



**2021/2170(INI)**

23.2.2022

# **COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS**

## **1 - 22**

**Draft opinion**

**Drago Pîslaru**

(PE699.260v01-00)

Women's poverty in Europe

(2021/2170(INI))



**Amendment A**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 2 B, 7, 9, 14, 24

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital A a (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

***A a. whereas, according to Eurostat, the risk of poverty and social exclusion in the EU was, in 2020, higher for women than for men, affecting 51,4 million women (22.9 %) compared to 45 million men (20.9 %) <sup>1a</sup>; primarily due to gender inequalities and discrimination, including in the labour market, experienced during the life course; whereas the poverty rate among working women could decrease if women were paid equally to men;***

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***<sup>1a</sup> Eurostat. Living conditions in Europe. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Living\\_conditions\\_in\\_Europe\\_-\\_poverty\\_and\\_social\\_exclusion&oldid=544210](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Living_conditions_in_Europe_-_poverty_and_social_exclusion&oldid=544210)***

Or. en

**Amendment B**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 4, 37

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital A b (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

***A b. whereas women from more vulnerable groups, such as young women, women with disabilities, women with a migrant background, Roma women, women of religious or ethnic minorities as well as LBTQI+ women face additional***

*and intersecting forms of discrimination when accessing education, healthcare, employment and social services and are thus exposed to a higher risk of poverty;*

Or. en

**Amendment C**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital B**

*Draft opinion*

B. whereas the COVID-19 crisis has had a severe impact on labour income and wealth and is halting improvements in AROPE; whereas support measures have cushioned the negative effects of the crisis in the short run;

*Amendment*

B. whereas the COVID-19 crisis ***exacerbated existing inequalities and*** has had a severe impact on labour income and wealth, ***has aggravated the situation of people experiencing poverty*** and is halting improvements in AROPE; whereas support measures, ***such as short-time work or similar schemes***, have cushioned ***to some extent*** the negative effects of the crisis in the short run; ***whereas the burden of the pandemic will be disproportionately borne by low-wage earners which will increase poverty and inequality across Europe; whereas the full economic, employment and social consequences of the pandemic are still unknown; whereas gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the response to the COVID-19 crisis has to be fully implemented to ensure gender equality and to support the recovery for the most vulnerable women;***

Or. en

**Amendment D**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 44

***B a. whereas the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated economic crisis have impacted women differently than men in the Union and its effects are putting in jeopardy the progress made in the past decades on the reduction of poverty and gender inequalities in the EU Member States; whereas according to EIGE young women were disproportionately hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, with employment decreasing more than 10% for young women compared to 2.4% overall; whereas the pandemic disproportionately affects women in the socio-economic sphere, deepens existing discrimination and results in even more inequalities between women and men in the labour market; whereas more women than men lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>1a</sup>; whereas according to Eurofound low-paid female workers were hit most by employment losses during the COVID-19 pandemic and were more likely to be on furlough <sup>1b</sup>; whereas young women aged 18-34 were most likely to lose their job in the wake of the pandemic (11%, compared to 9% of young men)<sup>1c</sup>; whereas more women than men have reduced working hours to ensure continued care for children and to provide for family members in need; whereas the COVID-19 crisis has increased the amount of unpaid housework and childcare, which has fallen mostly on women, creating a double burden for working mothers; whereas women are more at risk of COVID-19contamination due to their overrepresentation in essential frontline and more exposed occupations;***

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<sup>1a</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the->

[ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_813449/lang--en/index.htm](https://newsroom/news/WCMS_813449/lang--en/index.htm)  
<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/07/1096102>

<sup>1b</sup> Eurofound (2021), COVID-19: Implications for employment and working life, COVID-19 series, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.  
Eurofound (2021), COVID-19: Implications for employment and working life, COVID-19 series, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg

<sup>1c</sup>

[https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef\\_publication/field\\_of\\_document/ef20068en.pdf](https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef_publication/field_of_document/ef20068en.pdf)

Or. en

## Amendment E Drago Pîslaru

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 28 A, 29, 31, 36

### Draft opinion Recital D

#### *Draft opinion*

D. whereas women are over-represented in non-standard forms of work, in the hardest-hit sectors **and among frontline workers in** healthcare; whereas more women than men are in occupations that can be carried out remotely;

#### *Amendment*

D. whereas women are over-represented in non-standard forms of work, **including part-time work and often work in precarious, underpaid or undervalued sectors, among frontline workers**, in the hardest-hit sectors **by the pandemic; whereas the largest growth in female employment over the last decade has occurred in female-dominated jobs and jobs held mainly by women already, including in the** healthcare sector; **whereas 76 % of the workforce in the health and care sectors is female;**<sup>1a</sup> **whereas Eurofound research shows that despite closing gender employment gaps, jobs are not becoming more gender mixed and that the share of EU employment in gender-mixed jobs (where neither gender**

*share is >60%) declined from 27% to 18% between 1998 and 2019<sup>1b</sup>; whereas more women than men are in occupations that can be carried out remotely;*

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<sup>1a</sup> <https://eige.europa.eu/covid-19-and-gender-equality/essential-workers>

<sup>1b</sup> Eurofound (2021), *European Jobs Monitor 2021: Gender gaps and employment structure*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg

Or. en

## **Amendment F** **Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 39, 40, 41, 50, 52

### **Draft opinion** **Recital E**

#### *Draft opinion*

E. whereas low pay and low career prospects are barriers to achieving equal economic independence *for* women and men and can lead to higher risks of poverty and social exclusion;

#### *Amendment*

E. whereas *pay discrimination in the EU, the unequal burden of unpaid care and domestic labour, discrimination in access to the labour market*, low pay and low career prospects are barriers to achieving equal economic independence *between* women and men and can lead to higher risks of poverty and social exclusion *for women, as well as higher gender pay and pension gaps; whereas poverty increases the risks of violence against women; whereas women faced with risks of poverty are more vulnerable and violence increases the risks of social exclusion; whereas non-discriminative remuneration is an essential requisite for women; whereas women's economic empowerment is key to achieve gender equality and combat women's poverty;*

Or. en

**Amendment G**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 25, 32, 33

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital E a (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*E a. whereas the overall lemployment rate of women is almost 12% lower than that of men and one third of women who are employed work part time compared to 8% of working men; whereas a fifth of women living in poverty are not active in the labour market due to caring and domestic responsibilities;<sup>1a</sup> whereas the participation of women in the labour market has grown in the last decades but several gender gaps still exist; whereas fewer women are in full time employment than men (48% of women comparing to 64% of men) and marginalised women are even more excluded from full time employment<sup>1b</sup>, whereas only 20,7% of women with disabilities and 28,6% of men with disabilities are in full-time employment*

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*<sup>1a</sup> EIGE Report on Poverty, gender and intersecting inequalities in the EU Review of the implementation of Area A: Women and Poverty of the Beijing Platform for Action*

*<sup>1b</sup> <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2021/domain/work/disability>*

Or. en

**Amendment H**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 25, 38, 39, 40, 58



**Draft opinion**  
**Recital E b (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*E b. whereas in 2019 women's gross hourly earnings were on average 14,1% below those of men in the EU<sup>1a</sup>; whereas women constitute the majority of minimum wage earners in Europe;<sup>1b</sup> whereas the main contributing factors to the gender pay gap are the sectoral segregation of women and men, the prevalence of women in part-time employment and that they are less likely to have supervisory responsibilities than their male counterparts; whereas the gender pay gap ranged between 20% and 5% across the EU<sup>1c</sup> ;*

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<sup>1a</sup> *[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Gender\\_pay\\_gap\\_statistics](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Gender_pay_gap_statistics)*

<sup>1b</sup> *Eurofound (2021), Understanding the gender pay gap: What difference do sector and occupation make? Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. Eurofound (2021), Minimum wages in 2021: Annual review, Minimum wages in the EU series, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.*

<sup>1c</sup> *Eurofound, 2021: Understanding the gender pay gap: What difference do sector and occupation make?*

Or. en

**Amendment I**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 8, 25, 26, 40, 48, 50

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital E c (new)**

*E c. whereas women in the EU aged over 65 received a pension that was on average 29% lower than of men<sup>1a</sup>; whereas according to Eurofound's research across the EU as a whole between 2010 and 2019, the proportion of female pensioners aged over 65 who were at risk of poverty was around 3 to 4 percentage points higher than the rate for male pensioners; 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; whereas effective actions are needed to close the gender employment, care, pay and pension gaps; whereas there is no country where gender equality is fully achieved;*

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*1a*

*<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20210203-1>*

Or. en

**Amendment J**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 10, 14, 57

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital E d (new)**

*E d. whereas parental poverty often leads to child poverty; whereas investing in policies to support women also improves their families' living conditions,*

*in particular those of their children;  
whereas the EU and Member States must  
respect, protect and fulfil the rights of  
children in line with the Treaty of the  
European Union; whereas the rights of  
children are jeopardised in situations of  
poverty; whereas eradicating child poverty  
is included in Principle 11 of the  
European Pillar of Social Rights;*

Or. en

**Amendment K**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 35, 46, 54

**Draft opinion**  
**Recital E e (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*E e. whereas the digital and the green transition require action to ensure that no one is left behind; whereas women are under-represented at all levels in the digital and STEM sectors in Europe and work less, compared with the men, in innovative technologies, such as artificial intelligence; whereas women account for only 34% of STEM graduates and only 17% of ICT specialists, while earning 19% less than men in the information and communication sector in Europe; whereas multiple gender gaps such as the so called "dream gap" or the "entitlement gap" and a lack of women's representation in leadership positions can affect girls' career and education choices from an early age and therefore contribute to increasing inequality in certain sectors of the job market between men and women, in particular STEM careers;*

Or. en

**Amendment 1**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 127 A, 133, 152

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 1**

*Draft opinion*

1. Calls for an overarching European anti-poverty strategy, with ambitious targets for reducing poverty and a focus on breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty risks;

*Amendment*

1. Calls for an overarching European anti-poverty strategy ***that integrates the gender perspective***, with ambitious targets for reducing poverty ***and homelessness and eradicating extreme poverty in Europe by 2030 building on the headline targets set out in the EPSR action plan, especially among children, with coherent measurements*** and a focus on breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty risks; ***calls on the Member States to fully implement the European Pillar of Social Rights with a special focus on the headline targets of reduction of at least 15 million people at risk of poverty and social exclusion, of at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 being in employment by 2030 and of at least 60% of all adults participating in training every year; underlines that women's poverty is closely linked to child poverty, that single-parent households are at greater risk of poverty and social exclusion and that those households are more likely to be headed by women; stresses that root causes of poverty and impact on children's rights should be addressed in that strategy to ensure sustainable and long-standing effects; calls for such a strategy to integrate an intersectional analysis and approach and set out targeted measures to support the most marginalised underlines, that low-income women, older women, women with disabilities, Roma women, women of religious or ethnic minorities, migrant women, young women, LBTIQ+ women and single mothers encounter greater***

*inequalities that exist for women in general; stresses that all women, including those from minority and vulnerable groups should benefit from the objectives and actions of the strategy; highlights that said strategy should be in line with the EU's commitment towards SDGs 1, 5 and 10 and the Agenda 2030;*

Or. en

**Amendment 2**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 70, 85, 105

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 1 a (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*1 a. Points out that, to prevent and tackle poverty among women, adequate national minimum income schemes are needed in all Member States as an integral part of an EU multidimensional, integrated anti-poverty strategy; takes note of the Commission's commitment to propose a Council Recommendation on minimum income in 2022; calls on the Commission in the upcoming Recommendation to issue guidelines to ensure there is no discrimination in minimum income schemes, where such schemes exist, in order to break the poverty-cycle of vulnerable families; underlines the need for Member States' minimum income schemes to have a strong gender dimension to combat the feminization of poverty and to guarantee a minimum income for those most at risk of exclusion; underlines the importance of minimum pensions and survivors' pensions to tackle social exclusion and poverty among older women; stresses the importance of addressing the need to ensure decent minimum pensions in the planned Council recommendation on*

*minimum income in 2022; calls on the Member States to further break down data regarding old-age pensions by gender and different age groups;*

Or. en

**Amendment 3**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 102, 107, 139, 141

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 1 b (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*1 b. Recalls that the proposal on adequate minimum wages aims at reducing in-work poverty, in particular for women; calls for a speedy adoption of the proposed directive, that allows for a decent standard of living for workers and their families; highlights that, given the higher share of women in low-wage jobs and sectors, improvements in the adequacy of minimum wages cannot only reduce in-work poverty but also support gender equality and reduce the gender pay gap; calls on Member States to prioritise and examine more systematically their in-work poverty rate, in relation to gender and specific groups, and calls to foster employment security, reduce wage inequalities and address involuntary part-time work, countering discrimination in pay rates, including closing the gender pay gap, in order to ensure that decent work is a sustainable route out of poverty;*

Or. en

**Amendment 4**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 1 c (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

***1 c. Stresses the need for Member States to implement well-designed labour market policies that aim to eradicate the gender gaps that put women at more risk of poverty, in particular the gender employment, pay and pension gaps; calls on Member States, not least through the European Semester, to build inclusive labour markets, with pathway approaches for vulnerable groups to quality jobs and employment, with decent wages and social protection; highlights that while progress has been made there are still gender inequalities in the labour market that have to be tackled; Calls on the Commission to implement and closely monitor the key objectives set out in the Gender Equality Strategy through concrete actions; stresses the role of the social partners, in efforts to reduce gender employment, pay and pension gaps; welcomes the proposal for a Pay Transparency Directive, which aims to strengthen the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms thereby reducing the gender pay gap and thereby improving women's financial stability and economic independence in general, as well as enabling affected women to escape poverty and situations of domestic violence; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that such proposal covers as many workers as possible without discrimination; stresses that women's higher participation in the labour market should be focussed in sustainable and quality employment, including in future-oriented sectors in***

*order to close the gender pay gap; stresses that gender segregation of the labour market can undervalue feminised sectors and may lead to precarious working conditions for women in those sectors;*

Or. en

**Amendment 5**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 2**

*Draft opinion*

2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to reduce the burden of women by ensuring *affordable and quality* care and services for people with disabilities, *the elderly and other dependants*; calls on *the Commission and* the Member States to adequately fund public services and social *infrastructure*, as this would allow more women to participate in the labour market and would also contribute to reducing the risk of women falling into poverty;

*Amendment*

2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to *improve opportunities for the women in the labour market*, to reduce the burden *and responsibilities* of women *and actively support informal care-providers, the majority of them being women, by providing adequate income, for such carers, by increasing men's take-up of caring responsibilities*, by ensuring *accessible, and high-quality formal public and private childcare, especially for children under age of three and high-quality* care and services for *persons in need of care and support, including older persons and* people with disabilities *and by providing psychosocial support or relief services to informal carers*; calls on the Member States to adequately fund *better and more affordable quality* public *and private as well as to support not-for-profit social* services and *other* social *infrastructures and to ensure access to essential services for women, and, if it is the case, for their dependent child and other member of the immediate family who needs care or support, especially for vulnerable groups*, as this would allow more women to participate in the labour market and *ensure work-life balance and* would also contribute to reducing the risk



of women *and their dependents* falling into poverty; *calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the EU legislation on gender equality with a direct impact on women participation in the labour market is implemented and its progress closely monitored;*

Or. en

**Amendment 6**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 71, 83, 84, 122, 129, 130, 137

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 2 a (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

**2 a. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to present a revision of the Barcelona targets on early childhood education and care in 2022; urges Member States to speed up the process of reaching the Barcelona targets everywhere in the EU to enable women's participation in the labour market and to prioritise the ambitious revision of the target of children under 3 years old in childcare and to eliminate all discrimination in access to quality childcare, by investing, while making use of the full potential of the European Child Guarantee and relevant EU funds in accessible, and quality early childcare for all; recognises that efforts are needed to address existing inequalities in access to quality early childhood education and care services; calls on the Member States to address the shortage of afterschool care and holiday childcare; calls on the Commission and Council to develop similar targets for long-term care as part of the forthcoming European care strategy including an initiative on long-term care in 2022, taking a comprehensive approach towards all care**

*needs and services, and setting minimum standards and quality guidelines for care throughout the life cycle, to ensure sustainable long-term care that ensures better access to quality services for those in need as well as ensuring women's continued participation in the labour market addressing unequal caring responsibilities; highlights also the need to adopt measures to encourage men to enter caring careers; calls on the European Council to unblock the Women on Boards Directive; stresses that seeing women represented in leadership roles can affect girls and young women's school and career choices and contributes to ending inequalities in certain sectors of the job market where women are less represented, as well as improving the working conditions of feminised sectors;*

Or. en

**Amendment 7**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 69, 117, 126, 127 C

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 2 b (new)**

*Draft opinion*

*Amendment*

*2 b. Notes that measures to incentivise employment of women through the equal involvement of men in caring responsibilities, e.g. effective paternity leave schemes, addressing tax provisions which penalise secondary earners who are predominantly women, can contribute directly or indirectly to lowering gender gaps both in employment and wages; calls on the Member States to encourage an equal share of caring responsibilities between women and men through non-transferable paid leave periods between the parents which would allow women to increasingly engage in full-time*

*employment; calls on the Member States for the rapid and ambitious implementation of the Work-life balance directive;*

Or. en

**Amendment 8**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 86, 87, 88, 89, 92

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 3**

*Draft opinion*

3. Highlights that universal access to public, solidarity-based and adequate retirement and old age pensions must be granted to all; underlines the importance of public and occupational pension systems that provide an adequate retirement income above the poverty threshold and allow pensioners to maintain their standard of living; *asks* the Member States to consider factoring child-raising responsibilities into pension schemes when women are not able to work and make suitable *contributions during such periods*;

*Amendment*

3. Highlights that universal access to public, solidarity-based and adequate retirement and old age pensions must be granted *and accessible* to all, *particularly to women as the average gender pension gap within the EU remains significant, standing at 29% in 2019*; underlines the importance of public and occupational pension systems that provide an adequate retirement income above the poverty threshold and allow pensioners to maintain their standard of living; *calls on* the Member States to consider factoring child-raising *and other informal care* responsibilities into pension schemes when women are not able to *undertake paid* work and make suitable *contribution payments, including in the form of care credits to address the fact that women are most often required to take career breaks to fulfil such responsibilities due to entrenched gender roles; notes that the impact of lifelong limited economic independence of women and gender inequalities in the labour market becomes most apparent among older age groups, especially if women are widowed or live alone; notes, that the gender gap in poverty levels to the detriment of women is highest in the 75 and older age group which is of particular concern given that*

*women in the EU makeup most of the ageing population;*

Or. en

**Amendment 9**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 106

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 4**

*Draft opinion*

4. Stresses that the recovery efforts should boost jobs and growth, and the resilience and fairness of our societies, and should ***be complemented by*** a strong social dimension, ***paying attention to*** women ***who have a disability*** or who ***stay at home to care for a family member***, as they are particularly at risk of falling into poverty;

*Amendment*

4. ***Calls on the Member States to ensure equal economic opportunities for women during and after the COVID-19 crisis;*** stresses that the recovery efforts should ***take a gender-sensitive approach, invest in the care sector*** boost ***quality*** jobs and ***sustainable*** growth, ***decent work, skills and training*** and the resilience and fairness of our societies, and should ***have*** a strong social dimension ***for all*** women ***with an inter-sectional approach, to support women from more vulnerable groups, such as women in single or no-earner households, women with disabilities, Roma women, women of religious or ethnic minorities, single mothers, older women, migrant women, young women, LGBTIQ+ women*** or who care for ***dependents***, as they are particularly at risk of falling into poverty ***and isolation; calls on the Member States to facilitate the formal recognition of the skills gained informally during the periods of providing care to improve the employability of women after their care duties end; underlines, that while overall women encounter a higher likelihood of poverty throughout their life courses, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased such likelihood since the lockdown measures to halt the pandemic have had a significant impact on the economic sectors (such as gastronomy, hospitality, retail , care,***

*domestic work etc.) in which women tend to be overrepresented;*

Or. en

**Amendment 10**  
**Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 112, 113, 114, 116, 151

**Draft opinion**  
**Paragraph 5**

*Draft opinion*

5. *Recognises* the crucial role of all European funds and programmes in the social area, particularly the European Social Fund Plus and the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers; calls on the Member States to make full use of *these* funds;

*Amendment*

5. *Stresses* the crucial role of all European funds and programmes in the social area, particularly the European Social Fund Plus and the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers, *the Just Transition Fund, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund; highlights that through the ESF+, Member States and the Commission should aim to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the crisis, particularly on women, increase the participation of women in employment as well as conciliation between working and personal life, combat the feminisation of poverty and gender discrimination in the labour market and in education and training as well as to support the most vulnerable and combat child poverty; calls on the Member States to make full effective and transparent use of these funds closest to the people, thus to consult and involve the regional and local authorities in the application of the funds; further calls on the Member States to mainstream gender equality objectives throughout their national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs) and ensure that the most vulnerable groups of women are specifically targeted in the designing and planning of the national plans and the implementation of funded projects;*

*reminds the Members States that all EU-funded projects must comply with EU law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); echoes the Commission prediction that, in the context of recovery from the COVID-19 outbreak, fighting against extreme poverty, and especially tackling child poverty will become even more important in the coming years; consequently, insists that a total of at least EUR 20 billion is invested in the European Child Guarantee in the period 2021-2027; calls on the Member States to make full use of the ESF+, in particular the funds available to support the most deprived persons, to address the forms of extreme poverty with the greatest social exclusion impact, such as homelessness, child poverty and food deprivation;*

Or. en

## **Amendment 11** **Drago Pîslaru**

Compromise amendment replacing Amendment(s): 97, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 128, 144, 148

## **Draft opinion** **Paragraph 6**

### *Draft opinion*

6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to *submit* initiatives to promote women's empowerment through education, vocational training and lifelong learning, as well as access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's representation in future-oriented sectors with a view to ensuring access to high-quality employment; calls for greater promotion of STEM subjects, digital education, artificial intelligence and financial literacy in order to ensure that more women enter *these* sectors and

### *Amendment*

6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to *encourage labour market participation of women, while ensuring progressiveness in the tax system, eliminating tax-related gender biases and other inequalities, submitting specific, targeted and measurable initiatives within funding programmes inline with the Commission's recommendation on Effective Active Support to Employment and* to promote women's empowerment through *accessible and inclusive formal, non-formal and*

contribute to their development.

*informal* education, vocational training and lifelong learning **with specific attention to the most marginalised**, as well as access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's representation in future-oriented sectors with a view to ensuring access to high-quality employment, **decent working and employment conditions across all ages; calls on the Member States to implement policies that contribute to the skilling, up-skilling and re-skilling of women, especially with regard to the green and digital transitions; calls on the EU and the Member States to support women's access to quality lifelong learning and training, particularly after periods of absence for care reasons, taking strong measures to overcome the lack of time and resources, as well as the digital gap; calls for greater promotion of STEM subjects, digital education, vocational training, lifelong learning, artificial intelligence and financial literacy as well as other cross-cutting skills at all education levels** in order to ensure that more women enter **future-oriented** sectors and contribute to their development **as well as to that of society generally; calls on Member States to use EU funds and programmes to support lifelong learning and training in the specific areas of new digital skills and capacities including in particular STEM subjects; stresses that female entrepreneurship is of added value and should be supported and promoted;**

Or. en