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*Plenary sitting*

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**B9-0103/2023**

8.2.2023

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION**

further to Questions for Oral Answer B9-0000/2023 and B9-0000/2023

pursuant to Rule 136(5) of the Rules of Procedure

on the EU priorities for the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women  
(2022/2839(RSP))

**Christine Anderson, Simona Baldassarre, Annika Bruna, Ivan David,  
Isabella Tovaglieri**  
on behalf of the ID Group

**B9-0103/2023**

**European Parliament resolution on the EU priorities for the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (2022/2839(RSP))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women and its priority theme ‘Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls’,
  - having regard to Article 157(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
  - having regard to the question to the Council on the EU priorities for the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (O-000004/2023 – B9-0000/2023),
  - having regard to the question to the Commission on the EU priorities for the 67th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (O-000005/2023 – B9-0000/2023),
  - having regard to Rules 136(5) and 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution of the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality,
  - having regard to Rules 136(5) and 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas gender equality is a fundamental principle of the EU enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and Article 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
- B. whereas the global fertility rate has halved in the last seventy years and some European nations face the prospect of their populations halving by the end of the century; whereas the EU fertility rate is well below the sustainable level of 2.1 children per woman at just 1.5;
- C. whereas increasing infertility rates compound the problem of Europe’s demographic winter, a contributing factor being couples deciding to delay parenthood until their mid thirties or beyond;
- D. whereas these also include mothers in education who have to balance their studies with family life;
1. Addresses the following recommendations to the Council:
- a. to affirm the EU’s unwavering commitment to respecting the competences of the Member States insofar as each Member State monitors, through its own independent, non-ideologised and apolitical bodies, objectively and neutrally, any actual gender gap in that Member State in access to e-skills which would hinder women’s economic independence, entrepreneurship and empowerment, in

- keeping with its own history, culture and identity;
- b. to encourage the Member States to develop and promote state-funded grants facilitating the entry of women into the digital economy and other business start-ups;
  - c. to enable the Member States to implement a private life and e-skills mix for women and girls through balancing work and family life; to especially encourage a work-life balance aimed at increasing catastrophically low birth rates and demographic indicators, supporting parenthood and reducing poverty and social exclusion;
  - d. to counter the phenomenon of the ‘motherhood penalty’, which is the disadvantage that women with children encounter compared to those without, whose repercussions include pay differences, career blocking and dismissal;
  - e. to pledge its strong support for women as determined by biology and not ‘women in all their diversity’ as the Commission and the Council have begun to term self-identifying biological males; to underline the negative effect this gender self-identification has on women’s rights and to end the persistent promotion of sexual minorities;
  - f. to encourage the Member States to offer flexibility in maternity leave and extend paternity leave; to promote additional family policies including the creation of ‘structural-economic’ contributions, such as childcare centres, first pregnancy support, day-care bonuses, home care for chronically ill or disabled children, and the development of family welfare for balancing family life;
  - g. to resist efforts to promote immigration as a solution to sharp declines in the birth rate and finding people to fill staff vacancies; to promote measures for the fulfilment of women in the context of digital skills and in balance with their role as mothers which must be devoid of any form of ‘pro-immigration’ ideological welfarism;
  - h. to encourage the Member States to implement social measures to protect and defend working women and girls from the harmful risks of the ‘labour extraction process’, including by addressing such critical issues as minimum pay for actual working time, overly demanding worker-productivity goals, the act of forcing people to work for free and other imposed burdens on working time;
2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the EU Special Representative for Human Rights.