

**Question for written answer E-007786/2016
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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Subject: Child poverty and social inequality in Spain

In its latest report (*Society at a Glance 2016*, published this month), the OECD points out that Spain has the highest rate of child poverty in the EU, and the third highest in the OECD. One in four children in Spain are poor.

The UN reached the same conclusion in April 2016, placing Spain among the EU Member States with the highest levels of inequality among children. And in addition, more youth employment disappeared in Spain than in any other EU country between 2007 and 2015.

Given that the Structural and Investment Funds for the forthcoming periods are to be focused around the 2020 strategy priorities, which include eradicating child poverty and promoting the social inclusion of children and young people:

1. What effects would the potential temporary suspension of the Structural Funds have in Spain, given that they are a vital, indispensable tool with which to achieve the objectives that have been set as regards combating child poverty?
2. What is the Commission's assessment of Spain's application of the recommendation entitled 'Investing in children: breaking the cycle of disadvantage'?
3. What measures focusing on children and young people ought to be adopted as soon as possible with a view to addressing the situation described above?