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Subject: FW: Letter from the EAC Chair of the Chamber - Resolution adopted by the PLenary of the Chamber on Report on Italy's participation in the European Union in 2026 and Commission work programme for 2026

Attachments:

LETTERA A PRESIDENTI COMMISSIONI AFFARI UE DA PROTOCOLLARE (1).pdf

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Verzonden: dinsdag 23 juni 2026 07:10

Onderwerp: Letter from the EAC Chair of the Chamber - Resolution adopted by the PLenary of the Chamber on Report on Italy's participation in the European Union in 2026 and Commission work programme for 2026

Dear colleagues,

Please find attached a letter from Mr. Alessandro Giglio Vigna, Chair of the EU Policies Committee of the Chamber of deputies, to the Chairs of the EU Affairs Committees of the national Parliaments/Chambers. Mr Giglio Vigna forwards a resolution - which you can find attached in its English translation - adopted on 28 May by the Plenary of the Italian Chamber following the joint consideration of the Government's Report on Italy's participation in the European Union in 2026 and Commission work programme for 2026. In particular, the resolution, which draws on the arguments set out in the report submitted by the Committee on European Union Policies, contains a number of observations on some critical issues relating to the procedures and instruments of European law-making, including the respect of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as well as the impact assessment.

Please, I kindly ask you the letter be transmitted to COSAC Chairs in your respective Parliaments/Chambers.

Best regards,

5.1.2.e



*Il Presidente della Commissione
Politiche dell'Unione europea
della Camera dei Deputati*

Signor Presidente, caro collega,

desidero segnalarLe che lo scorso 28 maggio l'Assemblea della Camera dei deputati ha approvato una risoluzione in esito all'esame della Relazione programmatica sulla partecipazione dell'Italia all'UE e del Programma di lavoro annuale della Commissione europea per il 2026.

La risoluzione, di cui allego la traduzione in inglese, riprendendo le argomentazioni formulate al riguardo nella relazione per l'Assemblea predisposta dalla Commissione politiche dell'Unione europea da me presieduta, contiene diverse considerazioni in merito alle criticità dei processi e delle forme della produzione normativa europea. In particolare, la Camera dei deputati chiede che:

- 1) sia data, da parte della Commissione europea e delle altre istituzioni dell'UE, un'applicazione più rigorosa ai principi di sussidiarietà e proporzionalità, anche tenendo in maggiore considerazione le specificità economiche, sociali e territoriali dei singoli Paesi membri e delle regioni;
- 2) siano a questo scopo presi in considerazione, in modo sistematico e dando conto dei relativi seguiti, i rilievi formulati dai parlamenti nazionali, nell'ambito della procedura di allerta precoce di cui al Protocollo n. 2 allegato al Trattato di Lisbona e del dialogo politico, nonché dalle regioni e dalle autonomie locali;
- 3) le nuove iniziative legislative dell'UE siano presentate soltanto quando presentino un reale valore aggiunto e sia preferito il ricorso alla direttiva anziché al



*Il Presidente della Commissione
Politiche dell'Unione europea
della Camera dei Deputati*

regolamento, ove non sia dimostrata, sulla base di indicatori qualitativi e quantitativi adeguati, la necessità di una disciplina uniforme a livello unionale;

4) sia limitato il conferimento alla Commissione europea di poteri delegati ed esecutivi per la definizione di aspetti molto importanti e politicamente, economicamente e socialmente sensibili;

5) le proposte legislative della Commissione europea, siano sempre accompagnate, in coerenza con l'articolo 5 del Protocollo n. 2, da valutazioni di impatto accurate che ponderino adeguatamente tutte le opzioni regolative;

6) sia altresì sistematicamente valutato l'impatto degli emendamenti sostanziali del Consiglio alle proposte non legislative come pure dei progetti di atti delegati ed esecutivi predisposti dalla Commissione;

7) prosegua il processo di semplificazione della normativa europea attraverso la revisione dell'intero acquis regolamentare dell'UE e sia assicurata una particolare attenzione agli effetti delle nuove iniziative sulle micro, piccole e medie imprese, secondo il principio «Think Small First»;

8) si tenga, allo stesso tempo, conto dei rischi di un eccesso di semplificazione derivanti, dalla abrogazione di disposizioni vigenti necessarie per assicurare il funzionamento di meccanismi essenziali per l'applicazione delle politiche di settore.

Questi indirizzi riflettono in larga misura le osservazioni avanzate, anche in occasione delle ultime riunioni plenaria della COSAC, da diversi parlamenti nazionali. Ricordo in particolare le argomentazioni, pienamente condivisibili, formulate nella lettera trasmessa al Commissario Dombrovskis dal collega 5.1.2.e



*Il Presidente della Commissione
Politiche dell'Unione europea
della Camera dei Deputati*

Presidente uscente della Commissione per gli affari europei del Parlamento danese, con il quale ho avuto modo di svolgere in videoconferenza un fruttuoso scambio di vedute.

Confido pertanto di avere modo di approfondire il dialogo tra noi su questi temi sia in occasione delle prossime riunioni della COSAC sia in relazione all'esame presso i nostri parlamenti della Comunicazione "Un corpus di norme UE più semplice, più chiaro e di applicazione più efficace", presentata dalla Commissione europea il 28 aprile scorso.

Con i più cordiali saluti

5.1.2.e

5.1.2.e

Ai Presidenti delle Commissioni competenti
in materia di affari UE dei Parlamenti nazionali
dell'Unione europea



*Il Presidente della Commissione
Politiche dell'Unione europea
della Camera dei Deputati*

COURTESY TRANSLATION

Distinguished Chairperson, dear colleague,

I would like to inform you that on 28 May the Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution following its consideration of the Report on Italy's participation in the European Union's legislative process and the 2026 Commission work programme.

The resolution, which you can find attached in its English translation, draws on the arguments set out in the report submitted by the Committee on European Union Policies, which I chair, to the Plenary of the Chamber of Deputies and contains a number of observations on some critical issues relating to the procedures and instruments of European legislation. In particular, the Chamber of Deputies calls for:

- 1) a more rigorous application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality by the European Commission and the other EU institutions, including by giving greater consideration to the specific economic, social and local characteristics of individual Member States and regions;
- 2) the observations made by national parliaments – within the framework of the early warning mechanism referred to in Protocol No 2 annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon and the political dialogue – as well as those made by regions and local authorities, to be systematically taken into account, including through reporting on the follow-up measures taken;
- 3) new EU legislative initiatives to be tabled only where they provide real added value, and for directives to be given preference over regulations where the need for



*Il Presidente della Commissione
Politiche dell'Unione europea
della Camera dei Deputati*

uniform rules at EU level has not been demonstrated on the basis of appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;

- 4) the conferral of delegated and executive powers to the European Commission to be restricted when such powers are used to regulate highly important and politically, economically and socially sensitive matters;
- 5) the European Commission's legislative proposals to always be accompanied by thorough impact assessments adequately weighing all regulatory options, in accordance with Article 5 of Protocol No 2;
- 6) systematic impact assessments of substantive amendments introduced by the Council to non-legislative acts, as well as of draft delegated and implementing acts prepared by the Commission;
- 7) continued simplification of European legislation through a review of the entire EU regulatory acquis, ensuring that particular attention is paid to the impact of new initiatives on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the 'Think Small First' principle;
- 8) the risks of oversimplification arising from the repeal of existing provisions necessary to ensure the proper functioning of mechanisms that are essential for the implementation of sectoral policies to be equally taken into account;

These points largely reflect the observations made by various national parliaments, including during the most recent COSAC plenary meetings. I recall in particular the valid arguments put forward in the letter sent to Commissioner Dombrovskis by my colleague 5.1.2.e outgoing Chair of the



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Politiche dell'Unione europea
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European Affairs Committee of the Danish Parliament, with whom I had the opportunity to engage in a fruitful exchange of views via videoconference.

I therefore look forward to deepening our dialogue on these issues both at the forthcoming COSAC meetings and in relation to our parliaments' consideration of the Communication 'A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook', presented by the European Commission on 28 April.

Best regards,

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5.1.2.e

To the Chairpersons of the European Union Affairs Committees
of the National Parliaments of the European Union



Act of the Chamber of Deputies

Resolution in the Plenary 6-00250

tabled by

AMBROSI Alessia

text presented on

Monday, 18 May 2026

amended on

Thursday, 28 May 2026, Sitting No 667

The Chamber of Deputies,

Whereas:

- 1) The joint consideration of the Commission's Work Programme for 2026 and of the Report on Italy's participation in the European Union's legislative process for the year 2026, which was done pursuant to the procedure laid down in the opinion of the Committee on the Rules of Procedure of 14 July 2010, has enabled all standing committees to deliver a comprehensive, coherent and in-depth assessment of our country's policy lines at the European level;
- 2) The clarity and care with which the aforementioned Annual Report was drafted ahead of its submission to Parliament on 11 February last, proved crucial to the quality and effectiveness of its consideration at the Chamber. Indeed, in setting out not only Italy's major European policy priorities but also our Government's specific stance on individual policy and legislative initiatives, the Report is a testament to the effectiveness, thoroughness and authority of Italy's action across all decision-making bodies of the Union;
- 3) During the current parliamentary term, systematic and effective coordination between Parliament and the Government has enabled the articulation of a clear national stance in relation to EU decision-making processes, as also attested to by the references to deliberations of both Houses of Parliament in the Annual Report;
- 4) Indeed, most of the legislative proposals outlined in the Annual Report and the Commission's Work Programme have either already been considered or are currently being considered by the European Union Policies Committee for the purposes of verifying compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, or by the competent parliamentary committees pursuant to Rule No 127 of the Chamber's Rules of Procedure, which have already issued, or will issue, specific guidelines to steer the Government's negotiating position;
- 5) In full implementation of Article 7 of Law No 234 of 2012, the Government provides both Houses of Parliament with regular detailed reports on the follow-up action taken for the effectuation of the policy-setting acts adopted by parliamentary bodies relating to specific EU legislative and policy initiatives;

Considering that:

- 6) The start of the 2024-2029 institutional cycle has seen a further intensification of a tendency that took root over the last two European parliamentary terms, namely the almost systematic recourse by the European Commission to proposals for regulations rather than proposals for directives, even when they refer to highly sensitive sectors characterised by deep-seated national specificities. Ever more frequently, the European Commission has acted contrary to Article 5 of Protocol No 2 annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon by



failing to provide detailed and reasoned justification for prioritising regulations over directives, and by relying instead on a general appeal to the need for greater uniformity and promptness of action in the implementation of EU legislation. Its approach is therefore inconsistent with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, which is a point that has been repeatedly raised by the European Union Policies Committee in its opinions on specific draft legislation, as well as during interparliamentary meetings, most notably within COSAC;

7) Furthermore, a broad and now almost systematic practice has taken hold whereby the European Commission is conferred with the power to adopt delegated and implementing regulations that define highly substantial and politically sensitive aspects of EU legislation, without any clear demarcation of the objective scope or the guiding principles and criteria involved;

8) Not only does this practice severely restrict the scope of national parliaments to intervene in the drafting of EU legislation, but it also undermines the legislative work of central and regional governments responsible for transposing European law into the domestic legal system;

9) The European Commission's failure to submit impact assessments for most of the legislative proposals submitted in the current institutional cycle also constitutes a clear violation of Article 5 of Protocol No 2. The omission of impact assessments makes it impossible to assess the merits of the choices made by the Commission in relation to the various regulatory options available and severely hampers the capacity of national parliaments and other stakeholders to evaluate the impact of EU legislative initiatives both on domestic legal systems and on the socio-economic framework;

10) Consequently, to ensure strict adherence to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, new EU legislative initiatives should be presented only when absolutely necessary, and should always be based on impact assessments. Further, the process of regulatory simplification and burden reduction undertaken during the current European institutional cycle needs to be sustained;

11) Regional legislative assemblies must be systematically involved in the shaping of Italy's policy position, which needs to be based on first-hand knowledge of the demands and needs of local areas, production chains, communities, and the public administrations in charge of putting many of the decisions taken at the European level into practical effect;

12) The Multiannual Financial Framework 2028-2034 is crucial to the progress of European integration, being the key mechanism for the implementation of major common policies (including long-standing "traditional" ones) for the attainment of the ambitious EU environmental, energy, and digital transition objectives, and for effectively meeting global challenges relating to security, defence, strategic autonomy, and industrial competitiveness;

13) That said, the conditionality mechanisms for accessing and disbursing the relevant financial resources need to be anchored to objective and measurable criteria rather than to politically sensitive and discretionary factors, so that the next Multiannual Financial Framework may remain aligned as closely as possible to the system currently in force for the protection of the rule of law. In this regard, the proposal to protect the Union budget by further tightening the existing conditionality regime for National and Regional Partnership Plans, for example by suspending the distribution of funds in response to alleged breaches of the rule of law by Member States, is a cause of concern. The effect of this proposal would be to bestow a binding and mandatory character upon the "recommendations" issued by the European Commission on the basis of its annual Rule of Law Report, which should, rather, remain a purely preventive, "soft-law" instrument;

14) The Union's policy and legislative initiatives must balance the decarbonisation process and energy transition with the consolidation of the European industrial base and the revival of competitiveness, and must reconcile climate ambition, technological development and economic and social sustainability;



15) The pursuit of the Union's new strategic priorities also requires a stable, predictable and proportionate regulatory framework, based on rigorous impact assessments, full respect for the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, and the protection of the competitiveness of the European production system, particularly of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;

16) Efforts must be directed toward a more robust European strategic autonomy that, in its external dimension, can also be achieved by strengthening the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), and, generally, by reinforcing trade policy and expanding the external reach of industrial, digital, and connectivity policies;

17) While European initiatives to reinforce the defence industrial ecosystem, such as Security Action for Europe (SAFE) and the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP), are to be welcomed, the need is highlighted for them to be developed in a way that fully respects national prerogatives and financial sustainability, and that leverages the contribution of Italy's strategic industries and domestic production chains;

18) Forms of democratic scrutiny and parliamentary liaison in the fields of common foreign, security and defence policy need to be progressively strengthened by enhancing the role of national parliaments and the fora of interparliamentary cooperation;

19) In order to follow up on a recommendation that the European Commission has repeatedly issued to Italy in its annual Rule of Law Reports, the bill on interest representation, which has already passed its first reading at the Chamber of Deputies, should be definitively enacted before the end of the current parliament;

20) The Annual Report's allusion to the urgent need for an adequate generational renewal of the workforce is welcome, whereby the corresponding European action plan should include initiatives designed to facilitate professional mobility between Member States; reduce bureaucratic barriers; improve the matching of labour supply and demand at the EU level; promote the simplified and harmonised recognition of professional qualifications; support the integration of skilled foreign workers by streamlining entry procedures; and encourage investment in training, apprenticeships, and vocational guidance;

21) Observing that an integrated approach within the European pharmaceutical strategy that pairs equitable, timely access to medicines with robust support for R&D and industrial manufacturing inside the Union needs to be strengthened in order to alleviate strategic dependencies and bolster the resilience and strategic autonomy of the European healthcare sector, while safeguarding the financial sustainability of national health services;

22) Recalling that the cultural dimension remains a cornerstone of European identity and cohesion as well as a key factor in the EU's external outreach, and that the increasing interconnectedness between technological advancement and its ethical and social consequences implies that support for innovation needs to be aligned with the safeguarding of fundamental rights and adherence to European values,

Commits the Government to:

taking action within the competent decision-making bodies of the European Union, with the following observations:

With respect to the EU's process of legislative drafting and simplification:

1) The European Commission and the other EU institutions ought to be stricter in the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality by paying greater heed to the distinct economic, social and territorial characteristics of individual Member States and regions;



- 2) To this end, systematic consideration needs to be given to the remarks regarding each policy and legislative initiative made by national parliaments acting within the framework of the early warning system, as per Protocol No 2 annexed to the Treaty of Lisbon and the political dialogue, as well as to the remarks made by regions and local authorities, and full account must be given of the relevant follow-up actions;
- 3) New EU legislative initiatives should be presented only when they offer real added value, and directives should be preferred to regulations, unless the need for uniform rules at EU level is demonstrated by reference to appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators;
- 4) The conferral of delegated and executive powers to the European Commission for the definition of highly important and politically, economically and socially sensitive aspects should be limited, including through a clearer demarcation of the objective scope of such powers and the definition in legislation of the criteria and guiding principles for their exercise;
- 5) In accordance with Article 5 of Protocol No 2, legislative proposals from the European Commission should always be accompanied by thorough impact assessments that weigh up all available regulatory options in a proper manner;
- 6) A systematic assessment needs to be made of the impact of the Council's substantive amendments to non-legislative proposals, as well as of the draft delegated and executive acts prepared by the Commission;
- 7) The process of simplifying European legislation should be continued by reviewing the entire EU regulatory acquis to identify obsolete and non-functional rules, by restricting new legislative proposals to what is strictly essential and thereby avoiding the introduction of unnecessary burdens that are unjustified by actual regulatory needs, and by ensuring specific attention is paid to the impact of new initiatives on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the "Think Small First" principle;
- 8) At the same time, as the Committee on European Union Policies highlighted in relation to specific legislative proposals, account should be taken of the risks of excessive simplification which could result from the repeal of current provisions vital to the functioning of mechanisms that are essential for the application of sectoral policies;

With respect to the negotiations on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2028-2034:

- 9) The total spending for the entire period should not be less than that proposed by the European Commission, and the resources should be distributed in a balanced manner across policy areas in order to ensure adequate funding, not lower than current levels, for the traditional policies of the European Union, specifically the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and cohesion policies. At the same time, the spending must effectively and credibly contribute to the achievement of the EU's new priorities, with particular reference to energy transition, competitiveness, security and migration policies;
- 10) Account should be taken, in the overall system for the scaling and allocation of expenditure among the various areas, of the fact that Italy is a net contributor to the EU budget, thereby ensuring that the allocation mechanism for the assignment of national envelopes is balanced between contributions and returns, and that it pays due heed to our country's strategic interests;
- 11) The new programming method envisaged by the European Commission should ensure full compliance with the principles of partnership and multi-level governance, guarantee an appropriate role for regions and local authorities in the planning and implementation of national and regional partnership plans, and ensure that interventions are effectively tailored to the specificities and needs of local areas;
- 12) Greater budgetary flexibility is needed so that the resulting overall framework places the EU in a better position to respond to challenges that emerge at the planning stage without compromising the stability and predictability of long-term investments;



13) If new own resources are introduced, they should be structured so as not to hinder EU competitiveness or impose excessive burdens on families, workers, citizens and businesses, in particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Further, work should proceed on eliminating from the own resources system all correction mechanisms in favour of certain net contributors;

14) In keeping with the principle of technological neutrality, the new European Competitiveness Fund is expected to finance not only technologically advanced sectors, but also traditional sectors and production chains;

15) The cohesion policy should include measures for the effective implementation of the principle of territorial continuity, as per Articles 174 et seq. of the TFEU, to reduce the economic, social and territorial disparities caused by island status. In furtherance of the above, a strategy for islands is needed to, among other things, strengthen connections, lower structural logistical costs, encourage investment in modern and digitalised port infrastructures, and, with reference to the EU ETS, allow for exemptions for island connections;

16) There needs to be a strengthening of the European financial instruments that are crucial for the completion and modernisation of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T), and for the sustainable development of transport infrastructures and logistical systems. Where possible, dedicated budget lines for island territories should also be included;

17) A clear separation of the CAP from other European funds and lines of action should be maintained, and a return should be made to distinguishing instruments of income support from instruments of rural development. Alternatively, by way of a subordinate solution, a possible single fund should be set up to receive a dedicated and separate share of resources specifically earmarked for the agricultural sector, in order to encourage innovation and sustainability. Particular attention should also be paid to food security, competitiveness, generational renewal, digital transformation through the adoption of Agriculture 5.0 solutions, energy transition, and economic, social, and environmental sustainability, including in the fisheries sector;

18) With specific reference to cohesion policies, a financial envelope no smaller than that of the 2021-2027 programming cycle should be guaranteed, including through the establishment of specific rebalancing mechanisms, and their clear separation from other European funds or action lines should be maintained. Alternatively, by way of a subordinate solution, a possible single fund should be set up to receive a dedicated and separate share of resources for cohesion policies, in order to finance both the long-term objectives and the new objectives and priorities envisaged within the said policies. Consideration should also be given to improving the visibility of cohesion policies by making more explicit reference to their strategic objectives in the regulation on national and regional partnership plans, by including a clear link to the respective funds, and by strengthening sector-specific regulations;

19) Adequate financial and human resources should be allocated to the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, which, thanks to the quality and variety of its analyses, research and studies, constitutes an important source of knowledge, not only for the European Commission and for the other institutions of the European Union, but also for national parliaments;

20) The sanctioning mechanisms contemplated for cases of the purported violation of the rule of law by Member States should be removed from the Proposal;

With respect to the ecological transition, energy and competitiveness:

21) A proper balance needs to be struck between decarbonisation objectives and the revitalisation of Europe's competitiveness and industrial base, by ensuring adherence to the principle of technological



neutrality, the economic and social sustainability of the planned interventions, and by taking due account of the specific needs of individual production sectors, such as the ceramics industry;

22) In light of the significant costs involved in the energy transition and the measures for the safeguarding of European competitiveness, the planning of the next multiannual financial framework should leave room for the drafting of possible common strategies, which could include making full use of existing financial instruments, including those designed to mobilise both public and private investment, so as to support the necessary public investments;

23) Further efforts should be directed towards introducing greater flexibility into the pursuit of decarbonisation objectives for the automotive sector, a process that was successfully initiated by Italy's adoption of a negotiating position to this effect. This would entail the full implementation of the principle of technological neutrality, whose aim is to place all verifiable solutions for reducing emissions (such as the use of biofuels, among others) on an equal footing. Furthermore, a multi-year investment plan should be adopted for the entire automotive industry value chain that combines demand-side stimulus with support for supply-side investments, while also ensuring equal access to mobility for all citizens and protecting the excellence of the European industrial supply chain;

24) With regard to the updating of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), scheduled for the third quarter of 2026, and with specific regard to maritime, aviation and fixed installations and the relevant market stability reserve, the extension of free allowances beyond 2034 and the gradual phasing-out of the same as of 2028 are actions that merit support. The suspension of the application of the EU ETS for electricity produced from thermal sources is a possibility that also needs to be taken into consideration, at least until energy prices return to where they were before the crisis in the Middle East. Specific derogations or exemptions lasting until 2035 need to be introduced for the European island regions that are most penalised by territorial discontinuity. A further postponement of the full operation of the emissions trading system in the road transport, buildings and other affected sectors (EU ETS 2) is another possibility that merits consideration;

25) The legislative proposal on the circular economy currently under preparation needs to follow a balanced approach that takes into account the specificities and best practices of the various Member States and that encourages the widespread participation of micro and small enterprises. To enhance the role of the circular economy in production processes, measures should be introduced to encourage the development of a more integrated European market for secondary raw materials, by reducing fragmentation and the regulatory barriers that limit their widespread use;

26) During the negotiations on the reform of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), action must be taken to ensure the real effectiveness of the regulatory and technical implementation of the general strategic objective, with particular reference to: the completeness and internal consistency of the list of new downstream products; the verification of anti-circumvention mechanisms; the impacts on the energy market and the interactions between the proposal and existing electricity market legislation; and the additional compliance costs (notably the expanded reporting obligations) for economic operators and the relevant national authorities. If the critical issues mentioned above cannot be satisfactorily resolved, then consideration may need to be given to the adoption of corrective or transitional measures, including, if necessary, the temporary suspension of the CBAM. Full coherence should also be ensured between the revision of the CBAM and the revision of the EU ETS, so that both instruments are fully aligned and can contribute to the protection of the European production base;

27) In light of the persistence of the crisis in the Middle East and the threat to energy security, consideration should be given either to the suspension of Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector or, alternatively, to the flexible application of its provisions so as not to jeopardise energy supply;



With respect to industrial policy and financial markets:

28) The legislative proposals on the so-called "28th corporate regime" should be approved as soon as possible once account has been taken of the guidelines that will be formulated by the competent parliamentary bodies;

29) Support should be given to the drafting of a "Chips Act 2.0" that will feature a broader framework oriented towards building a long-term European industrial policy;

30) As the ongoing negotiations on the proposals for the elimination of obstacles to the full integration of EU financial markets proceed, work needs to be done on a re-definition of the oversight and supervisory framework to prevent the excessive centralisation of the relevant functions within the ESMA and the consequent relegation of national supervisory authorities to a marginal role, and to stop the persistence of differences in national legal systems from causing difficulties in the homogeneous application of the rules;

31) As regards the package of measures aimed at facilitating securitisation activity in the EU, support should be given to the creation of a pan-European platform to standardise and expand the market;

With respect to communications and digital innovation:

32) The legislative proposal on the development of cloud computing and AI needs to be placed within a coherent and simplified regulatory framework that avoids the duplication of obligations for businesses and takes account both of the legislation currently being implemented and of the ongoing EU-level review of the Cybersecurity Regulation;

33) The Digital Fairness Act should achieve an adequate compromise between consumer protection and the need for innovation, and should preserve the competitiveness of European platforms and SMEs. A careful assessment needs to be made of how instruments designed for safe internet access by minors affect the right to privacy;

34) An approach promoting the use of safe and ethical AI should be supported in relation to AI legislation, which should also be designed with a view to coordinating national and European legislation and take into account the amendments proposed in the Digital Omnibus;

35) With regard to the cybersecurity aspects of the Digital Omnibus, the effective rationalisation of the notification obligations of economic operators needs to be verified, and Member States' competences in matters of national security need to be guaranteed;

36) With respect to the proposal for a regulation on digital networks, the continuity and certainty of the regulatory framework should be ensured, avoiding any changes that may compromise the current regulatory structure, especially as regards wholesale-only models and network separation. At the same time, policies for the promotion of innovation in the telecommunications sector and the development of pan-European connectivity services should also be promoted;

37) Consideration should be given to technological solutions that guarantee a secure digital ecosystem for minors, starting with mandatory and advanced parental control systems, the default activation of the highest level of protection for all minor users, and the application of measures to counter the mechanisms that can induce digital addiction or excessively prolong time spent online;

With respect to immigration, asylum, external borders and the fight against transnational crime:

38) Within the framework of a coherent and structured European approach to the governance of migration, work should continue on the development of a flow management policy based on criteria of legality and border control that is capable of preventing unauthorised entry of third-country nationals into EU territory;



39) The implementation of EU initiatives on immigration, and, in particular, of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, should be carefully monitored to verify their effectiveness and to ensure the effective operation of solidarity mechanisms between Member States;

40) The mechanisms for the return of persons residing illegally in the European Union should be strengthened in full respect of fundamental rights, including through the rapid adoption of the specific proposal for a regulation that is now under the consideration of EU institutions along with the proposal for the digitalisation of the Common European Return System that the Commission will present in the third quarter of 2026, also in light of the experience of the bilateral agreement between Italy and Albania;

41) Operational capacities for border management and the fight against cross-border crime should be enhanced by, on the one hand, implementing the Pact on Asylum and Migration, and, on the other, by allocating greater human and financial resources to Frontex and Europol in connection with the imminent revision of their establishing regulations;

42) Cooperation between the competent EU agencies and national authorities in these areas should be made more effective and regular. To this end, the systematic transmission from Frontex to Europol of personal data relating to persons suspected of serious felonies connected with migrant smuggling needs to be guaranteed, particularly when the aforementioned revision of the Frontex Regulation is being carried out, and a new and more advanced balance needs to be struck between, on the one hand, security needs and the fight against crime, and, on the other, the protection of personal data;

43) The risks associated with the exploitation of migratory flows for hybrid actions to destabilise European democracies should be carefully monitored;

44) New EU legislative measures to combat human trafficking and sanction the criminal networks involved in the illegal smuggling of migrants need to be promoted, and should include provisions to freeze the assets of the individuals and organisations involved, restrict their freedom of movement, and cut their profits;

45) As regards partnerships with the countries of origin of migratory flows, including within the framework of the Pact for the Mediterranean, regular mobility paths need to be promoted, which will also entail the implementation of bilateral cooperation instruments relating to migration;

46) More generally, ties with the African continent should be consolidated along the lines of what has already been done by and what is envisaged in the Mattei Plan for Africa, which means developing further concrete projects with strategic countries, as has been the case with those on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, namely Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco;

With respect to measures for the defence of democracy and the rule of law:

47) The monitoring of respect for the rule of law in national legal systems, which is done using various instruments, including the annual report prepared by the European Commission, should be based on a deep understanding of the specificities of each country's constitutional system of checks and balances, and the effective functioning of its institutions, without encroaching upon the political and legislative choices that lie within the remit of parliaments and other national institutions, while fully respecting the constitutional prerogatives and specific competences of national institutions;

48) The coming revision of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive should further enhance cultural and linguistic diversity in the digital market by preventing works produced mainly in non-EU countries from qualifying as European works under the current meaning of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television, by affording greater protection to intellectual property, and by continuing to exempt the audiovisual sector from EU e-commerce rules. Consideration should also be given to extending the investment obligations already imposed on non-linear providers to include video-sharing platforms;



With regard to external action:

49) The "open" approach to the strategic autonomy of the EU needs to be maintained so that the strengthening of European defence may be combined with industrial collaboration with third countries;

50) The centrality of the relationship between the European Union and the Atlantic Alliance should be reaffirmed, and greater EU strategic coherence achieved through the strengthening of the political role of Member States as well as through clear and transparent governance;

51) The Union must maintain its full political, financial and military support for Ukraine and support it on the path to reconstruction and progressive European integration;

52) The European defence technological and industrial base should be strengthened and encompass non-EU European states and NATO allies. European interoperability and operational capacity should be increased through the adoption of common requirements and by improving readiness and long-term sustainability. Further, in connection with the consolidation of the Euro-Atlantic partnership, cooperation between the European Union and the United Kingdom in the areas of foreign policy, security and defence needs to be stepped up;

53) The resilience of the EU against hybrid, cyber, space and undersea threats should be enhanced;

54) The expansion of the EU's network of trade agreements and economic partnership agreements with third countries should continue with guarantees of full protection for European and national production chains, especially in the sectors most exposed to international competition;

55) The introduction of reciprocity clauses into trade agreements needs to be promoted, in order to protect Italian agricultural production from asymmetric and unfair competition from non-EU countries, and suitable compensatory instruments need to be made available at a European and national level for businesses that suffer negative repercussions or incur economic damage from new trade agreements with third countries;

56) In keeping with the merit-based principle, all candidate countries, with particular reference to the western Balkans, should continue to receive full political and technical support. The relevant EU decision-making bodies should proceed with the simplification of the enlargement process while guaranteeing the equal treatment of all candidate countries;

57) An ambitious strategic communication campaign targeted both at Member States and at candidate countries should be promoted to prepare respective populations for the new accessions;

58) Work should continue on the extension of the Trans-European Transport Networks to third countries and, in particular, to the western Balkans;

With respect to education:

59) Proper coordination between national and European knowledge policies – encompassing education, academia, research and culture – should be fostered to drive the main transitions and underpin European competitiveness and cohesion. There is particular need for effective and stable investments to: develop human capital; disseminate advanced skills; support scientific careers and the mobility of researchers; expand technology transfer and collaboration between the research system, universities and the business sector; and contribute to the reintegration of the fragmented European research system;

With respect to agriculture and fishing:

60) The priority of European food sovereignty should be secured as a core strategic objective of the Union within the CAP reform framework. Efforts must be directed toward ensuring the autonomy of production processes, the certainty of supply chains, and the safeguard of farmers' income levels in the face of the



current uncertainty relating to geopolitical scenarios and international markets. To this end, compliance with the principle of reciprocity should be ensured in production, health, environmental, and phytosanitary standards applied to products from third countries;

61) A strong Common Fisheries Policy should be maintained throughout the upcoming reform process, with funding secured at levels no lower than current baselines, in order to drive the sector's competitiveness, foster generational renewal, accelerate the energy transition, and underpin the economic, social and environmental sustainability of all fishing operations;

62) Within the framework of legislation on unfair commercial practices in the food supply chain, small-scale suppliers, who are particularly exposed to such practices, should be afforded particular protection;

With respect to taxation policy:

63) Within the framework of the revision of the legislation on excise duties on tobacco and related products, and in line with the reasoned opinion approved by the EU Policies Committee on 15 October 2025, a sustainable balance must be struck between the need for a smooth functioning of the internal market and the protection of both existing and ongoing investments, the preservation of jobs across the tobacco production chain, and the international competitiveness of the sector, with particular emphasis on innovative products, whose market share is growing rapidly;

64) In any case, sudden and drastic increases in minimum tax rates that trigger an increase in smuggling and illicit trafficking cases present a risk that should be avoided, while the application of the automatic inflation adjustment mechanism should not be allowed to have a detrimental effect on the trend in price levels of tobacco products.

(6-00250)

«Ambrosi, Giglio

Vigna, Rossello, Alessandro

Colucci, Mantovani, Bagnai, Battilocchio, Colosimo, Candiani, Polidori, Di

Maggio, De

Monte, Donzelli, Giordano, Pisano, Rotondi, Rachele Silvestri».