Basic information

2000/2627(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on the Bovine spongiform encephalopathy BSE and safety of animal feed **Subject** 3.10.08.05 Animal diseases 4.60.04.04 Food safety	

Key players

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Agriculture and Fisheries	2309	2000-11-20
Agriculture and Fisheries	2343	2001-04-24

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
16/11/2000	Decision by Parliament	T5-0511/2000	Summary
16/11/2000	End of procedure in Parliament		
20/11/2000	Debate in Council		Summary
24/04/2001	Debate in Council		
08/08/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2627(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Resolution on statement
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 136-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B5-0869/2000	15/11/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0870/2000	15/11/2000	

Motion for a resolution		B5-0873/2000	15/11/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0875/2000	15/11/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0878/2000	15/11/2000	
Motion for a resolution		B5-0880/2000	15/11/2000	
Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects		T5-0511/2000 OJ C 223 08.08.2001, p. 0191-0281	16/11/2000	Summary

Resolution on the Bovine spongiform encephalopathy BSE and safety of animal feed

2000/2627(RSP) - 20/11/2000

The Council closely examined the situation resulting from recent developments with regard to BSE and took note of the various emergency measures adopted over the last few days. It confirmed the need to guarantee the highest possible level of consumer protection and to win back consumer confidence. It also took note of the resolution passed by the European Parliament on the previous Thursday. It confirmed the importance of the measures taken with regard to traceability, including the labelling of processed products, and the withdrawal of specified risk material (SRM), at both Community and national level, to protect the health of consumers. At Community level the following measures have already been taken: - surveillance measures for the detection, control and eradication of BSE; - ban on feeding mammalian meat and bone meal to ruminants; - treatment of animal waste at 133 degrees and 3 bar for 20 minutes to reduce its infectivity; - withdrawal from the food chain of SRM from the bovine, ovine and caprine species; - implementation of a monitoring programme using rapid tests for categories of animals at risk. The Council noted that it was the responsibility of Member States to ensure that these measures were strictly implemented and took careful note of the Commission's intention to carry out the necessary inspections very promptly. The Council feels there is a need to place the accent on Community harmonisation of the approach to these matters. The Council therefore welcomed the Commission's recent proposals: - to extend approved rapid screening tests as of 1 January 2001 for all bovines at risk aged over 30 months; - in the light of the experience gained with this initial decision, to take a new decision on how the programme will be implemented as from 1 July 2001 for bovines aged over 30 months entering the food chain; - to exclude the use of carcasses in farm animal feed.

Resolution on the Bovine spongiform encephalopathy BSE and safety of animal feed

2000/2627(RSP) - 16/11/2000 - Text adopted by Parliament, topical subjects

The European Parliament adopted a joint resolution recalling that a ban on feeding ruminants with meat-and-bone meal has been in force throughout the EU since 1994. In its resolution Parliament calls for a ban on animal feed production and farm feeding practices that involve recycling animal remains to cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and fish as long as Member States cannot guarantee the implementation of existing EU laws (heating of meat-and-bone meal at 133°C, 3 bar for 20 minutes and guaranteed separation of specific risk materials). Blood and blood products must also be banned in animal feed. The Commission should inform Parliament as to which Member States have implemented and properly enforced EU legislation banning meat-and-bone meal in feed for ruminants and stipulating the heat/pressure method to be used in its production. Furthermore, the Parliament also reiterates its call for the rapid introduction of compulsory testing for BSE in all cattle, sheep and goats destined for slaughter, starting with all those above 18 months of age, in all Member States. It says tests for TSEs should be developed rapidly and demands that the necessary funding be provided. As there is now a problem in disposing meat-and-bone meal, Parliament calls for a Community plan for transport, storage and incineration. It also suggests that such meal could be used as fuel in electricity plants or in cement productions. Finally, Parliament calls for an emergency system which would enable the Commission to take immediate action when Community standards are not properly monitored in the Member States. The Commission is called upon to prepare a proposal obliging Member States to report annually to the Commission and Parliament in the outcome of enforcement of all relevant EU legislation concerning the beef sector and animal nutrition and inspection.