

DRAFT COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

European Protein Strategy - INI report

CA 1 - paragraph 1

RE 198, Greens 199, EPP 200, RE 201-202, SD 204, EPP 205, 207, SD 208, EPP 209

1. Calls on the Commission to urgently present a comprehensive *and ambitious* [Greens 199] EU protein strategy *covering the sustainable production and consumption of all types of protein, especially plant- and animal-based* [EPP 200, 205, 209, SD 204, 208, RE 198, 201, 202] *in the EU and* introducing effective measures *that enable the increase of the open European protein autonomy* [RE 198] in the short, medium and long term; *underlines that the production of protein crops and plant-based protein should be prioritised* [RE 201];

CA 2 - paragraph 2

EPP 215, 219, 221, 223, 227, 237, 244, 245, 249, 251,253, 256, 258-260, 262, SD 220, 222, 235, 254, RE 224, 228, 231, 234, 241, 246, 255, 261, 263, Greens 214, ECR 236

2. Considers that the EU protein strategy should be based on:
1. A vision for *a strategic and sustainable* [EPP 215] EU protein production *and trade flows that fits our needs and demands* [Greens 214];
 2. *An action plan for increased EU plant-based protein production and consumption* [Left 266];
 3. *A strong framework* *Better conditions* for *more sustainable* [RE 228] protein production in the EU, *both plant- and animal-based* [EPP 227];
 4. The development of *sustainable* [SD 235, ECR 236, RE 241, EPP 244] protein *systems* for food and feed [EPP 258-260, SD 235, 254, RE 255, 261];
 5. A holistic approach that *necessarily* includes *farmers along with* the whole food value chain *taking into account the principles of the circular economy* [EPP 219, 221, 223, 249, 251, 253, 262, SD 220, 222, RE 224, 231, 263];
 6. Concrete *science-based* policy *actions for development, innovation and research on sustainably produced proteins* [EPP 256, 258, 259, 260, SD 254, RE 255, 261];

CA 3 - paragraph 3

EPP 251, 268, 275, 277, 278, SD 269, RE 274, Greens 210, 273, ECR 271

3. Underlines that, from a geopolitical and strategic perspective, *as well as to ensure food security* [Greens 273, 210], *in crucial sectors such as food and feed supply, European resilience levels need to be significantly strengthened* [EPP 278], *by reducing, as far as possible, dependencies on agricultural products and resources* [Greens 210] *from a single or few suppliers via enhanced domestic production* [SD AM269], *and encouraging EU competitiveness* [EPP 268, 277, 251] *avoiding the concentration of markets to few key players* [Greens 273]; *stresses, therefore, that the production of plant protein must increase in the EU* [RE 274, EPP 275]; *underlines that this can only be done in stages, to allow farmers and markets to make the necessary adaptations* [EPP 268, ECR 271];

CA 4 - paragraph 4

EPP 293, 289, 296, SD 292, 294, 297, 361, RE 290, 298, ECR 291

4. Points out that the protein strategy should *support environmental transition through [SD 292, 297, EPP 293]* the development of sustainable protein sources *and contribute to both an open European protein autonomy and the resilience of the Unions farmers and rural areas [EPP 289, ECR 291]; acknowledges the role of protein sources in the circular economy [EPP 296, 289, RE 298] and considers that a circular economy and ensuring the production of all available, especially plant- and animal based protein types can contribute both to maintain a high level of human health and to enable the transition to truly sustainable food systems [EPP 361]; reminds of the importance of circularity between sustainable livestock rearing and cultivation of crops [RE 290];*

CA 5 - paragraph 5

EPP 313, 315, 317, 351, RE 311, SD 316

5. Highlights that *sustainable, diversified and domestic [EPP 315, SD 316]* protein production must be recognised as a crucial aspect of the EU food and feed *[EPP 317]* system *in order to ensure sufficient availability of safe and qualitative food and feed and to maintain functioning and resilient food supply chains and trade flows [RE 311]; emphasizes the goal towards a more sustainable [SD 316] and diversified protein supply in the EU food system [EPP 313, 315];*

CA 6

Left 566, Greens 318, 702, EPP 44, 47, 339, 388, SD 269, ~~280~~, 286 305, PECH 4

5a. *Highlights that some relocation of production and certain import of beef or protein crops such as soy is associated with deforestation, unsustainable land use change and negative environmental effects such as contamination of groundwater and soil erosion as producers are held to lower sustainability, regulatory and ethical standards than EU producers; considers that imported products should meet comparable sustainability standards in order to provide greater competitiveness for EU producers and prevent the shifting of EU production abroad;*

CA 7 - paragraph 6

EPP 321, 323, 330, 331, SD 322, 326, 329, 332, RE 320, 322, 334, 350, Greens 312, 318, ECR 319, Left 327

6. Considers that developing *sustainable [Greens 318] production of plant proteins [RE 320, 322, EPP 330]* in the EU, *as well as making livestock production more sustainable by, inter alia, increasing the circularity in the food and feed value chains [EPP 321, 323, ECR 319], are effective ways* of addressing many of the environmental, *societal* and climate challenges that the EU faces, *as well as preventing deforestation, relocation of production [SD 338, EPP 339] and overfishing outside the EU [RE 322]; believes that farmers could play a pivotal role in building a resilient protein system if properly supported and remunerated [RE 320]; acknowledges that protein production requires an holistic approach for sustainable and resilient food systems [Greens 312];*

CA 8

Renew 396, Greens 444, EPP 195, SD 308

6a. Considers that the growing of protein plants and grasslands *can have* large benefits for soil quality, climate and biodiversity, *and has under certain conditions the potential to reduce* inputs such as fertilisers and plant protection products; points out that extensive grassland-based animal farming *also answers animals' natural dietary needs* and that they can have positive effects on the environment and against climate change, and contribute to a circular economy; *Emphasises the importance of cereals and grassland, especially grass and clover pastures, as a feed source for livestock [SD 308] and thinks that Member States should consider introducing eco-schemes for legumes and grasslands and create dedicated protein plants funds, as some Member States have [396]*; stresses that extensive livestock production, particularly in remote and mountainous areas, is a sustainable activity and *provides local populations further incentives to live* in these areas;

CA 9 - paragraph 7
EPP 344, RE 345

7. Emphasises that protein production starts with farmers, *with the support of* fishers and aquaculture farmers and that they must therefore be *in the centre of* the strategy, *as they are the key to build a resilient protein system*; *stresses that a profitable agriculture, food and feed sector is a prerequisite for a strong protein sector in the EU [RE 345]*; *calls therefore on the Commission to explore opportunities to enable a profitable business model for farmers to help them convert their crops to attractive products for food and feed by increasing crop resilience, protein yields and quality of protein [EPP 344]*;

CA 10 - paragraphs 8 and 9

EPP 358, 359, 362, 363, SD 360, RE 357

8. Stresses that European *agriculture and [EPP 359]* businesses must become more competitive *in the field of proteins for food and feed [EPP 358]* and that *the* agriculture sector is dependent on sustainable *and affordable* inputs such as *energy, feed*, feed additives, good plant material, fertilisers and soils *of good quality [RE 362, 363]*; *takes the view that in order to increase the competitiveness of European protein producers, incentives must be scaled up and that unnecessary regulatory burden for protein production must be eased [RE 357]*;

CA 11 - paragraph 12

EPP 383, 384, 387, 390, 391, SD 392, RE 385, 393, ECR 386

12. *Believes that grassland fertilization with manure contributes to farmers self-sufficiency in terms of proteins*; *considers that properly fertilised grass remains by far the most efficient, cheapest and most sustainable source of protein for ruminants [EPP 383, 384, ECR 386]*; calls on the Commission, *taking into account the environmental assessments made*, to propose *without delay [ECR 386]*, medium- and long-term policy measures to close the nutrient loop, such as enabling the use of *alternative organic products such as [EPP 390]* recovered nitrogen from *digestate, from bio-waste and other [SD 392]* manure (RENURE) products *and food industry waste [RE 393]*, *by classifying them as a substitute for chemical fertilisers based on scientific criteria, as an opportunity for farmers to reduce their dependence on chemical fertilisers and increase on-farm circularity and a sustainable livestock production [EPP 387] through the valorisation of residues such as manure [RE 385]*;

CA 12 - paragraph 13

EPP 399, 401, SD 402, RE 398, 404

13. Recalls that the production of biomethane, biogas, biofuels or other bio-based chemicals that use biowaste streams is *one of the factors contributing to more sustainable production and [EPP 401, SD 402]* a source of important revenue to enhance and capture the value of protein-rich crops and strengthen their business case for farmers, *while at the same time offering sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels and contributing to a significant reduction in GHG emissions [EPP 399]; underlines that an growth in the production of plant protein for food and feed could lead to increased cases of by-products used for bioenergy and hence higher economic value from protein crop production; [RE 398] considers, in this respect, that coherence between different EU policies must be ensured. [RE 404];*

CA 13 - paragraph 16

EPP 425, 427, 428, 434, 437, 439, SD 426, 429, 430, RE 431, 433, 436, 440, ECR 432

16. Highlights the big potential *and added value [EPP 425]* of *sustainably produced plant- and animal-based proteins [EPP 425, 428, SD 429, 430, 434, RE 431, 433, ECR 432]* and the fact that the *sustainable* development of the sectors will benefit European farmers, soil quality, *nutrient cycles [EPP 427]*, biodiversity, the climate, *circular economy* and human health *[RE 436] and is strategically important for European food security [SD 426];*

CA 14 - paragraph 17

EPP 446, 447, 453, 456, 457, SD 448, 452, 454, 455, RE 445, 449

17. Stresses the importance of *roughage, such as grasslands or grass-clover [EPP 446, 457], in particular in combination with livestock production [SD 452, 454, 455, EPP 453, 456, 457]*, as a protein source *and the positive co-benefits grasslands has on biodiversity [RE 445, 449]; calls on the Commission and the Member States to make use of CAP tools, such as eco-schemes, to incentivise under these schemes these protein sources [EPP 446]; underlines that an efficient way to make permanent grassland available for human consumption is via ruminant husbandry [EPP 447]; highlights the relevance of projects that extract high-quality protein for food and feed from grasslands through biorefining, and at the same time have the possibility to produce bioenergy products as a by-product; considers that more funding needs to be directed to research and commercialisation for biorefining [RE 445];*

CA 15 - paragraph 18

EPP 459, SD 458, 460, 463, Left 462, PECH 9, PECH 10

18. Is of the opinion that *sustainable* aquaculture is an important protein producer and that the use of algae as a *food or [Left 462, SD 463]* a feed additive *offers the potential to partially reduce [SD 463] emissions from livestock and a good source of protein for feed [EPP 459, SD 460]; points out that algae and microalgae can be an important complementary source of protein as part of a sustainable food production system and calls on the Commission to include this in the European protein strategy [PECH 9]; points out the potential of innovation and new businesses in creating new fish feeds with a lower carbon footprint and minimised impact on biodiversity and the need to further reduce the pollution of water through aquaculture; stresses that further development and sustainable innovation in the field of plant protein production and complementary sources of protein is an way of*

effectively addressing many of the environmental and climate challenges that the EU and fishery and aquaculture sector is facing [PECH 10];

CA 16

PECH 3, PECH 2, PECH 1

18a. Highlights the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sectors in ensuring food security and in diets based on healthy and high-quality protein; stresses that sustainable fishery and aquaculture products can have a relevant role to play in building a sustainable food system; calls on the Commission to ensure that the upcoming European protein strategy recognises the role of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and the need for continued transition towards a more sustainable fishery and aquaculture sector, including increased animal welfare in the aquaculture sector, which can lead to fewer diseases, less use of antibiotics and healthier ecosystems, while acknowledging the high sustainability standards in the EU; stresses the importance of involving the sector in the development of its protein strategy;

Commented [SG1]: Text earlier

including increased **aquatic** animal welfare, which can lead to fewer diseases, less use of antibiotics and healthier ecosystems

CA 17

PECH 3, PECH 4, PECH 5

18b. Highlights that the EU is a net importer of fishery and aquaculture products, as almost 60 % of the total consumption in the EU is imported; considers it necessary, therefore, to strengthen the economic viability and overall sustainability of the European fisheries and aquaculture sectors, taking into account its three dimensions: economic, environmental and social, in order to reduce the EU's growing dependence on imports; stresses the importance of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the EU's protein supply and, in particular, the important role of small-scale and artisanal fishers as well as shellfish gatherers, both in the EU and outside;

CA 18 - paragraph 19

EPP 481, RE 484, Left 483

19. Notes that cell-based food is entering certain national markets around the world; notes that requests might also be soon submitted in the EU [RE 484]; considers that, at this moment, there is a need of further knowledge of the socio-economic, environmental and health impact of the production and that more assessments therefore is needed; underlines that the current framework under which potential authorisations would be done lacks a mechanism that include a democratic debate or takes EU citizens' views in to account~~in order to say wheatear the current novel food regulation is fit for purpose~~ [EPP 481, Left 483];

CA 19 - paragraph 20

EPP 504, SD 500, 501, 502, 507, RE 495, 505, 506, 499, 503

20. Stresses that insects, *if meeting high safety standards* [RE 495], could be regarded as a *interesting and circular* [RE 495, 503] alternative source of protein, *particularly* [RE 499, 505, 506, SD 500, 507, EPP 504] for *organic and conventional* [EPP 502] animal nutrition, contributing to reducing the EU protein deficit and increasing the agricultural circularity; recognizes that undue regulatory burdens hinder the development of circular and

sustainable agriculture, such as the ban on using biodegradable waste as feed to insects or for protein fermentation [RE 495]; highlights that interest in this production is growing and, once an economy of scale is achieved, production costs will be reduced [RE 499]; is concerned by the high energy requirements of mass rearing of insects and stresses that environmental, health, animal welfare, social and economic effects need to be analysed [SD500, 501];

CA 20 - paragraph 21

EPP 517, 518, 522, SD 520, 516, RE 514, 513. 519, 521, Greens 511, Left 515

21. Is of the opinion that authorisations made through *the* novel food legislation should be based on *highest food safety assurances* of the product *and that its impact on human health and the environment should be considered, in line with the precautionary principle [RE 514, 519, 521, EPP 517, 518, 522, SD 520, Greens 511, Left 515]; stresses that the authorisation process needs to be more transparent and more efficient, without lowering the high food safety standards [RE 514, 513]; highlights that a One Health approach must be followed with regard to the development of novel protein production and that relevant legislations on animal welfare and environment needs to be followed [Greens 511, SD 516];*

CA 21 - paragraph 23

EPP 533, 536, 541, 544, 545, SD 540, 546, RE 514, 539, 548, Greens 535, ECR 538, Left 536

23. Calls for more research and development *into the sustainable production and the safety of proteins in the EU and their impact based on a One Health approach [Greens 535, Left 536, ECR 538, RE 539, 548, SD 540,546, EPP 541,544,545]; underlines the urgent need for public and private research, research infrastructure and demo facilities upscaling for a resilient EU protein system; highlights the important role of research institutes in the European Union to make the EU's food system even more efficient and sustainable [RE 514, EPP 533,536];*

CA 22 - paragraph 24

EPP 557, 561, SD 556, 560, 562, RE 555, ECR 559, Left 558

24. Underlines that improved coordination and collaboration between the supply chain's stakeholders, *throughout the entire value chain [EPP 561]*, is needed to bridge the current gaps between farmers, processors and retailers; *stresses that stronger collective collaborations between the actors, notably through farmers' organisations and agricultural cooperatives, should be actively promoted with a view to shaping higher added value chains [RE 555, SD 556, 562, 560, EPP 557, Left 558, ECR 559];*

CA 23 - paragraph 25

EPP 567, RE 569, Greens 570

25. Reiterates the farm to fork strategy's target of reducing food waste by 50 %, which could be partly reached through *a shorter and more efficient food supply chain [Greens 570] and through a more circular agriculture sector and food production, if biodegradable waste is viewed as a resource rather than as waste [RE 569]; reiterates that ensuring a sustainable*

livelihood for primary producers is crucial in order to achieve the farm to fork strategy's targets [EPP 567];

CA 24 - paragraph 26

EPP 248, 576, SD 577, RE 575, ECR 578

26. Highlights that *the production of sustainably produced plant* protein in the EU will not increase if there is no market demand for it *or if it is not profitable for farmers to grow it [SD 577, ECR 578], thinks that targeted public support, such as eco-schemes, could lead to increased profitable for crop cultivation [Greens 579]; urges market actors to develop techniques for determining protein content and quality in cereals, protein plants and feed in order to better mirror the value of the protein; stresses that increased market transparency can improve the functioning of the market, less waste and a more circular food sector [RE 575]; believes that policy strategies and legislative frameworks should incentivize these markets [EPP 576] stresses that the production of plant proteins with a lower protein content remains essential alongside high-protein crops and that the development of those sources should be guided by the principle of a positive mass balance with regard to dry matter and proteins [EPP 248];*

CA 25 - paragraph 28

SD 588, 589, RE 586, Greens 585

28. Recognises that the production of renewable energy *at farm level [SD 589] is [Greens 585] often* linked to the production of protein, *and should be further facilitated [SD 589, 588]; consequently, an increased protein production can help the EU to enhance the production of bioenergy products [RE 586];*

CA 26 - paragraph 30

EPP 600, SD 342, 596 (Noichl). RE 598, Greens 601, Left 595, 599

30. Stresses that action at all levels is needed in order to increase *sustainable [Left 595, Greens 601] protein production, particularly the domestic plant-based [SD 596], by supporting farmers, especially small and medium-sized farms and family farms [EPP 600]; calls therefore on Member States to introduce and increase investment and research support on system, business and production level, such as investment support to the processing chain [RE 598, Left 599, SD 342];*

CA 27 - paragraph 31

SD 212, 606, 608, RE 607, Greens 609

31. *Underlines that many farmers lack the knowledge to grow leguminous crops properly [SD 212]; recalls the need to promote effective agricultural knowledge and innovation systems, as well as knowledge sharing and training [Greens 609], enabling all food chain actors to become sustainable by, inter alia, speeding up innovation and accelerating knowledge transfer; Calls on the European Commission to create an easily accessible online platform in this context for the exchange of best practice examples and information on the production of plant and animal -based protein [RE 607, SD 606, 608];*

CA 28 - Paragraph 32 – point ii

EPP 626, 627, SD 628, RE 625, Left 629, 630

ii. A scientific and technical guidance document, that complement the administrative guiding document, for the preparation and submission of novel food applications in order to clarify the authorisation process, while ensuring the highest food safety assurances and standards and proper evaluation of potential risks for human consumption in line with the precautionary principle [RE 625, EPP 626, 627, SD 628];

CA 29 - Paragraph 32 – point iv

RE 640, 641, Greens 642, Left 643

iv. A renewable energy framework that provides long-term, sustainable [Left 643] and stable regulation for utilization of side streams from plant protein extraction, agricultural residues and food production waste streams for the production of bioenergy [RE 640, 641] while prioritizing food and feed production on fertile agricultural land [Greens 642];

CA 30 - Paragraph 32 – point viii

EPP 659, 663, SD 660, RE 661

viii. A combination of common agricultural policy rules that provide a stable framework, flexible management practices and incentives for the production of protein-rich crops and an overall more protein-rich harvest of crops [EPP 663] grassland and legumes; the production of protein-rich crops should be incentivised inside the current CAP and through eco-schemes; the Commission should consider the possibility to, while respecting strict environmental rules, ~~under certain~~ grow protein-rich crops for food on set-aside land [EPP 659]; The Commission should put forward a guiding document of best practices in CAP implementation in order to enhance the cultivation of sustainable protein-rich crops, such as protein plants and leguminous plants and a roadmap on strategies for stronger links between livestock farming and regional feed potential [660];

CA 31 - Paragraph 32 – point ix

EPP 681, RE 680, Greens 682

ix. A science based and voluntary label in the legislative framework for sustainable food systems that allows for comparison of the ~~sustainability~~ environmental footprint of food and similar requirements for feed [Greens 682], scientifically based on the actual data of the product [RE 680; EPP 681];

CA 32 - Paragraph 32 – point xiii

EPP 691, 693, 695, 701, SD 699,696, RE 692, 700, 698, 697, Left 694

xiii. A clear research and development long-term [EPP 691] funding strategy, including financial incentives [EPP 695] to promote and stimulate sustainably produced [SD 696, 699, EPP, 693, 701, 691, RE 697, 700, Left 694] proteins especially plant-based and animal-based for food and feed in the EU, utilizing and unlocking the potential of Horizon Europe, the Innovation Fund, the LIFE Program, EIT Food and other relevant EU funding for food technology and agricultural development [RE 692, 698 700];

CA 33 - Paragraph 32 - point xiv (new)

SD 658, Greens 702, EPP 710, Left 708, 712

xiv. *Policies ensuring that protein imports meet comparable production and quality standards in terms of their health and environmental impacts in order to avoid carbon leakages, provide greater competitiveness for EU producers in relation to third country producers, and to ensure globally increased standards;*

CA 34 - Paragraph 32 - point xv (new)

SD 711, 714, EPP 713

xv. *A grazing strategy for Europe with the aim of promoting extensive grazing where it fits the regional conditions and context, a study on the EU-wide potential and land requirements of protein and oleaginous crops that can be grown within the EU and a study of the impact of an introduction of protein futures markets, in order to reduce the risk at the side of the farmer ~~of the impact of an introduction of a futures market, to reduce the risk at the side of the farmer;~~*

COMPROMISES ON RECITALS TO THE EUROPEAN PROTEIN STRATEGY

A. whereas proteins are essential for both human and animals and hence are indispensable components in food and feed;

No CA (no AMs)

Formatted: Spanish (Spain)

CA 35 Recital B

EPP 37, 39, 43, SD 35, 40, Renew 36, 42

B. whereas the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine have had significant effects on *European and [EPP 39]* global trade and have made it more apparent that the EU needs to diversify its food *and feed [SD 35]* supply chains *in order to increase its open autonomy, [SD 35] and reduce its dependence on inputs from single or too few foreign suppliers [RE 36,] in order to strengthen the production of plant protein and the overall resilience of the EU protein sector [SD 40, RE 42, EPP 43];*

CA 36 Recital C

RE 46, SD 48, 77, 280, 284, 286, EPP 47, Left 55, Greens 50

C. whereas the EU produces *77 percent* of the feed protein used in the EU, *96 percent for low protein content, and 89 percent for medium protein content [RE 46] whereas, however,* only 29 % of the high-protein feedstock needed to balance animal feed originates from the EU; *whereas, as a consequence, the EU is heavily dependent on imports of high-protein plant content from third countries [SD 48, Greens 50] making EU reliant on imports of soya grain and meal from the USA and South America; whereas particularly in South America, this dependency is often leading to increased EU water footprint [SD 284] land use change, [left 55, SD 77] and environmental problems in the producing countries such as contamination of groundwater and water shortage, nutrient loss [SD 280], soil erosion, and deforestation, resulting in a decline in biodiversity; underlines that the production of protein plants may have negative social and health consequences in producer countries, aggravated by weak land tenure rights, land grabbing, forced expulsion and other human rights abuses, as well as social and health consequences [SD 286, RE 46, EPP 47];*

Commented [SG2]: To be in line with earlier in the recital, where we say "is often leading to.."

CA 37 Recital Ca

ECR 52, EPP 44, 49, 191, 193, 196, SD 54, 84, 194. Covered: EPP 81, 82, SD 79

Ca. whereas the consumption of locally and sustainable EU produced animal proteins contributes to the EU food security [EPP 191, 193] and enhances the vitality of European rural areas [SD 54, ECR 52, EPP 44, 49]; whereas the animal proteins produced in the European Union is produced under ~~meet~~ some of the highest sustainability standards in the world in terms of animal welfare, climate, and environment, and most often constitute an important component of a balanced diet; whereas EU animal husbandry is heavily dependent on imports of crops with a high protein content, meaning it needs arable land outside the EU especially organic livestock animal farming [SD 84, 194, EPP 196]; whereas the consumption of locally and sustainable EU produced animal proteins contributes to the EU food security [EPP 191, 193] and enhances the vitality of European rural areas [SD 54, ECR 52, EPP 44, 49];

Formatted: Spanish (Spain)

CA 38 Recital D

EPP 59, 64, 69, 76, SD 56, 60, 66, 74, 84, RE 63, 67, 70, 71, 75, ECR 65, Left 61

D. whereas *increased circularity between plant-based and animal based [SD 66, RE 63, 71, EPP 64, 76 ECR 65] proteins, such as the use of waste streams of plant-based proteins for food as feed for the production of animal-sourced proteins, [EPP 76] along with the more sustainable production of all available types of protein [EPP 59, SD 56, RE 67] are crucial for the transition towards more sustainable food systems with a reduced climate and biodiversity [Left 61] impact; whereas increased cultivation and consumption of [SD 60] plant-based proteins are also one of the enabling elements in the transition [RE 70, EPP 69, SD 74]; whereas the environmental footprint of animal products can be reduced by feed additives that contribute to animals ability to digest protein and contribute to the reduction of the animals' methane and ammonia emissions [RE 75];*

CA 39 Recital Da

SD 84 194, RE 75, EPP 196

~~*Da. — whereas EU animal husbandry is heavily dependent on imports of crops with a high protein content, meaning it needs arable land outside the EU especially organic livestock animal farming [SD 84, 194, EPP 196]; whereas the environmental footprint of animal products can be reduced by feed additives that contribute to animals ability to digest protein and contribute to the reduction of the animals' methane and ammonia emissions [RE 75];*~~

Commented [SG3]: Moved to CA37

Commented [SG4]: Moved to CA38

CA 39 Recital E

RE 87, 91. 190. SD 88, 89, 93

E. whereas leguminous crops and grasslands help maintain and improve soil quality and fertility, [SD 88] increase biodiversity as well as carbon and nitrogen fixation *and contribute to water retention [SD 88] [RE 87]; whereas legume crops can be grown with less chemical fertiliser due to symbiosis with soil bacteria, [EPP 190]; whereas the growing of leguminous crops, despite its low economic profitability, [RE 91] makes a positive contribution to climate change mitigation environmental impacts and reduces weed pressure, [SD 89, 93] and therefore addressing the environmental and climatic challenges in line with the Green Deal objectives [RE 87];*

Formatted: Spanish (Spain)

CA 40 Recital F

RE, 95, 96 101, EPP 102, Greens 94

F. whereas the processing of protein crops and grasslands generates by-products that *should be dealt with in [Greens 94] a circular economy and that can be used for human consumption, renewable energy, fertiliser, animal feed or the production of green chemicals [RE 95, 96]; whereas livestock produces valuable fertilizer as a by-product that supports the EU's resilience in food production [EPP 102]; whereas the nitrogen needed to grow crops is mainly provided by synthetic fertilisers, which are costly and energy-intensive to produce; whereas RENURE (REcovered Nitrogen from manURE) as part of manure management systems as well as the usage of safe sewage sludge, enables a progression towards a more circular economy and increased resource efficiency [RE 101];*

CA 41 Recital G

EPP 107, 110, 115, SD 111, 113, 116, RE 105, 109, 112, 114, Left 108, 118, Greens 106

G. whereas the market for *all types of sustainably produced* protein, *especially plant- and animal based* has developed in recent years [RE 105, 109, 112, 114, EPP 107, 110, 115, SD 111, 113, 116, Left 108]; whereas the production of these proteins offers many possibilities for European farmers and food producers [Renew 105], whereas plant-based proteins already enjoy high and increasing consumer demand, acceptance, and technological maturity [Greens 106, Left 118];

CA 42 Recital H

EPP 122, SD 120, RE 124, Left 126, Greens 123

H. whereas *sustainable* [Left 126, Greens 123] *aquatic and aquaculture protein* [RE 124] can contribute to [SD 120] global food security, nutrition *and healthy balanced diets* [RE 124]; whereas *intensive aquaculture* may often be accompanied by diverse negative environmental negative impacts, such as the consequences of using chemicals or antibiotics; whereas *algae* can provide an opportunity to decrease the negative environmental impacts of aquaculture [EPP 122, SD 120];

CA XX Recital I

Rapp propose to delete recital as CA but keep the article CA.

CA 44 Recital J

EPP 151, 157, 158, SD 154, 159, Renew 150, 155, Greens 153

J. whereas the potential of insects' *based protein* [RE 150, 155] for human *and especially* [EPP 151 157, 158, SD 159, Renew 150] *animal nutrition* [RE 150, 155] is growing *and could potentially reduce EU's protein import dependency* [RE 150, 155]; whereas *more knowledge around the sustainability of insects farming is needed* [Greens 153, SD 154], as well as *clear information to consumers as it is the desire and right of consumers to have easy access to clear information about the presence of insects in various end products* [EPP151];

CA 45 Recital K

EPP 164,167, 169, RE 162, 163 170, 171, ECR 165, Greens 168, Left 166

K. whereas research and innovation, *inclusive of farmers* [Greens 168], on *sustainable production of all sources of protein, and especially plant and animal based*, [RE 162, 170, 171, EPP 164, 167, 169 ECR 165, Left 166] needs to be scaled up *since private and public EU research and innovation has mainly focused on cereals and oilseeds in the last decades*, [RE 162, 163];

CA 46 Recital L

EPP 45, 183, 185, 186, SD 179, 182, RE, 178, 187, Left 180

L. whereas it is important to adopt a value chain approach in order to create added value for *sustainably produced proteins, especially* [EPP 183, 185, 186, SD 179, 182, Renew 178, Left 180] *plant-based proteins, since the production of locally sourced, high added value products, improves the value chain and encourage farmers to invest* [RE 178, 187, EPP 45];

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)