Contents

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2019-2020 SESSION

Sittings of 29 and 30 January 2020

*The Minutes of this session have been published in OJ C 250, 25.6.2021.*

TEXTS ADOPTED

I Resolutions, recommendations and opinions

RESOLUTIONS

European Parliament

Thursday 30 January 2020

2021/C 331/01 European Parliament resolution of 30 January 2020 on a common charger for mobile radio equipment (2019/2983(RSP)) ................................................................. 2

2021/C 331/02 European Parliament resolution of 30 January 2020 on the gender pay gap (2019/2870(RSP)) .... 5

II Information

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

European Parliament

Thursday 30 January 2020

2021/C 331/03 European Parliament decision of 30 January 2020 on the verification of credentials (2019/2180(REG)) 12
### European Parliament

**Wednesday 29 January 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Thursday 30 January 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021/C 331/08</td>
<td>European Parliament decision of 30 January 2020 on the proposal for the appointment of the Executive Director of the European Banking Authority (N9-0003/2020 — C9-0006/2020 — 2020/0901(NLE))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key to symbols used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Consultation procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***</td>
<td>Consent procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***I</td>
<td>Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***II</td>
<td>Ordinary legislative procedure: second reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>***III</td>
<td>Ordinary legislative procedure: third reading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments by Parliament:

New text is highlighted in **bold italics**. Deletions are indicated using either the [ ] symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in **bold italics** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2019-2020 SESSION

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TEXTS ADOPTED
(Resolutions, recommendations and opinions)

RESOLUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

P9_TA(2020)0024

Common charger for mobile radio equipment

European Parliament resolution of 30 January 2020 on a common charger for mobile radio equipment (2019/2983(RSP)) (2021/C 331/01)

The European Parliament,


— having regard to the Memorandum of Understanding regarding harmonisation of a charging capability for mobile phones of 5 June 2009,

— having regard to the Memorandum of Understanding on the future common charging solution for smartphones of 20 March 2018,


— having regard to Rule 132(2) and (4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the single market has been, and remains, the basis for Europe’s economic success, the cornerstone of European integration and an engine of growth and jobs;

B. whereas the single market is not exploiting its full potential, and continuing fragmentation of the market for chargers for mobile phones and other small and medium-sized electronic devices translates into an increase in e-waste and consumer frustration;

C. whereas consumers are still having to acquire different chargers when buying new devices from different sellers, and are obliged to buy a new charger when purchasing a new device from the same seller;

D. whereas for more than 10 years Members of the European Parliament have been demanding a common charger for mobile radio equipment, including mobile phones, tablets, e-book readers, smart cameras, wearable electronics and other small or medium-sized electronic devices; whereas the Commission has repeatedly postponed the delegated act supplementing Directive 2014/53/EU on radio equipment;

E. whereas the timely implementation of adopted EU legislation through concrete legislative steps is essential to the European Union’s credibility in the eyes of its citizens and on the international stage;

F. whereas voluntary agreements between industry players, although significantly decreasing the number of charger types available on the market, have proved unsuccessful in terms of achieving a common charging solution, and consumers are still confronted with different types of chargers across the market;

G. whereas around 50 million metric tons of e-waste is generated globally per year, with an average of more than 6 kg per person; whereas total e-waste generation in Europe in 2016 was 12.3 million metric tonnes, equivalent to 16.6 kg on average per inhabitant (\(^2\)); whereas this represents an unnecessary environmental footprint that can be reduced;

H. whereas within the framework of the European Green Deal, Parliament called for an ambitious new circular economy action plan aiming to reduce the total environmental and resource footprint of EU production and consumption, with resource efficiency, zero pollution and waste prevention as key priorities;

I. whereas consumer trends in the past 10 years show growing multi-device ownership and short lifecycles for some radio equipment, e.g. smartphones; whereas older equipment is often replaced because it is seen as outdated; whereas, furthermore, these trends lead to the production of additional e-waste, including chargers;

J. whereas consumers own, use and often carry with them many different chargers for similar battery-operated devices; whereas the present oversupply of chargers therefore causes excessive costs and inconvenience to consumers and an unnecessary environmental footprint;

K. whereas people now rely on their mobile devices in numerous daily situations, especially in the event of an emergency or when travelling, which is also due to the lack of public telephones; whereas people rely on an easily chargeable mobile phone to quickly access essential services and vital tools such as means of payment, search engines, navigation devices, etc.; whereas mobile devices are an essential tool for full participation in society;

1. Strongly stresses that there is an urgent need for EU regulatory action to reduce electronic waste, empower consumers to make sustainable choices, and allow them to fully participate in an efficient and well-functioning internal market;

2. Calls on the Commission to present and publish without further delay the results of the impact assessment on the introduction of a common charger for mobile telephones and other compatible devices with a view to proposing mandatory provisions;

3. Emphasises the need for a standard for a common charger for mobile radio equipment to be adopted as a matter of urgency in order to avoid further internal market fragmentation;

4. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to take action to introduce the common charger without any further delay by adopting the delegated act supplementing Directive 2014/53/EU on radio equipment defining a standard for a common charger for mobile phones and other small and medium-sized radio equipment by July 2020, or, if necessary, by adopting a legislative measure by July 2020 at the latest;

5. Points out that the Commission, without hampering innovation, should ensure that the legislative framework for a common charger will be scrutinised regularly in order to take into account technical progress; reiterates the importance of research and innovation in this domain to improve existing technologies and come up with new ones;

6. Points out that the use of wireless charging technology entails additional potential benefits such as mitigating e-waste; highlights that many mobile telephones already use wireless charging methods and that fragmentation in this area should be avoided; calls, therefore, on the Commission to take measures to best ensure the interoperability of different wireless chargers with different mobile radio equipment;

\(^2\) The Global E-waste Monitor 2017
7. Recalls that in line with the Standardisation Regulation (3), European standardisation organisations must facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders, which include, in this context, SME organisations, environmental organisations, people with disabilities, the elderly and consumers;

8. Believes that the Commission should consider legislative initiatives to increase the volume of cables and chargers collected and recycled in the Member States;

9. Urges the Commission to ensure that consumers are no longer obliged to buy new chargers with each new device, thereby reducing the volume of chargers produced per year; considers that decoupling strategies would allow for greater environmental benefits; stresses meanwhile that any measure aiming at decoupling should avoid potentially higher prices for consumers; underlines, furthermore, that decoupling strategies should be introduced with a common charger solution, as otherwise the aims of the directive would not be achieved;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

Gender pay gap

European Parliament resolution of 30 January 2020 on the gender pay gap (2019/2870(RSP))

(2021/C 331/02)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to Articles 2 and 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU),

— having regard to Articles 8, 151, 153 and 157 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),

— having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular its provisions on gender equality,

— having regard to Articles 22 and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

— having regard to the European Pillar of Social Rights, in particular principles 2, 3, 6, 9 and 15 thereof,

— having regard to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) thereof, in particular goals 1, 5, 8 and 10 and their respective targets and indicators,

— having regard to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951, and to the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019,

— having regard to the Commission Recommendation of 7 March 2014 on strengthening the principle of equal pay between men and women through transparency (1),

— having regard to the Commission’s Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM(2010)0491),

— having regard to the Commission’s Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019,

— having regard to the Commission’s EU Action Plan on tackling the gender pay gap for 2017-2019 (COM(2017)0678),

— having regard to the Commission’s 2019 report on equality between women and men in the EU,


— having regard to the European Institute for Gender Equality’s Gender Equality Index, in particular the Index’s 2019 report,

— having regard to the Council conclusions of 7 March 2011 on the European Pact for Gender Equality 2011-2020 (4),

(1) OJ L 69, 8.3.2014, p. 112.
(3) OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 79.
(4) OJ C 155, 25.5.2011, p. 10.
— having regard to the Council conclusions of 18 June 2015 on Equal income opportunities for women and men: Closing the gender gap in pensions,

— having regard to the Council conclusions of 13 June 2019 on Closing the Gender Pay Gap: Key Policies and Measures,

— having regard to the Council conclusions of 10 December 2019 on Gender-Equal Economies in the EU: The Way Forward,

— having regard to its resolution of 24 May 2012 with recommendations to the Commission on application of the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value (\(^5\)),

— having regard to its resolution of 26 May 2016 on poverty: a gender perspective (\(^6\)),

— having regard to its resolution of 19 January 2017 on a European Pillar of Social Rights (\(^7\)),

— having regard to its resolution of 14 June 2017 on the need for an EU strategy to end and prevent the gender pension gap (\(^8\)),

— having regard to its resolution of 3 October 2017 on women's economic empowerment in the private and public sectors in the EU (\(^9\)),

— having regard to its resolution of 16 November 2017 on combating inequalities as a lever to boost job creation and growth (\(^10\)),

— having regard to Rule 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas gender equality is one of the common and fundamental principles of the European Union, enshrined in Articles 2 and 3(3) of the TEU, Article 8 of the TFEU and Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights; whereas Article 157 of the TFEU expressly states that the Member States must ensure that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value is applied; whereas economic independence is an essential prerequisite for the self-fulfilment of women and men, and whereas guaranteeing equal access to financial resources is critical to the process of achieving gender equality;

B. whereas principle no 2 of the European Pillar of Social Rights states that ‘equality of treatment and opportunities between women and men must be ensured and fostered in all areas, including regarding participation in the labour market, terms and conditions of employment and career progression’ and that ‘women and men have the right to equal pay for work of equal value’;

C. whereas the Commission’s 2014 Recommendation outlined a set of core measures to help Member States to enhance transparency and strengthen the principle of equal pay between men and women; whereas these measures encompassed the right of employees to obtain information on pay levels, reporting on pay, pay audits, collective bargaining, statistics and administrative data, data protection, a clarification of the concept of work of equal value, job evaluation and classification systems, support for equality bodies, consistent monitoring and enforcement of remedies, and awareness-raising activities;

D. whereas across the EU, women’s earnings are disproportionately lower than men’s; whereas according to the latest figures from the Commission, the EU gender gap in hourly pay is 16 %, although this varies significantly across Member States; whereas the gender pay gap rises to 40 % when employment rates and overall labour market participation are considered; whereas while only 8.7 % of men in the EU work part-time, almost a third of women across the EU (31.3 %) do so; whereas there is a specific negative correlation between the feminisation of an occupation and the level of wages, as attested to by the decline in average wages in companies where 65 % or more of the employees are women;

\(^{(*)}\) OJ C 264 E, 13.9.2013, p. 75.

\(^{(\ast)}\) OJ C 76, 28.2.2018, p. 93.


\(^{(\ast\ast\ast)}\) OJ C 331, 18.9.2018, p. 60.

\(^{(\ast\ast\ast\ast)}\) OJ C 346, 27.9.2018, p. 6.

\(^{(\ast\ast\ast\ast\ast)}\) OJ C 356, 4.10.2018, p. 89.
E. whereas the gender pay gap is defined as the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of men and women, expressed as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of men; whereas around two thirds of the gender pay gap cannot be explained by gender differences in labour market attributes such as age, experience and education, occupational category or working time and other observable attributes, revealing a clear discriminatory factor, with gender discrimination also intersecting with multiple forms of discrimination; whereas an intersectional approach is crucial to understanding the multiple forms of discrimination which compound the gender pay gap for women with a combination of identities and the intersection of gender with other social factors;

F. whereas women's economic empowerment is key to eliminating the gender pay gap; whereas taking action in this field is not only a question of fairness, but is also an economic imperative, as the economic loss resulting from the gender employment gap amounts to around EUR 370 billion per year (11); whereas the failure to pay women equally limits their ability to attain economic independence and therefore their ability to live in full autonomy; whereas according to the Institute for Women's Policy Research, the poverty rate among working women could decrease from 8.0% to 3.8% if women were paid the same as men; whereas 2.5 million of the 5.6 million children living in poverty today would be lifted out of poverty if the gender pay gap were closed;

G. whereas the gender gap in gross monthly earnings among employees aged 15-24 years (7%) was more than five times lower than among employees aged 65 years or above (gender gap of 38%); whereas a 'motherhood pay gap' also exists, with a pay gap between women with and without dependent children, as well as between mothers and fathers; whereas poverty is mostly concentrated in families where women are the sole earners, with 35% of single mothers in the EU at risk of poverty, compared to 28% of single fathers in 2017 (12);

H. whereas care is a fundamental pillar of our society and is to a large extent carried out by women; whereas this imbalance is reflected in the gender pay and pension gap; whereas motherhood and caring for children and for elderly, sick or disabled family members and other dependents represent additional or sometimes full-time work that is almost exclusively carried out by women; whereas this is reflected in labour market segregation and in the higher proportion of women working part-time, for lower hourly wages, with career breaks and with fewer years in employment; whereas this work is often unpaid and inadequately valued by society, even though it is of enormous social importance and contributes to social welfare;

I. whereas more than half of women of working age with disabilities are economically inactive; whereas in all Member States the severe material deprivation rate of women with disabilities is higher than that of women without disabilities;

J. whereas it is necessary to defend women's rights, in law and in life, and to take measures to combat all forms of exploitation, violence, oppression and inequality between women and men;

K. whereas the ramifications of the gender pay gap include a 37% gender gap in pension income, a situation that will persist for decades to come, and an unequal level of economic independence between women and men, with 1 in 5 women workers in the EU belonging to the lowest wage group, compared to 1 in 10 men; whereas reducing the pension gap is also a matter of intergenerational solidarity;

L. whereas this pension gap stems from accumulated inequalities throughout the course of women's working lives and from the periods of absence on the labour market that are imposed on women as a result of multiple forms of inequality and discrimination, as well as lower pay and wage discrimination; whereas in order to overcome pension inequalities and safeguard and increase pensions in general, it is imperative that social security systems continue to exist within the public sphere and integrate the principles of solidarity and redistribution, and that the most strenuous efforts are made to fight precarious and deregulated work;

M. whereas the gender pay gap and its causes have exponentially damaging consequences for women throughout their lives, culminating in a gender pension gap that is currently more than double that of the pay gap; whereas the risk of poverty rises sharply along the life course, revealing the gradually accumulating impact of pay inequalities; whereas poverty among those aged 75 years and over is consistently concentrated among women, mainly as a result of the impact of gendered unpaid care duties, life-long differences in pay and working time with the lower pensions that result, different retirement ages for men and women in some Member States, and the fact that more older women live alone;

N. whereas Directive 2006/54/EC has contributed to the improvement of women’s situation in the labour market, but has not brought about any profound changes in the legislation on closing the gender pay gap in many Member States;

O. whereas pay transparency can play a crucial role in ensuring substantial progress is made in addressing the gender pay gap, as it helps to reveal the undervaluation of women’s work and to highlight gendered labour market segmentation, including through tools providing objective criteria that allow for gender-neutral assessment and comparability of the value of work in different jobs and sectors;

P. whereas job evaluation methods free from gender bias are essential to enabling jobs to be compared on the basis of their scale and complexity in order to determine the position of one job in relation to another within a given sector or organisation, regardless of whether the jobs in question are held by women or men;

Q. whereas the risk of poverty and lesser degree of financial autonomy induced by both the gender pay and pension gaps further exposes women to gender-based violence, in particular domestic violence, making it more difficult for them to leave an abusive relationship; whereas according to the UN, psychological or sexual harassment at the workplace or harassment with serious consequences in terms of personal and professional aspirations is experienced by almost 35% of women worldwide and are harmful to women’s self-esteem and their negotiating position for fairer remuneration;

R. whereas the causes of the gender pay gap are numerous, and include both structural and cultural factors, on the one hand gender-segregated labour markets and sectors, a lack of work-life balance options and services, with women being the main caregiver for both children and other dependents, the persistence of ‘glass ceilings’ not allowing women to reach the top levels of their career and thus top-level salaries, and on the other hand, gender stereotypes about women’s roles and aspirations, gender bias in wage structures and wage-fixing institutions, and deep-rooted expectations about women’s role as mothers leading to career breaks, interruptions, or a move to part-time work, as well as a lack of pay transparency;

S. whereas the causes of the gender pay and related gender earnings and pension gaps are numerous, structural and often interlinked; whereas these causes can be divided into two components, firstly, one which can be ostensibly ‘explained’ by differences in the labour market attributes of women and men and secondly, one which ostensibly remains ‘unexplained’ by such characteristics, with the latter being the dominant component of the gender pay gap in almost all countries globally;

T. whereas these differences in the labour market attributes of women and men include age, experience and education, occupational sector or working time; whereas they are reflected in the fact that women more often work part-time, are confronted with the corporate glass ceiling, work in female-dominated and lower paid sectors and positions or often have to take the primary responsibility for the care of their families as a result of gendered social norms, leading to time away from employment; whereas the larger ‘unexplained’ component can be attributed to gender stereotypes, pay discrimination and the frequent undervaluation of female-dominated work, which can be both direct or indirect, and remains a hidden phenomenon which must be tackled more effectively;

U. whereas although women account for almost 60% of graduates in the EU, they remain disproportionately under-represented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) and digital careers; whereas, as a result, inequality in occupations is taking on new forms and, in spite of the investment in education, young women are still twice as likely as young men to be economically inactive;
1. Recalls that equal pay for equal work or work of equal value is one of the EU’s founding principles, and that the Member States have an obligation to eliminate discrimination on grounds of gender with regard to all aspects and conditions of remuneration for the same work or work of equal value; strongly regrets the fact that the gender pay gap for work of equal value continues to persist with minimal improvement in the EU average figure over the last decade;

2. Calls on the Commission to come forward with an ambitious new EU Strategy for Gender Equality, building on the previous strategy and strategic engagement, and which should include binding measures on the gender pay gap and pay transparency, as well as clear targets and monitoring processes to promote gender equality and measure progress towards achieving it, particularly as regards the related gender earnings and pension gaps and the promotion of women and men as equal earners and carers;

3. Recalls that the gender pay gap and its causes have exponentially damaging consequences for women throughout their lives, culminating in a gender pension gap that is more than double the pay gap; recalls that women are more at risk of poverty in old age than men, on account of lifelong differences in pay and working time, different pension ages for men and women in some Member States, and the fact that more older women live alone; calls on the Member States to implement specific measures to combat the risk of poverty for older women, by increasing pensions but also by offering social support; affirms that in addition to the promotion of labour regulation based on greater labour rights, regulated work and the prohibition of precarious work, collective bargaining should be restored, defended and promoted as a decisive tool for overcoming inequalities, notably in terms of salaries, but also in terms of defending and consolidating labour rights;

4. Calls for the immediate revision and an ambitious update of the Gender Pay Gap Action Plan by the end of 2020, which should set clear targets for the Member States to reduce the gender pay gap over the next five years and ensure that such targets are taken account of in the country specific recommendations; highlights, in particular, the need to include an intersectional perspective in the new Action Plan; calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the factors leading to the pension gap under the Action Plan, and to assess the need for specific measures to reduce this gap at EU and national level;

5. Calls on the Member States to strengthen their efforts to eliminate the gender pay gap by rigorously enforcing the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, not only through legislation and measures to combat salary discrimination but also by restoring, promoting and defending collective bargaining; calls, furthermore, for measures that tackle vertical and horizontal segregation in employment and discriminatory practices in decisions concerning recruitment and promotion; calls for measures that increase social protection in the fields of maternity, unemployment, sickness, workplace accidents and occupational diseases;

6. Welcomes the commitment of both the Commission President and the Commissioner for Equality to table measures to introduce binding pay transparency measures in the first 100 days of the Commission's mandate; considers that the forthcoming directive should include strong enforcement policies for those failing to comply, and should apply to both the private and public sector, with due account taken of the specificities of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and to the entire remuneration package, including any components thereof, and have a broad scope; calls on the Commission to consider introducing concrete measures, building on its 2014 Recommendation, such as (a) the clear definition of criteria for assessing the value of work, (b) gender-neutral job evaluation and classification systems, (c) gender pay audits and reports to guarantee equal pay, (d) workers’ entitlement to request full pay information and right to redress, and (e) clear targets for companies’ equality performance; strongly believes that such measures are necessary to identify cases of pay discrimination in order for workers to make informed decisions and take action where necessary; calls on the Commission to promote the role of the social partners and of collective bargaining at all levels (national, sectoral, local and company) in the upcoming pay transparency legislation;

7. Calls on the Commission to complement the pay transparency initiative by developing, in close cooperation with social partners, and introducing guidelines for gender-neutral job evaluation and classification systems and the definition of clear criteria (such as qualifications, level of responsibility, physical and psychological burdens, shift patterns, etc.) for
assessing the value of work, making it possible to compare the value of work in different jobs and sectors with the aim of obtaining fairer remuneration for work in female-dominated sectors, which is generally held in lower esteem and is thus not as well remunerated as work in male-dominated sectors;

8. Calls on the Commission to take the current review of the functioning and implementation of the EU’s equal pay laws and the equal pay principle as the basis for its action, and to present a timely revision of Directive 2006/54/EC in order to update and improve existing legislation on the equal pay principle in practice, to improve enforcement in line with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and to include the prohibition of any discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or gender reassignment; calls for improved access to justice and the introduction of stronger procedural rights to combat pay discrimination;

9. Recalls that the Commission’s 2017 Report on the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on strengthening the principle of equal pay between men and women through transparency (COM(2017)0671) found that the measures were not effective and that their implementation was inadequate; welcomes, therefore, the commitment by the Commission President in her Political Guidelines for the next European Commission 2019-2024 that the principle of equal pay for equal work will be the founding principle of a new European Gender Strategy, and further welcomes the acknowledgement that gender equality is a critical component of economic growth, as well as an issue of fundamental rights and fairness;

10. Reiterates its call for making the European Pillar of Social Rights, which promotes upward convergence, a reality at both EU and Member State level in order to ensure equal treatment and equal opportunities for women and men, as well as to uphold the right to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value for women and men; highlights that closing the gender gap should be a specific objective in the successor programme to the Europe 2020 Strategy;

11. Calls on the Member States to strengthen their efforts to definitively close the gender pay gap by strictly enforcing the equal pay principle, ensuring that wages for part-time workers are in line with the full-time equivalent, adopting legislation increasing pay transparency and improving legal clarity to detect gender bias and discrimination in pay structures, fighting occupational segregation, whether it be vertical or horizontal in nature, and combating employer prejudice in recruitment and promotion decisions;

12. Stresses that access to work and the conditions that facilitate it are central to ensuring women’s emancipation and independence in every sphere of life, from labour to social, economic and political participation, amongst others; considers that advancing towards achieving equality between women and men and the promotion of women’s rights represent a path of social progress for society as a whole while allowing the improvement of women’s socio-economic situation;

13. Further calls on the Member States to adequately invest in the provision, accessibility, affordability and quality of formal early childhood education and care services, using European Structural and Investment Funds in line with the Barcelona Targets, as well as to invest in long-term care services and family-friendly working arrangements to ensure women’s equal and continued participation in the labour market by providing adequate flexibility to help promote higher employment rates among women; reiterates that in order to combat the risk of poverty among older women, as well as to tackle the causes of the gender pay gap, Member States should ensure that adequate provision is made for older women, including measures such as credits for care periods, adequate minimum pensions, survivor’s benefits and family leave entitlements for men in order to prevent the feminisation of poverty; calls on the Council to introduce targets for care for older people and people with dependents similar to the Barcelona Targets for childcare;

14. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement policies that promote the employment of women and their financial independence, including policies that promote the integration of women from marginalised groups into the labour market; calls on the Member States to combat gendered labour market segmentation by investing in formal, informal and non-formal education and lifelong learning and vocational training for women to ensure they have access to
high-quality employment and opportunities so as to reskill and upskill for future labour market changes; calls, in particular, for greater promotion of entrepreneurship, STEM subjects, digital education and financial literacy for girls from an early age in order to combat existing educational stereotypes and ensure more women enter developing and well-paid sectors;

15. Calls on Member States to ensure the swift adoption and implementation of the Work-Life Balance Directive, and for the Commission to closely monitor their progress with a view to the eventual report and accompanying studies on its implementation;

16. Notes the impact that women’s underrepresentation in leadership positions has on the gender pay gap, and highlights the urgent need to promote equality between men and women at all levels of decision-making in business and management; calls on the Member States to unblock the negotiations in the Council on the proposed Women on Boards directive as it could help eliminate the glass ceiling;

17. Calls on both the Commission and the Member States to collect disaggregated data in order to better gauge and monitor progress in closing the gender pay gap, while paying particular attention to groups that experience multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination such as women with disabilities, migrant and ethnic minority women, Roma women, older women, women in rural and depopulated areas, single mothers and LGBTQ+ people;

18. Stresses that the collection of gender-disaggregated data needs to be further improved in areas such as informal employment, entrepreneurship, access to financing and to healthcare services, violence against women and unpaid work; emphasises the need to collect and make use of quality data and evidence for informed and evidence-based policymaking; calls on both the Commission and the Member States to collect disaggregated data in order to better evaluate and monitor progress in closing the gender pay gap, while paying particular attention to groups that experience multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination such as women with disabilities, migrant and ethnic minority women, Roma women, older women, single mothers and LGBTQ+ people;

19. Calls on the Commission to involve the social partners in developing new policies to close the gender pay gap; calls, in this context, on the social partners to engage in discussions and work together to address the pay gap, including through positive action measures, as well as to collaborate with civil society organisations in order to strongly engage public opinion, since closing the gender pay gap is a universal priority;

20. Call on the Commission and Member states to step up their work to combat precarious female-dominated work and the feminisation of poverty; highlights the high levels of undeclared work performed by women, which have a negative impact on their income, social security coverage and protection, and calls on the Member States to ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention of 2011;

21. Calls for the Member States to strengthen the protection of maternity, paternity and parenthood in labour legislation, namely by increasing the amount of leave and guaranteeing that it is fully paid and reducing the number of working hours during breastfeeding, and by taking suitable measures to enforce such protection, but also by investing in the provision of a free public network of early childhood education and care services and long-term care services; notes that a lack of availability, prohibitive costs and a lack of sufficient infrastructure for quality childcare services remain a significant barrier to — primarily — women’s equal participation in all aspects of society, including employment;

22. Acknowledges that gender-based violence and harassment can also be exacerbated by the gender pay gap, as victims are often forced into lower-paying jobs as a result of hostile work environments; calls on the Member States to sign and ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention of 2019 to introduce effective measures to define, prevent and prohibit violence and harassment at work, including safe and effective complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms, support, services and remedies;

23. Calls on the Commission to lead by example and present a full analysis of the gender pay gap in the EU institutions on EU Equal Pay Day;

24. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.
 Верификация квалификаций

Европейский Парламент, 

— имея в виду статьи 10(1), 14(2) и 14(3) Трёхстороннего договора, 

— имея в виду Директиву 93/109/EEC от 6 декабря 1993 года, устанавливающую детали для реализации права голосования и выдвижения кандидатов на выборы в Европейский Парламент для граждан Союза, проживающих в стране, которой они не являются ((4)), как дополнено Директивой 2013/1/EU от 20 декабря 2012 года ((5)), 

— имея в виду решение Европейского Совета 2013/312/EU от 28 июня 2013 года, устанавливающее состав Европейского Парламента ((6)), и решение Европейского Совета (ЕС) 2018/937 от 28 июня 2018 года, устанавливающее состав Европейского Парламента ((7)), 

— имея в виду решения Суда Содружества Европейского Союза от 7 июля 2005 года, 30 апреля 2009 года и 19 декабря 2019 года ((8)), 

— имея в виду официальные уведомления компетентных властей стран-членов о результатах выборов в Европейский Парламент, 


— having regard to Rules 3, 4 and 11 of and Annex I to its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs (A9-0015/2020),

A. whereas pursuant to Article 12 of the Act of 20 September 1976, the European Parliament shall verify the credentials of Members of the European Parliament and for this purpose it shall take note of the results declared officially by the Member States and shall rule on any disputes which may arise out of the provisions of the 1976 Act other than those arising out of the national provisions to which that 1976 Act refers;

B. whereas all of the Member States have notified Parliament of the names of elected Members pursuant to Rule 3(1) of the Rules of Procedure, not all names have been communicated;

C. whereas according to Article 3 of European Council Decision 2013/312/EU of 28 June 2013 and Article 3(2) of European Council Decision (EU) 2018/937 of 28 June 2018, the number of representatives in the European Parliament allocated to Spain is currently 54, while the notification by the Spanish competent authorities contains only 51 names; whereas on the basis of the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (10) and in accordance with Article 12 of the Act of 20 September 1976, Parliament takes note of the decision of 13 June 2019 by the Junta Electoral Central proclaiming the candidates elected to Parliament in the elections held on 26 May 2019 and published in the Boletín Oficial del Estado on 14 June 2019 for the purpose of establishing the list of elected Members; whereas, therefore, the number of representatives in the European Parliament elected in Spain has been 54;

D. whereas objections to the election of some Members of the European Parliament may be considered in Member States in accordance with national legislation and these procedures could result in the annulment of the election of the Members concerned;

E. whereas some Member States have forwarded late, and others have not yet forwarded at all, the lists of any substitutes, together with their ranking in accordance with the results of the vote, as required under Rule 3(3) of the Rules of Procedure;

F. whereas in accordance with Rule 3(3) of the Rules of Procedure, the validity of the mandate of a Member of the European Parliament may not be confirmed unless the written declaration on the absence of any incompatible office and the written declaration of financial interests required under Rule 3 of and Annex I to the Rules of Procedure have been submitted;

G. whereas Article 7(1) and (2) of the 1976 Act clearly set out the offices that are incompatible with the office of Member of the European Parliament;

H. whereas under Rule 11 of and Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, each Member of the European Parliament is required to make a detailed declaration concerning: (a) his or her occupations during the three-year period before he or she took up office with the Parliament, his or her membership during that period of any boards or committees of companies, non-governmental organisations, associations or other bodies established in law; (b) any salary which the Member receives for the exercise of a mandate in another parliament; (c) any regular remunerated activity which the Member undertakes alongside the exercise of his or her office, whether as an employee or as a self-employed person; (d) membership of any boards or committees of any companies, non-governmental organisations, associations or other bodies established in law, or any other relevant outside activity that the Member undertakes, whether the membership or activity in question is remunerated or unremunerated; (e) any occasional remunerated outside activity, if the total remuneration of all the Member’s occasional outside activities exceeds EUR 5 000 in a calendar year; (f) any holding in any company or partnership, where there are potential public policy implications or where that holding gives the Member significant influence over the affairs of the body in question; (g) any support, whether financial or in terms of staff or material, additional to that provided by Parliament and granted to the Member in connection with his or her political activities by third parties, whose identity shall be disclosed; (h) any other financial interests which might influence the performance of the Member’s duties. For each of these items, the Member is required to indicate, where appropriate, whether it is remunerated or not and, for items (a), (c), (d), (e) and (f), Members shall also indicate the relevant income category; whereas the information provided is published on Parliament’s website;

I. whereas the mandate of the representatives elected in the United Kingdom is based upon its membership of the European Union; whereas, as a consequence and by virtue of Article 3(2), third subparagraph of European Council Decision (EU) 2018/937 of 28 June 2018, the mandate of these Members of the European Parliament will automatically come to an end if and on the day on which the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union becomes legally effective;

J. whereas, by virtue of the same provisions of European Council Decision (EU) 2018/937, the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union will not cause a vacancy under Article 13 of the 1976 Act and Rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure and consequently the end of the mandate of the representatives elected in the United Kingdom will be automatic and will occur without the need of being declared by the European Parliament;

K. whereas in the case of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom, the number of representatives in the European Parliament per Member State after the withdrawal becomes effective has been set by European Council Decision (EU) 2018/937 and will result in representatives of some Member States filling additional seats resulting from the number of seats allocated pursuant to the first and second subparagraphs of Article 3(2) of that Decision;

L. whereas some Member States have adopted laws or regulations laying down the conditions for the organisation of elections with transnational lists;

M. whereas the nationals of certain Member States who have been living in another country for a given period of time can be deprived of the right to vote in their home Member State (disenfranchisement); whereas in some cases this may also entail the deprivation of the right to stand as a candidate;

1. Declares valid, subject to any decisions by the competent authorities before which the election results may have been disputed, the mandate of the Members of the European Parliament listed in the Annex to this decision;

2. Repeats its request to the competent national authorities not only to promptly notify it of all the names of the elected candidates but also to forward the names of any substitutes, together with their ranking in accordance with the results of the vote, and urges those who are yet to make the relevant notifications to do so without delay;

3. Calls on the competent authorities of the Member States to complete without delay the examination of the possible disputes referred to them, and to notify Parliament of the results; calls for a transparent evaluation of the conduct of the European elections;

4. Acknowledges that the mandate of the representatives elected in the United Kingdom will automatically cease if and on the day on which the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union becomes legally effective;

5. In such an event, expects that relevant notifications in order to fill the additional seats will be made by the competent authorities of the Member States without undue delay;

6. Considers that disenfranchisement produces a potential discouraging effect on the citizens who intend to exercise the right of free movement within the EU (Article 20(2)(a) TFEU) and have repercussions on those citizens who have exercised that same right; finds that disenfranchisement violates the principle of universal suffrage (Article 14(3) TEU and Article 1(3) of the 1976 Act); moreover, expresses concerns regarding situations in which citizens are hampered in exercising their voting rights owing to a lack of clarity of procedures, including in relation to voting lists, requirements on physical presence, or difficulties in obtaining access to the necessary information from the Member States to exercise their voting rights; takes the view that under no circumstances may disenfranchisement or requirements that disproportionately hamper the exercise of voting rights apply to European elections and calls on the Commission to ensure that none of the Member States provides for that possibility;

7. Calls on Member States in which such problems may have arisen to simplify the registration formalities relating to the participation of nationals of other Member States in the European elections, whether as voters or as candidates, in particular by removing unnecessary administrative barriers so as to make the rights referred to under Article 20(2)(a) and (b) TFEU effective; requests that the Commission ensure that the practices of the Member States comply with EU law;

8. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the Commission and to the competent national authorities and the parliaments of the Member States.
ANNEX: List of Members of the European Parliament whose mandate is declared valid

(2 July 2019)

Belgium (21 Members)

ANNEMANS Gerolf
ARENA Maria
ARIMONT Pascal
BOTENGA Marc
BOURGOIS Geert
BRICMONT Saskia
CHASTEL Olivier
DE MAN Filip
DE SUTTER Petra
FRANSEN Cindy
KANKO Assita
LAMBERTS Philippe
LUTGEN Benoît
PEETERS Kris
RIES Frédérique
TARABELLA Marc
VAN BREMPT Kathleen
VAN OVERTVELDT Johan
VANDENDRIESSCHE Tom
VAUTMANS Hilde
VERHOFSTADT Guy

Bulgaria (17 Members)

ADEMOV Asim
ALEXANDROV YORDANOV Alexander
ALIEVA-VELI Atidzhe
DZHAMBAZKI Angel
HRISTOV Ivo
KANEV Radan
KOVAČCHEV Andrey
KYUCHYUK Ilhan
MAYDELL Eva
MIHAYLOVA Iskra
NOVAKOV Andrey
PENKOVA Tsvetelina
RADEV Emil
SLABAkov Andrey
Thursday 30 January 2020

STANISHEV Sergei
VITANOV Petar
YONCHEVA Elena

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Czech Republic (21 Members)

BLAŠKO Hynek
CHARANZOVÁ Dita
DAVID Ivan
DLABÁJOVÁ Martina
GREGOROVÁ Markéta
HLAVÁČEK Martin
KNOTEK Ondřej
KOLAJA Marcel
KONEČNÁ Kateřina
KOVARÍK Ondřej
MAXOVÁ Radka
NIEDERMAYER Luděk
PEKSA Mikuláš
POLČÁK Stanislav
POSPÍŠIL Jiří
ŠOJDROVÁ Michaela
TOŠENOVSKÝ Evžen
VONDRA Alexandr
VRECIONOVÁ Veronika
ZAHRADIL Jan
ZDECHOVSKÝ Tomáš

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Denmark (13 Members)

AUKEN Margrete
CHRISTENSEN Asger
FUGLSANG Niels
GADE Søren
KOFOD Peter
LØKKEGAARD Morten
MELCHIOR Karen
PETER-HANSEN Kira Marie
PETERSEN Morten
SCHALDEMOSE Christel
VILLUMSEN Nikolaj
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Germany (96 Members)

ANDERSON Christine
ANDRESEN Rasmus
BARLEY Katarina
BECK Gunnar
BEER Nicola
BENTELE Hildegard
BERG Lars Patrick
BERGER Stefan
BISCHOFF Gabriele
BLOSS Michael
BOESELAGER Damian
BREYER Patrick
BUCHHEIT Markus
BUCHNER Klaus
BULLMAN Udo
BURKHARDT Delara
BUSCHMANN Martin
BÜTIKOFER Reinhard
CASPARY Daniel
CAVAZZINI Anna
DEMIREL Özlem
DEPARNAY-GRUNENBERG Anna
DOLESCHAL Christian
DÜPONT Lena
EHLER Christian
ERNST Cornelia
EROGLU Engin
ERTUG Ismail
FERBER Markus
FEST Nicolaus
FRANZ Romeo
FREUND Daniel
GAHLER Michael

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 2 July 2019, i.e. the date indicated in the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Marianne VIND to replace Mr Jeppe KOFOID, whose decision to take up the office of Minister of the Danish government and consequently not to initiate his mandate as Member of the European Parliament was notified by the Danish national authorities on 27 June 2019.
Thursday 30 January 2020

GEBHARDT Evelyne
GEESE Alexandra
GEIER Jens
GEUKING Helmut
GIEGOLD Sven
GIESEKE Jens
GLÜCK Andreas
HAHN Henrike
HAHN Svenja
HÄUSLING Martin
HERBST Niclas
HERZBERGER-FOFANA Pierrette
HOHLMEIER Monika
JAHR Peter
KAMMERERVERT Petra
KELLER Ska
KÖRNER Moritz
KÖSTER Dietmar
KRAH Maximilian
KREHL Constanze
KUHS Joachim
LAGODINSKY Sergey
LANGE Bernd
LANGENSIEPEN Katrin
LIESE Peter
LIMMER Sylvia
LINS Norbert
MARQUARDT Erik
McALLISTER David
MEUTHEN Jörg
MICHELS Martina
MORTLER Marlene
MÜLLER Ulrike
NEUMANN Hannah
NEUSER Norbert
NIEBLER Angelika
NIENASS Niklas
NOICHL Maria
OETJEN Jan-Christoph
PAULUS Jutta
PIEPER Markus
RADTKE Dennis
REIL Guido
REINTKE Terry
SCHIRDEWAN Martin
SCHNEIDER Christine
SCHOLZ Helmut
SCHULZE Sven
SCHUSTER Joachim
SCHWAB Andreas
SEEKATZ Ralf
SEMSROTT Nico
SIMON Sven
SIPPEL Birgit
SONNEBORN Martin
VERHEYEN Sabine
VON CRAMON-TAUBADEL Viola
VOSS Axel
WALSMANN Marion
WEBER Manfred
WIELAND Rainer
WÖLKEN Tiemo
ZIMNIOK Bernhard

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Estonia (6 Members)

ANSIP Andrus
KALJURAND Marina
MADISON Jaak
MIKSER Sven
PAET Urmas
TOOM Yana

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Ireland (11 Members)

CARTHY Matt
CUFFE Ciarán
DALY Clare
FITZGERALD Frances
FLANAGAN Luke Ming
KELLEHER Billy
KELLY Seán
McGUINNESS Mairead
Thursday 30 January 2020

O’SULLIVAN Grace
WALLACE Mick
WALSH Maria

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Greece (21 Members)

ANDROULAKIS Nikos
ARVANITIS Konstantinos
ASIMAKOPOULOU Anna-Michelle
FRAGKOS Emmanouil (*)
GEORGOULIS Alexis
KAILI Eva
KEFALOGIANNIS Manolis
KOKKALIS Petros
KONSTANTINOU Athanasios
KOULOGLOU Stelios
KOUNTOURA Elena
KYMPOUROPOULOS Stelios
KYRTSOS Georgios
LAGOS Ioannis
MEIMARAKIS Vangelis
NIKOLAOU-ALAVANOS Lefteris
PAPADAKIS Kostas
PAPADIMOULIS Dimitrios
SPYRAKI Maria
VELOPOULOS Kyriakos (**) 
VOZEMBERG-VRIONIDI Elissavet
ZAGORAKIS Theodoros

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Spain (54 Members)

AGUILAR Mazaly
AGUILERA Clara
ARIAECHEVERRÍA Pablo
BARRENARAZA Fernando
BAUZA DÍAZ José Ramón
BENJUMEA BENJUMEA Isabel
BILBAO BARANDICA Izaskun

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 10 July 2019, i.e. the date of the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Mr Emmanouil FRAGKOS to replace Mr Kyriakos VELOPOULOS.

(**) Mr Kyriakos VELOPOULOS’ mandate ended on 6 July 2019.
BUXADÉ VILLALBA Jorge
CAÑAS Jordi
del CASTILLO VERA Pilar
DURÁ FERRANDIS Estrella (*)
ESTARÀS FERRAGUT Rosa
FERNÁNDEZ Jonás
GÁLVEZ MUÑOZ Lina
GARCÍA DEL BLANCO Ibán
GARCÍA-MARGALLO Y MARFIL José Manuel
GARCÍA MUÑOZ Isabel
GARCÍA PÉREZ Iratxe
GARDIAZABAL RUBIAL Eider
GARICANO Luis
GONZÁLEZ Mónica Silvana
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás
GONZÁLEZ PONS Esteban
HOMS GINEL Alicia
LÓPEZ Javi
LÓPEZ AGUILAR Juan Fernando
LÓPEZ GIL Leopoldo
LÓPEZ-ISTÚRIZ WHITE Antonio
LUENA César
MAESTRE MARTÍN DE ALMAGRO Cristina
MALDONADO LÓPEZ Adriana
MILLÁN MON Francisco José
MONTSERRAT Dolors
MORENO SÁNCHEZ Javier
NART Javier
PAGAZAURTUNDÚA Maite
PINEDA Manu
REGO Sira
RIBA I GINER Diana
RODRÍGUEZ PALOP Eugenia
RODRÍGUEZ-PIÑERO Inma
RODRÍGUEZ RAMOS María Soraya
RUIZ DEVESA Domènec
SÁNCHEZ AMOR Nacho
SOLÍS PÉREZ Susana

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 2 July 2019 further to the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Estrella DURÁ FERRANDIS to replace Mr Josep BORRELL FONTELLES, who had renounced his seat on 26 June 2019 and had not submitted the declarations necessary for the verification of his credentials.
Thursday 30 January 2020

TERTSCH Hermann
URBÁN CRESPO Miguel
URTASUN Ernest
VILLANUEVA RUIZ Idoia
ZARZALEJOS Javier
ZOIDO ÁLVARÉZ Juan Ignacio

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

France (74 Members)

ALFONSI François
ANDRIEU Éric
ANDROUËT Mathilde
AUBRY Manon
BARDELLA Jordan
BAY Nicolas
BEIGNEUX Aurelia
BELLAMY François-Xavier
BIJOUX Stéphane
BILDE Dominique
BITEAU Benoît
BOMPARD Manuel
BOYER Gilles
BRUNA Annika
BRUNET Sylvie
CANFIN Pascal
CARÈME Damien
CHABAUD Catherine
CHAIBI Leila
COLIN-OESTERLÉ Nathalie
COLLARD Gilbert
CORMAND David
DANJEAN Arnaud
DECERLE Jérémy
DELBOS-CORFIELD Gwendoline
DELLI Karima
DIDIER Geoffroy
DURAND Pascal
EVREN Agnès
FARRENG Laurence
GARRAUD Jean-Paul
GLUCKSMANN Raphael
GRISSET Catherine
GRUDLER Christophe
GUETTA Bernard
GUILLAUME Sylvie
HAYER Valérie
HORTEFEUX Brice
JADOT Yannick
JALKH Jean-François
JAMET France
JORON Virginie
JUVIN Hervé
KARLESKIND Pierre
KELLER Fabienne
LALUCQ Aurore
LAPORTE Hélène
LARROUTUROU Pierre
LEBRETON Gilles
LECHANTEUX Julie
LOISEAU Nathalie
MARIANI Thierry
MAUREL Emmanuel
MÉLIN Joëlle
MORANO Nadine
OLIVIER Philippe
OMARJEE Younous
PELLETIER Anne-Sophie
PIRKAS Maxette
RIQUET Dominique
RIVASI Michèle
RIVIÈRE Jérôme
ROOSE Caroline
ROUGÉ André
SANDER Anne
SATOURI Mounir
SÉJOURNÉ Stéphane
TOLLERET Irène
TOUSSAINT Marie
TRILLET-LENOIR Véronique
VEDRENNE Marie-Pierre
YENBOU Salima
YON-COURTIN Stéphanie
ZACHAROPOULO Chrysoula
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Croatia (11 Members)

BORZAN Biljana
FLEGO Valter
GLAVAK Sunčana (*)
KOLAKUŠIĆ Mislav
MATIĆ Predrag Fred
PICULA Tonino
RESSLER Karlo
SINČIĆ Ivan Vilibor
SOKOL Tomislav
ŠUICA Dubravka (**)
TOMAŠIĆ Ruža
ZOVKO Željana

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Italy (73 Members)

ADINOLFI Isabella
ADINOLFI Matteo
BALDASSARRE Simona
BARTOLO Pietro
BASSO Alessandra
BEGHIN Tiziana
BENIFEI Brando
BERLUSCONI Silvio
BIZZOTTO Mara
BONAFÈ Simona
BONFRISCO Anna
BORCHIA Paolo
CALENDA Carlo
CAMPOMENOSI Marco
CAROPPO Andrea
CASANOVA Massimo
CASTALDO Fabio Massimo
CECCARDI Susanna
CHINNICI Caterina
CIOCCA Angelo

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 1 December 2019, the date indicated in the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Sunčana GLAVAK to replace Ms Dubravka ŠUICA.

(**) Ms Dubravka ŠUICA’s mandate ended on 30 November 2019.
CONTE Rosanna
CORRAO Ignazio
COZZOLINO Andrea
D’AMATO Rosa
DANTI Nicola (*)
DA RE Gianantonio
DE CASTRO Paolo
DONATO Francesca
DORFMANN Herbert
DREOSTO Marco
EVI Eleonora
FERRANDINO Giuseppe
FERRARA Laura
FIDANZA Carlo
FIORCHI Pietro
FITTO Raffaele
FURORE Mario
GANCIA Gianna
GEMMA Chiara
GIARRUSSO Dino
GRANT Valentino
GUALMINI Elisabetta
GUALTIERI Roberto (**) 
LANCINI Danilo Oscar
LIZZI Elena
MAJORINO Pierfrancesco
MARTUSCIHELLO Fulvio
MILAZZO Giuseppe
MORETTI Alessandra
PANZA Alessandro
PATRICIELLO Aldo
PEDICINI Pier nicola
PICIerno Pina
PIGNEDOLI Sabrina
PISAPIA Giuliano
PROCACCINI Nicola
REGIMENTI Luisa
RINALDI Antonio Maria

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 5 September 2019, the date indicated in the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Mr Nicola DANTI to replace Mr Roberto GUALTIERI.

(**) Mr Roberto GUALTIERI’s mandate ended on 4 September 2019.
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Cyprus (6 Members)

CHRISTOFOROU Lefteris
FOURLAS Loukas
GEORGIOU Giorgios
KIZILYÜREK Niyazi
MAVRIDES Costas
PAPADAKIS Demetris

LATVIA (8 Members)

AMERIKS Andris
IJABS Ivars
KALNIETE Sandra
MELBĀRDE Dace
UŠAKOVS Nils
VAIDERE Inese (*)
ZĪLE Roberts
ŽDANOKA Tatjana

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 2 July 2019 further to the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Inese VAIDERE to replace Mr Valdis DOMBROVSKIS, who had renounced his seat before the beginning of the 9th Legislature and had not submitted the declarations necessary for the verification of his credentials.
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Lithuania (11 Members)

AUŠTREVIČIUS Petras
BLINKEVIČIŪTĖ Vilija
JAKELIŪNAS Stasys
JUKNEVIČIENĖ Rasa
KUBILIUS Andrius
MALDEIKIENĖ Aušra
MAŽYLIS Liudas
OLEKAS Juozas
ROPĖ Bronis
TOMAŠEVSKI Valdemar
USPASKICH Viktor

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Luxembourg (6 Members)

ANGEL Marc (*)
GOERENS Charles
HANSEN Christophe
METZ Tilly
SCHMIT Nicolas (**)
SEMEDO Monica
WISELER-LIMA Isabel

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Hungary (21 Members)

ARA-KOVÁCS Attila
BOCSKOR Andrea
CSEH Katalin
DELI Andor
DEUTSCH Tamás
DOBREV Klára
DONÁTH Anna Júlia
GÁL Kinga
GYŐNGYÖSI Márton
GYŐRI Enikő
GYÜRK András

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 10 December 2019, the date indicated in the official notification from national authorities of the election of Mr Marc ANGEL to replace Mr Nicolas SCHMIT.

(**) Mr Nicolas SCHMIT’s mandate ended on 30 November 2019.
HIDVÉGHI Balázs
HÖLVÉNYI György
JÁRÓKA Lívia
KÓSA Ádám
MOLNÁR Csaba
RÓNAI Sándor
SZÁJER József
TÓTH Edina
TRÓCSÁNYI László
UJHELYI István

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)
Malta (6 Members)

AGIUS SALIBA Alex
CASA David
CUTAJAR Josianne
DALLI Miriam
METSOLA Roberta
SANT Alfred

AZMANI Malik
BERENDESEN Tom
CHAHIM Mohammed
van DALEN Peter
EICKHOUT Bas
EPPINK Derk Jan
HAZEKAMP Anja
HUIJEMA Jan
JONGERIUS Agnes Maria
de LANGE Esther
LENAERS Jeroen
MANDERS Antonius
NAGTEGAAL Caroline
PIRI Kati
RAFAELA Samira
ROOKEN Rob
ROOS Rob
RUISSEN Bert-Jan
SCHREIJER-PIERIK Annie
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Austria (18 Members)

BERNHUBER Alexander
EDTSTADLER Karoline (**)
GAMON Claudia
HAIDER Roman
HEIDE Hannes
KARAS Othmar
MANDL Lukas
MAYER Georg
REGNER Evelyn
SCHIEDER Andreas
SCHMIEDTBBAUER Simone
SIDL Günther
THALER Barbara
VANA Monika
VILIMSKY Harald
VOLLATH Bettina
WIENER Sarah
WINZIG Angelika

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Poland (51 Members)

ADAMOWICZ Magdalena
ARŁUKOWICZ Bartosz
BALT Marek Pawel
BELKA Marek
BIEDRON Robert
BIELAN Adam
BRUDZIŃSKI Joachim Stanislaw

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 4 July 2019, the date of the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Lara WOLTERS to replace Mr Frans TIMMERMANS, who had not submitted the declarations necessary for the verification of his credentials and had opted to keep the office of European Commissioner.

(**) Ms Karoline EDTSTADLER’s mandate ended on 6 January 2020.
Thursday 30 January 2020

BUZEK Jerzy
CIMOSZEWCZ Włodzimierz
CZARNECKI Ryszard
DUDA Jarosław
FOTYGA Anna
FRANKOWSKI Tomasz
HALICKI Andrzej
HETMAN Krzysztof
HÜBNER Danuta Maria
JAKI Patryk
JARUBAS Adam
JURGIEL Krzysztof
KALINOWSKI Jarosław
KARSKI Karol
KEMPA Beata
KLOC Izabela-Helena
KOHUT Łukasz
KOPACZ Ewa
KOPCIŃSKA Joanna
KRASNODĘBSKI Zdzisław
KRUK Elżbieta
KUŹMIUK Zbigniew
LEGUTKO Ryszard Antoni
LEWANDOWSKI Janusz
LIBERADZKI Bogusław
ŁUKACJIWSKA Elżbieta Katarzyna
MAZUREK Beata
MILLER Leszek
MOŻDŻANOWSKA Andżelika Anna
OCHOJSKA Janina
OLBRYCHT Jan
PORĘBA Tomasz Piotr
RAFALSKA Elżbieta
RZOŃCA Bogdan
SARYUSZ-WOLSKI Jacek
SIKORSKI Radosław
SPUREK Sylwia
SZYDŁO Beata
THUN UND HÖHNESTEN Róża
TOBISZOWSKI Grzegorz
WASZCZYKOWSKI Witold Jan
WIŚNIEWSKA Jadwiga
ZALEWSKA Anna
ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Portugal (21 Members)

AMARO Álvaro
CARVALHAIS Isabel (*)
CARVALHO Maria de Graça
CERDAS Sara
DIONÍSIO BRADFORD André Jorge (**) 
FERNANDES José Manuel
FERREIRA João
GUERREIRO Francisco
GUSMÃO José
LEITÃO MARQUES Maria Manuel
MARQUES Margarida
MARQUES Pedro
MATIAS Marisa
MELO Nuno
MONTEIRO DE AGUIAR Cláudia 
PEREIRA Lídia
PEREIRA Sandra
PIZARRO Manuel
RANGEL Paulo
SANTOS Isabel
SILVA PEREIRA Pedro
ZORRINHO Carlos

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE
(2 July 2019)

Romania (32 Members)

ARMAND Clotilde
AVRAM Carmen
BĂSESCU Traian
BENEA Adrian-Dragoș
BLAGA Vasile
BOGDAN Ioan-Rares
BOTOŞ Vlad-Marius
BUDA Daniel

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 3 September 2019, the date of the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Ms Isabel CARVALHAIS to replace Mr André Jorge DIONÍSIO BRADFORD.

(**) Mr André Jorge DIONÍSIO BRADFORD’s mandate ended on 18 July 2019.
Thursday 30 January 2020

BUŞOI Cristian-Silviu
CIOLOŞ Dacian
CIUHODARU Tudor
CREŢU Corina
FALCĂ Gheorghe
GHINEA Cristian
Grapini Maria
HAVA Mircea-Gheorghe
MANDA Claudiu
MARINESCU Marian-Jean
MOTREANU Dan-Ştefan
MUREŞAN Siegfried
NICA Dan
NISTOR Gheorghe-Vlad (*)
PÎSLARU Dragoş
PLUMB Rovana
ŞTEFĂNUŢĂ Nicolae
STRUGARIU Ramona
TERHEŞ Cristian
TOMAC Eugen
TUDORACHE Dragoş
TUDOZE Mihai
VĂLEAN Adina-Ioana (**) 
VINČZE Loránt
WINKLER Iuliu

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Slovenia (8 Members)

BOGOVIČ Franc
BRGLEZ Milan
FAJON Tanja
GROŠELJ Klemen
JOVEVA Irena
NOVAK Ljudmila
TOMC Romana
ZVER Milan

(*) Mandate valid with effect from 2 December 2019, the date indicated in the notification by the competent national authority of the election of Mr Gheorghe-Vlad NISTOR to replace Ms Adina-Ioana VĂLEAN.

(**) Ms Adina-Ioana VĂLEAN's mandate ended on 30 November 2019.
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Slovakia (13 Members)

BEŇOVÁ Monika
BILČÍK Vladimír
ČÍŽ Miroslav
ĎURIŠ NICHOLSONOVÁ Lucia
HAJŠEL Robert
HOJSÍK Martin
JURZYKA Eugen
POLLÁK Peter
RADAČOVSKÝ Miroslav
ŠIMEČKA Michal
ŠTEFANEČ Ivan
UHRÍK Milan
WIEZIK Michal

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Finland (13 Members)

HAKKARAINEN Teuvo
HAUTALA Heidi
HEINÄLUOMA Eero
HUHTASAARI Laura
KATAINEN Elsi
KUMPULA-NATRI Miapetra
MODIG Silvia
NIINISTÖ Ville
PEKKARINEN Mauri
PIETIKÄINEN Sirpa
SARVAMAA Petri
TORVALDS Nils
VIRKKUNEN Henna

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

Sweden (20 Members)

AL-SAHLANI Abir
BERGKVIST Erik
BJÖRK Malin
DANIELSSON Johan
FEDERLEY Fredrick
FRITZON Heléne
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY MEMBER STATE

(2 July 2019)

United Kingdom (73 Members)

GUTELAND Jytte
HOLMGREN Pär
INCIR Evin
KARLSBRO Karin
KOKALARI Arba
KUHNKE Alice
LEGA David
LUNDGREN Peter
POLFJÄRD Jessica
SKYTTEDAL Sara
STEGRUD Jessica
TOBE Tomas
WARBORN Jörgen
WEIMERS Charlie

AINSLIE Scott
ALLARD Christian
ANDERSON Martina
BEARDER Catherine
BENNION Phil
BROPHY Jane
BULL David
BULLOCK Jonathan
BUNTING Judith
CHOWNS Ellie
CORBETT Richard
DANCE Seb
DAUBNEY Martin Edward
DAVIES Chris
DE LUCY Belinda
DHAMIJA Dinesh
DODDS Diane
DOWDING Gina
ENGLAND KERR Andrew
EVANS Jill
FARAGE Nigel
FORMAN Lance
FOX Claire
GIBSON Barbara Ann
GILL Nathan
GILL Neena
GLANCY James Alexander
GRiffin Theresa
HABIB Ben
HANNAN Daniel
HARRIS Lucy Elizabeth
HEAVER Michael
HOOK Anthony
HORWOOD Martin
HOWARTH John
JONES Jackie
JORDAN Christina Sheila
KIRTON-DARLING Jude
LONG Naomi
LONGWORTH John
LOWE Rupert
MAGID Magid
McINTYRE Anthea
McLEOD Aileen
MOBARIK Nosheena
MOHAMMED Shaffaq
MONTEITH Brian
MORAES Claude
MUMMERY June Alison
NETHSINGHA Lucy
NEWTON DUNN Bill
OVERGAARD NIelsen Henrik
PALMER Rory
PATTEN Matthew
PHILLIPS Alexandra Lesley
PHILLIPS Alexandra Louise Rosenfield
PORRITT Luisa
PUGH Jake
REES-MOGG Annunziata Mary
RITCHIE Sheila
ROWETT Catherine
ROWLAND Robert
SCOTT CATO Molly
Thursday 30 January 2020

SMITH Alyn (*)  
STEDMAN-BRYCE Louis  
TENNANT John David Edward  
TICE Richard  
VAN ORDEN Geoffrey  
VOADEN Caroline  
VON WIESE Irina  
WARD Julie  
WELLS James  
WIDDECOMBE Ann

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE MEMBER STATES

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| BE      | 24.06.2019  
28.06.2019 |
| BG      | 06.06.2019  
09.10.2019 |
| CZ      | 18.06.2019 |
| DK      | 25.06.2019 |
| DE      | 26.06.2019 |
| EE      | 14.06.2019 |
| IE      | 06.06.2019 |
| GR      | 12.06.2019  
20.06.2019 |
| ES      | 17.06.2019  
20.06.2019 |
| FR      | 13.06.2019 |
| HR      | 10.06.2019 |
| IT      | 21.06.2019  
22.06.2019  
11.10.2019 |
| CY      | 28.05.2019  
04.06.2019 |
| LV      | 07.06.2019  
14.10.2019 |

(*)  Mr Alyn Smith's mandate ended on 12 December 2019.
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III

(Preparatory acts)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

P9_TA(2020)0018

Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community


(Consent)

(2021/C 331/04)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the notification of 29 March 2017 by the United Kingdom to the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the European Union and from the European Atomic Energy Community, pursuant to Article 50(2) of the Treaty on European Union and to Article 106a of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

— having regard to the draft Council decision on the conclusion of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (XT 21105/3/2018),

— having regard to the draft agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (1),

— having regard to the political declaration setting out the framework for the future relationship between the European Union and the United Kingdom (2),

— having regard to European Council Decisions (EU) 2019/476 of 22 March 2019 (3), (EU) 2019/584 of 11 April 2019 (4) and (EU) 2019/1810 of 29 October 2019 (5), taken in agreement with the United Kingdom, extending the period under Article 50(3) TEU until 12 April 2019, until 31 October 2019, and until 31 January 2020, respectively,

— having regard to its resolutions of 5 April 2017 on negotiations with the United Kingdom following its notification that it intends to withdraw from the European Union (6), of 3 October 2017 on the state of play of negotiations with the United Kingdom (7), of 13 December 2017 on the state of play of negotiations with the United Kingdom (8), of 14 March 2018 on the framework of the future EU-UK relationship (9), and of 18 September 2019 on the state of play of the UK’s withdrawal from the European Union (10).

(9) OJ C 162, 10.5.2019, p. 40.
— having regard to the request for consent submitted by the Council in accordance with Article 50(2) of the Treaty on European Union (C9-0148/2019),

— having regard to Rule 105(1) and (4) and Rule 88 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the letters from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on International Trade, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection, the Committee on Transport and Tourism, the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development, the Committee on Legal Affairs, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs and the Committee on Petitions,

— having regard to the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A9-0004/2020),

1. Gives its consent to the conclusion of the withdrawal agreement;

2. Instructs its President to forward its position to the European Council, the Council and the Commission, as well as to the national parliaments and to the Government of the United Kingdom.
Thursday 30 January 2020

P9_TA(2020)0020

Appointment of a member of the Single Resolution Board


(Approval)

(2021/C 331/05)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal of 14 January 2020 for the appointment of Pedro Machado as Member of the Single Resolution Board (C9-0009/2020),


— having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 16 January 2020 on institutions and bodies of the Economic and Monetary Union: preventing post-public employment conflicts of interest (3),

— having regard to Rule 131 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A9-0009/2020),

A. whereas Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 provides that the members of the Single Resolution Board referred to in point (b) of Article 43(1) of that Regulation are to be appointed on the basis of merit, skills, knowledge of banking and financial matters, and of experience relevant to financial supervision, regulation and bank resolution;

B. whereas Parliament deplores the fact that all candidates were men despite the obligations under Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 and the numerous calls made by Parliament to respect gender balance when presenting lists of candidates; whereas Parliament regrets that women continue to be under-represented in executive positions in the field of banking and financial services and demands that gender balance be respected for the next nomination; whereas all EU and national institutions and bodies should implement concrete measures to ensure gender balance;

C. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, on 13 November 2019 the Commission adopted a shortlist for the position of Member of the Single Resolution Board as referred to in point (b) of Article 43(1) of that Regulation;

D. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, the Commission provided the shortlist to Parliament;

E. whereas on 14 January 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal to appoint Pedro Machado as Member of the Single Resolution Board and Director of Resolution Planning and Decisions in the Single Resolution Board, and transmitted that proposal to Parliament;

(3) Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0017.
F. whereas the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs then proceeded to evaluate the credentials of the proposed candidate for the functions of Member of the Single Resolution Board, in particular in view of the requirements laid down in Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014;

G. whereas on 22 January 2020 the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs held a hearing with Pedro Machado, at which he made an opening statement and then responded to questions from the members of the committee;

1. Approves the appointment of Pedro Machado as Member of the Single Resolution Board for a period of five years;

2. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the European Council, the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.
P9_TA(2020)0021

Appointment of a member of the Single Resolution Board


(Approval)

(2021/C 331/06)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal of 14 January 2020 for the appointment of Jesús Saurina as Member of the Single Resolution Board (C9-0010/2020),


— having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 16 January 2020 on institutions and bodies of the Economic and Monetary Union: preventing post-public employment conflicts of interest (3),

— having regard to Rule 131 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A9-0011/2020),

A. whereas Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 provides that the members of the Single Resolution Board referred to in point (b) of Article 43(1) of that Regulation are to be appointed on the basis of merit, skills, knowledge of banking and financial matters, and of experience relevant to financial supervision, regulation and bank resolution;

B. whereas Parliament deplores that all candidates were men despite the obligations under Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 and the numerous calls made by Parliament to respect gender balance when presenting lists of candidates; whereas Parliament regrets that women continue to be underrepresented in executive positions in the field of banking and financial services and demands that gender balance be respected for the next nomination; whereas all EU and national institutions and bodies should implement concrete measures to ensure gender balance;

C. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, on 13 November 2019 the Commission adopted a shortlist for the position of Member of the Single Resolution Board as referred to in point (b) of Article 43(1) of that Regulation;

D. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, the Commission provided the shortlist to Parliament;

E. whereas on 14 January 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal to appoint Jesús Saurina as Member of the Single Resolution Board and Director of Resolution Planning and Decisions in the Single Resolution Board, and transmitted that proposal to Parliament;

(3) Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0017.
F. whereas the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs then proceeded to evaluate the credentials of the proposed candidate for the functions of Member of the Single Resolution Board, in particular in view of the requirements laid down in Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014;

G. whereas on 22 January 2020 the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs held a hearing with Jesús Saurina, at which he made an opening statement and then responded to questions from the members of the committee;

1. Approves the appointment of Jesús Saurina as Member of the Single Resolution Board for a period of five years;

2. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the European Council, the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.
Appointment of the Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board


(Approval)
(2021/C 331/07)

The European Parliament,

— having regard to the Commission proposal of 14 January 2020 for the appointment of Jan de Carpentier as Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board (C9-0011/2020),


— having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations (2),

— having regard to its resolution of 16 January 2020 on institutions and bodies of the Economic and Monetary Union: preventing post-public employment conflicts of interest (3),

— having regard to Rule 131 of its Rules of Procedure,

— having regard to the report of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (A9-0010/2020),

A. whereas Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 provides that the Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board is to be appointed on the basis of merit, skills, knowledge of banking and financial matters, and of experience relevant to financial supervision, regulation and bank resolution;

B. whereas Parliament deplores the fact that all candidates were men despite the obligations under Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 and the numerous calls made by Parliament to respect gender balance when presenting lists of candidates; whereas Parliament regrets that women continue to be under-represented in executive positions in the field of banking and financial services and demands that gender balance be respected for the next nomination; whereas all EU and national institutions and bodies should implement concrete measures to ensure gender balance;

C. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, on 13 November 2019 the Commission adopted a shortlist for the position of Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board;

D. whereas in accordance with Article 56(6) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014, the Commission provided the shortlist to Parliament;

E. whereas on 14 January 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal to appoint Jan de Carpentier as Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board and Director operating the SRB corporate services and overseeing the Single Resolution Fund, and transmitted that proposal to Parliament;

(3) Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0017.
F. whereas the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs then proceeded to evaluate the credentials of the proposed candidate for the functions of Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board, in particular in view of the requirements laid down in Article 56(4) of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014;

G. whereas on 22 January 2020 the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs held a hearing with Jan de Carpentier, at which he made an opening statement and then responded to questions from the members of the committee;

1. Approves the appointment of Jan de Carpentier as Vice-Chair of the Single Resolution Board for a period of five years;

2. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the European Council, the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.
The European Parliament,
— having regard to the proposal of the Board of Supervisors of the European Banking Authority of 14 January 2020 (C9-0006/2020),
— having regard to its resolution of 14 March 2019 on gender balance in EU economic and monetary affairs nominations (2),
— having regard to its resolution of 16 January 2020 on institutions and bodies of the Economic and Monetary Union: preventing post-public employment conflicts of interest (3),
— having regard to Rule 131 of its Rules of Procedure,
— having regard to the report of the Committee of Economic and Monetary Affairs (A9-0008/2020),
A. whereas the current Executive Director of the European Banking Authority has announced his resignation from the post with effect from 31 January 2020;
B. whereas, on 14 January 2020, the Board of Supervisors of the European Banking Authority, following an open selection procedure, proposed to appoint Gerry Cross as Executive Director for a term of office of five years, in accordance with Article 51(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010;
C. whereas, on 22 January 2020, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs held a hearing with Gerry Cross, at which he made an opening statement and then responded to questions from the members of the Committee;
1. Declines to approve the appointment of Gerry Cross as Executive Director of the European Banking Authority, and asks for the proposal to be withdrawn and for a new one to be submitted to Parliament;
2. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the Council, the Commission, the European Banking Authority and the governments of the Member States.

(3) Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0017.