

ITALIAN SENATE

Motions on the Common Agricultural Policy Reform

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FORMIGONI, PIGNEDOLI, BERTUZZI, DALLA TOR, PANIZZA, ALBANO, CANTINI, FASIOLO, RUTA, SAGGESE, GATTI, AIELLO, COLUCCI, CONTE, DI GIACOMO, MANCUSO, RUSSO, CARDINALI, COCIANCICH, FISSORE, SPOSETTI, ZANONI, BROGLIA, MARTINI, SANTINI, TORRISI, MARINELLO, ANITORI.

The Italian Senate commits the Government:

- 1) in the context of the overall process of reforming the Common Agricultural Policy, to negotiating and guaranteeing appropriate financial resources (both European and national) so that the CAP may become one of the European Union's priority policies, in view of the ever increasing centrality that both the food issue and the environmental and social issue have assumed;
- 2) to supporting a policy that can constitute a qualitative leap in the process of fully integrating policies on research, innovation and continuing training, focussing on competitiveness and respect for the environment: fundamental factors on which the new CAP's formulation should be based, passing from a perspective that rewards production to one that rewards an entrepreneurial capacity for innovation, with a consequential review of the two "pillars", in a perspective that reconciles aims and objectives, whilst nevertheless eliminating the possibility of duplicated or overlapping interventions or measures;
- 3) to ensuring that the common agricultural policy prerogatives entrusted to the single Member States may be exercised in such a way as to give a new boost to national agri-food enterprises, safeguarding and supporting the products of excellence "made in Italy", whilst also seeking new openings for exports within and outside the European Union;
- 4) to see to it that, when the so-called Omnibus Regulation is reviewed, the instruments in favour of the agricultural sector undergo a real simplification, so that farmers may derive an immediate benefit from such work of simplification;
- 5) to intervening with special measures, so that the challenges linked to environmental sustainability may constitute economic opportunities for the farmers themselves;
- 6) to fostering access to support measures by enterprises run by young people or by female farmers, particularly the innovative ones that invest more in research and development and new technologies;
- 7) to supporting - within the broader, general objective of employment - enhancement criteria encouraging an entrepreneurship that is based on quality work, ethical elements of competition and rewards and incentives for parties who adopt structured "school-enterprise" integration schemes;

- 8) to ensuring that the common agricultural policy prerogatives entrusted to the single Member States may be virtuously directed at specificities and features of a national nature, avoiding the fragmentation dictated by adjustments for individual regional interests;
- 9) to including (with full legal effect), in future agricultural policies, measures supporting and implementing precision technologies that can make the agricultural sector more competitive, whilst at the same time responding to a growing demand for food, but with less environmental impact, less standard use of plant protection products and chemicals and greater recourse to practices based on variability and on the separate management of different risk factors and aspects of farming;
- 10) to permitting that the European common policy may come to regard all the phases of the food supply chain, from production to distribution, also intervening with regard to the common market organization, fostering associations of enterprises, overhauling the role and purposes of producer organizations and, in any event, guaranteeing access to support measures for all the players involved, including those operating on a smaller scale;
- 11) to reviewing the risk-management mechanisms already contained in the *Omnibus Regulation*, differentiating the various sectoral funds and lowering their thresholds and also adopting specific initiatives directed at implementing recourse to said funds, so as to support farmers in parallel with the introduction of new ways to prevent crisis situations;
- 12) to permitting, for the forestry sector, the financing (through rural development plans) of investments in modern or innovative technologies that may make it possible to obtain wood products having better-quality and more uniform technical characteristics (including resistance);
- 13) to fostering, in the new programming, measures (including compensation) supporting the cultivation of forest areas and directed at taking account of the greater onuses involved in the environmental management of alpine forests as compared with the forest areas on the European plains; and
- 14) to urging appropriate measures supporting disadvantaged zones by way of specific instruments, including financial ones, so as to compensate for the structural and competition difficulties characterizing such zones, including in the light of the current arrangement for the distribution of premia under the CAP's first pillar, which does not favour those areas.