

Sri Lanka's Newly Elected President Bans Glyphosate (Monsanto Roundup) - Deadly Chronic Kidney Disease Increased 5-Fold

By [Christina Sarich](#)

Global Research, May 26, 2015

[Natural Society](#)

Region: [Asia](#)

Theme: [Biotechnology and GMO](#),
[Environment](#)

As the US government comes up with ever more creative stall tactics, Sri Lanka's newly elected president, Maithripala Sirisena, **has announced that the import of Monsanto's favorite killing-tool, glyphosate, will no longer be allowed in the country.**

Sirisena is a farmer and ex health minister, and blames glyphosate for rising rates of chronic kidney disease (CKD) throughout the Sri Lankan farming community.

Not only has the Sri Lankan president banned glyphosate herbicide, but stocks of already-imported Roundup will be [stopped](#).

CKD has already affected 15% of people working in the northern part of Sri Lanka which amounts to around 400,000 patients and a death count, directly related to Monsanto's chemicals, of 20,000.

This may seem shocking, but these numbers simply relay a truth that another study previously stated: that kidney disease is [five times higher](#) in countries that are over-run with glyphosate chemicals. Though this is due in part to the fact that farmers in these countries often have very little in the way of protection when they are spraying Roundup on their rice fields, there is no excuse for such an abominable number of preventable deaths.

If you aren't convinced of the reality of this problem, there are two short documentaries: "[Mystery in the Fields](#)" and "[Cycle of Death](#)," both of which can shed light on this unfortunate phenomenon happening throughout the world.

Sri Lanka decided to ban glyphosate, not after the World Health Organization announced that the chemical [was 'probably carcinogenic.'](#) but after seeing the results of [two scientific studies](#) led by Dr. Jayasumana. These detail how drinking water from abandoned wells, where concentrations of glyphosate and metals are higher, along with spraying farms with glyphosate, **increased the risk of the deadly chronic kidney disease (CKDu) by up to 5-fold.**

Sri Lanka has already [banned the sale of glyphosate](#) herbicides in March of 2014, but the

decision was overturned in May 2014 after a review.

The decision by Sri Lanka's new president to ban glyphosate this time around is expected to stand.

Sri Lanka now becomes the second country to fully ban the sale of glyphosate herbicides. Bermuda has also issued a [temporary ban on glyphosate imports](#) and is holding a review to determine whether or not to make it permanent.

Follow us: [@naturalsociety on Twitter](#) | [NaturalSociety on Facebook](#)

The original source of this article is [Natural Society](#)
Copyright © [Christina Sarich](#), [Natural Society](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Christina Sarich](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca