

SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC

XVII LEGISLATURE

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RESOLUTION

THE 14 § STANDING COMMITTEE

(European Union Policies) on the initiative of Senator GINETTI approvata on 2 March 2017

pursuant to Article 50, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Procedure, and to the same allocated dossier 'The European Union priorities for 2017 (Pro -gramma of Commission's Work Programme 2017 and pro -grammar Report for 2017 on Italy's participation in the European Union)''

The Committee, having examined documents:

communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — Commission Work Programme 2017: A Europe that protects and defends, by external (COM(2016) 710) of 25 October 2016, approved pursuant to the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Lawmaking;

report on the participation of the Government Programme Italia, for year 2017 (Doc. LXXXVII-bis, No 5), this report to Parliament on 17 January 2017;

assessed the views expressed on these documents from the Committees on Constitutional Affairs (22 February 2017), Justice (2 March 2017), Foreign Affairs (22 February 2017), Defence (15 February 2017) and the budget (28 February 2017), Finance (22 February 2017), Education (8 February 2017), Public Works (22 February 2017), Agriculture (8 February 2017), Industry (21 February 2017), Labour (28 February 2017), Health (21 February 2017) and Environment (21 February 2017);

assessed the document drawn up by the Conference of Presidents of the legislative assemblies and autonomous provinces, submitted on 23 February 2017;

in view of the hearing of the Under Secretary of State for European Affairs, Sandro Gozi, San Marco framework carried out by the Committee on European Union Policies of the House of Representatives and the House on 28 February 2017;

in view of the hearing the European Commissioner for the Economic and Financial Affairs, taxation and Customs Union, Pierre Moscovici, on economic and fiscal priorities of the European Union for 2017, carried out by the Commissions for Budget, Finance, Foreign Affairs and European Union Policies of the House of Representatives and the Chamber of Deputies on 1 March 2017;

noted that the European Commission presented on 1 March 2017, the White Paper on the future of the European Union, which we hope to conduct a wide-ranging, in-depth debate between Parliaments nationally and with the European Parliament;

shared the main measures proposed by the Commission in Europe, the Work Programme for 2017, divided into 10 priority of to the European Union: 1) employment, growth and investment; 2) 3) the digital single market, energy union, 4) strengthening of the market structure and industrial base, 5) economic and monetary union more pro-growth and fair, 6) Trade and Free Trade Agreement with the US, 7) Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual trust, 8) to a new policy on migration, 9) Stronger Global Actor, 10) democratic change;

in particular in the light of the 21 new initiatives and REFIT to simplify legislation and bureaucracy of different to that policy of the European Union and priority pending proposals, contained in the first three Annexes to the Work Programme of the European Commission for 2017;

whereas:

priorities for 2017 are located in a particularly sensitive environment for the future of the European Union, as a result of changes in global geopolitical scenario, of the recent elections in the United States and the setback expressed by the citizens wanting to leave the European Union. These events indicate a return to nationalist and protectionist policies, with the rise of Eurosceptic movements in many Member States, which rely on the one hand, on a stagnating economic, financial and employment situation, and, on the other hand, concerns resulting from migratory pressure originating from countries in sub-Saharan Africa and by the war and Islamist terrorist threat, resulting in a strong need for citizens' security in Europe;

Europe for opportunities must still be considered a rare opportunity for nationals of Member States and

full legitimacy its institutions, by reinforcing its capacity for joint action can be genuinely effective in giving rise to fully preserve current and serious challenges to the rule of law, basic freedoms and the protection of social rights;

the future of the European Union will depend, therefore, its capacity to listen to the needs of the European citizens and offer responses with winning - , through the reinforcement of its role at international and domestic level, starting with the reform of its institutional governance, in order to effectively address the epochal challenges geopolitical and economic -mic that jeopardise the economic recovery and social progress, present and future, of European citizens; reforms that go in the direction of the override decisions within the unanimity Council -ly, with strengthened powers of the Commission as an executive body and with the strengthening of the role of the European Parliament as co-decider Community method and political dialogue between EU institutions and between the European institutions and national parliaments;

Europe must proceed with determination towards closer integration, by implementing fully the possibilities offered by the Treaties in force, a flexible and differentiated forms of integration, such as the instrument of enhanced cooperation, opt-outs, the political convergence for the euro area. And no doubt, however, that this geo -metric variable can jeopardise the keeping of if not the EU itself remains firmly anchored on the community method, with the full involvement of the European institutions;

celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the signature of the Rome Treaty -U represent an important opportunity to take stock of the reflections underway within the European institutions and the Member States of the Union for a relaunch of the European project which is based on a renewed and widespread ownership of the Union's founding values, sense of belonging and identity, cohesion and differences in participation in the common European house, convinced -which only if we work together and can effectively deal with the global challenges with which all European citizens face;

the Work Programme of the European Commission and Government Programme Report for 2017 dictate a line acceptable, even though not sufficiently ambitious to make the necessary force to priority, which is the very survival of the European Union. The uneven policy announced by the new European Commission at the end of 2014 and partly implemented in the past two years, with priorities and new instruments, better suited to affront - deductions and resolve crises and to mitigate its negative effects, must be retrieved -orientated accession values of European citizens in the integration project Union policy;

in that Directorate, on 16 February 2017 the European Parliament has adopted three resolutions relating to possible future institutional developments of the European Union: the final -resolution on improving the functioning of the European Union building on the potential of the Lisbon Treaty (report), the Resolution on adequate - guamenti developments and potential of the current institutional set up of the European Union (Verhofstadt report) and the resolution on the budgetary capacity of the euro area (report Bogner-Berès);

calls on the Government:

to promote all appropriate initiative in view of the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the signature of the Treaties of Rome on 25 March 1957, to confirm the suspected that lie at the heart of the European project for the future of people in Europe and its indispensable for Italy, while reaffirming the founding values of the European Union, democracy and freedom, economic progress, social cohesion and solidarity, security, justice and respect for the environment, which must drive the integration of the Union and the euro -zone form the common basis of a Europe that can continue to guarantee peace and prosperity for its citizens. It is appropriate to reaffirm the values of the draft political union initiated with the Ventotene Manifesto for a Free and United Europe', a unique identity, the differences;

central to the reinforcement of European citizenship as a common identity and values of European citizens and make it possible to appreciate the spirit of belonging to the European Union, notwithstanding the differences of national sources, starting from schools and young people, also with the support of the European Voluntary Service as an integral part of European citizenship and full participation of young people in the

construction of Europe;

considers it essential to take a quantum leap in European integration process, possibly through the use of additional reinforced cooperation ('two speed' Europe), starting with the euro area, ambitious, with a view to build the foundations of a Union of States, faith in Rheinland will focus in particular on the following three axes prior initiatives, able to add European value in areas of concern for citizens:

1. Ensure economic security and democratic scrutiny in the eurozone.

Need to provide the Economic and Monetary Union instruments such as a common tax, through the creation of an autonomous euro area budget, to the management of which could be allocated a separate Minister of the European Union under the democratic control of the Parliament and the Council. This budget should be supplemented by own resources and bonds (Eurobonds) and should act in cases of asymmetric shocks affecting one or a number of Member States, at the cross-cutting investments and social support instruments. In this context, it should also be provided for forms of exploitation of surplus national budgets to the benefit of economic growth of the whole area.

In the governance of the euro area, the European Parliament and the Euro Semester, must be defined the essential role of the European Central Bank and the supervisory role of the European Parliament and national parliaments in the different negotiating rounds, in order to confer greater democratic legitimacy to the system;

2. Strengthen the European value of economic and social cohesion.

In order to restore the balance, economic development between different regions of Europe, it believes that the economic policies of the European Union in the pursuit of growth of less developed areas, through new investments for infrastructure, social inclusion and employment, and in particular to youth, research, innovations, additional to those already operational, cohesion policy and the Juncker Plan, including through the promotion of public-private partnerships. In addition, financing should aim not only to set up innovative, but also to enhance those basic services which improve the quality of life of citizens.

It must also be firmly support proposals which strengthen the European pillar of social rights, as set out in the Commission's March 2016 Communication, in order to promote growth of the economy which is consistent with maintaining the European social model, in order to reduce inequalities and promote the equality in RET - completion due to workers and ensure the equal between women and men and solidarity between generations.

In the light of the review of the Fiscal Compact to five years after its entry into force (end 2017), it will be necessary to assess its implementation in relation to the Community method, and the introduction of amendments to allow for enhanced support for investment, in the framework of the budget balances, with new flexibilities to stopping the back reforms for competitiveness and to protect acquired social rights for inclusive growth. On that occasion, may also be assessed further amendments to be made to the Treaties on European Union and on the functioning of the European Union.

In the same direction, the mechanisms of the European Semester and the six-pack and two-pack agreements could be reconsidered so that country-specific recommendations are assessed in relation to possible spill-over effects produced in the euro area or the Union as a whole. The Economic and Monetary Union will have to be completed, e.g. the governance more democratic and the introduction of own resources, also by coordination of tax clusters.

3. To ensure public security in the face of terrorist threat, and to migratory pressure.

Should actively pursue the creation of a genuine common defence policy of the European Union, including the pooling of services and intelligence information, both in terms of operational capacity that industrial research, as envisaged by the Global Strategy for the Foreign and Security of 28 June 2016 and related to the Plan

to European Defence of 30 November 2016 following the direction already taken of the creation of a group of Member States involved in integration more closely in this area. To this end, consideration should be given to the possibility of activating the provisions of the Treaty in business but to permanent structured cooperation between a limited group of countries, is appropriate to reach an effective capacity requires European defence against a possible backtracking ricano ame commitment to NATO and the UN, as this represents a visible, significant response to the concerns of European citizens, expressed with the vote on the UK referendum and with the spread of anti-European movements. Also such a common defence will have to work in the service of the migration policy, in the context of rescued at sea, of relations with the countries of origin and transit, return operations and to combat human traffickers.

The European Union must have, moreover, of a true nance gover- on migrants that ensures a fair and appropriate distribution in the territory of the participating Member States and at the same time ensures their use to benefit the regions of reception. It will be necessary, therefore, on the one hand, aim at strengthening the European Border and Coast Guard, with human and financial resources, for the monitoring of the external border, and at the same time will have to be decided on a European system for the distribution of migrants in the reception process is related to integration that involve an economic advantage to bile Tangi European territory.

It will be necessary to fully implement the European asylum and migration policy, also with a reinforced role of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and by passing the ac -cordo Dublin which is currently falling excessively on the State of first arrival, in implementation of the principle of solidarity and responsibility of all Member States. The European Union must therefore step up im- plementazione neighbourhood policy and development cooperation in third countries of departure, in implementation of the Migration Compact garan -aunt and rights to international protection of refugees.

Next, it is considered essential in integrating the Pillar Giu -stizia, towards the establishment of a common criminal law, judicial and police cooperation to the internal area of freedom, internal and external security;

to promote the Community method and supranational compared to intergovernmental method, based on European institutions with centralita overcoming unanimita rule within the Council, FFI -forcing the Commission's role as the executive and the role of European Parliament co-decider and strengthening the political dialogue with national Parliaments and the Committee of the Regions;

to take action to be defined, with bilateral negotiations conducted by the European Union, the conditions for withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union on security issues involving Collet -Directive and the internal market, while at the same time preserving the INSCINDIBILITA the four fundamental freedoms of the Union and the possibility of further appro -fondimento integration for European states who wish to do so, with the prospect of a two speed EU;

to make all efforts to further improve synergies internal institutional apparatus of government and between the government and the other national institutions, with regard to relations with the European Union, and to strengthen the structures responsible for European affairs, including in particular the Permanent Representation to the EU and the Department for European Policy of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, that the role and the contribution of regions with the full operativirà of Co -mitato inter-ministerial for European Affairs (CIAE);

to comply with the positions expressed in the opinions of the other standing committees of the Senate of the Republic on allocated dossier, to be deemed fully mentioned there.

Finally, the Commission, as a follow-up to the mandate of the LII Confe -of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of Parliaments of the European Union (COSAC), Rome (1-2 December 2014), which had requested the National Parliaments of the European Union to identify, within the Commission's annual Work Programme to the European Commission proposals on which to focus the atten, refers to the following new proposals referred to in Annex I of the Pro -gramma European Commission's work for the year 2017:

Youth Initiative (Initiative No 1);

Implementation of the action plan for the circular economy (Initiative No 2);
Financial framework post 2020 (No 3);
Implementation of the Energy Union: travel and low-carbon initiative mobilises (No 5);
The strength of the Union based on a solid EMU (Initiative No 10); European Pillar of Social Rights (No 11);
Progress towards an effective and genuine Security Union (Initiative No 14);
Implementing the European Agenda on Migration (Initiative No 15);
Africa-EU Partnership: a new momentum (point 19);
A more strategic approach to the application of EU law (point 21).

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