



**2020/2006(INL)**

24.9.2020

# **OPINION**

of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

with recommendations to the Commission on an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation  
(2020/2006(INL))

Rapporteur for opinion: Martin Häusling

(Initiative – Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure)

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## SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions into its motion for a resolution:

1. Notes that the forestry sector employs at least 500 000 people directly<sup>1</sup> in the Union, and 13 million people worldwide<sup>2</sup>, and that these jobs are found especially in rural areas;
2. Notes that climate change and fires are putting great pressure on forests globally; points out that in addition to being vital habitats for a vast but rapidly diminishing number of animal and plant species worldwide, forests are major carbon stocks and sinks; notes that forests protect soil, regulate hydrological cycles and under appropriate extraction and management practices can be a sustainable source of wood; stresses therefore that sustainable management of forests is key in halting deforestation and forest degradation, and so is worthwhile to promote in third countries;
3. Notes that between 1990 and 2015, global forest area was reduced by 129 million hectares, mainly due to agricultural production, a third of which is exported; highlights that soy, palm oil and cocoa represent 80 % of Union imports from deforested areas; points out that despite the global situation of decreasing forest cover, the Union area covered by forests, plantations and woodlands is growing, covering over 40 % of its territory;
4. Regrets that Union-embodied deforestation makes up 10 %<sup>3</sup> of global deforestation, notably due to its dependency on imported palm oil for biofuel and food, soya for animal feed, meat, cocoa, maize, timber etc.;
5. Calls on the Commission to include in its legislative proposals definitions for zero deforestation and ecosystem degradation, which should primarily focus on the main drivers of deforestation, including commodities such as palm oil, soy, meat, maize, rubber, cocoa, as well as wood used for paper and fuel; stresses that in doing so, the Commission should pay particular attention to related human rights violations and the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;
6. Notes also that habitat modification and destruction, encroaching upon natural forest areas, have severe consequences for human and animal health globally, as well as biodiversity impacts, notably the increased incidence of zoonoses (causing 50 pandemics in last 30 years), most recently the COVID-19 pandemic;
7. Notes that at the Union level, some Member State policies reflect a framework on forests and forest management that can be fragmented and disjointed, therefore they need better and more co-ordination in order to encourage sustainability;

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<sup>1</sup> Eurostat database on forestry <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/forestry/data/database>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/agricultural-sub-sectors/forestry/en>

<sup>3</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/1.%20Report%20analysis%20of%20impact.pdf>

8. Welcomes also coordinated Union action against global deforestation and damage to, and overexploitation of, forests, and calls upon the Union to implement provisions aimed at protecting forests and natural resources in the framework of the Paris Climate Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
9. Calls for the Union to take a strong and leading international role in forest protection and sustainable natural resource management including bio-based production; acknowledges that this is needed for achieving the targets of EU Bio-economy Strategy, which also requires halting deforestation, while being coherent with the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy;
10. Calls for improved governance and sound institutions to ensure sustainable forest protection and management, by developing effective control and sanction mechanisms, including against corruption and illegal logging;
11. Welcomes therefore Commission action on biodiversity and climate related to forests, which are vital global carbon sinks and biodiversity repositories; calls on the Commission to follow through on the Union's international obligations and global climate and biodiversity objectives and SDGs, and to regulate Union imports of high-deforestation risk products issued from deforestation and deforested areas including agricultural commodities, and so promote sustainable food production and consumption;
12. Calls for binding Union law to be adopted that, while showing sensitivity to socio-economic structures, ensures that all the supply chains of products imported into, and supplied within, the Union do not involve deforestation and ecosystem degradation or conversion or human rights violations, including the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities who depend on forests for their livelihoods, inter alia women and environmental and human rights defenders;
13. Calls for the establishment of an objective of Union zero deforestation and embodied deforestation by 2030 at the latest in the framework of the European Green Deal; demands that all products derived from deforestation should be prohibited from entering the Union for sale on the internal market;
14. Calls therefore for Union legislation placing a mandatory due diligence obligation on all operators, including financiers, that place forest and ecosystem-risk commodities or derivatives on the Union market, aiming to protect indigenous peoples and customary community tenure rights;
15. Stresses that such a Union law on due diligence obligations should be based on a robust and effective enforcement regime, with proportionate and dissuasive penalties for non-compliance where appropriate and applicable;
16. Stresses that many of the Union businesses in the supply chain are SMEs and therefore calls for an effective SME-friendly implementation that limits their administrative burden to an unavoidable minimum; considers that an early warning system for businesses should be established to warn businesses whenever they import from regions where deforestation might be taking place;

17. Calls for closer cooperation between governments, undertakings, producers and civil society to adopt policies and establish framework conditions to support private sector projects;
18. Calls for mutual support in the event of adverse events through research and exchanges in order to find measures adapted to the geographical conditions that can protect against large-scale fires or prevent pest infestations;
19. Highlights that afforestation can make an important contribution to rectifying the problems caused by deforestation, although it can only partly compensate for them; stresses the urgent need to primarily protect primary forests globally, as afforestation or newly planted forests cannot replace or deliver the same level of biodiversity, carbon sinking, soil protection and other ecosystem services and functions as primary forest;
20. Therefore, strongly encourages tree and forest planting and re-planting activities and projects, especially using native and wildlife friendly species with consideration for climate change, especially where primary forest has been destroyed; notes that effective, sustainable and appropriately managed afforestation in addition to protection and restoration of forests can help to increase carbon sequestration, complement farming and boost biodiversity, while their sustainable management can reduce the risk and extent of forest fires; stresses also the important role of riparian forests in stabilising riverbanks, thereby reducing flood risk, improving water quality by filtering run-off from adjacent land, and regulating water temperatures thus benefitting biodiversity;
21. Welcomes measures to adapt plantations to climate change; welcomes the fact that in many countries an increase in the number of resilient native tree species in healthy and biologically diverse forests is already recommended and practiced;
22. Highlights the role of agroforestry where trees are grown in combination with agriculture on the same land parcel, which boosts overall productivity, generates more biomass, maintains and restores soils and provides other valuable ecosystem services; points out that forests and agroforestry play an important role in global food security and are an important source of income for many small farms and communities; emphasises that forest conservation and reforestation measures improve living conditions in rural areas;
23. Emphasises the importance of training within the Union and in third countries in sustainable management of forests, plantations and agroforestry, including continuous vegetation cover; considers that these are an essential factor in ensuring biodiversity as well as income of forest communities and farmers practicing agroforestry;
24. Notes that although voluntary schemes are a useful instrument in the effort to stop global deforestation outside the Union that can go a long way to galvanising public opinion against the consumption of goods and services that drive deforestation, voluntary measures alone have so far not stopped deforestation or the Union contribution to global embodied deforestation caused by the importation into the Union of deforestation-risk goods and services; believes that binding legislation should be combined with non-legislative initiatives, such as cooperation with third countries, in order to fight against global deforestation;

25. Calls therefore, to put in place a deforestation-free labelling and certification system that would increase the supply chain transparency in the Union and allow the promotion of products not resulting from deforestation, building on existing approaches and based on an unambiguous definition of deforestation free supply chains;
26. Calls on the Union to promote deforestation-free supply chains and improved added-value, taking due account of human rights, labour rights and land tenure rights as well as food security and fair incomes;
27. Notes the governmental responsibilities in combating deforestation and ecosystem conversion, which cannot be adequately addressed by external stakeholders alone; therefore, stresses the importance of inclusive partnership of the Union and its Member States with third countries, to strengthen sustainable land management, sustainable agriculture and good governance, particularly regarding land and forest tenure rights;
28. Calls for strengthening worldwide co-operation to better share knowledge and experiences in improving sustainability in managing multifunctional forests;
29. Believes that establishing a platform for multi-stakeholder and Member State dialogue on deforestation, forest degradation and on sustainably increasing world forest cover is an important complement to a legal framework on due diligence, and could help all stakeholders to address these issues; calls for all relevant international actors to be able to actively use that platform;
30. Calls therefore, on the Union to develop international alliances with third countries to protect forests, pursuing sound policies aiming at zero deforestation, integrated land planning, land tenure transparency, and preventing conversion of forest into agricultural land; calls to this end, for securing international financing in the framework of global forest protection agreements, in close cooperation with European governments and international actors;
31. Supports regular information exchanges with third countries to promote the consumption and trade of wood and wood-derived products coming from forests managed in a sustainable way;
32. Considers that traceability and transparency are essential to ensure that only sustainably sourced products can be sold on internal market that are known to be free from deforestation, ecosystem conversion and degradation and human rights abuses; considers it a complementary yet essential first step to put in place a widely recognised deforestation-free certification and labelling system for agricultural and forestry products imported into the Union that would increase the supply chain transparency in the Union particularly reflecting the impact on the environment arising from their cultivation, processing and transport and human rights; takes the view that mandatory labelling of sustainable wood extraction can ensure informed consumer choices and promote the consumption of sustainable products;
33. Calls on the Commission to evaluate and disclose the deforestation footprint of the timber sector and trade organisations involved in importing commodities from deforestation risk areas, with a view to creating greater transparency and understanding of international supply chains, and stimulating the implementation of sustainable wood

use solutions;

34. Calls for due diligence obligations on prospective suppliers to be integrated into public procurement rules, together with a ban on the purchase of imported products derived from deforestation; notes the additional benefits of such a verification system to combat fraud, corruption and cartel practices, while challenging logistical operations based on illegal logging;
35. Points out that, in order to avoid price dumping and ensure sustainable use of wood, to prevent the proliferation of bilateral agreements based on dumping timber prices, and to avoid driving additional logging, remedies should be considered including establishing a common timber auction system, to allow tracking of where material comes from and factoring in climate, biodiversity and human rights concerns into the price;
36. Considers that in order to minimise the carbon footprint created by transport of imports from third countries and to stimulate sustainable local production and jobs, the Union should encourage the use of sustainable locally-sourced timber, harvested wood products or forest biomass;
37. Calls for the development of concepts for a sustainable future for forests worldwide that reconcile both economic and environmental interests, given that forests are an important resource for many countries and that the latter are not willing to forego this resource voluntarily;
38. Stresses the importance of promoting sustainable diets, by raising consumer awareness of the impacts of consumption patterns and providing information on diets that are better for human health and have a lower environmental footprint;
39. Recalls that importing into the Union large quantities of agricultural products derived from deforestation should not be in conflict with Union commitments for zero deforestation and human rights; considers that compliance with Union rules, together with safeguard clauses in the event of non-compliance, should be a necessary precondition for all the Union's trade negotiations; calls for binding and enforceable environmental and social provisions related to deforestation to be included in all trade agreements, in addition to food safety and animal welfare standards, to protect global forests, natural ecosystems and human rights, particularly community tenure rights; calls on the Commission to continue to closely monitor and enforce ongoing free trade agreements against those standards;
40. Calls on the Commission to act on the "do no harm" principle as announced in its European Green Deal Communication and to propose measures to address detrimental impacts where identified, to update existing free trade agreements; calls for trade partners to be subject to binding and enforceable provisions and incentives that ensure no import of products derived from deforestation or human rights violations; firmly regrets that such provisions have not been fully included in the EU-Mercosur agreement process and calls for updating trade agreements and ongoing negotiations to comprehensively include them;
41. Calls subsequently for additional or renewed negotiations of free trade agreements where such provisions are not already included, in coherence with the Union's climate,

biodiversity, zero deforestation and human rights commitments;

42. Stresses that, in the future the Commission should systematically take the impact of trade agreements on forests into account in its impact studies, and to take into consideration the results of ex ante evaluations in defining terms and mandates for trade negotiations; considers that the respect of the Paris Agreement should be a binding condition in all trade agreements with third countries;
43. Calls on the Commission to pinpoint incentive mechanisms for farmers to enhance the supply of sustainable agricultural and forestry products, and simultaneously to maintain and bolster ecosystems;
44. Calls for the Union to cut dependency on imports of forest and ecosystem-risk commodities; notes that soya products originating in deforested land used for animal feed in the Union is a significant driver of global deforestation and related emissions, accounting for nearly half of the deforestation embodied in all Union imports<sup>4</sup>;
45. Calls furthermore on the Commission and Member States to promote locally-sourced plant protein, pasture-based grazing and legal and sustainably sourced feed, namely by implementing and building on the Union protein plan, enabling innovation and enacting policy that allow Union livestock production to match available Union land resources; further recommends that the Union and Member States assess domestic production potentials and plan measures aimed at comprehensively satisfying the Union's consumption requirements and helping to reduce dependence on imports;
46. Supports the elimination by 2030 of the use of raw materials contributing to the deforestation in the production of biofuels; notes also the use of palm oil in a range of industries, including food processing; expresses its concern regarding consumer deception, for example the use of palm oil in milk substitute products;
47. Asks therefore the Commission to promote responsible agri-food and feed consumption patterns which further reduce dependency on embodied deforestation and the Union's environmental footprint;
48. Stresses also the need to strengthen and support shorter supply chains and localising production of protein crops and commodities, to the advantage of food sovereignty both in the Union and its partner countries; encourages the inclusion of these elements in the COVID-19 recovery plan;
49. Supports the promotion of nitrogen fixing/leguminous/protein crops under the new CAP strategic plans inter alia through crop rotations, in conditionality, eco-schemes and agro-environmental measures, new sectorial interventions and coupled support in order to increase the protein crop self-sufficiency of the Union, and, at the same time, contribute to reach the objectives of the biodiversity and the Farm to Fork strategies; notes further that livestock farm income and profitability should be made compatible with production levels that can be sustained by pasture-based grazing or home-grown fodder crops; calls for further research and promotion of innovative production systems and methods that can reduce external inputs and costs, for example forage based grazing systems such as

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<sup>4</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/1.%20Report%20analysis%20of%20impact.pdf> pp. 23-24



rotational grazing, even if production volumes may be lower;

50. Notes that Parliament has adopted, since December 2015, 40 objections to the import of genetically modified food and feed, of which 11 were to genetically modified soy imports; reminds that one of the reasons for objecting to those imports was the deforestation associated with cultivation in countries such as Brazil and Argentina, where the soy is almost exclusively genetically modified for use with pesticides; notes that a recent peer-reviewed scientific study by pan-Union researchers found that the Union has the largest carbon footprint in the world due to soy imports from Brazil, 13,8 % larger than China, the largest soy importer, due to a larger share of emissions from embodied deforestation;<sup>5</sup> notes further that, according to the Commission, soy has historically been the Union's number one contributor to global deforestation and related emissions, accounting for nearly half of the deforestation embodied in all Union imports;<sup>6</sup>
51. Calls for a coherent policy framework, that includes the recently published Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies of the European Green Deal, the EU Bioeconomy Strategy, and the Commission's communication of 28 November 2018 entitled 'A Clean Planet for all — a European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy', based on existing systems, such as the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan; calls therefore for guaranteeing participation of affected rights holders in FLEGT, inter alia of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women and environmental and human rights defenders;
52. Calls for implementing and improving legislation concerning forests and export regulations for wood and wood products, for example with enforceable sustainability criteria;
53. Calls for a more holistic approach, within the Union, in which the Union provides direct support to local authorities for afforestation and sustainable management practices; calls particularly for a stronger Union role in helping local and regional authorities in enforcement of forest protection regulations in force;
54. Calls for consistency and coherence between the actions of the Union at home and abroad; recalls the European Environment Agency's outlook<sup>7</sup> noting that the Union is set to miss many of its environmental objectives for 2020, highlighting that Union's forests are also subject to pressures such as, inter alia high extraction rates, pollution, climate change and invasive alien species; calls therefore for robust implementation and enforcement of the Union timber regulation and the Natura 2000 Directives across the

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<sup>5</sup> Ref: Escobar, N., Tizado, E.J., zu Ermgassen, E.K., Löfgren, P., Börner, J., & Godar, J. (2020). Spatially-explicit footprints of agricultural commodities: Mapping carbon emissions embodied in Brazil's soy exports. *Global Environmental Change*, 62, 102067

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378019308623>

<sup>6</sup> Ref: Technical Report - 2013 - 063 of the Commission, 'The impact of EU consumption on deforestation: Comprehensive analysis of the impact of EU consumption on deforestation', study funded by the European Commission, DG ENV, and undertaken by VITO, IIASA, HIVA and IUCN NL, <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/1.%20Report%20analysis%20of%20impact.pdf>, pp. 23-24

<sup>7</sup> Ref. 1e. - European Environment Agency's report on 'The European Environment - state and outlook 2020'

Union, including via timely infringement proceedings;

55. Calls on the Commission and Member States to advance sustainable management of forests that ensures ambitious measures aimed at protecting and restoring forests and other natural ecosystems are applied both to the Union's and the world's forests, in line with the Union's new forest and biodiversity strategies; believes, in particular, that poverty-induced use of forest woody biomass as fuel must also be addressed, including by supporting clean alternatives;
56. Notes the unsustainable level of consumption of raw materials including fossil fuels in the Union and urges the Commission and Member States to take full account of the impact that the use of land-based biofuels has on global land-use change and deforestation; stresses that the sustainability of raw material use inside the Union could be considerably improved in the circular bio-economy and action is needed to reduce the dependency on deforestation-risk imports; notes that a resource efficient hierarchy of use is of particular importance to protect forests' carbon sink and biodiversity functions; considers that largescale burning of wood for fuel does not make sense in terms of climate protection, carbon sinking and efficient resource use in a circular economy;
57. Considers that the largescale use of biofuels in the Union must be accompanied by sufficient sustainability criteria in order to avoid direct and indirect, land-use change (ILUC) including deforestation; notes further that the current criteria do not take sufficient account of fossil raw materials used in biofuel production; calls therefore for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the revised Renewable Energy Directive during its ongoing implementation including the effectiveness of the sustainability criteria for bioenergy; notes the importance of local supply chains of raw material to achieve long-term sustainability;
58. Stresses that despite the increase in forestry and plantation area in the Union, the increasing use of wood for biofuels and bioenergy is creating pressure on forests worldwide; notes therefore the need to respect designated nature protection areas worldwide; stresses that the Union should only promote sustainably managed forests and land-uses, to ensure that Union consumption is fully sustainable; calls on the Commission to critically assess measures for the sustainable production and use of wood fuels, in view, inter alia, of the high level of imports of wood pellets into the Union and address the risks that these imports pose to forests in third countries;
59. Supports the elimination by 2030 of raw materials used for biofuels that contribute to the deforestation; to this end, calls on the Commission to review by 2021 the relevant aspects of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807<sup>8</sup> and to revise it without delay on the basis of scientific knowledge, the precautionary principle and a

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<sup>8</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 of 13 March 2019 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the determination of high indirect land-use change-risk feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed and the certification of low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels (OJ L 133, 21.5.2019, p. 1).

detailed impact assessment, so as to ensure the phasing out of all high-ILUC risk biofuels including palm and soy oil, fulfilling the Union's commitment to stop and reverse global biodiversity loss;

60. Stresses the importance of linking the European Green Deal policies with the incentives for and drivers of deforestation, through addressing the environmental, social and human rights impacts of deforestation in order to achieve the long-term vision of a climate neutral economy;
61. Stresses the importance of a common and free observatory system, interacting and working with international partners and bodies such as the UN, for global monitoring of deforestation, forest degradation and changes in the world's forest cover, based on satellite data, allowing Member States and other stakeholders and citizens to record deforestation and habitat conversion, particularly in protected areas, in real time, and to monitor the status of forest cover;
62. Encourages, for example, the increased use of the Copernicus satellite system to monitor globally (within and outside the Union) wildfires, forest damage, landslides and soil erosion and forest/savannah ecosystem/habitat conversion; points out that this should be supplemented by other monitoring means to track related human rights and tenure violations and to take timely and appropriate action, including addressing their causes;
63. Calls for creating early warning alert mechanisms to notify public authorities, companies, including third party schemes, and consumers of commodities originating in areas of ecosystem conversion risk concerning loss and deterioration of forest and savannah and areas where human rights have been violated, and to assist in tackling these issues by intensifying dialogue and data sharing with respective third countries;
64. Welcomes the proposal of the Commission in its Farm to Fork Strategy communication to put in place a deforestation observatory; however, considers it necessary that this is accompanied by submitting, every two years, a report to Parliament and the Council on global deforestation, building on the UN FAO's Forest Resources Assessment global report<sup>9</sup> and the Global Forest Watch Commodities<sup>10</sup>, in order to take appropriate measures in terms of reinforcing cooperation with third countries and safeguarding trade restrictions at the Union level;
65. Points out that a sustainable intensification of agricultural use, as well as planned land use and land management, are essential for many small-scale farms;
66. Calls for robust financial support and incentive programmes for measures to afforest deteriorated land and land unsuitable for farming.

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.wri.org/resources/maps/global-forest-watch-commodities>

## INFORMATION ON ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

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|---|---|
| <b>Date adopted</b>                           | 22.9.2020   |
| <b>Result of final vote</b>                   | +: 38<br>-: 1<br>0: 9   |
| <b>Members present for the final vote</b>     | Mazaly Aguilar, Clara Aguilera, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Álvaro Amaro, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Benoît Biteau, Mara Bizzotto, Daniel Buda, Isabel Carvalhais, Asger Christensen, Angelo Ciocca, Ivan David, Paolo De Castro, Jérémy Decerle, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Luke Ming Flanagan, Cristian Ghinea, Dino Giarrusso, Francisco Guerreiro, Martin Häusling, Martin Hlaváček, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Jarosław Kalinowski, Elsi Katainen, Gilles Lebreton, Norbert Lins, Chris MacManus, Marlene Mortler, Ulrike Müller, Maria Noichl, Juozas Olekas, Pina Picierno, Maxette Pirbakas, Eugenia Rodríguez Palop, Bronis Ropé, Bert-Jan Ruissen, Petri Sarvamaa, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Veronika Vrecionová, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez |
| <b>Substitutes present for the final vote</b> | Claude Gruffat, Christine Schneider, Michaela Šojdrová, Marc Tarabella  |

## FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

| 38        | +   |
|-----------|---|
| ECR       | Mazaly Aguilar, Krzysztof Jurgiel, Veronika Vrecionová  |
| GUE/NGL   | Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus, Eugenia Rodríguez Palop   |
| ID        | Ivan David  |
| NI        | Dino Giarrusso  |
| PPE       | Álvaro Amaro, Daniel Buda, Salvatore De Meo, Jarosław Kalinowski, Norbert Lins, Marlene Mortler, Christine Schneider, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Michaela Šojdrová |
| RENEW     | Asger Christensen, Jérémy Decerle, Cristian Ghinea, Martin Hlaváček, Ulrike Müller  |
| S&D       | Clara Aguilera, Attila Ara-Kovács, Carmen Avram, Adrian-Dragoş Benea, Isabel Carvalhais, Paolo De Castro, Maria Noichl, Juozas Olekas, Pina Picierno, Marc Tarabella                        |
| VERTS/ALE | Benoît Biteau, Claude Gruffat, Francisco Guerreiro, Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropé  |

| 1   | -                    |
|-----|----------------------|
| PPE | Simone Schmiedtbauer |

| 9     | 0   |
|-------|---|
| ECR   | Bert-Jan Ruissen  |
| ID    | Mara Bizzotto, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Maxette Pirbakas |
| PPE   | Herbert Dorfmann, Petri Sarvamaa                                |
| RENEW | Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Elsi Katainen                              |

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention