



2019/2167(INI)

22.6.2020

OPINION

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

on Gender Equality in EU's foreign and security policy
(2019/2167(INI))

Rapporteur for opinion: Hannah Neumann

PA_NonLeg

SUGGESTIONS

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

- A. whereas the EU should contribute to creating a world in which all people, regardless of gender, age, sexual orientation and gender identity or expression, race and ability can live peacefully, enjoying equal rights and the same opportunity to realise their potential;
 - B. whereas women and girls are particularly affected by physical, psychological and sexual violence, poverty, armed conflicts and the impact of the climate emergency; whereas there is a growing global trend towards authoritarianism, and an increasing number of fundamentalist groups, both of which are clearly linked to a backlash against women's and LGBTIQ+ rights; whereas any understanding of security that focuses on states rather than human beings is defective and will not lead to peace;
 - C. whereas a gender analysis and a gender perspective constitute a foundation of effective and sustainable conflict prevention, stabilisation, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, governance and institution building; whereas the dominant narrative around women and girls is one of victimisation, which deprives women and girls of their agency and erases their capacity as agents of change; whereas an increasing body of evidence illustrates that participation of women and girls in peace processes plays a significant role in determining its durability and success;
 - D. whereas inclusive peace processes are more sustainable and offer more opportunities to find solutions and win better support, and women's involvement in peace processes and peace building must increase; whereas between 1988 and 2018 women accounted for 13 % of negotiators, 3 % of mediators and only 4 % of signatories in major peace processes;
 - E. whereas girls are disproportionately disadvantaged as a consequence of their gender and age; whereas refugee and migrant girls are particularly vulnerable; whereas protecting girls from violence and discrimination, and ensuring their access to education, information and health services, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, are particularly important for girls' full enjoyment of human rights;
 - F. whereas sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, including harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), inadequate access to basic sectors and social services, for example health, education, clean water, sanitation, and nutrition, restricted access to sexual and reproductive health and rights services, unequal participation in public and private institutions, as well as in political decision-making and in peace processes are contributory factors leading to discrimination and marginalisation;
1. Underlines that the principle of equality between women and men is a core value of the EU, and gender mainstreaming is thus to be implemented, and integrated into all EU activities and policies; stresses that the EU should aim to bring about a world in which all people, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, race and ability, can live peacefully,

enjoy equal rights, and have the same opportunity to realise their potential;

2. Calls on the EEAS, the Commission and the EU Member States to further support and systematically integrate gender equality, gender mainstreaming, including gender budgeting, and an intersectional perspective, including equal and diverse representation, into the EU's foreign and security policy; calls on the EU to lead by example and to make gender equality an important goal of EU external action, making it visible in all policy areas, in particular in multilateral forums and in all political and strategic dialogues, human rights dialogues, policy formulation and programming, country level human rights strategies, public statements, and global human rights reporting, as well as in monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes, decision-making processes, negotiations and leadership; calls for the diverse experiences of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalisation to be put at the heart of policy-making; affirms that foreign and security policy should recognise and address the unequal balance of power between genders, represent women and girls, and protect LGBTIQ+ people;
3. Stresses that Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway have a strong gender equality-focused foreign policy; welcomes that France, Spain, Luxembourg, Ireland, Cyprus and Germany, among others, have announced their intent to make gender equality a priority of their foreign policy; welcomes, further, that the current Commission has made gender equality one of its key priorities across all policy areas; stresses that the following principles should be at the core of a EU gender-based policy: human rights, democracy and the rule of law, disarmament and non-proliferation, international cooperation for development and climate action;
4. Stresses that gender equality and gender mainstreaming require not only high-level policy statements, but also political commitment from the EU and Member States' leadership, prioritisation of objectives and monitoring; calls on the VP/HR to make substantial and highly visible progress on gender equality in terms of leadership and management, staffing and recruitment, organisational hierarchy, training, financial resources, the pay gap and work-life balance, and to ensure political and operational commitment to implement effective and transformative gender mainstreaming; calls in this regard for mandatory and recurrent training on gender equality and gender mainstreaming for all middle and upper managers in the EEAS, staff of EU diplomatic services and Heads or Commanders of Common Security and Defence (CSDP) missions and operations; stresses that advancing women's rights and gender equality should be horizontal priorities for all EU Special Representatives, and be a cornerstone of their mandate, in particular for the EU Special Representative for Human Rights;
5. Calls for better gender balancing in the EU external representation; regrets the considerable gender gap in the EEAS, where women account for only two out of eight EU Special Representatives, 31.3 % of middle-management positions and 26 % at the level of senior management; welcomes the VP/HR's commitment to reach 40 % of women in management positions by the end of his mandate; recalls, however, that in its Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 the Commission announced its objective of reaching a gender balance of 50 % at all levels of its management by the end of 2024; stresses that this objective should also apply to future appointments of EU Special Representatives; deplores the fact that there are no women among the new Deputy

Secretaries-General appointed by the VP/HR;

6. Welcomes the EEAS's Gender and Equal Opportunities Strategy 2018-2023, but regrets the lack of specific and measurable objectives; calls for it to be updated to include concrete and binding objectives, including on women in management positions, and for its subsequent implementation; regrets, similarly, the lack of diversity targets and of overall diversity in the EU institutions, especially in terms of race, ability and ethnic backgrounds; calls on the VP/HR to increase the percentage of women in the EU's internal decision-making mechanisms; stresses the need for gender-responsive recruitment procedures, including by the European Personnel Selection Office, which do not further accentuate gender inequalities in the institutions; calls for gender-responsive leadership to be part of middle and senior management job descriptions;
7. Calls on the VP/HR to ensure that the Heads of EU Delegations abroad have a formal responsibility to ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed throughout all aspects of the Delegations' work and that gender equality issues are regularly raised in political dialogues with government counterparts, and are required to report on it; calls, further, on the VP/HR to ensure that there is one gender focal point in the EU Delegations; notes that in particular the use of gender analysis in the formulation of EU external action is increasing, and that almost all EU Delegations have carried out a detailed gender analysis;
8. Welcomes the growing network of Gender Focal Persons, with management support and access to training; notes in this regard that a regional meeting for gender focal points based in the Western Balkans and Turkey was organised with the aim of strengthening work on gender equality and gender mainstreaming; welcomes the improved cooperation with the Western Balkans in the framework of the G7 Partnership Initiative, where the EU agreed to partner with Bosnia and Herzegovina for the enhancement of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda;
9. Calls on the EU delegations to monitor the backlash against gender equality and women's rights, as well as the trend of shrinking space for civil society, and to take specific steps to protect them; urges the Commission, EEAS, Member States and Heads of EU Delegations to ensure increased political and financial support for independent local civil society organisations, including women's organisations, especially for capacity-building activities, women human rights defenders, journalists, academics and artists, and to make cooperation with them and their consultation a standard part of their work;
10. Welcomes the fact that the proposed Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) regulation and Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) include gender equality as a specific objective; calls for specific funding for gender equality and for integrating a gender-responsive perspective, gender-responsive budgeting and obligatory requirements for ex ante and ex post gender impact assessments in these regulations, and for these results be reported to Parliament; calls for reduced administrative requirements to allow access to funding for local and small civil society organisations, and especially women's organisations;
11. Calls on the VP/HR, the EEAS and the Member States to ensure full implementation of

the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders, and to adopt an annex aiming to recognise and develop additional strategies and tools to better and more effectively respond to and prevent the specific situations, threats and risk factors faced by women's human rights defenders; calls for the immediate introduction of a gender perspective and specific measures to support women human rights defenders in all programmes and instruments aiming to protect human rights defenders;

12. Welcomes the EU decision to renew the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, and calls for gender mainstreaming and targeted actions for gender equality and women's rights to be included in the implementation phase of the Action Plan;
13. Welcomes that the number of women deployed to CSDP missions and operations has increased; regrets that not a single one of the 12 civilian CSDP missions is headed by a woman and that out of 70 heads of mission so far only six have been women; reiterates that only 22 out of 176 employees in the European Union Military Staff are female, of which 12 serve as secretaries or assistants; calls on the VP/HR to draw up a gender equality strategy for CSDP missions with specific targets for both leadership and personnel; recalls that a concerted effort by the EU leadership and Member States is needed, as they provide most CSDP civilian personnel deployed; calls on EU Member States to fulfil Commitment 16 of the Civilian CSDP Compact by actively promoting the presence of women at all levels, and to increase their national contributions; regrets that since the adoption of the Compact, the number of female personnel has decreased; invites the Member States to pursue active recruitment strategies, and to identify and address specific obstacles limiting women's participation, through mission reports that include relevant statistics; calls on the EU institutions to encourage the participation of women in UN peacekeeping operations at all levels, including military and police staff; recalls that the EU made a commitment to increase the number of women in institutions dealing with conflict prevention, crisis management and peace negotiations by signing the UNSC Resolution 1325 on 'Women, Peace and Security' which clearly identifies women as important actors in peacebuilding and conflict mediation;
14. Welcomes the guidelines on gender mainstreaming for EU civilian missions, stresses that these guidelines represent a concrete tool for implementation, to be applied by all mission staff, including management, and will help to systematically mainstream a gender perspective and adopt gender equality policies in the activities and phases of all civilian CSDP missions; is convinced that for CSDP missions planning should take into account the recommendations of local women's organisations; welcomes that all civilian CSDP missions now include a gender adviser; regrets, however, that this is not the case for military CSDP missions; encourages EU Member States to put forward candidates for the current vacancies; calls for measures to ensure that all EU-deployed military and civilian personnel are sufficiently trained in gender equality and WPS, specifically on how to integrate a gender perspective into their tasks;
15. Calls for an update of the Upgraded Generic Standards of Behaviour for CSDP Missions and Operations to include the principle of zero-tolerance to any failure to act by EU leadership and management on sexual and gender-based violence; regrets that only a few EU CSDP missions provide training on sexual or gender-based harassment, and calls on the EEAS and the Member States to support all efforts to combat sexual or gender-based violence in international peacekeeping operations and to ensure that

whistleblowers and victims are effectively protected;

16. Stresses that developing and using gender analysis and the systematic integration of a gender perspective and including it in decision-making constitutes one of the foundations of effective and lasting conflict prevention, management and resolution, stabilisation, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, governance and institution building; regrets that the dominant narrative around women is one of victimisation that deprives women of their agency; stresses the need for the recognition of the significant role women and girls play at the local, national and international level in achieving sustainable peace, particularly through the facilitation of dialogue, mediation and peace negotiations; calls for the safe, meaningful and inclusive participation of women and girls from the grassroots level in peace and security matters, including peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, governance and institution building actions, and across the various stages of the conflict cycle, in line with sustainable development goals; notes that the promotion of women's rights in crisis or conflict-ridden countries fosters stronger, healthier, more secure and resilient communities that are less likely to resort to violent means to settle disputes and conflict; highlights the importance of inclusion of young women and girls in peace building and in this regard notes the contribution of the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda;
17. Calls on Member States to be fully compliant with the Common Position on Arms Exports, and specifically calls on Member States to take into account the risk of exported materials being used for, or facilitating, gender-based violence or violence against women or children; emphasises that a gender-sensitive approach means a human-centred security approach, aiming at improving security for women, including economic, social and health security;
18. Welcomes the EU Strategic Approach to WPS and the EU Action Plan on WPS adopted in 2019, and calls for its robust implementation; regrets, however, that despite clear objectives and indicators translating this policy commitment into action remains a challenge and requires continued efforts; stresses the importance of National Action Plans for the implementation of the WPS agenda; welcomes that almost all EU Member States will adopt their National Action Plans on the UNSC Resolution 1325 by the end of the year; regrets, however, that only one of them has allocated a budget for implementation; calls on Member States to allocate a budget for their implementation, and to develop national parliamentary supervisory mechanisms, as well as to introduce quotas for the participation of women in control, evaluation, and supervisory mechanisms; regrets that many EU staff members have not integrated WPS into their work, and that this agenda is seen as one that can be applied at their discretion and with the objective of improving the effectiveness of missions, but not as way to ensure women's rights and gender equality on their own;
19. Welcomes the work that the EU Task Force on WPS has carried out until now, including by ensuring the participation of relevant civil society organisations in its discussions; welcomes the work done by the EEAS Principal Advisor on Gender; regrets, however, the limited capacity of this role, and calls for the advisor's role to be significantly strengthened and for them to report directly to the VP/HR; calls on the VP/HR to have a full-time gender working on gender equality and the WPS agenda in each EEAS Directorate, reporting directly to the Principal Advisor, and to encourage its

staff to work closely with the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE); stresses that knowledge-sharing between the EU institutions and agencies is an important and highly efficient tool to avoid high administrative costs and unnecessary increases in bureaucracy;

20. Urges the VP/HR and the Member States to include references to UNSC resolution 1325 and follow-up resolutions in CSDP-related Council decisions and mission mandates, and to ensure that CSDP missions and operations have an annual action plan on how to implement the objectives of the future Gender Equality Action Plan (GAP III) and the EU Action Plan on WPS; calls for gender analysis to be included in new CSDP instruments, including the European Defence Fund and the proposed European Peace Facility;
21. Notes that in 2018 the EU and the UN agreed on a new set of forward-looking priorities for cooperation on peace operations and crisis management for 2019- 2021, and stresses the need to make the establishment of an EU-UN collaborative platform on Women, Peace and Security a top priority;
22. Welcomes EU-NATO cooperation aiming to promote peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area, where one of the main focus points is to promote the Women Peace and Security Agenda;
23. Underlines the importance of promoting gender equality in the EU's foreign policy, including through Parliament's relations with third countries; welcomes, in this respect, the decision of Parliament's Delegations to appoint a representative for gender issues in each Delegation; underlines the need to promote equality and diversity in all activities of the Delegations, including during official parliamentary meetings with third countries;
24. Underlines the need to ensure that automated decision-making methods, including AI algorithms in the EU's foreign and security policy, are free of profiling biases, especially any bias based on gender;
25. Welcomes the results on gender equality obtained under the second Gender Action Plan (GAP II), and welcomes therefore the Commission's proposal to carry out a review and present a new GAP III in 2020; calls on the Commission to address its shortcomings, such as the weak legal basis, the absence of gender-responsive budgeting, the difficulties in accurate reporting, the absence of timeframe alignment and budget cycles, and the lack of adequate training for staff; recommends that GAP III is accompanied by clear, measurable, time-bound indicators of success, including an allocation of responsibility for different actors, and clear objectives in each partner country; urges the Commission, given the impact of COVID-19 on women's and girls' lives, to keep the renewal of GAP III in its work plan for 2020, and not to defer it to next year;
26. Acknowledges the key role of civil society organisations, and in particular women's rights organisations and women human rights defenders, in supporting the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan and the EU Strategic Approach to WPS and its Action Plan; calls on the Commission to boost the involvement of civil society organisations in the formulation of GAP III and in its implementation in partner countries;

27. Stresses that GAP III should explicitly cover women's rights in all contexts, regardless of a country's GDP and including fragile states and conflict contexts, as well as the most vulnerable groups such as refugee and migrant girls;
28. Asks that GAP III specifies that 85 % of official development assistance should go to programmes with gender equality as a significant or as a principal objective, and within this broader commitment, calls for a sufficient allocation of European Union official development assistance to specific initiatives for the promotion of equality, the empowerment of women and the promotion of their rights; calls for improvement in the reporting on EU funding for gender equality allocated and disbursed in partner countries through GAP III; calls on the EEAS and the Commission to establish gender-specific indicators to be applied in project selection, monitoring and evaluation;
29. Stresses that gender equality is an integral part of efficient management in external action and thematic areas, including climate challenges and the sustainable development of our societies; highlights the vulnerability to climate change of women and girls living in poverty, and stresses that in order to achieve a fair and just transition which leaves no one behind, all climate action must include a gender and an intersectional perspective; regrets that only 30 % of climate negotiators are women, and recalls that meaningful and equal participation of women in decision-making bodies on climate policy and action at international, EU, national and local level is vital for achieving long-term climate goals; urges for GAP III to establish clear links to the Paris Agreement, and asks the EU and its Member States to ensure access of women's organisations to international climate funds.
30. Calls on the Commission and the Council to promote and support the inclusion of a specific gender chapter in EU trade and investment agreements; calls, further, for provisions to be included in these trade agreements ensuring that their institutional structures guarantee periodical compliance reviews, substantial discussions and the exchange of information and best practices on gender equality and trade, inter alia through the inclusion of women and experts on gender equality at all levels of the administrations concerned; calls on the EU and its Member States to include the country-specific and sector-specific gender impact of EU trade policy and agreements in ex ante and ex post impact assessments; stresses that the results of the gender-focused analysis should be taken into account in trade negotiations, considering both their positive and negative impact throughout the whole process from the negotiation stage to implementation, and should be accompanied by measures to prevent or compensate possible negative effects;
31. Calls on the Commission to incorporate in immigration policies the gender and intersectional approach that guarantees the right of women and girl asylum seekers and refugees, devoting resources to eradicating the discrimination faced by women and girls on the basis of, inter alia, their gender, racial ethnic origin, socio-economic status, administrative situation and place of origin, and to step up work to ensure proper identification and protection against potential violence, harassment, rape and trafficking of women at reception centres across Europe; calls for the full application of the Istanbul Convention in migration and asylum policies;
32. Calls for the prevention and eradication of all forms of sexual and gender-based

violence and serious violations of human rights of women and girls, such as child, early and forced marriages, and the eradication of FGM; calls for this to continue to be a political priority for the EU in its external action, and to be systematically addressed in political dialogues with third countries; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to focus, in particular, on preventing gender-based violence during conflicts, and on support for and access to essential services for survivors of gender-based violence; stresses that in conflict situations women and girls are exposed to heightened risks of violations of their human rights; is deeply disturbed by the fact that sexual violence has increasingly become part of the broader strategy of conflict and a tactic of war; urges the EU to use all possible leverage for the perpetrators of mass rapes in warfare to be reported, identified, prosecuted and punished in accordance with international criminal law; calls for the revision and update of the EU guidelines on violence against women and girls, and for all forms of discrimination against them to be combated; calls on the EU to place the ratification of the Istanbul Convention high on the agenda of its Political Dialogue with the Council of Europe (CoE) partner countries, and to encourage non-CoE member states to accede to it;

33. Stresses that achieving gender equality is not possible without the inclusion of men and boys in the process of making progress on gender equality, as men and boys must be invited to participate and contribute actively in promoting healthier gender norms; recalls in particular the role and responsibility of men and boys in combating sexual and gender-based violence;
34. Calls on the Commission and Member States to enhance cooperation with third countries in order to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings, paying particular attention to the gender dimension of trafficking in persons so as to specifically combat child marriage, the sexual exploitation of women and girls, and sex tourism; calls for mandatory impact assessments on the risks posed by a third country with regard to human trafficking as part of general ex ante conditionality for all visa liberalisation agreements; stresses the need to include effective cooperation with third countries on human trafficking among the mandatory criteria for any visa liberalisation agreement; calls on the Commission, the Council and the EEAS to introduce in their negotiations with third countries on association and cooperation agreements a benchmark framework for cooperation in effectively countering human trafficking, including a transparent protocol for recording data on referrals and prosecution of trafficking; calls for the establishment of a gender-sensitive approach to trafficking in persons by comprehensively addressing the impact it has on the exercise of a wide range of human rights in the context of any conflict;
35. Calls for guaranteed universal respect for and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as agreed in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the review conferences thereof, and to develop appropriate tools to measure progress towards this goal; calls for steps to ensure that the EU has a unified position and takes strong action to univocally denounce the backlash against sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality, LGBTIQ+ rights and measures undermining women's rights; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to reaffirm the EU's commitment to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including access to prenatal care and maternal health services, through the new GAP III and the NDICI;

calls on the Commission and the EEAS to provide political and financial support to civil society organisations fighting for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all people, including the most vulnerable or at risk, particularly women and girls on the move, on migration routes or in camps;

36. Regrets that women and girls around the world are still subjected to systematic discrimination; notes that women's poverty is largely due to a lack of access to economic resources; believes that education is key to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; calls, therefore, on the EU to increase its commitment to promoting gender equality and combating gender stereotypes in education systems in its upcoming GAP III; calls on the Commission, the Council and the EEAS to ensure that its development cooperation policy and humanitarian aid action supports women's economic empowerment, including visibility for women's entrepreneurship in partner countries; recalls that greater inclusion of women in the labour market, better support for female entrepreneurship, safeguarding equal opportunities, equal pay for men and women, and promoting work-life balance are key factors for achieving long-term sustainable and inclusive economic growth, combating inequalities, and encouraging women's financial independence;
37. Recalls the need to tackle gender equality matters in political dialogues with partner countries; stresses the importance of promoting gender equality within the scope of the EU's neighbourhood and enlargement policy, particularly in the context of accession talks; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to use the accession negotiations as a leverage to foster gender equality in the candidate countries; calls on the EIGE to continue monitoring progress on gender equality in third countries; welcomes the different mechanisms to monitor progress towards gender equality, such as the mechanism recently created by the Union for the Mediterranean, and the project entitled 'EIGE's cooperation with the EU candidate and potential candidate countries 2017-2019, improved monitoring of gender equality progress';
38. Notes that the UN has warned that the COVID-19 pandemic is exposing and exacerbating all kinds of inequalities, including gender inequality; is deeply concerned by the unequal division of both domestic and public care work, with women making up around 70 % of the global health workforce, the worrisome spike in gender-based violence, partially due to extended periods of confinement, and limited access to reproductive and maternal health; calls therefore for the development of targeted and specific actions to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in women and girls; stresses that adequate funding must be made urgently available to ensure that women's organisations, human rights' defenders and peacebuilders have full and unhindered access to quality technology in order to enable their meaningful participation in decision-making processes during the COVID-19 crisis; emphasises the need for the VP/HR and the Commission to acknowledge the necessity of human security, which includes all aspects of the EU Strategic Approach to WPS ; stresses the need to ensure that the implementation of the EU's global response to COVID-19 is not gender-blind, and that the specific needs of women and other marginalised groups should be addressed appropriately, and their involvement throughout the whole programming cycle should be ensured.

INFORMATION ON ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Date adopted	22.6.2020
Result of final vote	+: 49 -: 11 0: 9
Members present for the final vote	Alviina Alametsä, Maria Arena, Petras Auštrevičius, Traian Băsescu, Lars Patrick Berg, Anna Bonfrisco, Reinhard Bütikofer, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Susanna Ceccardi, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Katalin Cseh, Tanja Fajon, Anna Fotyga, Michael Gahler, Kinga Gál, Sunčana Glavak, Raphaël Glucksmann, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Márton Gyöngyösi, Sandra Kalniete, Karol Karski, Dietmar Köster, Stelios Kouloglou, 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, Kostas Papadakis, Tonino Picula, Manu Pineda, Kati Piri, Giuliano Pisapia, Diana Riba i Giner, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nacho Sánchez Amor, Isabel Santos, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Andreas Schieder, Radosław Sikorski, Sergei Stanishev, Tineke Strik, Hermann Tertsch, Hilde Vautmans, Harald Vilimsky, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Thomas Waitz, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Charlie Weimers, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Željana Zovko
Substitutes present for the final vote	Katarina Barley, Nicolas Bay, Arnaud Danjean, Katrin Langensiepen, Hannah Neumann, Mick Wallace

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

49	+
EPP	Traian Băsescu, Michael Gahler, Sandra Kalniete, Andrius Kubilius, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Lukas Mandl, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Francisco José Millán Mon, Gheorghe-Vlad Nistor, Isabel Wiseler-Lima
S&D	Maria Arena, Katarina Barley, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Tanja Fajon, Raphaël Glucksmann, Dietmar Köster, Claudiu Manda, Sven Mikser, Tonino Picula, Kati Piri, Giuliano Pisapia, Nacho Sánchez Amor, Isabel Santos, Andreas Schieder, Sergei Stanishev
RENEW	Petras Auštrevičius, Katalin Cseh, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Ilhan Kyuchyuk, Nathalie Loiseau, Javier Nart, Urmas Paet, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos; Hilde Vautmans
VERTS	Reinhard Bütikofer, Katrin Langensiepen, Hannah Neumann, Diana Riba i Giner, Tineke Strik, Thomas Waitz, Alviina Alametsä
GUE	Stelios Kouloglou, Manu Pineda, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Mick Wallace
NI	Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Márton Gyöngyösi

11	-
EPP	Kinga Gál, Miriam Lexmann, Željana Zovko
ID	Harald Vilimsky
ECR	Anna Fotyga, Karol Karski, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Hermann Tertsch, Witold Jan Waszczykowski, Charlie Weimers
NI	Kostas Papadakis

9	0
EPP	Arnaud Danjean, Sunčana Glavak, David Lega, Radosław Sikorski
ID	Nicolas Bay, Lars Patrick Berg, Anna Bonfrisco, Susanna Ceccardi, Thierry Mariani

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention