

Procedure file

| Basic information | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|
| INI - Own-initiative procedure | 2012/2301(INI) | Procedure completed |
| Impact of the economic crisis on gender equality and women's rights | | |
| Subject | | |
| 4.10.04 Gender equality | | |
| 4.10.09 Women condition and rights | | |
| 5.03 Global economy and globalisation | | |

| Key players | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|------------|
| European Parliament | Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
| | FEMM Women's Rights and Gender Equality | | 10/10/2012 |
| | | PPE MORIN-CHARTIER Elisabeth | |
| | | Shadow rapporteur | |
| | | S&D GURMAI Zita | |
| | | ALDE WERTHMANN Angelika | |
| | | Verts/ALE ROMEVA I RUEDA Raúl | |
| | | ECR YANNAKOUidakis Marina | |
| | | EFD CYMAŃSKI Tadeusz | |
| | Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
| | EMPL Employment and Social Affairs | | |
| | REGI Regional Development | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| European Commission | Commission DG | Commissioner | |
| | Justice and Consumers | REDING Viviane | |

| Key events | | | |
|------------|--|---|---------|
| 22/11/2012 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 19/02/2013 | Vote in committee | | |
| 28/02/2013 | Committee report tabled for plenary | A7-0048/2013 | |
| 11/03/2013 | Debate in Parliament |  | |
| 12/03/2013 | Results of vote in Parliament |  | |
| 12/03/2013 | Decision by Parliament | T7-0073/2013 | Summary |

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| 12/03/2013 | End of procedure in Parliament | | |
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| Technical information | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Procedure reference | 2012/2301(INI) |
| Procedure type | INI - Own-initiative procedure |
| Procedure subtype | Initiative |
| Legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 54 |
| Other legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 159 |
| Stage reached in procedure | Procedure completed |
| Committee dossier | FEMM/7/11254 |

| Documentation gateway | | | | | |
|---|------|------------------------------|------------|----|---------|
| Committee draft report | | PE500.651 | 03/12/2012 | EP | |
| Amendments tabled in committee | | PE502.223 | 09/01/2013 | EP | |
| Committee opinion | EMPL | PE501.997 | 30/01/2013 | EP | |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | | A7-0048/2013 | 28/02/2013 | EP | Summary |
| Text adopted by Parliament, single reading | | T7-0073/2013 | 12/03/2013 | EP | Summary |
| Commission response to text adopted in plenary | | SP(2013)442 | 29/07/2013 | EC | |

Impact of the economic crisis on gender equality and women's rights

The European Parliament adopted by 495 votes to 96, with 69 abstentions, a resolution on the impact of the economic crisis on gender equality and women's rights.

Parliament recalls that the effects of the current economic crisis are particularly serious for vulnerable people, and in particular for women, who are affected directly through loss of their jobs or pay cuts or loss of job security and indirectly through budget cuts in public services and welfare. It notes that approximately 23% of EU citizens were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2010, and this impoverishment of the population affects women most of all.

Parliament considers that budget cuts by governments implementing austerity plans are mostly affecting the public sector and its welfare services, which are staffed and benefited mainly by women who make up some 70% of public-sector employees but also the private sector, with women now becoming the main victims of austerity measures. The Commission is invited to integrate the gender dimension into all policies, in particular those concerning: impact of austerity measures and recovery from the crisis; gender-based violence; and long-term poverty.

Rising unemployment rate: Parliament recalls that, having seen the employment rate for women climb steadily for over ten years to reach a level of 62.8% in 2008, that rate fell slightly since the beginning of the economic crisis, to 62.3% in 2011. It considers a further adaptation of the Structural Funds, in order to ensure additional support for areas of women's employment likely to be affected by the crisis. The resolution states that the crisis affects women differently. Working conditions for women have become considerably more insecure, especially with the increasing prevalence of atypical forms of contract, and that women's incomes have fallen significantly thanks to a number of factors, including the persistent wage gap (nearly 17%) between men and women. The Commission is called upon to submit, as soon as possible, a proposal for a directive setting out measures for overcoming the gender pay gap for equal or equivalent work.

Parliament recalls that very wide disparities still exist between Member States as regards the employment rate for women (notably amongst young women and disadvantaged groups), involving a different response and taking into account the respect for the right to work which it considers to be an essential precondition if women are to enjoy effective equal rights, economic independence and professional fulfilment.

Combat against undeclared work: Parliament deplores that women account for a larger proportion of the informal economy than men, partly because there is greater deregulation in the sectors in which women traditionally work, for example domestic service or care work. The informal economy has grown as a result of the crisis, although it is very difficult to obtain a clear picture of it in the absence of reliable data on incidence and impact. Women's rights should be defended and the sharing of family and household responsibilities promoted.

Reforming macroeconomic, social and labour market policies: in order to guarantee economic and social justice for women, Parliament calls for a series of measures aiming to:

- develop strategies to promote the fair distribution of wealth,

- guarantee a minimum income and decent wages and pensions,
- reduce the gender pay gap,
- create more high-quality jobs for women coupled with rights to enable them to benefit from public services of a high standard (creches, etc).

Recalling that cuts in public budgets are not gender-neutral but are, rather, the result of the Union's macrostructural economic policies, Members believe that a change in policy is therefore required, since women are in the majority in public-sector employment and are the principal beneficiaries of social policies. They call, therefore, for the relevant budget headings to be increased.

Parliament calls on the Member States to integrate proper gender budgeting, especially in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework for 2014-2020.

Further measures called for include:

- return-to-work policies and business sector insertion schemes;
- promoting an active labour market policy, a strong social dialogue;
- encouraging mothers to enter the labour market, for instance through teleworking, vocational training, or reskilling policies, with a view to promoting an assisted return to work after maternity leave;
- encouraging a better gender balance among non executive directors of companies listed on stock exchange;
- reviewing social protection systems with a view to individualising pension rights and rights under social security schemes thus guaranteeing equal pension rights;
- promoting vocational training policies and programmes for women of all age groups;
- promoting female entrepreneurship in the green economy;
- ensuring the participation of women in the decision- making process;
- investing in affordable quality services, such as full-time childcare, all-day school places and care for the elderly;
- ensuring a proper balance between security and flexibility in the labour market by providing adequate social protection for those in periods of transition or on temporary or part-time employment contracts.

Better evaluation of the implications of cutbacks on women: Parliament stresses the fact that the decisions taken by some Member States to cut their budgets for childcare, education and extracurricular activities, school meals, transport subsidies and assistance for those caring for dependents have direct implications for women, who have to take on the majority of the additional tasks entailed. Cutbacks in public services providing childcare have a direct impact on the economic independence of women. In 2010, 28.3% of women's inactivity and part-time work was explained by the lack of care services, as against 27.9% in 2009. The resolution notes that pending EU-wide harmonisation of maternity, paternity and parental leave, Parliament calls on the Member States to maintain the relevant allowances and other family allowances and calls for improved public services, including creches, kindergartens and other forms of pre-school education, day centres, community leisure and family support centres, and intergenerational centres.

Parliament focuses on the issue of the gender pay gap, as called for by Parliament in its [resolution of 24 May 2012](#), and invites the Member States and the Commission to propose solutions to help women continue their careers. Members underline that the expenditure cuts in the care sector de facto redistribute work on to the shoulders of women and undermine gender equality and call on all Member States to develop plans for the provision of care services that can generate social justice and gender equality.

Fight against violence towards women: Members observe that the economic crisis contributes to harassment, abuse and violence of all kinds directed against women. There is a need to increase the public, financial and human resources available to combat this rising social phenomenon and to contribute to financing refugees and womens rights organisations.