

**Question for written answer E-005585/2015
to the Commission**
Rule 130
Mireille D'Ornano (NI)

Subject: Monitoring the presence of pesticides in the European Union

On Friday 20 March 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) listed five pesticides as 'probably' and 'possibly' carcinogenic to humans.

Whereas two of them, tetrachlorvinphos and parathion, are banned in the EU, three of the pesticides studied in the report are still allowed. These are glyphosate, malathion and diazinon. The latter are classed in group 2A, the category that contains agents which are 'probably' carcinogenic to humans.

One of them, glysohate, is one of the most commonly used herbicides in the world, being used professionally both in agriculture and forestry, but also by members of the public. The IARC report states that the latter has been 'detected in the air during spraying, in water and in food'.

In view of the findings of the WHO report, both regarding the presence in different sectors of the pesticides listed and their probable consequences on human health, why does the Commission not use the precautionary principle?