Glyphosate debate in Brussels, 2017

Members of the parliament strongly called on **Member States and the Commission to consider the main points below,** when deciding about glyphosate's license and when deciding on further actions concerning the development, authorisation and placing on the Union market of pesticide.

- The Commission and the Member States in particular should not approve any agricultural uses of glyphosate after 15 December 2017 where integrated pest management systems are sufficient for the necessary weed control.
- The Commission shall not approve glyphosate for any non-professional uses, for uses in or close to public parks, public playgrounds and public gardens, or for any agricultural uses where integrated pest management systems are sufficient for the necessary weed control.
- The Commission should adopt necessary measures to phase out the active substance glyphosate in the European Union no later than 15 December 2020, ensuring that no use of glyphosate is authorised after that date. (Including any possible renewal period or period referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.)
- The Commission and Member States are asked to propose adequate transitional measures for the agricultural sector and to publish a guidance document outlining all possible safer, low-risk alternatives to help the agricultural sector during the phase-out period of the proposed active substance glyphosate. Besides the agricultural sector should receive guidance concerning all of the resources already available in the context of the current CAP (Common Agricultural Policy).
- The Parliament proposes the establishment of a fast-track evaluation, authorisation and registration process for low-risk pesticides of biological origin should be established.
- In regard to the criticism concerning credibility and capability of current EU risk assessment processes in place, the Commission and Member States are also asked to ensure that the scientific evaluation of pesticides for EU regulatory approval is based only on published peer-reviewed and independent studies commissioned by competent public authorities. For this, in the eyes of the Parliament an adequate procedure potentially already exists. Furthermore, EFSA and ECHA should be granted sufficient resources for they can independent scientific studies.
- Besides, Member States and Commission shall seek to finance research and innovation with regard to sustainable and cost-efficient solutions for pest-management products to ensure a high level of protection of human and animal health and the environment.