

Amendments to draft resolution "On uncontrolled forest fires in Southern Europe"

Nº	Party	Line	Action	Current Text	Proposed Amendment	Explanation/Comment
1	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	12	replace	Those were very dark days in Portugal, Spain and other countries in Europe.	Those were very dark days in Portugal, Italy , Spain and other countries in Europe.	
2	Federazione dei Verdi	16-18 and 22-23	replace and add as a new paragraph	"In the North-Western Italian region of Piemonte the very large fires lasted for many days and in " & "In Italy more than 140.000 hectares were burnt and in France 16.000 hectares have been destroyed by flames."	In 2017, in Italy more than 141.000 hectares of land burnt, 316% more than the average of last 10 years. The sum of land burnt from 2010 to 2017 reaches 446.919 hectares. The economical loss amount to 900 million of euros only in 2017, since 2010 the total amount of damages is more than 9 billion euros. From 2000 to 2015 the 71% of fires are man-made, the 26,3% is still not falling within. 87 European relevant natural sites in Italy have been hit by fires. 5684 people have been incriminated of which 181 drawn in arrest in flagrancy of crime or submitted to measures of custody.	to correct the facts
3	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	35	Add after paragraph		Also, in Italy, France, Spain and Portugal fires were provoked by intentional arsonists or by carelessness.	
4	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	37	replace	The forest fires are an annual tragedy and the vulnerability of the Portuguese forest to fires is a big issue.	The forest fires are a recurrent tragedy and the vulnerability of the Southern European forest to fires is a big issue.	
5	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	47	delete	This process was caused by the more aggressive European Union Agriculture Policy.		

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6	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	48-53	move the text up to line 36	To some extent, the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) supports and promotes big corporations, enabling them to compete in the international market. By doing so, the CAP kills small farmers and traditional agriculture. This not only leads to the desertification of the rural areas leaving them without surveillance, but also destroys the agriculture fields that have worked in the past as stopgaps between forested areas, thus slowing and stopping wild fires.		
7	Federazione dei Verdi	104-145	add		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The security system appointed for the control of the region should not be laid off, and we propose to build a network of European Security Systems for Environmental matters. - A reinforcement of the EFFIS - European Forest Fire Information System - Application of intervention from the European Union through structural funds in order to create a Prevention Center on Fires 	Add of Italian proposals for the resolution
8	Partido Ecologista Os Verdes	122-125	delete	State that security systems appointed for the control of the region should not be laid off (i.e. the Italian "Corpo Forestale dello Stato", that was appointed for the control and the safekeeping of the natural environment, but was abolished by the government last year)		

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9	GGEP	135-137	replace	State that high risk of fire areas have to be prioritized when planning the distribution of resources and prevention measures via the Structural Funds and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.	Urges the European Commission and the Member States to ensure coherence and consistency across EU policies. Ensuring the transition of the CAP from agro-business monocultures towards the financing of biodiverse agro-ecosystems remains the most efficient way to prevent forest fires	
10	GGEP	137	add		Welcomes the new possibility for the EU to co-finance up to 95% of the reconstruction efforts linked to natural disasters and ask for a bigger share of the ESF funds to be devoted to climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as to risk prevention and management in the future.	
11	GroenLinks	142	replace	Ask that a process to open the deficit limit is instated (...)	Ask for a more investment oriented budgetary surveillance (...)	The 3% deficit limit is not sacred, but investments should be prioritized, including those that increase resilience against natural and man-made disasters.