereas the Californian jury of lay-people in this case are not. We see no reason why this US court case should stop UK farmers from using this safe herbicide which delivers environmental benefits by reducing emissions from extra cultivations while keeping soil structure in good order.”

National Association of Wheat Growers (US)

“Every regulatory body in the world that has reviewed glyphosate has found it safe for use and no available product matches glyphosate with a comparable health and environmental safety profile... We are pleased Judge Shubb granted our request, which is the first step in our efforts to prevent California from forcing farmers, growers and manufacturers to place false and misleading labels on agricultural products. California’s erroneous Prop 65 listing of glyphosate is not based on data, facts or science and we look forward to continuing to make our case to the court.”

Chandler Goule, CEO

Farmer Tom Bradshaw (EU)

“We would have to adapt massively, resort to ploughing, creating CO2 emissions and soil erosion. In itself, glyphosate is an inherently safe molecule. It is very, very safe.”

Massimiliano Giansanti – President of Confagricoltura (Italy)

“Our position has been always in favor of a competitive agriculture that uses also glyphosate. In Italy glyphosate is used in autumn period to prepare the soil. This allows us to prepare soil with a competitive cost and in respect of the environment.”

Carina Konrad (DE)

She explains that if you want to ban such a product, you should have better alternatives than using large amounts of other, less well-researched substances.

Lorenz Mayr (AT)

He explains how he farms in a hilly area so when heavy rains come, he wants to avoid tilling and use glyphosate instead to reduce the risk of soil being washed away.

Thomas Obrecht (France)

Glyphosate is a must-go to stay competitive... for traditional methods, "alternatives exist but are more expensive."

Thomas Bradshaw, Chair of NFU Crop Board (UK) (Starts at 2:42:42)

Product can be used very safely... product should be available to use... scientific evidence has less of a voice... stick behind the science... revert to cultivation and ploughing (more CO2 released and fossil fuels being used) and food prices would rise... helps produce wholesome and affordable food for consumers.

James Cox, NFU Crop Board (UK) (Starts at 3:35)

Enables a crop to be planted into clean ground- reduces the need for tillage, cultivations and greenhouse gases produced when burning fuel to move the soil. Reduce the amount of soil moved- good for the soil. Reduce overall usage of herbicide... US jury was made of lay people, made a decision without understanding the science.

Guy Smith Deputy President of NFU Crop Board (UK)

"We see no reason why this US court case should stop UK farmers from using this safe herbicide which delivers environmental benefits by reducing emissions from extra cultivations while keeping soil structure in good order."

Nacho Senovilla (ES), federal secretary of agriculture of UPA (Spain)

"Glyphosate is an economic and effective herbicide, which has not been proven to cause cancer."

Ricardo Serra, President of ASAJA- Sevilla (Spain)

"European agriculture cannot do without glyphosate, an essential product for farmers, due to its availability, its safety and its good value for money."

Ricardo Serra, President of ASAJA- Sevilla (Spain)

"The competent scientific authorities have supported the use of glyphosate, which is an absolutely basic product for all agriculture and especially for sustainable agriculture, which would be in danger without an alternative to this tool."

Ricardo Serra, President of ASAJA- Sevilla (Spain)

"This herbicide has no effect on the health of people so it should be extended its use, since it is the most used herbicide in the world and is essential for conservation agriculture, which is that agriculture of minimum tillage and minimum expenditure on energy."

Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil (CNA) (Brazil)

“It is not responsible to restrict the use of a pesticide without scientific basis. The re-evaluation of agrochemicals in Brazil needs to be conducted in a transparent, reasoned and technically rigorous way. And until that happens, the judicial decision needs to be repealed to ensure pest and disease control in the crops and, consequently, a production that guarantees food to the population.”

Brazilian Soybean Growers Association - Aprosoja Brazil (Brazil)

“Today it is impossible to plant without glyphosate, we know that glyphosate is as important as fertilizer and seed. With our research focused on biotechnology, the RR, being more than 90% of our soybeans planted in Brazil and thanks to this we have the direct planting system.”

Bartolomeu Braz Pereira, president

Pedro Vigneau: “European indecision on glyphosate could force us to abandon Non tilling farming” (Argentina)

According to the former president of AAPRESID (Argentine Farmers Non Tilling Association) only for Argentina, the decision not to renew the glyphosate may cost 16,800 million dollars to Argentina, and will condemn the producers of about five million hectares to abandon agriculture because they have no other productive alternative. Vigneau warned that “the decision of the European Union (EU) not to adopt a decision based on scientific evidence to approve the re-registration of glyphosate for 15 years, and instead based on political ideologies to move towards a ban on herbicide of greater use in world agriculture, is a direct threat to Mercosur. “ In addition, he warned that “it can put global food security in crisis by dramatically affecting the price of food and the food trade.”

Vigneau: “there are no scientific objections” against glyphosate. Argentina

In a document, the Executive Committee of Aapresid (Argentine Farmers Non Tilling Association) recalled that “the most recent reports of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA); the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the Argentine Interdisciplinary Council (meeting in 2009 at the request of President Cristina Kirchner); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture; the Belgian Federal Public Health Service, Food Chain Safety, Environmental; the South African Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries; the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment; the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority and the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency, among others, noticed that no positive correlations were found between glyphosate and cancer and that it is safe to following the specifications required by the correct use of the product.”

“The authorization or restriction of phytosanitary in Argentina is not left to chance or to the good will of the companies, but, on the contrary, before authorizing a phytosanitary for sale, a series of rigorous technical protocols and specific controls must be fulfilled,” he said.

Brazilian No Till Federation - FEBRAPDP

“Brazil is a tropical country and the realization of Sustainable Agriculture depends on the use of technologies such as the Direct Planting System [...]. In this particular, the glyphosate herbicide is used globally in the management of more than 150 weeds in surface, playing a crucial role in the viability of the Direct Planting System in Brazil, avoiding the mobilization and wear of the soils on a large scale.”

Confederaciones Rurales Argentinas (CRA) (Argentina)

“We note with special concern the restrictions on the use of agrochemical molecules that are being established in the EU, based on criteria of “danger” instead of “risk”. The renewal of glyphosate, the restrictions on neonicotinoid products and the cut-off criteria on endocrine disruptors are a clear example. These changes in the European regulatory system will leave growers without essential tools and will move quickly to restrictions on trade in agricultural products with a strong impact on the economies of the region.”

Dardo Chiesa, President



Political Leaders

Blairo Maggi, Agriculture Minister (Brazil)

Reuters -- A potential ban on the popular herbicide glyphosate in Brazil over concerns it may cause cancer in humans would be a “disaster” for the country’s agricultural industry, Agriculture Minister Blairo Maggi said. Maggi said that glyphosate is used on around 95 percent of soy, corn and cotton harvested in the country and that there is no readily available substitute. Brazil is the world’s top exporter of soy and a major producer and exporter of corn. “Glyphosate makes it viable for us to plant and grow crops. What is the alternative?” Maggi said at an event in Rio de Janeiro.

Annie Schreijer-Pierik, MEP (Netherlands)

Powerful speech by @V_Andriukaitis @EU_Commission @EP_Agriculture: stop sowing fear about #glyphosate without scientific evidence!

Kevin Maguire, Norwich City Councillor (UK)

“With regards to the vinegar trials, Norwich was not the only authority to trial its use. Bristol made national headlines because of the smell over its trial areas. Like these other authorities, we found it not to be effective against long rooted weeds.” He said no “equally effective and comparably priced” alternative to glyphosate-based products had been identified. In order to make an informed choice on replacing a herbicide that has been used effectively for 45 years, the council will need to see a persuasive body of evidence to support any proposed alternative.”

“Typically this would need to be two to three years’ worth of evidence which confirmed the long-term effectiveness.”

Michael Gove, DEFRA Secretary (UK)

“We should be guided by the science. The science initially indicated that perhaps the EU were going too far on neonics – now we’ve got better scientific evidence, we need to go further. So far the science indicates that glyphosate does not have the harmful effects that some attribute to it, and it is a valuable tool in minimal or no-till cultivation, so I’m behind its continued use.”

Stéphane Le Foll, former Agriculture Minister (France)

Politico Pro – Banning glyphosate without an alternative on hand would be “catastrophic.”

Lamar Smith, Representative and chair of House Science, Space and Technology Committee (US)

Politico Pro – “Glyphosate is the most widely used herbicide in the world. Americans and people across the globe rely on these crops for high quality, affordable food.”



Professor Elena Cattaneo – Italian Senator, Pharmacologist and MD (Italy)

“Not using glyphosate will bring us back to the 1950, with mechanical operation. Using other herbicide will increase costs and these are less efficient, requesting more applications and with a similar toxicological profile.”

Luis Miguel Etchevehere, Agriculture Ministry o (Argentina)

“We cannot make subjective conjectures about something scientifically proven. Things are not good or bad in themselves; it all depends on how they are used.”
“In June of last year, 106 Nobel prizes said that glyphosate itself does not cause any harm to human health,” he said and compared it to the kitchen detergent or the roach killing products. “What do we have to do? Use it in such a way that it does not cause any harm to health,” he said, adding: **“Properly-applied glyphosate is safe. It is deactivated when it touches the ground.”**

Lino Barañao – Science and Technology Ministry (Argentina)

When they voted in favor of banning the use of glyphosate in the city (of Rosario) at the end of last year it was “obvious that they did not have adequate information.” He also added that **“globally there is no evidence that properly-used glyphosate causes damage.”**



Scientific Leaders

Professor Sir Colin Berry, Emeritus Professor of Pathology, Queen Mary University (UK)

“The very large number of reviews of the data on glyphosate, by the independent regulatory bodies of many countries, have found no evidence to support the potential carcinogenicity of glyphosate.”

Graham Brookes, Farzad Taheripour & Wallace E. Tyner (UK)

Study finds glyphosate ban would lead to over 160,000 Ha of deforestation, increasing pesticide use, rising food prices & GHG emissions.

Bernhard Url, head of EFSA (EU)

EFSA head Bernhard Url talks about the EFSA analysis of glyphosate and contrasts it with the “Facebook age of science” campaigns against glyphosate.

ECHA Press ECHA Press Conference (EU)

ECHA video of press conference announcing their finding that glyphosate does not cause cancer.

European Food Safety Authority (EU)

“All the Member State experts but one agreed that neither the epidemiological data (i.e.: on humans) nor the evidence from animal studies demonstrated causality between exposure to glyphosate and the development of cancer in humans.”

Bernhard Url, Executive Director, European Food Safety Authority (EU)

“The carcinogenicity [of glyphosate], if it exists at all, is seen at such levels that you would have to eat the food of 20,000 people every day in order to reach it.”

Health Canada (Canada)

“Following a rigorous science-based assessment, Health Canada has determined that when used according to the label, products containing glyphosate are not a concern to human health and the environment.”

BfR – German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (Germany)

“The health risk assessment is currently undisputed. Just like the BfR, the European Food Safety Authority and other authorities all over the world, the World Health Organization committee responsible for the assessment of pesticides concludes that in line with the current state of scientific knowledge, no carcinogenic risk is to be expected if glyphosate is used properly and for its intended purpose.”

New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

“There is no convincing evidence of an association between glyphosate exposure and the development of cancer in humans.”

Lord Gardiner of Kimble (UK)

“The European Food Safety Authority has reviewed the scientific data as part of the ongoing EU review of the approval of glyphosate and concluded that glyphosate meets all of the relevant safety standards. UK regulatory experts agree.”

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (Australia)

“The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority has concluded ... that glyphosate does not pose a cancer risk to humans.”

Belgian agency for food chain safety (Belgium)

“In the end, these recent publications by the Ramazzini Institute provide very little for what we already know, namely that glyphosate can be used safely.”

**Health Canada’s Pest Management Regulatory Agency,
Re-evaluation Decision RVD2017-01, Glyphosate (Canada)**

Glyphosate plays an important role in Canadian weed management in both agricultural production and non-agricultural land management and is the most widely used herbicide in Canada.

Glyphosate is an important herbicide for Canadian agriculture:

- // Due largely to its broad and flexible use pattern and its wide weed-control spectrum, it is the most widely used herbicide in several major crops grown in Canada, such as canola, soybean, field corn and wheat. It is also one of only a few herbicides regularly used in fruit orchards, such as apple.
- // It is the essential herbicide for use on glyphosate tolerant crops (GTCs), including canola, soybean, corn, sweet corn and sugar beet. The combination of GTCs and glyphosate has been adopted as an important agricultural production practice in Canada.
- // It has a wide application window ranging from pre-seeding to after seeding (prior to crop emergence), in-crop, pre-harvest or post-harvest, providing a flexible and effective weed management program.
- // It is one of a few herbicides that can also be used as a harvest management and desiccation treatment.
- // Post-harvest stubble treatment with glyphosate allows reduced or zero tillage, which has facilitated the adoption of conservation agriculture that results in improved soil quality.

Glyphosate is also an important weed management tool and is widely used for weed control in non-agricultural land management, such as forestry, industrial areas, and along rights-of-way. It is an effective tool for control of many invasive weed species and is also used in the control of toxic plants, such as poison ivy.

Additional examples of some of the definitive, clear statements included in PMRA's final re-evaluation document are:

- // Products containing glyphosate acid are unlikely to affect your health when used according to label directions.*
- // Dietary risks from food and water are not of concern.*
- // Non-occupational risks are not of concern when used according to label directions.*
- // Non-occupational risks from bystander dermal exposure are not of concern.*
- // Occupational risks to handlers are not of concern when used according to label directions.*
- // The World Health Organization's (WHO) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) recently assigned a hazard classification for glyphosate as "probably carcinogenic to humans." It is important to note that **a hazard classification is not a health risk assessment**. The level of human exposure, which determines the actual risk, was not taken into account by WHO (IARC). Pesticides are registered for use in Canada only if the level of exposure to Canadians **does not cause any harmful effects, including cancer**.*

Professor John Pickett, Cardiff University School of Chemistry (UK)

"The paranoia surrounding this group of insecticides is symptomatic of many of the disruptive views of current agricultural practice, which is possibly directed most unreasonably against the herbicide glyphosate. Indeed, we all, at least those of us in the know, have amusing anecdotes relating to how benign legal glyphosate use is to us, the environment and the rest of the non-target organisms. These anecdotes make such a sad backdrop to the ill-informed attacks on this particular chemical, even by policy makers let alone some of the media and lobbyist groups. The UK has a very robust history of not being fooled by such nonsense and, in this process, we thank those distinguished scientists such as Professor Sir John Beddington referred to previously by Stephen and particularly those like John who have advised policy as Government Chief Scientists. The negative fall-out from ill-informed criticism of current agricultural practice remains though and, even under the most optimistic Brexit scenario, we will likely suffer loss of new agrochemical development for our region as the industry concentrates on more lucrative and particularly reliable markets elsewhere."

Flavio Zambrone, Brazilian toxicologist and GIPEG's leader (Glyphosate Task Force in Brazil)

"The decision suspending glyphosate's use does not take into account the historic security of the herbicide, based on hundreds of studies and international regulatory decisions. This is why we feel that the use of glyphosate should not be suspended while the Health Ministry finalizes its reevaluation of the herbicide."

Professor Aldo Ferrero, Agri-science, University of Turin (Italy)

"These products (such as glyphosate) are able to provide to the quantitative and qualitative improvement and also health (if we consider for example the containment of mycotoxins) of agricultural production."

Professor Maria Lodovica Gullino, Professor of plant pathology at University of Turin (Italy)

She highlights the important contributions given by chemistry and crop protection products to agriculture. Therefore, Mrs. Gullino affirms that the verdict against Monsanto and glyphosate doesn't have to become a weapon against science.

Rosa Porcel (Spain)

"The reality is that currently no other herbicide is able to replace it, due to its effectiveness, price and low toxicity." "The data says that stopping glyphosate would have important socioeconomic consequences." "Its cumulative effects have a minimal impact." "[Stopping glyphosate]... Only in our country, more than 2,000 million euros and 5,000 jobs would be lost. In the European Union, its use has been renewed until 2022."

Dionísio Gazziero, Embrapa Soja researcher (Brazil)

"If glyphosate offered any risk, it would have already been banned from the international market."

National Agrifood Safety and Quality Service (SENASA) (Argentina)

Regarding the trial between a US grower and Monsanto. So far, with the documents and studies that all the government agencies, including SENASA, have, there are no reasons to change glyphosate's situation" informed the agency. "They relied on a report from the International Agency for Research on Cancer that even the World Health Organization did not fully acknowledge. Government agencies do not take it as relevant to decide what to do with glyphosate."

Dr Nilda Gait and Oncologist (Argentina)

"The use of agricultural practices with glyphosate implies low risks for human health."

Eduardo Ferreyra, president of the Argentine Foundation of Scientific Ecology (Argentina)

“As if climate problems were not enough, growers now face an even more dangerous issue than uncontrollable climate conditions: the consolidation of myths about agricultural practices and the substances and technologies involved in their processes. The most recent is that of glyphosate, the most used herbicide in the world, which has been in use for decades. The objective of the campaign against glyphosate, aims to achieve regulations and prohibitions that will end up turning agricultural activity into an area full of problems and with meager results.”

Bogusław Barański, Professor (Poland)

“Glyphosate is non-mutagenic and non-toxic chemical which means that the likelihood of being cancerogenic is very low.”



Media & Thought Leaders

Gregor Heard, National Grains Reporter, Fairfax Agricultural Media (Australia)

“I can remember the dust storms of the 80s where half the Mallee would blow south over summer. That doesn’t happen anymore and no-till farming is the reason why. What is the reason we can have no-till and conservation farming systems? Glyphosate.”

Grainews (Canada)

“Now agenda-driven groups seek to take one of agriculture’s most useful technologies, glyphosate, and end its use through well-orchestrated, alarmist misinformation campaigns,” says the report.

It notes estimates that if the world “ceased to grow genetically-modified herbicide-tolerant crops in the absence of glyphosate the annual loss of farm income would be \$6.76 billion” along with substantial declines in soybean, corn and canola production.

Cam Dahl, Executive Director, Cereals Canada (Canada)

“Glyphosate is registered for use in more than 160 countries. There is no major regulatory agency in the world that considers glyphosate a health risk. The product has been recently reviewed by the European Food Safety Authority, the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority. All have concluded that glyphosate is safe for both people and the environment. The European review stated, glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans.”

Robin Lane Fox, gardening writer (UK)

“After more than 40 years of using glyphosate, even on a vegetable garden, I do not believe in the latest campaign to outlaw it. It has never damaged me or the soil.”

European Crop Protection Association (ECPA)

Euractiv – “It’s unfortunate that a decision has been taken to further restrict the use of substances which are of such immense importance to agriculture in Europe and that such a decision is also in direct contradiction to the conclusions from recent reports by ANSES and JRC, on the availability and viability of alternatives.”

European Crop Protection Association (ECPA), a pesticide lobby (EU)

Politico -- “Its loss will have a significant impact on the viability of farming businesses across Europe, not to mention a significant negative impact on crop yield, the economy, the environment and trade.”

Euros Jones, director of regulatory affairs for ECPA



Guy Sorman (Spain)

“Scientific agriculture accompanies without much effort the demographic growth and the transformation of the alimentary customs, especially the consumption of meat.”

Esther Samper (Spain)

“Glyphosate is surrounded by controversy and is unjustifiably in the focus of environmental associations for a simple reason: its association with GM crops and with Monsanto.” “It matters little that glyphosate is the most used herbicide in agriculture and gardening, that it is selective for plants, that it degrades in 22 days, that it has been used for many decades and is, according to scientific studies, one of the most agrochemicals insurance that exist.”

Łukasz Sakowski (Poland)

“From the substantive point of view, the IARC report is completely useless ... glyphosate is one of the best-studied and safest plant protection products.”

Jesus Gil Ribes, President of the AEAC.SV (Spain)

“Has highlighted some of the effects that climate change is already producing and has indicated that in the last hundred years the temperature has increased two degrees in large areas of Andalusia, which has added the serious problem of erosion that Spain suffers, which can only be avoided by eliminating heavy tillage and protecting the soil with covers.”

