



Plenary sitting

B8-0173/2019

11.3.2019

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission

pursuant to Rule 123(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations
(2019/2614(RSP))

Nils Torvalds, Sophia in 't Veld, Jean Arthuis
on behalf of the ALDE Group

**European Parliament resolution on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations
(2019/2614(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Rule 123(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union lays down the principle of equality between women and men;
- B. whereas the Chairs of its Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on behalf of the political groups, have on multiple occasions over the years informed the Presidents of the European Council, the Eurogroup and the Commission about the lack of gender diversity at the European Central Bank (ECB) but also in the EU's other economic, financial and monetary institutions;
- C. whereas, by letter dated 5 March 2019, the President of the European Parliament, following a meeting of the Conference of Presidents, requested that the Presidents of the European Council and the Commission make a commitment to ensuring that all of the Union's institutions under their responsibility implement concrete measures to guarantee gender balance and ensure they draw up gender-balanced shortlists for all selection procedures;
- D. whereas the Council adopted the European Pact for gender equality for the period 2011 to 2020 on 7 March 2011;
- E. whereas Parliament regrets the fact that women continue to be underrepresented in executive positions in the field of banking and financial services; whereas all EU and national institutions and bodies should implement concrete measures to ensure gender balance;
- F. whereas only one out of six Members of the ECB Executive Board is a woman; whereas only two out of 25 Members of the ECB Governing Council are women;
- G. whereas the Chairs of the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) are men; whereas one of the three Executive Directors of the European supervisory authorities (ESAs) is a woman;
- H. whereas the Chair of the Single Supervisory Mechanism has just been replaced by a man, leaving the Single Resolution Board as the only EU body in the broader field of EU financial and economic institutions chaired by a woman;
- I. whereas the European Stability Mechanism and the European Investment Bank are headed by men;
- J. whereas only nine out of 28 European Commissioners are women;

- K. whereas seven out of 20 Members of the Bureau of the European Parliament are women; whereas 11 out of 23 Parliament Committee Chairs are women;
1. Stresses that gender diversity on boards and in governments ensures broader competence and wider perspectives, and that to recruit only men or only women is to narrow the selection and to risk missing out on potentially excellent candidates;
 2. Regrets that the Commission and the large majority of EU governments have so far failed in promoting gender diversity in EU institutions and bodies, particularly with regard to high-level appointments in economic, financial and monetary affairs; expects the Member States and the EU institutions to swiftly improve gender diversity in top positions;
 3. Calls on the governments of the Member States, the Council, the Eurogroup and the Commission to put forward shortlists that include at least one female and one male candidate per nomination procedure in all EU institutions and bodies;
 4. Underlines that in the future, Parliament will object to all candidates, female or male, which have not been included on a gender-balanced shortlist;
 5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the governments of the Member States, the Commission, the European Central Bank, the Single Supervisory Mechanism, the Single Resolution Board, the European Banking Authority, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority, the European Securities and Markets Authority and the national competent authorities of the Member States.