Basic information

2001/2116(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Plant proteins: culture on set-aside land of oilseeds, protein crops and fodder following the BSE crisis **Subject** 3.10.06.04 Fodder plants 3.10.06.06 Oleaginous plants 3.10.14.04 Set-aside and conversion of land	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	STEVENSON Struan (PPE-DE)	27/03/2001

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Agriculture and Fisheries	2339	2001-03-19
Agriculture and Fisheries	2402	2001-12-19

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Agriculture and Rural Development	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
16/03/2001	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2001)0148	Summary
19/03/2001	Debate in Council		
02/07/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
19/12/2001	Debate in Council		
18/06/2002	Vote in committee		Summary

18/06/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0242/2002	
02/09/2002	Debate in Parliament		
03/09/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0397/2002	Summary
03/09/2002	End of procedure in Parliament		
13/11/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2001/2116(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AGRI/5/14853

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0242/2002	18/06/2002	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0397/2002 OJ C 272 13.11.2003, p. 0031-0361 E	03/09/2002	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(2001)0148	16/03/2001	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2001)0431	16/03/2001	Summary

Plant proteins: culture on set-aside land of oilseeds, protein crops and fodder following the BSE crisis

2001/2116(COS) - 16/03/2001 - Document attached to the procedure

The aim of the present working document is to provide background elements with a view to answering Council requests on supply and demand of protein-rich crops. The document reviews the sources of protein used in animal feed in the European Union, their origin and the needs of the different species. It also provides the first assessment of the impact of the BSE crisis on meat consumption and production. On this basis, and taking into account the ban on meat and bone meals, changes in feed demand are assessed later on. There exists several possibilities to replace the banned animal meal, and they will presumably all be used to a various degree. These include soya meal, rape and sun meal, protein crops, dehydrated fodder and cereal.

Plant proteins: culture on set-aside land of oilseeds, protein crops and fodder following the BSE crisis

2001/2116(COS) - 16/03/2001 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to examine the options on the cultivation of plant proteins in the European Union. CONTENT : The paper examines ways of increasing production of oilseeds and protein crops such as peas and beans. It also looks at the option of authorising growing protein crops on set-aside land, and increasing production of dried fodder. The advantages, drawbacks and cost implications are discussed. The paper arrives at the following conclusions: - Following the BSE crisis, the demand for and the production of pig and poultry meat are expected to rise. This will increase the need for feed proteins in these two sectors, in addition to the need to replace about 2 Mio t of animal feed. - There is no major problem in replacing protein from animal meals by protein from plants. The best source of plant protein in this respect is soya meal. However, under current price relationships between cereals and soya meal, the feed industry and the farmers will not react by simply using more soya meal. Their response will be threefold: - the feeding of protein rich ingredients will be reduced to the minimum zoo-technical requirements. This is expected to lead to a slight overall reduction of the use of crude protein in animal feed as compared to 1998 and 1999. - the uptake of cereals in animal feed will increase. - any deficit will mainly be covered through additional imports of soya meal, which would be quite limited (1-1.5 Mio t). There is no problem of availability of soya meal on the world market. Additional imports would add some 5% to existing imports. - the options presented here would lead to an increase in domestically produced plant proteins. However, each of them would satisfy the additional needs only to a limited extent, and in some cases only in an indirect way, as they would be mainly targeted at ruminants and not at pigs and poultry. Some of the options would lead to additional expenditure and the opportunity costs per additional ton of soya meal equivalent would appear to be quite high. Careful attention needs to be paid to possible WTO implications.

Plant proteins: culture on set-aside land of oilseeds, protein crops and fodder following the BSE crisis

2001/2116(COS) - 03/09/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted its resolution based on the report by Struan Stevenson (EPP-ED, United Kingdom). Parliament felt that the best way to ensure a high degree of food safety is by controlling production from source to finished product within the EU. It recommended the development of EU plant protein production to reduce reliance on imports. Other species of grain legumes need to be introduced, such as yellow lupins, and chickling-vetch. The cycle of pathogens can be broken by introducing plant protein-producing crops in cereal crop rotation, and thereby decreasing the use of pesticides and increasing resilience to disease. The Commission is asked to explore how the Blair house agreements might be terminated to enable EU-based protein production to be increased. It is also asked to produce either a safety net or an income-insurance scheme to benefit producers of oilseed and protein crops.