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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	14588/22
Subject:	Council Conclusions on Gender equality in disrupted economies: focus on the young generation

Delegations will find attached the Council Conclusions on the above subject approved by the EPSCO Council at its meeting held on 8 December 2022.

Gender equality in disrupted economies: focus on the young generation**Council Conclusions****ACKNOWLEDGING THAT**

1. Europe is facing turbulent times. Since 2019, when the Council approved Conclusions on “Gender-Equal Economies in the EU: The Way Forward”, major socio-economic challenges have emerged or have been exacerbated as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, accompanied by high inflation leading to increased living costs, rising energy poverty caused by increased fuel costs, a housing crisis, and severe droughts, wildfires and floods resulting from climate change. Each of these problems will continue to have a significant negative impact on the lives of people in Europe, particularly the young and future generations. All these challenges have a clear gender dimension.
2. Gender equality and human rights are at the core of European values. Equality between women and men is a fundamental principle of the European Union, enshrined in the Treaties and recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which should be respected by the Member States in their efforts to prevent, tackle and monitor gender inequalities, including when it comes to the distribution of the risks and benefits that arise from broad social and economic developments.

3. The year 2022 is the European Year of Youth, and in this context, the conference “The Europe of Tomorrow: Gender Equality and the Economy” was organised in October 2022 in order to offer a space where citizens, especially young people, could debate the future of Europe and provide input into future EU policies. Ensuring that young people’s voices are heard and supporting their equal participation in political and policy processes in line with all relevant objectives of the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027 and with due regard to the relevant European Youth Goals is crucial for advancing the Union of Equality and for eliminating gender inequalities exacerbated by current socio-economic developments.

TAKING NOTE OF

4. The study by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) entitled “Gender equality and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic” published on 26 May 2021.
5. The policy brief by EIGE entitled “Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic” published on 4 October 2022.
6. The Opinion by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on Gender equality adopted on 13 July 2022.
7. The Resolution of the European Parliament of 7 April 2022 on the EU’s protection of children and young people fleeing the war in Ukraine.
8. The Resolution of the European Parliament of 17 February 2022 on empowering European youth: post-pandemic employment and social recovery.

9. The Resolution of the European Parliament of 21 January 2021 on access to decent and affordable housing for all.
10. The outcome of the High–Level Conference “The Europe of Tomorrow: Gender Equality and the Economy” held in Prague on 3-4 October 2022, where the need to safeguard and promote gender equality in the context of new realities such as Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, the housing crisis and energy poverty was stressed, as was the need to address the challenges that young people face today, with a view to achieving a Union of Equality tomorrow.
11. The outcome of the High–Level Conference “Tackling energy poverty: EU approach & sharing best practices” held in Prague on 24 October 2022, where the importance of addressing the vulnerable situation of women, mainly single mothers and elderly women, in relation to energy poverty was stressed.

CONSIDERING THAT

12. While the economic recovery from the pandemic has begun, it remains incomplete. The restrictions introduced to contain the pandemic in spring 2020 and thereafter caused a decline in economic activity. The path to recovery that was laid in the summer of the same year has been obstructed by multiple factors, including the rise in the price of numerous commodities, disruptions in global supply chains, inflationary pressures, and new waves of COVID-19 that have resulted in the reintroduction of restrictions in many countries.

13. The pandemic has triggered a debate on how to ensure a gender- responsive recovery. In this context, the Recovery and Resilience Facility has presented a unique opportunity to channel extraordinary resources towards measures contributing to gender equality. However, this opportunity has not always been sufficiently taken up as the gender equality perspective is often not sufficiently reflected in the national recovery and resilience plans and very few measures have been taken to address women’s specific needs. The task of ensuring a gender-responsive recovery is even more urgent now due to the additional socioeconomic challenges that have emerged.
14. Young women and men have been particularly vulnerable to the economic fallout of the COVID-19 crisis. As young people often work in temporary and part-time positions or contact-intensive sectors, they have been more likely to experience layoffs or a decrease in working time. Furthermore, young people often undertake unpaid traineeships. While in many Member States young men are now steadily re-entering the labour market, young women are experiencing longer-lasting unemployment.¹ The current challenges put additional strain on young women and men and further reinforce the risk that today’s young generation will end up less well off than previous ones.

¹ EIGE (2022) Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. A policy brief.

15. While women were overrepresented in sectors less affected by job losses during the pandemic, such as education and health, they experienced higher decreases overall in the number of total actual hours worked than men.² Furthermore, during the pandemic, as compared with the situation before, fewer women reported equal sharing of care responsibilities with their partners and more reported having to shoulder the bulk of unpaid care work. Thus the pandemic has exacerbated existing gender inequalities by perpetuating the traditional gender roles within the private sphere, with young women shouldering not only the majority of childcare and housework but also home-schooling tasks. Spending more time on care duties at the expense of paid work opportunities and leisure time has had significant negative effects on women's work-life balance, mental health and overall well-being and their economic independence. This has been particularly the case for women with young children.

² EIGE (2022) Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. A policy brief.

16. The COVID-19 pandemic has required many Europeans to adjust their working habits and to embrace the online world by adapting to teleworking practices. There has also been an increased use of flexible forms of work, such as non-standard working hours. Many people have had to combine home working with taking care of their family members. Women have been saddled with the extra burden of having to adapt their working patterns while also having to play the role of additional caregivers, which has exacerbated existing inequalities. During the lockdown periods, mothers reported having been interrupted in work 50% more often than fathers.³ For poor and economically marginalised families, the pandemic has negatively affected both employment possibilities and access to education for children. The continuation and further adoption of telework and hybrid working in post-pandemic Europe will depend on a broad range of factors, including its effect on productivity, work organisation and working conditions. However, assuming that telework is here to stay, the new challenges it entails for gender equality must urgently be addressed and workers' right to disconnect and refrain from engaging in work-related electronic communications outside working hours needs to be ensured. Telework should be prevented from becoming an alternative to office work only for women and thus reinforcing stereotypes and discriminatory practices. On the other hand, if properly used, telework could facilitate the equal distribution of paid work and unpaid care work between women and men. Furthermore, equal access to connectivity and digital technologies could help bridge the digital skills gap. It is also important to exchange good practice in the area of promoting gender equality in the context of telework.

³ EIGE (2021) Gender equality and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

17. While working at home, women may be more exposed to domestic violence and other forms of violence at work, including online gender-based violence, harassment and abuse. Such increased risks of violence associated with telework must also be addressed.
18. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has caused an escalating humanitarian crisis in Europe with over 7.4 million people fleeing from Ukraine⁴ and a further 7 million people being displaced internally within Ukraine.⁵ Women and children constitute 90% of those fleeing the crisis.⁶
19. Even after having been granted temporary protection in the EU, many of those having fled Ukraine, particularly Ukrainian women and girls, still face many different obstacles, including lack of housing, limited access to training and language courses, difficulties entering labour markets, lack of early childhood education and care (ECEC), and insufficient access to healthcare. Furthermore, young women and girls, in particular, are vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking. It is necessary to restore stability to the lives of those who have left Ukraine, including by ensuring fair employment for adults and quality care and education for youth and children, including ECEC, as well as access to culture, and by providing protection against exploitation, trafficking, and violence. This protection is particularly important for Ukrainian women and children housed in different forms of temporary accommodation where their vulnerability may be exploited.

⁴ United Nations (2022) Operational Data Portal / Ukraine Refugee Situation

⁵ United Nations (2022) UNHCR / Ukraine: Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

⁶ United Nations (2022) UNHCR / Ukraine Emergency

20. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has cast a dark shadow over the economic outlook, halting the fragile recovery that had been under way. The sharp increase in commodity prices, which adds to inflationary pressures and curbs incomes and spending, is putting great strain on the livelihoods of people across the European Union. Furthermore, the arrival of millions of people displaced from Ukraine, most of them women and children, poses an added challenge to European economies, which are already strained by recent events.
21. The current economic situation in Europe affects men and women differently due to pre-existing structural gender inequalities. Young women are almost twice as likely as young men to spend over four hours per day on childcare duties and tasks.⁷ Inequality in the area of unpaid care work is not only reinforced by gender stereotypes and sometimes inadequate early childhood education and care (ECEC) and leave policies, but also by the fact that on average women earn less than men, which encourages families to perpetuate the model where the man is the main breadwinner and the woman is the main homemaker. As a consequence of the fact that they carry a greater share of care duties, many young women either stay outside the labour market after they finish their education or interrupt their careers at an early stage. Women are also more likely than men to work part-time or on flexible or atypical contracts. The fact that women perform a disproportionate share of unpaid care work is a root cause of gender inequalities in pay and pensions as well as of women's higher risk of poverty or social exclusion.

⁷ EIGE (2022) Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. A policy brief.

22. Europe faces a housing crisis. Already before the COVID-19 pandemic, costs relating to housing had been significantly increasing. Over the period from 2010 until the first quarter of 2022, rents increased by 17% and house prices by 45% in the EU.⁸ The higher housing costs, especially of small housing units, have had a particularly negative effect on the young generation. Due to a lack of savings and low income, young people are unable to invest in properties of their own that would provide stability for the future, financially, physically, and emotionally. Many young people are drawn to the job market in big cities and thus depend heavily on access to the rental market and on mobility. Because of the increase in housing costs, many young people continue living with their families⁹ or are obliged to share flats for longer than they would wish, often facing overcrowded conditions. Young women, particularly single-parent families and women of foreign origin including women displaced from Ukraine, can find themselves in particularly vulnerable situations partly also because they can face specific forms of discrimination and abuse in the context of access to housing.

⁸ Eurostat (2021) “One in five people in the EU at risk of poverty or social exclusion”

⁹ In 2019, the family home was the main housing option for 80% of young people aged 18-24.

23. High inflation, the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine have all contributed to increasing living costs, including the price of goods and services, energy and housing. Europe's dependence on and reduced supply of Russian natural gas has significantly increased the price of energy, leaving vulnerable individuals behind. Already in 2020, 8% of the EU population was unable to keep their home adequately warm.¹⁰ Energy poverty results from a combination of low income, high energy prices, and poor energy efficiency, especially of buildings, and affects women to a greater extent than men. Due to income inequalities women have less disposable income to spend on high energy costs, and many live in housing with poor insulation and low energy efficiency. The cost of energy is a particular challenge for women of retirement age who live in one-person households. Moreover, women have different energy consumption patterns in comparison to men.¹¹ Elderly women and unemployed women tend to spend more time at home, which also has an impact on their energy consumption. Lastly, women are more conscious about over-consumption and are more willing to change their consumption patterns in times of crises. Yet, they continue to be under-represented in the energy sector and energy-related education and research, which prevents them from participating in decision-making in this area.

¹⁰ European Commission (2022) "Energy poverty in the EU"

¹¹ European Parliament (2019) Women, Gender Equality and the Energy Transition in the EU: Study Requested by the FEMM Committee

European Parliament (2017) Gender Perspective on Access to Energy in the EU: Study for the FEMM Committee

24. While poverty or social exclusion is a widespread phenomenon¹², it is highly feminised, and women are affected more than men. What is more, while an important share of single-parent families are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, women make up almost 85% of all single-parent families in the EU¹³. Across the EU, young women and men have been particularly vulnerable to the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, with young women facing a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion and of material deprivation than young men.¹⁴ Furthermore, young women face gendered barriers and stereotypes when entering and participating in the labour market, which is not only an immediate problem but has long-term consequences, widening the gender pay and pension gaps and limiting women's opportunities throughout their lives.
25. In the light of the escalating impacts of climate change, Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and Europe's dependency on and reduced supply of Russian natural gas, the task of bringing about the green transition has become more urgent than ever before. However, without adequate accompanying policies, the green transition can leave certain groups, including young women and men, behind. The policies and legal framework for a just green transition should accommodate the needs of the young generation and be gender-responsive. Young voices should also be meaningfully and effectively included in the policymaking process within the EU and beyond, all the more so because climate change and increasing energy costs are a global issue and have a particularly negative impact on young women as well as on future generations. Young women and men need to acquire the skills and competences that will allow them to play their part in, and seize the opportunities offered by, the green and digital transitions.

¹² In 2021 one in five people in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. For more information, see Eurostat (2022) Living conditions in Europe - poverty and social exclusion

¹³ EIGE (2016) Poverty, gender and lone parents in the EU

¹⁴ EIGE (2022) Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. A policy brief.
Eurostat (2022) "Material and social deprivation rate by age and sex"

26. It is important to ensure that the Union's transition towards a climate-neutral and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050 is fair and nobody is left behind. Civil society and, in particular, young people, have called for more ambitious action to combat climate change and to take into account the higher vulnerability of the young generation and women to negative climate impacts. It is therefore important to respect and promote gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and intergenerational equity in this context. Investments in green, digital and care economies have the potential to create additional jobs for youth. However, due to pre-existing gender inequalities and stereotypes, women and men do not benefit equally. Gains through targeted investment in digitalisation and the green economy could be higher for young men than young women unless determined action is taken to ensure that women participate fully in just transition initiatives.¹⁵ Moreover, working conditions in the care sector are often precarious and need to be improved.

¹⁵ International Labour Organisation (2022) Global Employment Trends for Youth 2022: Europe and Central Asia

27. The fact that responses to the COVID-19 pandemic have accelerated the digital transition represents both an opportunity and a challenge for gender equality. The future of work will see an increase in the demand for technology professionals such as computer engineers and ICT¹⁶ specialists. However, clear gender segregation continues to be seen in ICT education and ICT occupations and should be addressed. This digital divide can be further deepened by gender bias that some artificial intelligence tools and processes often fail to take into account. Considering that the post-pandemic recovery needs to take place in line with the green and digital transitions, STEM¹⁷ competences are set to play an ever more essential role in the future economy. Encouraging girls' interest in STEM subjects, tackling gender stereotypes and breaking the glass ceiling are crucial for fostering women's equal inclusion in the labour market of the future. Moreover, targeted measures, development programmes and career guidance free of gender stereotypes are needed to help to attract and retain girls and young women in STEM-related careers and encouraging boys and men to enter the care sector and the education, health and welfare sector. In order to combat gender stereotypes and enable access to the labour market for women, especially young women, focus should also be placed on working with men on issues such as the role of men as care-givers and the prevention of gender-based violence.
28. Women and girls are not a homogenous group. Their reality varies depending on many factors, such as race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, education, socio-economic status, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation, which together determine their opportunities and particular challenges. Therefore intersectionality needs to be taken into consideration as it affects different groups of young people differently.

¹⁶ Information and communication technology.

¹⁷ Science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

29. This set of Conclusions builds on previous work and political commitments voiced by the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and relevant stakeholders in this area, including the documents listed in the Annex.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

CALLS ON THE MEMBER STATES, in accordance with their respective competences and taking into account national circumstances and respecting the role and autonomy of the social partners, to:

30. Ensure that gender equality and equal opportunities for all are thoroughly considered and promoted throughout the implementation of recovery and resilience plans.
31. Develop government actions to create national crisis management measures that are comprehensive, participatory and gender-sensitive, and involve both women and men, including representatives of women's rights organisations, youth organisations and vulnerable groups.
32. Promote gender and youth mainstreaming when supporting people, particularly women and girls, who have been displaced from Ukraine and other parts of the world and in taking steps to restore stability in their lives and to ensure their full integration in the labour market and society, in particular by:
- a. protecting them from exploitation, trafficking, sexual abuse, and gender-based violence and harassment, and by supporting victims of violence;
 - b. ensuring fair access to and fair treatment in employment, vocational education and training and adult learning and access to ECEC and school education for children;
 - c. reacting flexibly to the increased demand for ECEC facilities; and
 - d. protecting their internationally recognised human rights.

33. Make full use of EU funds, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps, to promote integration of migrants, according to needs identified at national and regional level, and pay special attention to the needs of women and girls.
34. Facilitate women's participation in the labour market, notably by increasing the involvement of men in care and the availability, affordability and quality of ECEC services for children, and of care services for older people and persons with disabilities, by improving the reconciliation of care and work, and by encouraging equal sharing of unpaid care work between women and men.
35. Promote a better understanding and awareness of the need for equal distribution between women and men of unpaid care and domestic work as a prerequisite for gender equality and develop and establish a framework for promoting the equal sharing of paid work and unpaid care work between women and men, including measures to reconcile work, family and private life.
36. Combat both horizontal and vertical gender segregation in the labour market as well as in education and research, especially in the context of the green and digital transitions.
37. Continue implementing effective measures to address horizontal segregation in education, training and occupations at all levels. In particular, actively promote equal access for women and girls to ICT, and address all forms of gender divide in this context, including by improving the digital skills of women and girls and supporting women who pursue careers in ICT, with a view to encouraging them to remain in the ICT sector.

38. Promote measures to address and prevent the increased risk of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, and domestic violence.
39. Promote gender and youth mainstreaming in the design, implementation and evaluation of measures adopted to tackle the economic crisis, across all sectors, and based on existing data. Reinforce cooperation with civil society, the social partners, and women's rights organisations, as well as youth organisations and academia, in the design, implementation and evaluation of these measures.
40. Provide support, including financial support, to civil society organisations promoting gender equality, in particular women's rights organisations, as they have been hit hard by the global economic crisis, and the services they provide have been in growing demand as a result of the crisis.

INVITES THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND THE MEMBER STATES, in accordance with their respective competencies, taking into account Member States' national circumstances, and respecting the role and autonomy of the social partners, to:

41. Promote intergenerational solidarity and ensure that the implementation of post-pandemic recovery policies is both age-responsive and gender-responsive. Pay additional attention to ensuring that the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups are fully taken into account throughout the implementation of these policies.
42. Ensure that humanitarian assistance to Ukraine is gender-responsive and addresses the needs of women, men, girls, and boys in vulnerable situations, as well as all different groups at risk of marginalisation, including ethnic minorities such as the Roma community, LGBTI persons, the elderly, persons with disabilities and religious minorities.

43. Promote the education, training and employment of young people, especially women, in the area of innovative green and digital technologies.
44. Foster meaningful dialogue with the young generation and promote the gender-balanced and active participation of young people in policy-making and decision-making at the European, national, regional and local levels and across all relevant policy fields of the Union. Special attention should be paid to increasing the equal and meaningful participation of girls and women in policy-making and decision-making.
45. Promote gender and youth mainstreaming in all research, decisions and policies related to the digital and green transitions.
46. Collect and disseminate age and sex-disaggregated data, in particular data on energy poverty and promote gender mainstreaming in all policies related to energy poverty.

CALLS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO:

47. When evaluating the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, pay special attention to how the objectives of gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the mainstreaming of those objectives were taken into account in national recovery and resilience plans and their implementation.

References

1. EU interinstitutional

European Pillar of Social Rights

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/social-summit-european-pillar-social-rights-booklet_en.pdf

2. EU legislation

Council Directive 2000/43 EC of 29 June 2000 implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin (*OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22-26*)

Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000 establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation. (*OJ L 303, 2.12.2000, p. 16-22.*)

Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof (*OJ L 212, 7.8.2001, p. 12–23*)

Council Directive 2004/113/EC of 13 December 2004 implementing the principle of equal treatment between men and women in the access to and supply of goods and services. (*OJ L 373, 21.12.2004, p. 37–43.*)

Directive 2006/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the implementation of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation (recast) (*OJ L 204, 26.7.2006, p. 23–36.*)

Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU (*OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 79–93.*)

Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility. (*OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17–75.*)

3. Council

Resolution of the Council of the European Union and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on a framework for European cooperation in the youth field: The European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027 (*OJ C 456, 18.12.2018, p. 1-22.*)

Council Recommendation of 30 October 2020 on A Bridge to Jobs – Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee and replacing the Council Recommendation of 22 April 2013 on establishing a Youth Guarantee. (*OJ C 372, 4.11.2020, p. 1–9*)

Council Recommendation of 10 March 2014 on a Quality Framework for Traineeships. (*OJ C 88, 27.3. 2014, p. 1-4*)

Council Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee. (*OJ L 223, 22.6.2021, p. 14-23.*)

Council Recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality. (*OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35-51.*)

All Council Conclusions on gender equality and other relevant subjects, including especially those cited below:

- Council Conclusions on Moving towards more inclusive labour markets (7017/15)
- Council Conclusions on Enhancing the Skills of Women and Men in the EU Labour Market (6889/17)
- Council Conclusions on Enhanced measures to reduce horizontal gender segregation in education and employment (15468/17)
- Council Conclusions on Closing the Gender Pay Gap: Key Policies and Measures (10349/19)
- Council Conclusions on the Economy of Wellbeing (13432/19)
- Council Conclusions on Gender-Equal Economies in the EU: The Way Forward: Taking Stock of 25 Years of Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (14938/19)
- Council Conclusions on Tackling the Gender Pay Gap: Valuation and Distribution of Paid Work and Unpaid Care Work (13584/20)
- Council Conclusions on Telework (9747/21)
- Council Conclusions on the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality (8884/21)
- Council Conclusions on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Gender Equality in the Labour Market (14750/21)

4. European Council

The Porto Declaration signed by the Heads of State and Government on 8 May 2021

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/05/08/the-porto-declaration/>

5. Trio Presidency

Trio Presidency Declaration on Gender Equality signed by France, the Czech Republic and Sweden (January 2022)

6. European Commission

EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (8090/21)

The European Care Strategy (COM(2022) 440 final)

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Review report on the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (COM(2022) 383 final) Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 (COM(2020) 758 final)

2022 Report on gender equality in the EU (7006/1/22 REV 1)

A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. 6678/20. (Commission reference: COM(2020) 152 final.)

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“Energy Poverty in the EU”

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7. European Parliament

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European Parliament resolution of 17 February 2022 on empowering European youth: post-pandemic employment and social recovery (2021/2952(RSP))

European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on access to decent and affordable housing for all (2019/2187(INI))

Gender Perspective on Access to Energy in the EU: Study for the FEMM Committee

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/596816/IPOL_STU\(2017\)596816_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/596816/IPOL_STU(2017)596816_EN.pdf)

Women, Gender Equality and the Energy Transition in the EU: Study Requested by the FEMM Committee

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608867/IPOL_STU\(2019\)608867_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2019/608867/IPOL_STU(2019)608867_EN.pdf)

8. EIGE

Gender equality and the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (26 May 2021)

<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-and-socio-economic-impact-covid-19-pandemic>

“Gender and energy”

<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-and-energy>

Young women and men in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. A policy brief.
(4 October 2022)

<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/young-women-and-men-aftermath-covid-19-pandemic>

“Poverty, gender and lone parents in the EU”

<https://eige.europa.eu/publications/poverty-gender-and-lone-parents-eu>

9. European Economic and Social Committee

Opinion by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on Gender equality
(SOC/731-EESC-2022)

"Teleworking and gender equality – conditions so that teleworking does not exacerbate the unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work between women and men and for it to be an engine for promoting gender equality." (SOC/662-EESC-2020.)

“Hybrid Conference on Affordable and Decent Housing in the EU, 6 January 2022”

https://www.eesc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/en_conclusions_affordable_and_decent_housing_in_the_eu.pdf

10. Eurofound

Eurofound (2021), Impact of COVID-19 on young people in the EU, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

11. Eurostat

“One in five people in the EU at risk of poverty or social exclusion”

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12. World Bank

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13. United Nations

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14. International Labour Organisation

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