

Appendix 2: Glyphosate Bans and Restrictions Across the Globe

On March 25, 2015, the cancer research arm of the World Health Organization announced they had classified glyphosate, the active ingredient in Monsanto's Roundup, as "probably carcinogenic to humans." Monsanto backlash and demands for retraction were immediate. While some countries, such as the Netherlands, had already restricted the sale and use of glyphosate-containing products for years, others such as Sri Lanka, Columbia, and Bermuda quickly followed suit with glyphosate bans after the WHO announcement.

1. [World Health Organization](#), March 20, 2015. The International Agency Research on Cancer's evaluation of glyphosate, classified the chemical as "probably carcinogenic to humans" based on limited evidence in humans of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and convincing evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals. The studies used by IARC were mostly agricultural in the US, Canada and Sweden. IARC specifically mentioned the sharp rise in the use of glyphosate since the advent of crops designed to withstand the herbicide.
2. [New York Times](#), March 20, 2015. The Times announces that glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup, and the world's most widely-used weed killer, probably causes cancer; Monsanto calls on the WHO cancer research arm to explain their findings.
3. [Scientific American](#), March 25, 2015. The herbicide glyphosate is probably carcinogenic, but the Glyphosate Task Force, of which Monsanto is a member, disagrees. Backlash from industry groups was immediate with no impact on the WHO classification.
4. [PBS](#), March 29, 2015. Use of Roundup, previously deemed safe but now labeled "probably carcinogenic," has soared in the last two decades with the introduction of crops genetically engineered to withstand the herbicide and as weeds become increasingly resistant to it. Monsanto questions the "quality of the assessment" and demanded a retraction of the WHO report, which was not forthcoming.
5. [Monsanto](#), January 14, 2015. Monsanto addresses the ongoing rumor that the Netherlands has entirely banned glyphosate; explains that the ban is on the use of glyphosate on hard surfaces by municipalities without accompanying emission reduction measures.
6. [European Commission](#), November 30, 2012. The Dutch plan for sustainable plant protection details requirements that sellers of glyphosate for professional use must be certified and available to provide information; aerial spraying is prohibited; due to runoff, use on hard surfaces must be accompanied by emission reduction measures; measures to protect surface water must be taken.
7. [Monsanto](#), June 15, 2015. French Environment Minister proposes limiting Roundup to behind-the-counter sales. Monsanto demands to know why their product was singled out by name.
8. [Global Research](#), April 10, 2014. Brazil's Federal Public Prosecutor files action to compel Justice Department to immediately suspend the use of glyphosate, the most widely used herbicide in the country.

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9. [The Sunday Times](#), June 14, 2015. Sri Lankan press reports that the Finance Ministry passed regulations banning the import of glyphosate; customs officials may destroy or re-export new arrivals.
10. [Central America Data](#), September 6, 2013. El Salvador adds glyphosate to list of 53 chemicals banned in their country.
11. [Reuters](#), October 15, 2015. Over 700 non-Hodgkin lymphoma personal injury lawsuits were pending against Monsanto.
12. [BBC](#), May 10, 2015. Following the WHO decision to add glyphosate to list of probable carcinogens, Columbia bans spraying coca plants with glyphosate, which was done in a US-sponsored anti-narcotics program to combat coca production.
13. [Royal Gazette](#), May 12, 2015. Following the WHO decision to add glyphosate to list of probable carcinogens, Bermuda, whose farmers grow no GMO crops, bans importation of glyphosate.
14. [Sustainable Pulse](#), June 3, 2015. Following the WHO decision to add glyphosate to list of probable carcinogens, two Swiss supermarket giants stop sales of glyphosate products and look to non-toxic methods of weed killing.
15. [EurActiv](#), May 12, 2015. Following the WHO decision to add glyphosate to list of probable carcinogens, German State Consumer Protection Ministers call for EU-wide ban on glyphosate use by and supply to private persons. The country's federal government sees no need for action.

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1. World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer, "IARC Monographs Volume 112: evaluation of five organophosphate insecticides and herbicides," March 20, 2015.
 2. *The New York Times*, "W.H.O. Report Links Ingredient in Roundup to Cancer," Reuters, March 20, 2015.
 3. *Scientific American*, "Widely Used Herbicide Linked to Cancer," March 25, 2015.
 4. *PBS NEWSHOUR*, "WHO: Long-cleared Roundup Ingredient 'probably' causes cancer," March 29, 2015.
 5. Monsanto Europe-Africa, "Is glyphosate banned in the Netherlands? Rumor has it...," January 14, 2015.
 6. Dutch Action Plan on Sustainable Plant Protection, November 30, 2012.
 7. Monsanto Europe-Africa, "Monsanto surprised by French minister's statement on Roundup," June 15, 2015.
 8. Center for Research on Globalization, "Monsanto's glyphosate herbicide should be banned, Brazil's public prosecutor says," April 10, 2014.
 9. *The Sunday Times*, "It's official: glyphosate import is banned," June 14, 2015.
 10. Central America Data, "El Salvador: Use of 53 Chemicals Banned," September 6, 2013.
 11. Reuters, "US lawsuits build against Monsanto over alleged Roundup cancer link," October 15, 2015.
 12. *BBC News*, "Columbia to ban coca spraying herbicide glyphosate," May 10, 2015.
 13. *The Royal Gazette*, "Farmers back decision to ban Roundup spray," May 12, 2015.
 14. Sustainable Pulse, "Swiss supermarkets stop sales of glyphosate over health concerns," June 3, 2015.
 15. EurActiv, "German states call for ban on household pesticide," May 12, 2015.