European Commission

Combined Draft Renewal Assessment Report prepared according to Regulation (EC) N° 1107/2009
and
Proposal for Harmonised Classification and Labelling (CLH Report) according to Regulation (EC) N° 1272/2008

Glyphosate

Volume 3 – B.1 (PPP) – MON 52276

Rapporteur Member State: Assessment Group on Glyphosate (AGG) consisting of FR, HU, NL and SE

Version History

When	What
2021/06	Initial RAR

The RMS is the author of the Assessment Report. The Assessment Report is based on the validation by the RMS, and the verification during the EFSA peer-review process, of the information submitted by the Applicant in the dossier, including the Applicant's assessments provided in the summary dossier. As a consequence, data and information including assessments and conclusions, validated and verified by the RMS experts, may be taken from the applicant's (summary) dossier and included as such or adapted/modified by the RMS in the Assessment Report. For reasons of efficiency, the Assessment Report should include the information validated/verified by the RMS, without detailing which elements have been taken or modified from the Applicant's assessment. As the Applicant's summary dossier is published, the experts, interested parties, and the public may compare both documents for getting details on which elements of the Applicant's dossier have been validated/verified and which ones have been modified by the RMS. Nevertheless, the views and conclusions of the RMS should always be clearly and transparently reported; the conclusions from the applicant should be included as an Applicant's statement for every single study reported at study level; and the RMS should justify the final assessment for each endpoint in all cases, indicating in a clear way the Applicant's assessment and the RMS reasons for supporting or not the view of the Applicant.

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B.1. IDENTITY

B.1.1. IDENTITY OF THE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT

B.1.1.1. Applicant	Bayer Agriculture BV
B.1.1.2. Producer of the plant protection product	Company: Bayer Agriculture BV Address: Haven 627 Scheldelaan 460 B-2040 Antwerp Belgium
B.1.1.3. Trade name or proposed trade name and producer's development code number of the plant protection product	MON 52276
B.1.1.4. Detailed quantitative and qualitative information on the composition of the plant protection product	
B.1.1.4.1. **Composition of the plant protection product**	CONFIDENTIAL information - data provided separately
B.1.1.4.2. **Information on the active substances**	Content of active substance: Glyphosate, pure 360 g/L
B.1.1.4.3. **Information on safeners, synergists and co-formulants**	CONFIDENTIAL information - data provided separately
B.1.1.5. Type and code of the plant protection product	Soluble concentrate (SL)
B.1.1.6. Function	Herbicide
B.1.1.7. Field of use envisaged	Currently, MON 52276 has registered uses not only in agriculture, horticulture, orchards and vines, but also in forestry, amenity, weed control of non-cultivated areas, home and garden uses, amongst others. The uses in the representative GAP of this renewal dossier cover uses as pre-sowing, pre-planting and pre-emergence in vegetables and sugar beet, post-harvest, pre-sowing and pre-planting in vegetables and sugar beet, post-emergence of weeds in orchards, vines, vegetables, railway tracks against emerged annual, biennial and perennial weeds as well as cereal volunteers (for post-harvest, pre-sowing, pre-planting). Moreover, uses as spot treatment against invasive species and in vegetables and sugar beet against couch grass are included.
B.1.1.8. Effects on harmful organisms	Glyphosate is a non-selective herbicidal active substance within the chemical class of glycines, without any soil residual activity. Additionally, EPSPS enzyme does not exist in animals. Glyphosate is taken up by the leaves and other green parts of the plant and is translocated systemically (apoplastic and symplastic) in the whole plant, also in underground parts like roots, rhizomes or stolons. Symptoms of the herbicidal activity are: First signs of wilting occur in annual weeds 4 days and in perennial weeds 7 to 10 days after application of the herbicide. Leaf symptoms are usually detected 7 to 14 days after application, while a complete destruction of the plant takes up to 30 days. As light affects the metabolism via photosynthesis, a higher activity in plants means a better distribution of

	glyphosate and thus a greater herbicidal effect. Increasing temperatures result in increased biochemical activity and thus in an increased rate of efficacy. Optimum temperatures are 10 to 20 °C. High humidity affects the quality of the leaf surface and thus promotes the uptake of the herbicide.

B.1.2. REFERENCES RELIED ON

No studies were provided for this section.