



2021/2003(INI)

9.9.2021

OPINION

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Development and the Committee on Women's Rights
and Gender Equality

on the EU Gender Action Plan III
(2021/2003(INI))

Rapporteur for opinion: Hannah Neumann

PA_NonLeg

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Development and the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, as the committees responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions into their motion for a resolution:

1. Welcomes the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) and its ambitious and comprehensive objectives, and insists on its full implementation, policy coherence and institutional capacity across all areas of EU external action and the institutional structures of the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS), including EU Delegations and common security and defence policy (CSDP) missions; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to put proper measures in place for continuous monitoring of progress or lack thereof, accountability and transparency in implementing GAP III, and reporting and communicating on achievements and gaps;
2. Welcomes the inclusive nature of the consultation process undertaken to inform the drafting of the EU GAP III and the reflection therein of recommendations provided by Parliament, the Member States, EU gender focal points and especially women's rights civil society organisations (WCSOs);
3. Welcomes GAP III as an important contribution to the EU's efforts towards a gender-equal world and to achieving UN Sustainable Development Goal 5, and supports its upgrade from a working document to a joint communication;
4. Supports the ambition stated in GAP III of making gender equality a key priority of all EU external policies and actions; expects the Commission, the Member States and the EEAS to systematically integrate GAP III in all their external action, at all levels of engagement and in all relevant activities and concepts, including in policy and programming frameworks, strategies, and the Strategic Compass, as well as in their engagement at multilateral, regional and country levels in close cooperation with partner governments, civil society, the private sector and other key stakeholders; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to strengthen synergies with partners to jointly advance and successfully reach international targets related to gender equality; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to share best practices from GAP III with interested partners and thereby to provide EU expertise in the field;
5. Calls on the EEAS, the Commission and the Member States to use GAP III as a blueprint to enhance gender equality and gender mainstreaming in their external action and to put its gender-transformative, human rights-based, intersectional approach into practice; calls on them to adopt and implement a feminist foreign policy;
6. Stresses the need to put the experiences of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalisation at the heart of policymaking, to support the full enjoyment of human rights by all girls and women, to strengthen their emancipation and self-determination across the globe and to increase the involvement of women in needs assessments, planning, decision-making and implementation processes, as well as to support gender equality in third countries; welcomes the highlighting in GAP III of the work of equality ministries to achieve the eradication of gender-based violence and gender inequalities;

7. Urges the Commission and the EEAS to lead by example and focus on their own internal structures, starting with significantly improving the representation of women and disadvantaged groups at all levels with the goal of achieving gender parity in leadership and management positions (notably in the EEAS headquarters and among Heads of EU Delegations and EU Special Representatives) as soon as possible, establishing the requirements of a gender-responsive leadership for all EU leaders and managers, and rolling out gender sensitive recruitment processes where internal recruitment policies are adjusted through a review of job descriptions (e.g. years of experience), gender sensitive job evaluation, talent spotting, networking, facilitation of work-life balance, training and coaching for women in management and pre-management positions, and a possible mentoring programme for people transitioning into new jobs in order to attract more women; welcomes the very recent nomination of three female EU special representatives and encourages the EEAS to keep going in this direction; points out that the fact that no woman applied for the position of Secretary-General of the EEAS shows the extent to which the EU needs to improve its actions to promote gender equality; considers that 100 % of new EU external actions should have gender equality and the emancipation of women and girls as an objective by 2025; calls on all Member States to nominate more women and candidates from disadvantaged groups to seconded positions in the EEAS and to CSDP missions and operations and to promote the role of women in diplomacy; calls on the EEAS also to aim for gender balance at all levels of CSDP missions and operations;
8. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to collect relevant human resources data, disaggregated by gender, to assess numbers of nominations, short-listed candidates, selections, contract extensions and length of deployment, among other criteria, and track progress, as well as to conduct systematised interviews with women and people belonging to disadvantaged groups about their reasons for leaving posts;
9. Regrets that the important issue of diversity is grouped into the role of the EEAS Advisor on Gender and Diversity, and calls on the EEAS to accord the necessary importance to both gender equality and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, as well as diversity and inclusion, and to establish one role for each of these topics and to strengthen these roles, their mandates, resources and powers; calls for the appointment of a dedicated gender adviser in each EEAS directorate, reporting directly to the EEAS Advisor on Gender and Diversity, and to encourage their staff to work closely with the European Institute for Gender Equality;
10. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to make mandatory the GAP III commitment to placing one dedicated gender focal point in each EU Delegation and one gender adviser in all civilian and military CSDP missions, and to provide them with adequate time and resources and ensure that they report directly to the senior leadership of the EU Delegations or missions/operations respectively, and provide training to Member State embassies and EU Delegations on GAP III;
11. Stresses the importance of ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) around the globe and welcomes the strong GAP III commitment to this aim; underlines the need to focus on all age groups, including girls and younger women, and provide relevant information, education and access to SRHR, including pre-natal care, safe and legal abortion and contraception; highlights the need to take age

into account in SRHR-related actions in line with an intersectional approach, by ensuring accessible, youth-friendly information and services;

12. Recognises the fact that humanitarian crises intensify SRHR-related challenges and recalls that in crisis zones, women and girls are particularly exposed to sexual violence, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual exploitation and unwanted pregnancies; considers that SRHR should be a priority in the EU's development policy;
13. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to address the problem of structural inequalities across the globe that still inhibit the development and participation of women and disadvantaged groups, which needs to be the basis for effectively implementing GAP III;
14. Emphasises the need for a truly gender-transformative approach across all EU external action; affirms that a foreign and security policy that does not address current injustices further reinforces imbalances; considers that to put an end to these injustices, the unequal balance of power between the genders must be recognised; insists on the need to identify and tackle the structural root causes of inequalities in order to overcome them and allow for meaningful participation and inclusion of men, women, and disadvantaged groups; calls for efforts to increase understanding of how inequality is rooted in a specific context and the means by which it is sustained, including through cooperating with different stakeholders;
15. Welcomes the focus of GAP III on young people as drivers of change and calls for the meaningful involvement of young people, women and men, in the conception and implementation of actions; welcomes GAP III's recognition of the importance of actively engaging men and boys to promote change in social attitudes and, as a result, broader structural change; emphasises the importance of creating practical ways to involve men and boys as agents of change and to support healthy and positive attitudes and behaviours regarding discriminatory social norms, gender stereotypes and gender-drivers of conflict in the implementation of GAP III through setting additional indicators and targets related to engagement of men and boys and ensuring that the GAP III yields positive results for them too;
16. Calls for efforts towards a joint EU position and for strong action to univocally denounce the backlash against gender equality, LGBTIQ+ rights and measures undermining women's rights, autonomy and emancipation in every field; recalls that an important way to combat this backlash is by proactively advancing rights-based gender equality and mainstreaming gender overall; calls on the Commission, the Member States, the EEAS and the EU Delegations to publicly condemn and take measures against the widespread occurrence of gender-based hate speech, and online and offline harassment of women and girls within and outside the EU;
17. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to prevent and counteract any forms of discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics, class, religion, belief, economic background, disability or age as part of EU external action, and to strengthen awareness-raising in non-EU countries; welcomes the intersectional perspective in GAP III and the definition of inequalities as structural, social and cultural; calls on the EEAS,

the Commission and the Member States to pursue intersectional gender equality as a guiding principle of the EU's external action;

18. Expects systematic gender mainstreaming in all EU external action to remain at the top of the EU's political agenda, also beyond the lifetime of GAP III; emphasises the commitment of the Commission and the EEAS to protect disadvantaged groups and enable them to assert their rights around the world; stresses the need for the EU to lead by example when it comes to the rights of women, LGBTIQ+ persons and groups discriminated against on the grounds of their ethnic or racial origin; calls on the Commission and the EEAS, therefore, to strengthen synergies with the EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security and its Action Plan for 2019-2024, the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025, the EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025, the EU Roma Strategic Framework for equality, inclusion and participation and the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024;
19. Stresses that the EU should support the creation of the Binding Instrument on Business and Human Rights within the UN framework in order to fully guarantee the enjoyment of human rights and women's rights;
20. Calls for the implementation of rigorous gender analysis, gender-disaggregated data collection and gender budgeting, combined with an appropriate and uniform system for tracking, monitoring and evaluating EU expenditure related to gender equality across the EU's foreign and security policy, and gender impact assessments to inform the design of all external financing of the EU and the Member States, as well as their engagement in policy dialogues; calls on the Commission to systematically assess the impact of programmes financed by the EU budget and to report back to Parliament; notes that the use of gender analysis in the formulation of EU external actions is increasing, but encourages earmarking of resources to conduct sector-specific gender analyses where they are lacking, in line with GAP III;
21. Welcomes the specifications for mandatory training for all EU personnel at EEAS headquarters, in EU Delegations, in Member States' embassies or deployed on CSDP missions and operations, on gender equality, including pre-deployment and pre-posting training; stresses the need to invest in knowledge, resources and in-house expertise on gender equality in EU Delegations to be able to implement GAP III adequately; calls for special attention to be given to training of middle and upper management and to training on harassment; calls for a zero tolerance policy with regard to sexual and gender-based violence; recalls that this commitment is included in GAP III and that a commitment to establish an EU-wide policy on sexual harassment has already been made in the WPS Action Plan;
22. Welcomes the strong focus of GAP III on combating all forms of gender-based violence, which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic; calls for the eradication of female genital mutilation, obstetric violence and gender selection, as well as child, early and forced marriage and for all gender-based violence to be systematically addressed in EU political dialogues with third countries; encourages Member States to increase their actions in the fight against gender-based violence through, inter alia, the establishment of focal points for gender-based violence within

- their consular services; reiterates its support for the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative; urges all EU Member States to ratify and implement the Istanbul Convention; calls on the EEAS to promote the ratification of the Istanbul Convention within its political dialogue with Council of Europe partner countries; encourages other countries to accede to it;
23. Underlines that sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is a weapon of war and that women are disproportionately affected by conflict-related sexual violence and other human rights violations which are often carried out with impunity, including facing a higher risk of trafficking; emphasises that the EU should lead the way among the international community in stepping up efforts to eradicate the use of SGBV as a weapon in armed conflict and therefore calls for a comprehensive action plan to prevent and combat all forms of SGBV, including rape, domestic violence, verbal, psychological and physical aggression, and online harassment;
24. Recalls that mandatory training for all staff in the EEAS, the Commission, EU Delegations and CSDP missions and operations should comprise comprehensive programmes for the identification of victims of conflict-related sexual and/or gender-based violence as well as prevention programmes, in addition to training for all EU staff, including military and police staff; urges the EU to exercise all possible leverage to ensure that the perpetrators of mass rapes in warfare are reported, identified, prosecuted and punished in accordance with international criminal law; recalls that the Rome Statute provides a permanent legal framework to extensively address SGBV as a crime against humanity and therefore calls on the EU to actively support the independent and essential activity of the International Criminal Court both politically and financially; welcomes the inclusion of sexual and gender-based violence within the criteria for the imposition of sanctions in the framework of the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime, and encourages Member States to make effective use of it;
25. Regrets that GAP III barely mentions trafficking and makes no reference to sexual exploitation, sex tourism or inherent discrimination and sexual violence against women; stresses the enormous gender dimension of the crime of trafficking; considers international cooperation to be a fundamental condition for the success of any response to human trafficking; calls for further integration of the fight against trafficking of women and girls into the objectives of GAP III and for increased synergies with the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (2021-2025); calls on the Commission to deepen partnerships with non-EU countries and regional and international organisations in order to step up cooperation and enhance criminal intelligence and information sharing and facilitate international judicial cooperation; calls on the EEAS to combat trafficking of women and children through political dialogue and by making full use of its external tools, encouraging, at the same time, cooperation with non-governmental organisations and civil society;
26. Highlights the need to tackle the shrinking space for civil society and the criminalisation and persecution of defenders of women's rights, LGBTIQ+ rights and human rights, to support and strengthen the capacity-building of WCSOs, women human rights defenders and peace builders through EU external action and to consult closely with organisations fighting, in particular, for the rights of women, girls and disadvantaged groups, including girl- and youth-led feminist organisations, groups and movements, women's rights defenders, human rights defenders, and religious and faith-based

organisations; encourages their inclusion in the programming, implementation and reporting process, as well as in regular, structural exchanges, and calls for sustainable funding for civil society, as one of the main groups of actors holding the EU to account for the implementation of GAP III and a key driver of transformational and sustainable change towards gender equality; underlines that, while funding larger or well-established organisations can make a significant impact, ensuring access to funding for new, local and smaller organisations is crucial in bringing innovative, novel and grassroots approaches; highlights the worrying development that highly organised and well-funded movements and organisations work to weaken women's rights, LGBTIQ+ rights and civil society participation to undermine the rule of law and reinforce or increase their own power;

27. Calls for an end to impunity for perpetrators of and investigations into attacks against women human rights defenders (WHRDs), including women environmental defenders, women peacebuilders and others working for gender equality and the rights of women and disadvantaged groups; calls for resources, including funding, to be allocated to their security and safety in order to ensure that they are able to carry out their activities;
28. Welcomes the integration of the Women, Peace and Security framework in GAP III; insists on the meaningful inclusion and more balanced representation of women, girls and disadvantaged groups from the grassroots level in conflict prevention, mediation and resolution, political processes and peace negotiations, across all tracks, and calls on the Commission and the EEAS to develop specific internal strategies to this end; welcomes the emphasis on gender inequality as a root cause and driver of conflict and fragility; calls for the incorporation of the gender perspective in CSDP missions' design and planning, which should take into account the recommendations made by local women's organisations; regrets the lack of consideration of women in mediation processes and encourages the EU and its Member States to make substantial political and financial support for peace processes conditional on the meaningful participation of women as negotiators and mediators, as well as on the inclusion of women's and girls' rights; urges the Member States and the Commission to closely monitor the situation of women's rights in post-conflict areas and to further support the emancipation of women as an important condition for continuing financial assistance;
29. Calls on the EEAS to undertake systematic conflict analysis with an integrated gender perspective based on gender analysis and gender-inclusive conflict analysis, in particular with regard to CSDP missions and operations and activities under the European Peace Facility; stresses the need for sufficient resources to build and strengthen EU expertise and capacity to conduct risk and conflict analyses with an integrated gender perspective, which should involve paying specific attention to gender equality and ensuring the meaningful participation of women and disadvantaged groups;
30. Welcomes the introduction of country-level implementation plans (CLIPs) and the improvement of the reporting process for EU Delegations; insists that all CLIPs be made public and translated into local languages to ensure more effective monitoring of progress or lack thereof; stresses that CLIPs should focus more closely on girls and young women; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to take full ownership of gender-sensitive country reporting and gender mainstreaming at all programme and policy levels, including by using gender analysis to inform the planned CLIPs and by requiring

delegations to set clear indicators and targets within CLIPs, avoid outsourcing the work on gender equality to third parties and instead establish the necessary expertise and capacity within their services, and ensure that the multilateral EU Delegations also present their own plans for GAP III implementation;

31. Calls on the EU Delegations in relevant countries to involve other EU and Member State actors in drafting and implementing CLIPs and to build local action coalitions to proactively foster the implementation of GAP III and make it a ‘Team Europe’ exercise;
32. Expects specific and measurable baselines, indicators, actions and targets to be added to the joint staff working document of 25 November 2020 on the objectives and indicators to frame the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III (SWD(2020)0284), as well as road maps and timelines for all objectives, and effective consequences in case of non-fulfilment; calls for the inclusion in GAP III of additional measures and diversity indicators and targets to ensure the implementation of the intersectional principle; calls for all GAP III indicators to be disaggregated by gender and age; stresses the need for greater coordination between the European institutions, the EEAS and the Member States in reporting on the implementation of GAP III; notes that indicators based on the percentage of staff trained on GAP III, WPS, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment are not sufficient to determine whether targets in this area are being achieved; calls for the number of complaints on sexual abuse and harassment to be taken into account in the evaluation of compliance and reiterates the need to strengthen complaint mechanisms and to further protect victims and whistleblowers; calls on the EEAS and the Commission to establish gender-specific indicators to be applied in the project selection, monitoring and evaluation phases of EU foreign and security policy actions that receive funding from the EU budget;
33. Calls for a focus on results and for accountability towards EU citizens to be strengthened through public reporting on the qualitative and quantitative results of GAP III and assessments of its impact at country, regional and international level, the development of an approach to monitoring which allows it not just to track deliverables but also social dynamics and how they may have changed as a result of the programmes implemented under GAP III; calls for an independent evaluation, possibly conducted by civil society; welcomes the commitment to a mid-term evaluation of GAP III and calls on the Commission and the EEAS to engage in an annual debate with Parliament to take stock of advancements or lack thereof; requests that the EEAS include a specific update on gender mainstreaming actions in the country chapters of its Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy;
34. Stresses the important role of parliamentary diplomacy in advancing gender equality, promoting women’s political participation and emancipation and breaking gender stereotypes; encourages Parliament to actively contribute to GAP III through its parliamentary diplomacy and delegations and to develop a strategy and concrete guidelines toward this end; calls for the EU and its Member States to further involve the European Parliament and national parliaments in their gender strategies in external action; calls for recognition of the constructive contribution women leaders make to decision-making, supporting women political candidates and women in political institutions in partner countries, and establishing dialogue with national and local authorities of non-EU countries in order to promote women in official representation

and leadership positions;

35. Underlines the need to ensure gender mainstreaming in all external policy fields, notably the common foreign and security policy, EU trade policy, enlargement policy, neighbourhood policy, development policy and humanitarian aid and CSDP; welcomes the inclusion of the principle of gender equality among the objectives of the Neighbourhood, Development and Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe and the Pre-Accession Assistance Instrument III, and underlines the need to ensure that EU external financial instruments contribute to the objectives of GAP III;
36. Welcomes the reference made in GAP III to the potential of the EU accession process to promote gender equality in candidate and potential candidate countries; stresses the need for a strong policy dialogue and technical assistance to bring gender equality into the enlargement and neighbourhood policies; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to make further use of accession negotiations as a leverage to make enlargement deliver for women;
37. Points out the importance of linking the concept of human security and the gender approach; calls for the EU to use the concept of human security as set out in UN General Assembly Resolution 66/290 and in its Women, Peace and Security agenda; insists that security must focus on human lives and their protection from threats such as violence, lack of education, healthcare, food or economic independence; calls on the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to develop and promote the UN disarmament agenda; insists on having a feminist foreign policy on disarmament and non-proliferation;
38. Welcomes the GAP III objective of supporting gender equality through EU trade policy; calls on the Commission, the Council and the EEAS to promote and support the inclusion of a specific gender chapter in all EU trade and investment agreements, and to ensure that it specifically provides for a commitment to promote gender equality and women's emancipation; calls on the Commission to include the gender impact of EU trade policy and agreements in ex-ante and ex-post impact assessments and to ensure that trade agreements do not exacerbate existing inequalities or create new ones;
39. Welcomes the GAP III objective of working towards securing the emancipation of girls and women, their education and their economic and social rights, which are particularly under threat as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; stresses that education is a key factor in achieving gender equality and in combating stereotypes and intersectional and gender-based discrimination; recalls that education strategies should be oriented both to girls and women; considers that access to public, high-quality, and inclusive education at all levels is the basis for achieving gender equality and economic emancipation; recalls that access to education is limited by various factors, not only those linked with unsafe learning environments and a lack of appropriate sanitation facilities but also those that feature on a non-exhaustive list established by UNESCO, such as child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, discriminatory gender norms in society, child labour and a lack of easy and safe access to schools near where they live;
40. Regrets the weakness of GAP III in terms of women's access to the use and enjoyment of natural resources; points out the fact that, despite women carrying the greatest burden

of care work on land and family farms, most have little ownership of land or economic emancipation; stresses that in the context of climate emergency, food insecurity and malnutrition in much of the world, the role and emancipation of women is critical to addressing these challenges;

41. Welcomes the fact that GAP III emphasises the gender dimension of environmental degradation and climate change and reiterates the EU's commitment to act on it; recalls that women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict and climate change due to cultural and structural gender inequalities, and recalls that climate change and conflicts act to compound gendered risks; calls on the EU to recognise women's leadership in the fight against climate change and to promote their participation both at European level and in international forums, while increasing synergies with the external dimension of the EU Green Deal; encourages the EEAS and the Commission to ensure that a gender perspective is included in political dialogues and partnerships with third countries on disaster risk reduction, natural resource management and climate adaptation and mitigation, including by appointing national gender focal points for climate negotiations and monitoring the interplay of gender equality and climate change;
42. Regrets the lack of consideration in GAP III of cultural heritage across countries and women's role in its protection and development; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to develop programmes aiming at protecting and recognising the cultural heritage and traditions developed by women, which frequently go unnoticed, especially throughout the whole conflict cycle;
43. Welcomes the fact that GAP III addresses the extreme vulnerability of migrant women and girls; in this regard, calls on the Commission to incorporate the gender and intersectional approach in immigration policies; calls for particular attention to be paid to the situation of women and girls on the move, on migration routes or in camps, and specifically calls for their access to water, sanitation and hygiene, SRHR and maternal healthcare to be guaranteed; stresses the importance of gender-sensitive reintegration programmes for internally displaced people and refugees after their return to their home and gender-sensitive work with traumatised girls and women.

INFORMATION ON ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Date adopted	1.9.2021
Result of final vote	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">+:</div> <div>49</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">-:</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: right; padding-right: 10px;">0:</div> <div>10</div> </div>
Members present for the final vote	<p>Alviina Alametsä, Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, Maria Arena, Petras Auštrevičius, Traian Băsescu, Anna Bonfrisco, Reinhard Bütikofer, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Susanna Ceccardi, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Katalin Cseh, Tanja Fajon, Anna Fotyga, Michael Gahler, Sunčana Glavak, Raphaël Glucksmann, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Márton Gyöngyösi, Andrzej Halicki, Sandra Kalniete, Maximilian Krah, Andrius Kubilius, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Nathalie Loiseau, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Jaak Madison, Claudiu Manda, Lukas Mandl, Thierry Mariani, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Sven Mikser, Francisco José Millán Mon, Javier Nart, Gheorghe-Vlad Nistor, Urmas Paet, Demetris Papadakis, Kostas Papadakis, Tonino Picula, Manu Pineda, Thijs Reuten, Jérôme Rivière, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nacho Sánchez Amor, Isabel Santos, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Andreas Schieder, Radosław Sikorski, Jordi Solé, Sergei Stanishev, Tineke Strik, Hermann Tertsch, Harald Vilimsky, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Viola Von Cramon-Taubadel, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Charlie Weimers, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Salima Yenbou, Željana Zovko</p>
Substitutes present for the final vote	<p>Robert Biedroń, Vladimír Bilčík, Andrea Cozzolino, Özlem Demirel, Assita Kanko, Hannah Neumann, Mick Wallace</p>

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

49	+
ID	Anna Bonfrisco
NI	Fabio Massimo Castaldo
PPE	Vladimír Bilčík, Traian Băsescu, Michael Gahler, Sunčana Glavak, Andrzej Halicki, Sandra Kalniete, Andrius Kubilius, Lukas Mandl, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Gheorghe-Vlad Nistor, Radosław Sikorski, Isabel Wiseler-Lima
RENEW	Petras Auštrevičius, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Javier Nart, Urmas Paet, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos
S&D	Maria Arena, Robert Biedroń, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Andrea Cozzolino, Tanja Fajon, Raphaël Glucksmann, Claudiu Manda, Sven Mikser, Demetris Papadakis, Tonino Picula, Thijs Reuten, Isabel Santos, Andreas Schieder, Sergei Stanishev, Nacho Sánchez Amor
THE LEFT	Özlem Demirel, Manu Pineda, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz
VERTS/ALE	Alviina Alametsä, Reinhard Bütikofer, Hannah Neumann, Jordi Solé, Tineke Strik, Viola Von Cramon-Taubadel, Salima Yenbou

11	-
ECR	Anna Fotyga, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Hermann Tertsch, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Charlie Weimers
ID	Maximilian Krah, Jaak Madison, Thierry Mariani, Jérôme Rivière, Harald Vilimsky
PPE	Miriam Lexmann

10	0
ECR	Assita Kanko
ID	Susanna Ceccardi
NI	Márton Gyöngyösi, Kostas Papadakis
PPE	Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, David Lega, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Francisco José Millán Mon, Željana Zovko
THE LEFT	Mick Wallace

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention