

PROGRESSO SOSTENIBILE SARDEGNA

Ambiente, Economia e Società in Equilibrio – Il Futuro che vogliamo!

www.progressosostenibile.it/GIULIA-MOI



LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY 2014-2019 by Giulia Moi during the 2014-2019 MEP mandate

EU DIRECTIVE on Cloning Food: Official Raporter

TARGET:

- to protect the wellness of the animals
- to protect the health of the citizen following the “principle of precaution”
- to protect the PMI from such technic production very expensive for them so putting them out of competition a
- to protect the high quality Italian food production, as well as the DOP and IGP products

SUMMARY:

Cloning is a process that produces genetically identical individuals without genetic modification. Scientists have developed methods to clone animals, including mammals, by using the genetic material contained in mature body cells to produce exact genetic copies of animals. This reproductive technology known as somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) can be used to duplicate animals. Use of the technique raises some concerns:

- **Animal welfare:** the surrogate mothers (dams carrying the clone) frequently miscarry. Thus numerous embryos have to be implanted into one cow to produce one clone calf. Moreover clone abnormalities and unusually large offspring result in difficult births and neo-natal death. Such occurrences are more frequent and severe than for conventionally bred animals.

- Food safety: although at the moment, there is no evidence to suggest any difference between products from healthy clones and those from healthy conventionally-bred animals, research studies have not been done in the long term effects. As regards food safety, EFSA has stressed the importance of acknowledging that the data base is limited, and in its 2008 opinion on animal cloning concluded: “Uncertainties in the risk assessment arise due to the limited number of studies available, the small sample sizes investigated and, in general, the absence of a uniform approach that would allow all the issues relevant to this opinion to be more satisfactorily addressed.” For example, EFSA has stated that information is limited on the immunological competence of clones and recommended in that opinion that, if evidence of reduced immune-competence of clones becomes available, the question should be investigated as to “whether, and if so, to what extent, consumption of meat and milk derived from clones or their offspring may lead to an increased human exposure to transmissible agents”.
- Human health: any scientific study has been done yet on epi-genetic mutation of the DNA.

Presently, food from clones falls under the scope of the "[Novel Food Regulation](#)" as a novel production technique and is subject to authorization. No such application has been received since this Regulation entered into force.

Nevertheless, the animal welfare considerations and general ethical concerns have given rise to calls for Union rules restricting the use of cloning for farming purposes and to ban the marketing of food from clones.

Consequently, the Commission was invited to prepare a legislative proposal on cloning in food production based on an impact assessment which falls outside the Novel Food Regulation.

The European Commission has thus presented two proposals for directives:

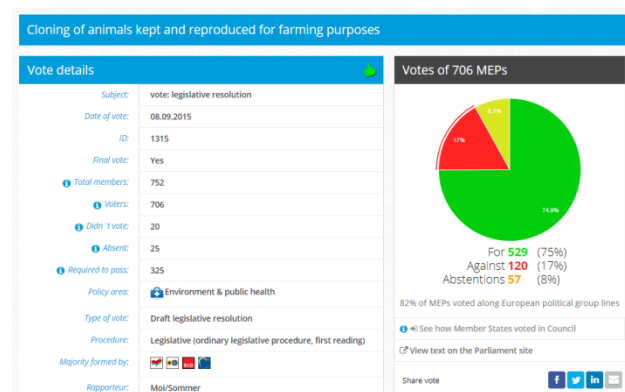
1. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the cloning of animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes (COM(2013) 892 final) (*Cloning Technique Proposal*)
2. Proposal for a Council Directive on the placing on the market of food from clones (COM(2013) 893 final) adopted on 18 December 2013. (*Cloning Food Proposal*)

RESULTS:

The European Parliament during the Plenary of the 8th of September 2015, confirmed its strict opposition to the production or importing of food from cloned animals or their descendants:

- 529 in favour
- 120 against
- 57 abstention

on a total of 706 members.



This result was a head-on collision between the Commission and the Parliament because while members of the European Parliament were broadly opposed to the sale of meat, eggs or milk from cloned animals in Europe, the European Commission supported a more flexible approach, whereby these restrictions would not apply to the descendants of cloned animals.

The two institutions also clashed over MEPs' demands for greater traceability for meat imported from outside the EU and the need to put in place import certificates that guarantee the animals imported are not clones or the descendants of clones, whilst ex-Health Commissioner Vytenis Andriukaitis rejected this demand stating that traceability would be an extra burden that would push up the price of food.

Group	For	Against	Abstentions	Total present	Total absent	Total non-voters	Total members	Cohesion
ALDE/ADLE	16	50	1	67	2	2	71	61.94
ECR	22	32	4	63	8	3	74	26.19
EFDD	18	21	2	41	1	2	45	26.63
ENF/ENF	11	9	12	32	9	2	39	18.92
EPP	154	4	18	206	2	4	212	83.98
Greens/EFA	49	0	0	49	1	0	50	100
GUE/NGL	49	0	0	49	2	1	52	100
NI	3	4	3	10	3	1	14	10
S&D	122	0	12	134	5	1	140	90.22

Ever since Dolly the cloned sheep emerged from the lab in 1997, Europeans have been sceptical. With the vote of the EP the majority of MEPs were with them, beefing up a partial cloning ban to cover all farm animals, their offspring and imported cloned food and feed. The broad consensus on cloning in the European Parliament is a sign of difficulties to come in the negotiations

between the Commission and the Council, where the positions of member states will be a deciding factor.

EMENDAMENTI PROPOSTI:

Amendment 1 Proposal for a directive Title	
<i>Text proposed by the Commission</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on the cloning of animals of the bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species kept and reproduced for farming purposes	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on the cloning of animals kept and reproduced for farming purpose

Amendment1: in this amendment was required a Regulation instead of a Directive.

Amendment 4
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has confirmed that surrogate dams used in cloning suffer in particular from placenta dysfunctions contributing to increased levels of miscarriages¹⁵. This contributes, amongst other things, to the low efficiency of the technique, 6 to 15 % for bovine and 6 % for porcine species, and the need to implant embryo clones into several dams to obtain one clone. In addition, clone abnormalities and unusually large offspring result in difficult births and neonatal deaths.

Amendment

(2) The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) **concluded, in its 2008 opinion on animal cloning^{14a}, that “the health and welfare of a significant proportion of clones [...] have been found to be adversely affected, often severely and with a fatal outcome”. More specifically, EFSA** has confirmed that surrogate dams used in cloning suffer in particular from placenta dysfunctions contributing to increased levels of miscarriages¹⁵, **with possible adverse effects on their health** This contributes, amongst other things, to the low efficiency of the technique, 6 to 15 % for bovine and 6 % for porcine species, and the need to implant embryo clones into several dams to obtain one clone. In addition, clone abnormalities and unusually large offspring result in difficult births and neonatal deaths. **High mortality rates at all development stages are characteristic of the cloning technique^{15a}.**

Amendment 4: this amendment remarked an official EFSA’s Opinion missing in the Original Text from the Commission. In this Opinion of 2008, the European Food Safety Agency stated that about the that “the health and welfare of a significant proportion of clones [...] have been found to be adversely affected, often severely and with a fatal outcome”, and that that surrogate dams used in cloning suffer in particular from placenta dysfunctions contributing to increased levels of miscarriages¹⁵, with possible adverse effects on their health.

Amendment 11
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(2g) Animal cloning for food production purposes jeopardises the defining characteristics of the European farming model, which is based on product quality, food safety, consumer health, strict animal welfare rules and the use of environmentally sound methods.

Amendment 12
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) Taking into account the objectives of the Union’s agricultural policy, the results of the **recent** scientific assessments of EFSA **and** the animal welfare requirement

Amendment

(3) Taking into account the objectives of the Union’s **common** agricultural policy, the results of the scientific assessments of EFSA **based on the available**

provided in Article 13 *of the Treaty*, it is *prudent* to *provisionally* prohibit the use of cloning in animal production for *farm* purposes *of certain species*.

studies, the animal welfare requirement provided in Article 13 *TFEU and the citizens' concerns*, it is *appropriate* to prohibit the use of cloning in animal production for *farming* purposes *and the placing on the market of animals and products derived from the use of the cloning technique*.

Amendment 14
Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) Currently animals of bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine species are likely to be cloned for farming purposes. The scope of this Directive should therefore be limited to the use of cloning for farming purposes of those five species.

deleted

Amendment 17
Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4c) Animal clones, embryo clones, descendants of animal clones, germinal products of animal clones and of their descendants, and food and feed from animal clones and their descendants cannot be considered like products to animals, embryos, germinal products, food and feed that do not derive from the use of the cloning technique within the meaning of Article III.4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Furthermore, the prohibition of the cloning of animals and of the placing on the market and import of animal clones, embryo clones, descendants of animal clones, germinal products of animal clones and of their descendants, and food and feed from animal clones and their descendants is a measure that is necessary to protect public morals and to protect animal health within the meaning of Article XX of the GATT.

Amendment 18
Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4d) Steps should be taken to ensure that trade agreements which are currently being negotiated do not encourage the authorisation of practices which may have an adverse effect on the health of consumers and farmers, on the environment or on animal welfare.

Amendment 26
Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) Since the objective of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

Amendment 37
Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall provisionally prohibit:

The following shall be prohibited:

Amendment 39
Proposal for a directive
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a
Import conditions

Animals shall not be imported from third countries unless the accompanying import certificates show that they are not animal clones or descendants of animal clones.

Germinal products and food and feed of animal origin shall not be imported from third countries unless the accompanying import certificates show that they are not derived from animal clones or descendants of animal clones.

In order to ensure that import certificates accompanying animals and germinal products and food and feed of animal origin indicate whether they are, or are derived from, animal clones or descendants of animal clones, the Commission shall adopt specific import conditions under Article 48 or Article 49 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council by ...* and shall, if necessary, present a proposal to amend other legislation in the field of animal health or zootechnical and genealogical conditions for imports.

****OJ please insert the date: 6 months from the entry into force of this Regulation.***

Trade deals raise questions because some MEPs believe international trade is behind the European Commission's reluctance to enact a complete ban on cloned food products: simply banning imports of certain products that are legal in other countries, like Brazil or the United States, is a delicate issue. Moreover at the Commission are scared that third countries will take the issue to the World Trade Organisation.

The trade negotiations with the United States are another lever of influence. Many MEPs believe Brussels is afraid of appearing too radical on the question of imports, before negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) are completed. Each year we import between 300,000 and 500,000 tonnes of bovine meat for consumption, the majority of this comes from the United States and Argentina, Brazil or Australia, all of which are countries that have authorised cloning for commercial purposes.

Ever since Dolly the cloned sheep emerged from the lab in 1997, Europeans have been sceptical. With the vote of the EP the majority of MEPs were with them, beefing up a partial cloning ban to cover all farm animals, their offspring and imported cloned food and feed. The broad consensus on cloning in

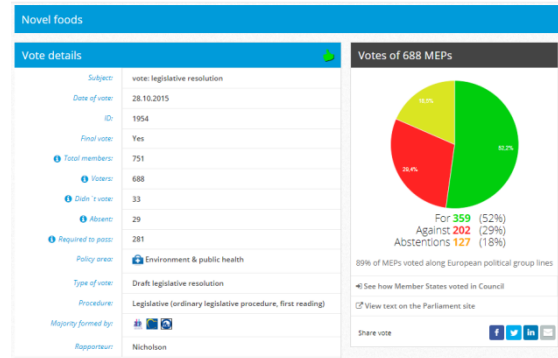
the European Parliament is a sign of difficulties to come in the negotiations between the Commission and the Council, where the positions of member states will be a deciding factor.

Novel Food

Shadow Reporter

Novel Food is defined as food that had not been consumed to a significant degree by humans in the EU before 15 May 1997, when the first Regulation on novel food came into force. 'Novel Food' can be newly developed, innovative food, food produced using new technologies and production processes, as well as food which is or has been traditionally eaten outside of the EU. Examples of Novel Food include new sources of vitamin K (menaquinone) or extracts from existing food (Antarctic Krill oil rich in phospholipids from *Euphausia superba*), agricultural products from third countries (chia seeds, noni fruit juice), or food derived from new production processes (UV-treated food (milk, bread, mushrooms and yeast). The underlying principles underpinning Novel Food in the European Union are that Novel Foods must be:

- Safe for consumers
- Properly labelled, so as not to mislead consumers
- If novel food is intended to replace another food, it must not differ in a way that the consumption of the Novel Food would be nutritionally disadvantageous for the consumer.
- Pre-market authorisation of Novel Foods on the basis of an evaluation in line with the above principles is necessary.



Group	For	Against	Abstentions	Total present	Total absent	Total non-voters	Total members	Cohesion
ALDE/ALE	62	1	1	64	4	3	71	95.31
ECR	68	1	2	71	6	2	79	95.28
EFDD	2	26	2	30	2	1	33	95.71
ENF	0	26	2	28	0	1	29	92.11
ENF	136	0	2	138	10	9	256	96.48
Greens/EFA	0	67	0	67	3	0	70	100
SUE-ALE	0	65	0	65	8	1	74	100
NI	2	9	1	12	2	0	14	62.5
S&D	33	28	112	173	2	9	184	95.84

As of 1 January 2018, the new Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 on novel foods (the new Regulation) is applicable. It repeals and replaces Regulation (EC) No 258/97 and Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001 which were in force until 31 December 2017.

The new Regulation improves conditions so that food businesses can easily bring new and innovative foods to the EU market, while maintaining a high level of food safety for European consumers.

The **main features and improvements** of the new Regulation are the following:

1. **Expanded categories of Novel Foods:** The Novel Food definition describes the various situations of foods originating from plants, animals, microorganisms, cell cultures, minerals, etc., specific categories of foods (insects, vitamins, minerals, food supplements, etc.), foods resulting from production processes and practices, and state of the art technologies (e.g. intentionally modified or new molecular structure, nanomaterials), which were not produced or used before 1997 and thus may be considered to be as novel foods.

2. **Generic authorisations of Novel Foods:** Under the new Regulation, all authorisations (new and old) are generic as opposed to the applicant-specific, restricted novel food authorisations under the old Novel Food regime. This means that any food business operator can place an authorised Novel Food on the European Union market, provided the authorised conditions of use, labelling requirements, and specifications are respected.
3. **Establishment of a Union list of authorised Novel Foods:** This is a positive list containing all authorised novel foods. Novel Foods which will be authorised in the future will be added to the Union list by means of Commission Implementing Regulations. Once a novel food is added to the Union list, then it is automatically considered as being authorised and it can be placed in the European Union market.
4. **A simplified, centralised authorisation procedure** managed by the European Commission using an online application submission system.
5. **Centralised, safety evaluation of the Novel Foods** will be carried out by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The European Commission consults EFSA on the applications and bases its authorisation decisions on the outcome of the EFSA's evaluation.
6. **Efficiency and transparency** will be improved by establishing deadlines for the safety evaluation and authorisation procedure, thus reducing the overall time spent on approvals.
7. **A faster and structured notification system for traditional foods from third countries** on the basis of a history of safe food use. To facilitate the marketing of traditional foods from countries outside the EU, which are considered novel foods in the EU, the new Regulation introduces a simplified assessment procedure for foods new to the EU. If the safety of the traditional food in question can be established on the basis of evidence of a history of consumption in the third country, and there are no safety concerns raised by the EU countries or EFSA, the traditional food will be allowed to be placed on the European Union market.
8. **Promotion of innovation** by granting an individual authorisation for five years based on protected data. Data protection provisions are included in the new Regulation. That means that an applicant may be granted an individual authorisation for placing on the market of a novel food. This is based on newly developed scientific evidence and proprietary data and is limited in time to 5 years.

MEDICATED FEED

Shadow Reporter

OBJECTIF

The amendments presented had the main task to:

- To fight antimicrobial resistance by banning the use of antimicrobials in medicated feed for prophylaxis and growth promotion; restricting the veterinary prescriptions with antimicrobials; establishing harmonised limits for antimicrobials in ordinary feed.
- To set EU harmonised standards for manufacturing safe medicated feed;
- To create of a legal framework for safe manufacturing and distribution of medicated feed for pets.

SUMMARY

Medicated feed is one of the oral routes to administer veterinary medicinal products to animals and is generally used to treat animal diseases in large groups of animals, in particular pigs and poultry. As regards the oral administration of medicines to animals, the animal holders can either incorporate the medicines themselves into the feed or drinking water, or use medicated feed into which the

medicine is incorporated by themselves, if they are approved for this activity, or by another approved manufacturer of medicated feed. Depending on specific situation, this can be the most effective way for a farmer to treat their livestock.

The EU regulated the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed in Directive 90/167/EEC. Due to the diverging national implementations, production standards and usage of medicated feed varies between the EU countries. Therefore, the European Commission launched the revision of the Directive and based on a Commission proposal the legislators adopted the new Regulation (EU) 2019/4 on medicated feed.

AMENDMENTS EXAMPLE

REGULATION (EU) 2019/4 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 11 December 2018

on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed, amending Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC

Amendment 7 Proposal for a regulation Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Medicated feed should be marketed in sealed containers for safety reasons and to protect user's interest.

Amendment

(14) Medicated feed should be marketed in sealed containers for safety reasons and to protect user's interest. ***However, appropriate derogations should be provided for where the application of that requirement is not necessary to protect human or animal health or consumer interests, and would represent an excessive administrative and technical burden.***

Justification

Existing derogations under Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 for the transport of feed should be included in this regulation to ensure consistency with current transport arrangements for medicated feed in certain Member States.

Amendment 14 Proposal for a regulation Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) Taking into account the serious public health risk posed by resistance to **antimicrobials**, it is appropriate to limit the use of medicated feed containing **antimicrobials** for **food-producing** animals. **Preventive use or use** to enhance the performance of food-producing animals should **in particular not be allowed**.

(19) Taking into account the serious public health risk posed by resistance to **antibiotics**, it is appropriate to limit the use of medicated feed containing **antibiotics** for animals. **Prophylactic use of medicated feed containing antibiotics should not be allowed unless such use is permitted under Regulation (EU) 2016/...** (**Veterinary Medicinal Products**). **The use of antibiotics** to enhance the performance of food-producing animals should **be prohibited**.

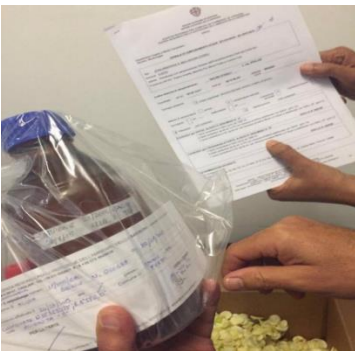
Justification

See justification for the amendment on Article 16 - paragraph 2.

ENVIRONMENT OPERATIONS

16 March 2015, 20 July 2015 - Environmental monitoring of the abandoned gold mining site of Furtei, Italy

The monitoring activity on environmental damages in southern Sardinia continues on the site of the abandoned gold mine of Furtei. The site, abandoned after the closure of the mining activity is still not reclaimed today, and contain a 400.000m³ lake of cyanide and many other toxic metals, with consequent serious environmental risks, linked to the presence of pollutants such as cyanide or mercury.



18 March 2015 - Environmental monitoring of Sulcis, Italy

Meeting with citizens to approach the problem of environmental disaster with illegal dumps and illicit disposal.

VICEPRESIDENTE / ALTO RAPPRESENTANTE	COMMISSIONI
Interrogazione prioritaria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
AUTORE(I): Giulia Moi	
OGGETTO: (da indicare) Disastro ambientale in Sardegna	
TESTO: Nel Sulcis in Sardegna, i contenuti di Cadmio, Piombo, Zinco, Arseno, Fluoruri, Mercurio, Tallio, Alluminio, superano anche di 147 volte la soglia consentita. Vengono consentiti gli innalzamenti delle discariche a cielo aperto e senza protezione: in località Carbosulcis con una altezza di 30 metri su un'area di 1777 metri quadrati; in località Jenna Luas, a rischio idrogeologico, con volumetria di 1000 metri cubi.	



20 March 2015 - G8 a La Maddalena, Italy

Meeting at La Maddalena in Italy, where the potential site for the annual summit meeting between leaders from eight of the most powerful countries in the world, the G8, had been abandoned after another place was selected (Aquila, Italy) leaving the place at a high potential environment risk.



30 March 2015 - Monitoring potential environment disaster, Porto Torres, Italy

Monitoring activity in the industrial area in North Sardinia, Porto Torres. Contacted by local citizens and environmental activists we analyzed the impact for risks of environmental disaster.



9 April 2015 - Sewage Treatment Plant San Teodoro, Italy

Meeting with worried citizens, local environmentalists and institutions to approach the problem of sewage sludge overload during summer tourist flow.



8 May 2015, 23 May 2015 , 20 July 2015, 29 July 2015, 3 October 2015, 22 January 2016 -Environment Issues in Southern Sardinia, Italy

We highlighted and addressed a serious environmental problem in Southern Sardinia related to the use of waste materials in excavations containing chemical residues along the highway 131. In collaboration with ARPAS technicians, regional institutions and ANAS managers. From the work on the field then followed a political - institutional action with a parliamentary questioning deposited in the European Parliament in Brussels the 21 of July.



26 July 2015, 24 March 2016, 23 May 2016 - The “Red sludges basin”, Portovesme, Italy
 Monitoring activity in the industrial area of Portovesme, Italy. Contacted by local citizens and environmental activists we analyzed the impact on environment of the so called “Red sludges basin” filled with bauxite industrial waste.



20 November 2015 - Olbia landfill, Italy

Contacted by local citizens and environmental activists we met at the Spiritu Santu landfill, at Olbia, to understand its impact on environment and on the local population.



13 March 2016.- Tecnocasic Incinerator plant, Cagliari, Italy

Meeting at the incinerator plant of Cagliari to discuss about impact on environment, waste treated and emission monitoring.



10 April 2016 - infrastructures not sustainable, S.S. 554, S.S.131, S.S.130. Olbia-SS, Ponte di Monte Pino-Olbia, Italy

Meeting and collaboration with ANAS executives to make in the future infrastructures more sustainable and more respectful of the environment.



6 July 2017, 25 November 2017 – Unauthorized landfill, toxic waste and new coal plant, Portovesme and Carbonia, Italy

Monitoring activity in the industrial area of Portovesme and Carbonia, Italy. Contacted by local citizens and environmental activists we analyzed the impact on environment around the places where there was a request to build a new coal plant and a new landfill site.



30 September 2017, 3 January 2018 - Monitoring potential environment disaster, Assemini and Machiareddu, Italy

Monitoring activity in the industrial area of South Sardinia, Italy. Contacted by local citizens and environmental activists we analyzed the impact on environment for risks of environmental disaster.



INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

14 May 2015 - Legislative needs for Italian excellences, Parma, Italy

Meeting with the management of the Parmigiano Reggiano consortium and tour inside the cheese production facility. Followed a meeting with the management of one of the 150 Prosciutto di Parma production facilities and visit to the processing area, Parma, Italy.



15 May 2015 - Market for Italian excellences, Parma, Italy

Visit of the production site of the Italian excellence DOP Prosciutto di Parma, followed by a meeting with the management to talk about the internal and international market problems.



17 May 2016 - Sustainable aquaculture, Sevilgia, Spain

Meeting with the director of Veta La Palma sustainable estate in Sevilgia, Spain and visit to the reclaimed area. Linked with the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadiana by a complex network of irrigation and drainage channels, Veta la Palma is one of the best examples in Europe of sustainable aquaculture, that safeguards biodiversity and environment. The area, in the past used for rice cultivation, is now being reused as pool for breeding sea bass, sea bream, meagre, shrimp, eels and many other fresh/salty water species.



19 May 2016: From abandoned land to cooperative farming, Cordova, Spain

With the management of “Covap”, a sustainable and innovative dairy cooperative in Cordova, Spain. The project managed to recover abandoned lands at risk of desertification, now used for breeding and milk/cheese production. Every animal has 25 meters of space and produces an average of 38 liters of milk every day. Covap employs today more than 4500 operators including farmers, breeders, processors and sales managers and exports its products all over the world.



19 May 2016 - Sustainable excellence: breeding and production of the black Iberian pig, Cordoba, Spain

Visit to the most important cooperative in the south of Spain that raised an entire territory, ensuring the well-being and redevelopment of the ecosystem, and managed to guarantee the preservation of one of the best food excellences for which the country is famous in the world: the black pig of Iberian breed. The pastures extend for over 22 thousand square meters, including protected areas, and host up to 800,000 animals that live free feeding on acorns only.



20 May 2017 - Circular economy and fruit processing, Spain

Sustainable fruit processing plant in Cordova. The challenge is to apply a circular economy approach to fruit production, transport, processing and sale reducing waste and improving the traceability.



30 December 2016 - Meeting with cooperative that develop sustainable projects in disadvantaged place at Rio de Janeiro, (Brasil)

Meeting with the director of non-profit cooperatives to talk about programs to help the sustainable development of disadvantaged areas and to visit and support some schools within the favelas of Rio de Janeiro.



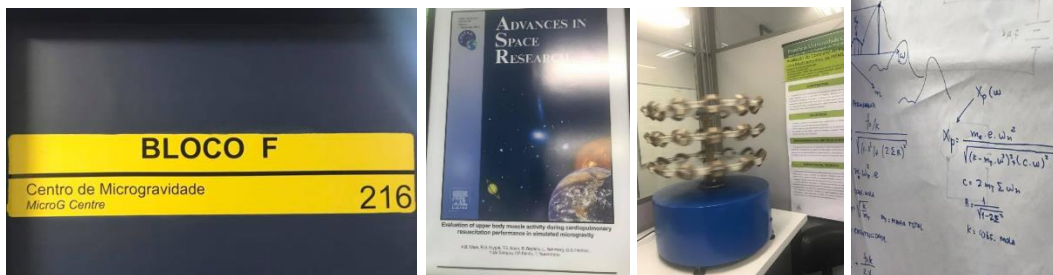
24 December 2017 - Meeting with cooperatives that develop sustainable project in disadvantaged place, Porto Alegre

Meeting with the directors of nonprofit cooperatives to visit and support HIV-positive children (HIV) abandoned carried for family homes at Porto Alegre.



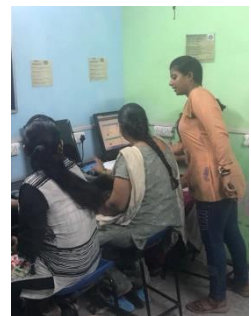
27 December 2017 - Meeting at the Aerospace Research Center of Porto Alegre, Brazil

Meeting with the director and the researchers of the Aerospace Research Center in Porto Alegre, Brazil that closely cooperates with NASA in developing innovative technologies. Issue in question: the effects of supergravity on germination and plant growth. The research center is experimenting the impact of gravity on plant growth, highlighting effects that could be extremely interesting in the fast evolving market of food and agriculture. Followed a visit to support HIV-positive children (HIV) abandoned carried for family homes.



5 May 2018 - Economia circolare, New Delhi, India.

Visit to a factory that recycle pieces of cloth thrown by large garment factories in a slum of New Delhi, followed to a meeting with the director of a non-profit organization to talk about sustainable programs.



ADVOCACY AND INSTITUTIONAL MEETINGS

19 May 2015 - Institutional meeting at EFSA (European Agency Food Security), Parma, Italy

Meeting with board of Efsa Agency and with the Executive Director, Bernhard Url, to discuss about the food security system in Europe and the way their Opinion is done in collaboration with the European Parliament, Commission and Council.



8 November 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 - Institutional meetings at the Capitol Hill, Washington, USA

Discussion on TTIP at Capitol Hill, Washington DC. Issue in question: geographical indications on food and packaged products to safeguard the recognition of Italian quality products. Followed a meeting with the EU/USA working group at the Atlantic Council. Issue in question: ongoing geopolitical changes, impact on climate change, environment and migration flows in Europe and South America. In the agenda also the commercial equilibrium between Europe and America, opportunities, risks and security challenges.



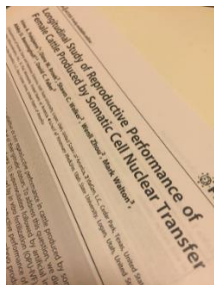
30 September 2016 - USA delegation on TTIP, Bruxelles, Belgium

Meeting with the USA delegation in the European Parliament. Issues in question: economic, social and food safety impact on Europe of TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership). A second meeting to deepen the themes of GMOs and safety of cloning food, linked with the TTIP free trade agreement, followed in Rome on the 19th of October at Farnesina (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).



08 November 2016 – “Cloning Food Dossier” new European law and FDA, Washington DC, USA

Meeting in Washington with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Issue in question: evaluation of the cloning food dossier I used to make the new European directive that the Commission undergo to European parliament. FDA released in 2018 a scientific report stating that cloning procedures applied to slaughtered animals doesn't affect animal health if compared with current reproductive methods and that there is any risk to human health drinking their milk or meat. This dossier has been later used by EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) to draw up a position paper provided to the EU Commission and to the AGRI and ENVI Parliamentary committees.



26 November 2016 - Conversion of the RWM ammunition production facility, meeting with the Italian representative at ONU, New York, USA.

Meeting with Mr. Sebastiano Cardi, to discuss about the opportunity of industrial conversion of the RWM explosive warheads and ammunition production facility in Italy. Followed a meeting with Mr. David O'Sullivan, Ambassador of the European Union in the USA, to discuss about the political agenda after the election of the new US president in particular environmental issues and commercial relations with EU.



29 November 2016 - Meeting at Pentagon, Washington, USA

Meeting with directors at Pentagon in Washington.



8 December 2016 - 79° Transatlantic Legislative Dialogue (TLD) - Capitol Hill, Washington, USA

Meeting during the il 79° TLD meeting. Issues in question: labor market, environment challenges and EU/USA commercial relations.



9 December 2016 - Meeting with the “German Marshall Fund” Think Tank representative

Meeting at the United States Trade Representative in Washington DC, with Reta Jo Lewis, former Washington mayoral candidate and Congressional Affairs Director of the “German Marshall Fund”. Founded in 1972, G.M.F. is a worldwide known think tank for transatlantic cooperation and USA/EU relations. GMF also supports civil society in the Balkans and Black Sea regions by fostering democratic initiatives, rule of law, and regional cooperation.



21-24 February, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 - Meeting at the EU embassy, at the Parliament in Mexico City, and with the Mayor of Merida, Mexico

Meeting with Andrew Standley, Ambassador of the European Union in Mexico. Issue discussed: political situation, environmental challenges and sustainable development plans.

Followed a meeting with the family of the 43 students disappeared from the school of Ayotzinapa, and a meeting with Mauricio Vila Dosa, Mayor of Merida, city appointed in 2017 as American Capital of Culture.



26 April 2017 - Meeting with the Commissioner of DG Environment Aurel Ciobanu Dordea, Bruxelles, Belgium.

Meeting with Aurel Ciobanu, Commissioner of DG Environment, to tackle the issue of waste management in Italy in particular possible solutions and alternatives to coal-fired power stations for energy production. Was also discussed the issue of waste water, industrial sludges and legislative gaps in the waste management sector and safeness of the environment.



31 November 2017 - Institutional meeting at ONU, New York, USA

Meeting at UN office in New York to address the subjects of “climate report” and UN environment program (UNEP).



1 December 2017 - Meeting with the F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organization) director, New York, USA

Official meeting in New York with the FAO director (International Organization for Food and Agriculture). Issue in question: European situation on the use of glyphosate in agriculture and the US position on the theme of pesticides use and workers' safety. The goal is to obtain an official support in the fight in Europe against the use of dangerous phytopharmaceuticals and towards more sustainable farming systems.



6 December 2017 - Meeting at the United State of America Chamber of Commerce, Washington, USA

Meeting, at the United States Chamber of Commerce, with the Vice President, Majorie Chorlins.



30 April 2018 - Italian ambassador to India, New Dehli, India.

Meeting at the Italian Embassy in New Deli with Mr. Lorenzo Angeloni. Issue in question: air pollution linked to population growth and to the industrial development, human rights and ongoing reforms.

Followed a discussion on the use of phytopharmaceuticals in agriculture and local regulatory limits, in relation with European legislation. Followed further private meetings with European industrial groups active in India.



26 May 2018 - Meeting with the Nobel Prize and President of the Republic of Colombia, Bogotá

Meeting between Giulia Moi, honorary president of “Sustainable Europe” and Mr. Juan Manuel Santos, President of the Republic of Colombia and Nobel Prize for peace. Issue in question: imminent national vote in Colombia, political situation, social and environmental issues (waste management and mining sites).



29 May 2018, 17 June 2018 - International monitoring committee for the 2018 Presidential elections Bogotá, Colombia.

Part of the delegation sent from Europe to Bogotá to control the democratic nature of the vote during the 2018 Presidential Elections. Meeting with Caterina Bertolini, Italian ambassador in Colombia. Issue in question: sustainable and fair trade products from South America to Europe. Visit to a local plantation where a local cooperative tries to combine agriculture and social commitment.



The Presidential Elections ended up in a ballot between the two main candidates, Gustavo Petro (Progressive Movement) and Ivan Duque (Democratic Center) and because of that the monitoring procedure continued for the ballot two months later on the 17th of June with the victory of the democratic center.



3 May 2018 - Woman Economic Forum, New Delhi, India.

Participation in the official EU board, at the annual event organized in New Delhi by W.E.F. (Women Economic Forum).



19 June 2018 – EU regulation on “medicated feed”, Bruxelles, Belgium

Meetings with the institutional stakeholders during the trilogue of the new EU law where I am shadow reporter. In this new law important issue that will impact not just on farmers from all over Europe, but also on the consumer’s health and on animal welfare.



25 April 2018 - Sustainable Finance debate with the European Episcopal Conferences, EU Parliament, Bruxelles

Meeting with the representatives of the European Episcopal Conferences to discuss the latest EU legislative initiative on sustainable finance. Issues in question: best practices and ideas to strengthen the role of the Catholic Church and of the Vatican in promoting a more sustainable finance and how to reduce social and environmental injustices caused by a financial system based solely on short-term profit.



4 April 2018 - Celebration at the Israeli Embassy, 70th year of independence, Rome, Italy

Official invitation from the Israeli Ambassador to Rome, Ofer Sachs, for the celebration of 70th year of Israel independence.



18 October 2018 - "Cooperation project 2" International Conference, European Parliament, Bruxelles

Participation of the Sustainable Europe honorary president Giulia Moi, to the International Conference "Cooperation Project 2", a project funded by the Commission and by OLAF (European Anti-Fraud Office) that serves to strengthen cooperation, to combat crime and fraud, especially linked with European funds. Only in 2015, frauds on EU funds reached 638 million euros and out of a total of 2 and a half billion funds checked, 60% irregularity was detected. Meeting with the general commander of Guardia di Finanza Giorgio Toschi.



20 November 2017 - Celebration of Thanksgiving Day at the USA Embassy in Bruxelles, Belgium

Institutional invitation at the United States Embassy in the European Parliament to celebrate the Thanksgiving Day.

