



ARTIKKELEITA JA TUTKIMUKSIA GLYFOSAATISTA. ALIMPANA MYÖS WHO:N MAALISKUUSSA JULKAISEMA TUTKIMUS.

Kyse on tuotteesta, jota kesän aikana käytetään kaikkialla Suomessa ja jonka WHO on vasta julistanut terveydelle erittäin vaaralliseksi (karsinogeeniksi, mutageeniksi ja reprotoksiseksi. Myös USA:ssa on nostettu huhtikuussa joukko-oikeuskanne, koska valmistaja on antanut väärää tietoa tuotteen vaarallisuudesta). Tuotetta myydään maanviljelyyn, yksityiskäyttöön sekä julkisille, esim. puistoalueilla käytettäväksi, rikkakasvien tuhoamiseen.

Tuotteessa (Roundup geeli) on aktiiviaineena glyfosaatti, jota alunperin käytettiin poistamaan mineraalijäämiä putkistoista. Noin 20 vuotta sitten valmistajayritys Monsanto toi sen maatalouskäyttöön rikkakasvien torjuntaan.

22.4.2015 USA:ssa, Kaliforniassa Monsantoa vastaan tehtiin joukkokanne todistusaineiston peittelystä (aineen vaarallisuudesta terveydelle). Ote oikeusjuttuun liittyvästä artikkelista (kaikki lähteet löytyvät mukana olevan liitteen lopusta):

"Major Lawsuit Targets Monsanto for Selling Cancer-Linked Herbicide": 'The class action lawsuit (Case No:

BC 578 942) was filed in Los Angeles County, California against biotechnology giant Monsanto. It alleges that Monsanto is guilty of false advertising by claiming that glyphosate, the active ingredient in their best-selling herbicide, Roundup, "targets an enzyme only found in plants and not in humans or animals." You can see this statement marked clearly on some of Monsanto's products sold in the state. The lawsuit attests that the enzyme in question, EPSP synthase, is found in the microbiota that reside in our intestinal tracts, and therefore the enzyme is "found in humans and animals." Due to the disruption of gut flora by glyphosate, Monsanto's chemicals do indeed affect humans." [11]

Tämän lisäksi glyfosaatti aiheuttaa, ympäri maailmaa kohua aiheuttaneen, maaliskuussa julkaistun WHO:n tutkimuksen mukaan Non-Hodgkinin lymfoomaa, adenoomaa, karsinoomaa, kasvaimia ja DNA- ja kromosomivaurioita.[WHO:n alaisen Kansainvälisen syöväntutkimuslaitoksen IARC:n tekemä tutkimus WHO:lle.][7]

US Geological Surveyn tutkimusten mukaan (valmistajayrityksen väitteiden vastaisesti) glyfosaatti/Roundup ei myöskään hajoa luonnossa vaan jää kiertämään sinne. Alkuperäisessä muodossaan sitä on löydetty sade-, jokivesinäytteistä sekä jätevedenpuhdistamoiden ulostuloilta. [US Geological Survey] [1]

Lisäksi valmistaja on ruvennut ohjeistamaan viljelijöitä käyttämään glyfosaattia monien viljelytuotteiden kuivausaineena, jolloin se päättyy ruoan/tuotteiden kautta elimistöihimme. [9],[10]

Suomen viranomaiset ovat päättäneet odottaa vuoden loppuun EU:n uutta päätöstä glyfosaatista (kieltäkö sen käyttö vai ei). Tanska, Ruotsi, Ranska, Hollanti, Kanada ja monet muut maat ovat jo kieltäneet tai rajoittaneet sen käyttöä.

Terveisin Huolestunut Ulträn lukija

OTE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICIN ARTIKKELISTA:

[1] 23.4.2015 'Last month, an international agency declared glyphosate, the primary ingredient in the popular product Roundup, a "probable human carcinogen" (by WHO, World Health Organization. Kyseinen tutkimus materiaalin viimeisellä sivulla).

The weed killer also has made recent headlines for its widespread use on genetically modified seeds and research that links it to antibiotics resistance and hormone disruption. Several national governments are planning to restrict its use, and some school districts are talking about banning it.

A recent USGS study (US Geological Survey) sampled waterways in 38 states and found glyphosate in the majority of rivers, streams, ditches, and wastewater treatment plant outfalls tested. Glyphosate also was found in about 70 percent of rainfall samples.

The studies found glyphosate in farmworkers' blood and urine, chromosomal damage in cells, increased risks of non-Hodgkin lymphoma in some people exposed, and tumor formation in some animal studies.

1) [National Geographic, 23.4.2015](#) (kaikki lähdelinkit tekstin lopussa.)

OTE THE GUARDIANIN ARTIKKELISTA:

[2] 21.4.2015 'Several European countries, including Holland, Denmark and Sweden, have banned or restricted the use of glyphosate herbicides by local authorities, because of alleged links with a variety of

health problems – not just cancer – ranging from birth defects and kidney failure to celiac disease, colitis and autism. (Meanwhile, Sri Lanka, alarmed by suspected links to human kidney disease, has banned it. Brazil is considering a similar move. Mexico and the Netherlands have imposed new restrictions, and Canada has just begun a process to consider new rules. *Suluissa oleva tieto National Geographicilta artikkelista.*)

Defenders of glyphosate say it is biologically degraded over time by soil microorganisms into materials that are naturally occurring, including carbon dioxide and phosphate. But in 2013, Friends of the Earth Europe commissioned an independent laboratory in Germany to test urine samples from people in 18 countries for glyphosate. The results showed traces of the chemical in 44% of samples on average.

Unless you live in a pesticide-free city, there's a good chance that next time you sit on a park bench, walk along a pavement or lean on a lamp-post, you'll come into contact with glyphosate. You may not even see the pesticide at work, as it can take two weeks for sprayed plants to turn brown.

"In some cities and towns glyphosate is used indiscriminately, sloshed all over pavements and parks by council employees with backpacks or sub-contractors riding quad bikes at ridiculous speeds," says Keith Tyrell of Pesticide Action Network UK.'

2) [The Guardian, 21.4.2015](#) (kaikki lähdelinkit tekstin lopussa.)

OTE ARTIKKELISTA:

[3] 21.3.2015 'The most widely used herbicide in the world, glyphosate, the active ingredient in the Monsanto product Roundup, was classified as "probably carcinogenic to humans," in a report released Friday by cancer researchers affiliated with the World Health Organization. (IARC:n =WHO:n alaisen syöp.tutk.laitoksen tutkimus alh.)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) announced its assessment of glyphosate after convening a meeting this month of 17 cancer experts from 11 countries. They looked at the available scientific evidence on five different pesticides, including glyphosate, to determine whether to classify them as carcinogens. Carcinogens are substances that can lead to cancer under certain levels of exposure.

Glyphosate caused DNA and chromosomal damage in mammals, and in human and animal cells studied in laboratories, the report said. Studies of workers who had been exposed to the chemical in the U.S. Canada, and Sweden found "increased risks for non-Hodgkin lymphoma that persisted after adjustment for other pesticides," the report said.' **[3]**

OTE SUSTAINABLE PULSEN ARTIKKELISTA:

[4] 25.4.2015 '..In their letter, the NGOs (non-profit groups) refer to this recent statement by the Argentinian Federation of Health Professionals (representing 30,000 members): "Glyphosate not only causes cancer. It is also associated with increased spontaneous abortions, birth defects, skin diseases, and respiratory and neurological disease."

There is also concern among the membership of the ten NGOs (non-profit groups) that the original consents for glyphosate, for example in the USA and Europe, were based upon faulty — and possibly fraudulent — safety research reports which are, to this day, impossible for independent experts to scrutinize

because Monsanto has asked for them all to be treated as trade secrets.

The groups have now asked the Chinese authorities to insist that Monsanto gives access to these studies, some of which are more than 35 years old but which contain evidence of malignant tumours among test animals given small quantities of glyphosate in their food supplies.

4) *Sustainable Pulse*, 26.4.2015 (kaikki lähdelinkit tekstin lopussa.)

OTE TUTKIMUKSESTA (US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health):

[5] 17.5.2009 'Cytotoxic effects started at 10ppm and DNA damages at 5ppm (parts per million = milligrams per liter). A real cell impact of glyphosate-based herbicides residues in food, feed or in the environment has thus to be considered, and their classifications as carcinogens/mutagens/reprotoxics is discussed.'
(Sytotoksinen= Toksinen soluille,aine/prosessi joka tappaa soluja. Reprotoksinen = Toksinen vaikutus hedelmöitysprosessiin.) **[5]**

US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health , PubMed.gov (lukee tutkimuksen vas. ylälaidassa)

Gasnier C1, Dumont C, Benachour N, Clair E, Chagnon MC, Séralini GE.

Toxicology. 2009 Aug 21;262(3):184-91. doi: 10.1016/j.tox.2009.06.006. Epub 2009 Jun 17.

HUOM! TUTKIMUKSEN OIK. LAIDASSA ON LISÄÄ TULOKSIA ERI GLYFOSAATTITUTKIMUKSISTA:

1) *Differential effects of glyphosate and roundup on human placental cells and aromatase.*

"Here we show that glyphosate is toxic to human placental JEG3 cells within 18 hr with concentrations lower than those found with agricultural use, and this effect increases with concentration and time or in the presence of Roundup adjuvants. Surprisingly, Roundup is always more toxic than its active ingredient. "

2) *A glyphosate-based herbicide induces necrosis and apoptosis in mature rat testicular cells in vitro, and testosterone decrease at lower levels.*

*"Here we tested glyphosate and its formulation on mature rat fresh testicular cells from 1 to 10000ppm, thus from the range in some human urine and in environment to agricultural levels. We show that from 1 to 48h of Roundup exposure Leydig cells are damaged. At lower non toxic concentrations of Roundup and glyphosate (1ppm), the main endocrine disruption is a testosterone decrease by 35%. The pesticide has thus an endocrine impact at very low environmental doses."**[5]***

OTE TUTKIMUKSESTA (Department of Medical Biotechnology, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia) :

[6] 20.3.2015 'Roundup is an endocrine disruptor and is toxic to human cells *in vitro*. This is the first study to examine the effects of glyphosate and Roundup on progesterone production by human female cells in an in vitro system that models key aspects of reproduction in women.

Glyphosate alone was less toxic to human cells than glyphosate in a Roundup formulation; both glyphosate and Roundup caused cell death which resulted in decreased progesterone levels – a form of hormone/endocrine disruption.

Roundup was more cytotoxic than the same concentration of glyphosate alone, indicating that the other constituents of the herbicide are not inert. There is a compelling need to conduct in vivo studies to

characterise the toxicity of glyphosate in a Roundup formulation, to facilitate re-evaluation of existing public health guidelines.[6]

'Recent statement by the Argentinian Federation of Health Professionals (representing 30,000 members): "Glyphosate not only causes cancer. It is also associated with increased spontaneous abortions, birth defects, skin diseases, and respiratory and neurological disease." [4]

Tutkimuksen alussa lukee, että tarvittaisiin vielä eläinkokeita varmistamaan tulokset, mutta WHO:n / IARC:n tutkimuksessa on ne jo tehty (alhaalla tulokset, taulukko).

OTE FRIENDS OF EARTH EUROPEEN TIEDOTTEESTA:

[9] June,2013 Glyphosate cannot be used to control weeds in a growing crop, unless the crop has been genetically modified to resist glyphosate. This is because the herbicide would kill the crop plants as well as the weeds. But glyphosate is still heavily used in the production of non-GM crops, and it has approval in Europe for a wide range of uses.

For example, glyphosate may be used to kill weeds in a field before a crop is sown, before it germinates, or after it has been harvested. Glyphosate is also sprayed onto crops 1 to 2 weeks before they are harvested to make them dry out, or to make them easier to harvest. This practice is called desiccation (kuivatus). Glyphosate is used as a desiccant on cereals, oilseed rape (rapsi), maize and sunflowers. [9]

Roundup is dumped on the plants to dry them out, and then they are quickly harvested ... with high levels of Roundup still present. Similarly, Monsanto literature regarding Roundup encourages Canadian farmers to apply dump Roundup applications on many crops – including wheat, feed barley, oats, canola, flax, peas, lentils, and dry beans – right before harvest. Big agribusiness may save a buck ... but we may all be paying with our health. [10]

Other approved uses for glyphosate-containing herbicides in the European Union include weed control in vineyards, olive groves and fruit orchards. Glyphosate is approved for use on grass pastures and in forestry. It is approved for clearing railway lines and in some countries it is even approved for use in rivers and lakes. Glyphosate is also widely approved for use in parks, public spaces, streets and gardens. In short, glyphosate may be used almost anywhere, whether in the countryside or in towns and cities. [9]

- LÄHTEET: 1) <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/04/150422-glyphosate-roundup-herbicide-weeds/>
2) **TÄMÄN LINKIN KOHDALLA EI VÄLTT. TOIMI ELLET OTA EDESTÄ POIS HTTP://.**
<http://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/21/glyphosate-probably-carcinogenic-pesticide-why-cities-use-it>
3) <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/3/21/monsanto-roundup-probably-carcinogenic-to-humans.html>
4) http://sustainablepulse.com/2015/04/25/eu-ngos-ask-china-to-intervene-in-global-glyphosate-health-crisis/#.VWLWjU_tmkp
5) <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19539684>
6) <http://www.gmwatch.org/index.php/news/archive/2015-articles/16013-roundup-is-endocrine-disruptor-in-human-cells-at-levels-allowed-in-drinking-water>
7) Alla WHO:n tutkimus

8) <http://uk.businessinsider.com/r-eu-approves-first-new-genetically-modified-crops-since-2013-2015-4?r=US>

9)

https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/press_releases/foee_1_introducing_glyphosate.pdf

10) <http://www.washingtonsblog.com/2014/11/roundup-dumped-crops-right-harvest.html>

11) <http://eatlocalgrown.com/article/14626-lawsuit-targets-monsanto.html?c=ngr>

[7] The Lancets dokumentti tutkimustuloksista Maailman terveysjärjestön WHO:n alaisen Kansainvälisen syövätutkimuslaitoksen IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) puolesta:

(Kopio glyfosaattia koskevista tuloksista alla, mutta jos haluat itse tutkia niitä Lancetin sivuilla, pääset lukemaan tutkimustuloksia rekisteröitymällä alla olevassa linkissä, ja [hakemalla sen jälkeen hakukentässä sanalla glyphosate.](#))

REKISTERÖITYMINEN SIVULLE:

<https://secure.jbs.elsevierhealth.com/action/registration/1/post?code=lancet-site#>

Saattaa herjata kun aukaiset linkin ('error occurred'), mutta oik. yläkulmasta pääsee rekisteröitymään.

Tutkimuksen glyfosaattia koskea osio tässä:

Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum herbicide, currently with the highest production volumes of all herbicides. It is used in more than 750 different products for agriculture, forestry, urban, and home applications. Its use has increased sharply with the development of genetically modified glyphosate-resistant crop varieties. Glyphosate has been detected in air during spraying, in water, and in food. There was limited evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of glyphosate. Case-control studies of occupational exposure in the USA,¹⁴ Canada,⁶ and Sweden⁷ reported increased risks for non-Hodgkin lymphoma that persisted after adjustment for other pesticides. The AHS cohort did not show a significantly increased risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. In male CD-1 mice, glyphosate induced a positive trend in the incidence of a rare tumour, renal tubule carcinoma. A second study reported a positive trend for haemangiosarcoma in male mice.¹⁵ Glyphosate increased pancreatic islet-cell adenoma in male rats in two studies. A glyphosate formulation promoted skin tumours in an initiation-promotion study in mice.

Glyphosate has been detected in the blood and urine of agricultural workers, indicating absorption. Soil microbes degrade glyphosate to aminomethylphosphoric acid (AMPA). Blood AMPA detection after poisonings suggests intestinal microbial metabolism in humans. Glyphosate and glyphosate formulations induced DNA and chromosomal damage in mammals, and in human and animal cells in vitro. One study reported increases in blood markers of chromosomal damage (micronuclei) in residents of several communities after spraying of glyphosate formulations.¹⁶ Bacterial mutagenesis tests were negative. Glyphosate, glyphosate formulations, and AMPA induced oxidative stress in rodents and in vitro. The Working Group classified glyphosate as “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A).

Table

IARC classification of some organophosphate pesticides

	Activity (current status)	Evidence in humans (cancer sites)	Evidence in animals	Mechanistic evidence	Classification*
Tetrachlorvinphos	Insecticide (restricted in the EU and for most uses in the USA)	Inadequate	Sufficient	..	2B
Parathion	Insecticide (restricted in the USA and EU)	Inadequate	Sufficient	..	2B
Malathion	Insecticide (currently used; high production volume chemical)	Limited (non-Hodgkin lymphoma, prostate)	Sufficient	Genotoxicity, oxidative stress, inflammation, receptor-mediated effects, and cell proliferation or death	2A†
Diazinon	Insecticide (restricted in the USA and EU)	Limited (non-Hodgkin lymphoma, leukaemia, lung)	Limited	Genotoxicity and oxidative stress	2A†
Glyphosate	Herbicide (currently used; highest global production volume herbicide)	Limited (non-Hodgkin lymphoma)	Sufficient	Genotoxicity and oxidative stress	2A†

EU=European Union.

*See the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) preamble for explanation of classification system (amended January, 2006).

†The 2A classification of diazinon was based on limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and experimental animals, and strong mechanistic evidence; for malathion and **glyphosate, the mechanistic evidence provided independent support of the 2A classification based on evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and experimental animals.** (Classification 2A="probably carcinogenic to humans")

LISÄMATERIAALIA:

1) "French environment and energy minister Segolene Royal announced a ban on selling Monsanto's Roundup in garden centers.":

<http://www.theeventchronicle.com/news/europe/france-bans-sale-of-monsanto-herbicide-roundup-in-nurseries/>

2) Artikkele kemikaali-/maatalous-yritysten historiasta (tapauksista joissa ovat jättäneet kertomatta tuotteiden terveysvaaroista, yritykset mm. Bayer AG, DuPont Co., Dow. ja Monsanto. Samat yritykset, jotka tuottavat GMO lajikkeita ja glyfosaattia :

<http://usrtk.org/the-agrichemical-companies-have-a-history-of-concealing-health-risks-from-the-public/>

3) YLE:n juttu glyfosaatista ('Yleinen rikkakasvien torjunta-aine jakaa mielipiteitä – onko glyfosaatti ihmiselle vaarallinen torjunta-aine?'): 'EFSA:n (Euroopan elintarviketurvaviraston) esityksen luonnos ei näe ongelmia glyfosaatin käyttöluvan jatkamisessa. EFSA esittää jopa suurimman sallitun päiväannoksen nostamista 0,3 mg:sta 0,5 mg:aan.'

HUOM! Muistakaa yllä olevat tutkimukset, kuinka pienet määrät (5 mg/l) olivat vaarallisia/myrkyllisiä!

http://yle.fi/uutiset/yleinen_rikkakasvien_torjunta-aine_jakaa_mielipiteita_onko_glyfosaatti_ihmiselle_vaarallinen_torjunta-aine/7990580

GMO-lajikkeet käsitelty sietämään glyfosaattia-> mikäli Euroopan valtiot eivät saa kieltäytyä GMO-lajikkeiden viljelystä /maahantuonnista (ks. seur. linkit) ihmiset altistuvat suurille määrille glyfosaattia -->

4) 13.1.2015 "GM Crops Could Finally Be Grown In The UK After A Landmark EU Ruling"

European commission also extended by 10 years the use of seven other crops already in use produced by Bayer, Monsanto, Dupont's Pioneer and Dow AgroSciences." (Lajikkeita käytetään TOISTAISEKSI eläinten ruokinnassa) : <http://uk.businessinsider.com/gm-food-in-the-uk-2015-1#ixzz3bmzRWSLa>

5) 22.4.2015 EU:n ehdotuksen mukaan valtiot voivat kieltää GMO lajikkeiden viljelyn maassaan (huolimatta EU:n päätöksestä Euroopan valtioilla oli ehdotuksen mukaan toistaiseksi oma päättävä valta asiasta. Euroopan Parlamentin kuitenkin vielä äänestettävä viedäänkö tätä ehdotusta eteenpäin hyväksyttäväksi.):

Under the proposal, any European country could opt out of an EU decision authorising the cultivation of a strand of genetically-modified seed even if EU scientific advisers determined it was safe for growing and consumption. National governments would be able to cite non-scientific reasons — such as socio-economic or land-use policies — to bar cultivation. The commission has listened to the concerns of many European citizens, reflected in the positions expressed by their national governments," said Vytenis Andriukaitis, the EU's health commissioner."

Samalta koneelta ei voi monta kertaa katsoa tuota artikkelia, käyttö rajoitettu:

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/4fc96106-e8fb-11e4-87fe-00144feab7de.html#ixzz3bnJ9xYJe>

6) 11.11.2014 'The proposal is being spun by the European Council as a 'compromise'. It does strengthen the opt-out mechanism for individual countries, giving them more legal basis to refuse GM crops that have been approved at the European level.

However, **this opt-out mechanism has a big loophole**, as it 'still leaves those countries that want to say 'no' to GMOs exposed to legal attacks of the biotech industry", according to Greenpeace Europe. With Bayer and Syngenta already fighting in the courts to overturn Europe's ban on bee-killing neonicotinoids, this is a real threat. The European Parliament still has to vote on whether to take this proposal forward. MEPs need to strengthen the regulation by giving countries a legally solid right to ban GMOs.

<http://action.sumofus.org/a/gm-crops-europe/>

7) 8.4.2015 'Brussels – A new plan by the European Commission to review the way decisions are made on genetically modified (GM) crops could break a promise by its president, Jean-Claude Juncker, to make the EU system more democratic. In a letter released today, environment and food NGOs, and organic farmers warn that the plan, due to be released next week, would mean **the Commission could continue to authorise GM crops despite the opposition of a majority of national governments, the European Parliament and public opinion.**'

<http://www.greenpeace.org/eu-unit/en/News/2015/Juncker-plan-could-break-promise-on-democratisation-of-EU-GM-crop-decisions/>

8) Tyynenmeren valtioita ja USA:a koskevasta Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement:ta, jota ollaan neuvottelemassa:

In the long-term, however, it is crucial to note that, should the upcoming Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement pass, Monsanto and other agribusiness companies would potentially be able to sue these (Trans-Pacific) countries over lost profits for blocking the sale of glyphosate and other products (sopimusta

koskevat maat / Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Canada, Chile, Peru, Singapore, Mexico, Malaysia, the United States, Vietnam and Brunei Darussalam) (tieto eri artikkeleista poimittu, seur.linkissä enemmän asiasta :

- 1) <https://www.getup.org.au/campaigns/tpp/tpp/the-dirtiest-deal-youve-never-heard-of>
- 2) <http://www.exposethetpp.org/TPPImpactsYou.html>
JOS TUO YLEMPI LINKKI EI TOIMI NIIN TÄSSÄ ALKUP.KOTISIVU-> <http://www.exposethetpp.org/>

9) Luonnollinen, patentoitu vaihtoehtokeksintö glyfosaatille maatalouteen (tutkittava vielä,onko se turvallinen mehiläisille, kuten voitte lukea lukijoiden kommentteista, jälkimmäisen artikkelin alapuolelta.)
<http://naturalsociety.com/this-natural-food-could-finally-put-an-end-to-harmful-pesticides/>

<http://anohq.com/monsanto-threatened-new-bio-breakthrough/>

10) Facebookissa myös 'March Against Monsanto' -sivusto, jossa tietoa asiasta.

PS. Glyfosaatin ja muiden kemikaalien kohdalla EU:ssa hyväksytään tehoaineet ja valmisteita koskevat päätökset tehdään (toistaiseksi) kansallisesti. Suomessa niistä päättää Tukes.

--> **Glyfosaattia sisältävien tehoaineiden jatkomyyntilupa on Euroopan elintarviketurvaviraston EFSA arvioitavana, päätös vuoden lopussa.** --> "EFSA:n esityksen luonnos ei näe ongelmia glyfosaatin käyttöluvan jatkamisessa. EFSA esittää jopa suurimman sallitun päiväannoksen nostamista 0,3 mg:sta 0,5 mg:aan (EFSA = Euroopan elintarviketurvavirasto)! (2 YLEN:n artikkelista ylempänä. HUOM! Muistakaa yllä olevat tutkimukset, kuinka pienet määrät (5 mg/l) olivat toksisia!

--> lisäksi Euroopan Parlamentin MEP:t äänestävät, hyväksytäänkö EU:n jäsenvaltioiden enää itse päättävän sallivatko ne GMO:ta maahantuotavan/viljeltävän maassaan (-> glyfosaatti-altistus GMO:sta). Heidän pitäisi vahvistaa maiden päätäntävaltaa asiasta, nykyisellään yritykset voivat mahd. haastaa valtiot oikeuteen tuottojen menetyksistä mikäli kys. maa ei halua jotain tuotetta markkinoilleen (ilmeisesti myös glyfosaatin kohdalla he voisivat toimia näin kys. laissa olevan epäselvyyden takia.)

"A new plan by the European Commission to review the way decisions are made on genetically modified (GM) crops could break a promise by its president, Jean-Claude Juncker, to make the EU system more democratic. In a letter released today, environment and food NGOs, and organic farmers warn that the plan, due to be released next week, would mean the Commission could continue to authorise GM crops despite the opposition of a majority of national governments, the European Parliament and public opinion. Under the new Commission plan, EU countries would be granted a theoretical right to opt out of GM crop imports that are authorised at the EU level, **but it is unclear how these exemptions would hold up to EU common market rules or international trade agreements.**" (ed.kohta 6 liittyvä artikkeli).

VIIMEINEN ARTIKKELI:

ALOIN ETSIÄ EUROOPAN PARLAMENTIN PÄÄTÖSTÄ (MEP:ien) ASIASTA, JA TÖRMÄSIN TÄHÄN ARTIKKELIIN (artikkeli MEP:n päätöksestä) :

""MEPs have today voted to strengthen the hand of member states or regions wanting to opt-out of EU authorisations

of GMOs, under a proposed new scheme, even if major concerns remain about the overall proposal. No must mean no: countries wanting to opt out of GM authorisations must have a totally legally watertight framework for doing so. However, the Greens are still very concerned that this new opt-out scheme is a slippery slope for easing EU GMO authorisations and does not fundamentally change the flawed EU approval process in itself.

"Today's vote would offer much greater certainty by allowing opt-outs on the basis of environmental grounds complementary to the ones assessed by the European Food Safety Authority, something that was rejected by EU governments in Council. MEPs have also voted for the inclusion of mandatory measures to prevent the contamination of non-GM crops, with the myriad of issues this raises. The committee also rejected a proposal from EU governments, which would have obliged member states to directly request that corporations take them out of the scope of their GMO applications, before being allowed to opt out.

"There is definitely a need to reform the EU's GMO authorisation process: we cannot persist with the current situation by which authorisations proceed in spite of flawed risk assessments and the consistent opposition of a majority of EU member states in Council and, importantly, a clear majority of EU citizens. However, the answer of this cannot be a trade-off of easier EU authorisations against easier national bans. The European Parliament must now fight tooth-and-nail to maintain this position otherwise the new proposal for EU GMO approvals is a Trojan horse, which risks finally opening the door to genetically-modified organisms across Europe, in spite of citizens' opposition."

The EP's environment committee voted on its second reading position on proposals from the European Commission to revise the EU system for authorising genetically-modified organisms. With EU governments having taken a different position in Council, negotiations must now take place to conclude the legislation. The proposals foresee a streamlined decision-making process for EU GMO approvals, with the possibility for member states or regions to opt-out. However, concerns have been raised about the legal certainty of these opt-outs.'

<http://pr.euractiv.com/pr/no-must-mean-no-meps-vote-strengthen-gmo-opt-outs-member-states-and-regions-121561>

Eli Euroopan Komissio voisi vieläkin ohjata/oikeuttaa GMO-yrityksiä pyrkimään Euroopan maiden markkinoille, mutta laissa olevan epäselvyyden takia yritykset voisivat haastaa valtiot oikeuteen, mikäli ne kieltäytyisivät ottamasta tuotteita markkinoilleen (huolimatta 'laillisesta oikeudestaan' kieltäytyä tuotteista!)





Glyphosate, marketed by Monsanto as Roundup, is the second most popular weed killer for residential yards and gardens.



Facebook / Audubon Society of Rhode Island:

(Photo Credit yorku.ca/bstutch/research.htm)

So, I was checking my voicemail this morning and there was one from a caller who said that she had her trees sprayed for caterpillars – trees occupied by three bird feeders - and now, she is upset that there are no birds at all for her to watch. She wonders if the spray could possibly have something to do with it. (Yes, spraying pesticides on your trees will have an effect on the songbirds.) It is not uncommon for us to get inquiries such as these, and it is with great frustration and sadness that we often are faced with educating

people after the damage has been done. So, please let me take a moment to reach out to our Facebook friends and family and be proactive about this topic. All pesticides are designed to kill. Some are very targeted, such as B. T. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) which primarily affects Lepidopterans (moths and butterflies), but most pesticides are broad and indiscriminate. When you make the choice to treat your house or landscape with rodenticides or grub treatment or mosquito foggers or any other pesticide treatment, you have an intent of ridding yourself of a specific creature that you find distasteful. However, nothing in nature exists in a vacuum. Everything is connected. When you affect one population, it has a ripple effect across the populations that depend upon and coexist with it. When you spray insecticide, for instance, it does not just kill the 'bugs' you don't like, but kills all insects, including honeybees, butterflies and ladybugs. Likewise, when you spray, the insects do not simply disappear off the face of the earth. Many live a short time before they perish. In this time, they may be consumed by natural predators, like songbirds, small mammals and other insects. Pesticides may have a direct toxicity to these animals or may build up in their fat or blood and cause illness or death over time. Even so-called "green" chemicals are still intended to kill, and though they may be derived from natural sources or biodegrade quickly, they are still highly toxic to you and other organisms.

Friends, it is so very important in this day and age, with the steady decline of bird populations and the utter devastation of pollinator populations that we humans take a serious, proactive look at the choices we make and the practices we support – either directly or indirectly. It is vital that we do not go blindly into the world, but make ourselves informed and educated about products and practices and about science, industry and nature. Here at the Audubon Society of Rhode Island, we very much want to help people become educated and able to make informed choices. We are here to answer your questions and point you in the direction of reliable and scientifically accurate information. But we also encourage you to think and question BEFORE you act. Your actions have consequences. Thanks for listening!