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REPORT

‘Cohesion policy – the driving force in implementing the EU agenda for cities’
(2026/2027(INI))

Committee on Regional Development

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

‘Cohesion policy – the driving force in implementing the EU agenda for cities’

(2026/2027(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Articles 2 and 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union,
- having regard to Articles 14, 174, 175, 177 and 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility¹,
- having regard to Articles 21 and 26 of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy² (Common Provisions Regulation),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund³,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down specific provisions for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the European Regional Development Fund and external financing instruments⁴,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013⁵,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the

¹ OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/241/oj>.

² OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1060/oj>.

³ OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1058/oj>.

⁴ OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 94, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1059/oj>.

⁵ OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 21, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1057/oj>.

Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund⁶,

- having regard to Regulation 2025/1914 (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2025 amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 as regards specific measures to address strategic challenges in the context of the mid-term review⁷,
- having regard to Regulation 2021/695 (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013⁸,
- having regard to the URBACT programme for sustainable urban cooperation, established in 2002,
- having regard to the EU Mission: Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities receiving funding from Horizon Europe and the EU Mission label,
- having regard to the New Leipzig Charter – The transformative power of cities for the common good, adopted at the Informal Ministerial Meeting on Urban Matters on 30 November 2020,
- having regard to the Territorial Agenda 2030 – A future for all places, adopted at the Informal Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Spatial Planning, Territorial Development and/or Territorial Cohesion on 1 December 2020,
- having regard to the Ljubljana Agreement of 26 November 2021, which reinforces the urban agenda for the EU established in Amsterdam on 30 May 2016,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 15 September 2021 entitled ‘New European Bauhaus – Beautiful, Sustainable, Together’ (COM(2021)0573),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 3 December 2026 entitled ‘An EU Agenda for Cities: Driving Growth and Prosperity’ (COM(2025)0739),
- having regard to Commission Recommendation (EU) 2025/1021 of 22 May 2025 on transport poverty: ensuring affordable, accessible and fair mobility⁹,
- having regard to the Commission communication of 16 December 2025 entitled ‘The European Affordable Housing Plan’ (COM(2025)1025),
- having regard to its resolution of 9 September 2015 on the urban dimension of EU policies¹⁰,

⁶ OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1056/oj>.

⁷ OJ L, 2025/1914, 19.9.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/1914/oj>.

⁸ OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/695/oj>.

⁹ OJ L, 2025/1021, 26.5.2025, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2025/1021/oj>.

¹⁰ OJ C 316, 22.9.2017, p. 124.

- having regard to its resolution of 3 July 2018 on the role of cities in the institutional framework of the Union¹¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 20 May 2021 on reversing demographic trends in EU regions using cohesion policy instruments¹²,
- having regard to its resolution of 25 March 2021 on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism¹³,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 February 2022 on the challenges for urban areas in the post-COVID-19 era¹⁴,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 September 2022 on the new European Bauhaus¹⁵,
- having regard to its resolution of 9 May 2023 on the new EU urban mobility framework¹⁶,
- having regard to its resolution of 8 May 2025 on the ninth report on economic and social cohesion¹⁷,
- having regard to its resolution of 10 September 2025 on the role of cohesion policy investment in resolving the current housing crisis¹⁸,
- having regard to its resolution of 27 November 2025 on the EU strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities post-2024¹⁹,
- having regard to its resolution of 10 March 2026 on the housing crisis in the European Union with the aim of proposing solutions for decent, sustainable and affordable housing²⁰,
- having regard to the Commission proposal of 16 July 2025 for a Council regulation laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2028 to 2034 (COM(2025)0571),
- having regard to its resolution of 28 April 2026 on enhancing connectivity, preserving cultural heritage, and driving local excellence in European tourism: destination management and regional tourism growth²¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 28 April 2026 on the proposal for a Council regulation

¹¹ OJ C 118, 8.4.2020, p. 2.

¹² OJ C 15, 12.1.2022, p. 125.

¹³ OJ C 494, 8.12.2021, p. 106.

¹⁴ OJ C 342, 6.9.2022, p. 2.

¹⁵ OJ C 125, 5.4.2023, p. 56.

¹⁶ OJ C, C/2023/1058, 15.12.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2023/1058/oj>.

¹⁷ OJ C, C/2026/583, 24.2.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/583/oj>.

¹⁸ OJ C, C/2026/1474, 9.4.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/1474/oj>.

¹⁹ OJ C, C/2026/1715, 24.4.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/1715/oj>.

²⁰ OJ C, C/2026/4004, 26.8.2026, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2026/4004/oj>.

²¹ Texts adopted, P10_TA(2026)0123.

- laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2028 to 2034²²,
- having regard to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
 - having regard to the Commission communication of 3 March 2021 entitled ‘Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030’ (COM(2021)0101),
 - having regard to the EU Roadmap for Women’s Rights (COM(2025)0097),
 - having regard to the report of January 2026 produced by the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON) entitled ‘URDICO – Urban Dimension of Cohesion Policy and other EU programmes’,
 - having regard to the Committee of the Regions 2025 annual report on the state of regions and cities,
 - having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of 24 June 2026,
 - having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 29 April 2026,
 - having regard to Rule 55 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Development (A10-0263/2026),
- A. whereas the inhabitants of cities and other urban areas represent around three quarters of the EU’s population and local authorities are responsible for implementing approximately 70 % of EU legislation; whereas Europe’s cities, functional urban areas and metropolitan regions, whether located in coastal, island, inland, mountainous, rural, outermost or border regions, display a high degree of social, economic, territorial, demographic, cultural and historical diversity; whereas cities still play a historic role in the configuration of political communities, and are central to fostering civic engagement, and key to promoting European culture, values, cultural heritage and traditions; whereas cities, therefore, require an integrated planning approach to take into account their diversity and the increasing interdependence between cities, peri-urban and surrounding rural areas and communities;
- B. whereas cities have complex ecosystems and play a central role in the EU’s economic and social vitality, serving as major drivers of innovation and competitiveness, promoting public health, disease prevention, well-being and climate adaptation; whereas the sustainable development of cities is guided by key EU instruments such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the urban agenda for the EU; whereas cohesion policy remains the EU’s principal investment policy that constitutes the main framework for integrated urban development and is essential for all cities;
- C. whereas there is no distinct and clear EU funding instrument for cities, creating

²² Texts adopted, P10_TA(2026)0111.

administrative complexity for municipalities that benefit from EU funding; whereas the EU agenda for cities should complement, rather than compete with, other territorial policies; whereas the agenda rests on the principles of cohesion and convergence, and the EU will thrive when no region, city or other urban area is left behind;

- D. whereas urban areas are burdened by many challenges, such as territorial disparity and poverty, including that which results from urban population growth due to internal and external migratory flows, and population influx from rural to urban areas and from medium and small-sized cities to large metropolitan areas, leading to growing demographic imbalances between urban and rural areas; whereas the crisis resulting from rising housing costs and the shortage of affordable housing, due also to the rapid growth of short-term rentals, forces many people to postpone important life decisions; whereas rising energy prices, ageing infrastructure, abandoned buildings and industrial spaces, pollution, inequality and social exclusion, and climate change make necessary housing development and new environmental protection and energy conservation measures essential;
- E. whereas cities are at the forefront of implementing both the green and digital transitions and require adequate financial resources; whereas the EU is facing an affordability crisis, with young Europeans being particularly affected, finding it increasingly difficult to leave their parents' home, which, in 2025, they were doing at an average age of 26.3; whereas EU cohesion policy should contribute to an accessible, sustainable and affordable housing market for all people in the EU, especially low- and middle-income families and young people, and to urban regeneration reflecting the severity of the housing crisis in many Member States; whereas this is carried out with full respect for the competence of Member States, regions and local authorities in housing and spatial planning;
- F. whereas young Europeans, students and young people in training, are particularly affected by the housing crisis; whereas the housing market is putting unprecedented financial stress on citizens, families and young people, increasing the cost of higher education;
- G. whereas the EU agenda for cities outlines the EU's vision, policies and a set of actions applicable to cities of all sizes and provides a forward-looking framework for sustainable and integrated urban development;
- H. whereas demographic imbalances affect all cities; whereas expanding cities are facing increasing pressure on the housing market, infrastructure and public services, and declining cities are confronted by population ageing, depopulation and the exodus of young people and skilled labour, as well as a shrinking economic and fiscal base; whereas cohesion policy should provide differentiated and flexible place-based solutions that are adapted to the specific needs of each city, metropolitan area and connected region; whereas cohesion policy should promote the right to stay in all regions, including urban areas and cities, by creating the conditions people need to live, work and thrive wherever they choose to reside;
- I. whereas the European Urban Initiative plays a crucial role in empowering cities by providing financial support, promoting innovation and strengthening the capacity to

implement urban development across the EU;

- J. whereas cities are key drivers of European competitiveness and bring together talent, innovation, research and economic activity; whereas connectivity, cities' capacity to promote sustainable growth, resilient value chains, entrepreneurship and quality jobs should be improved;
- K. whereas the agenda's success depends on the meaningful involvement of cities and local authorities in the policymaking process and in managing and implementing the agenda, through a bottom-up, integrated, place-based approach and effective multilevel governance in line with the principles of partnership and subsidiarity throughout all relevant EU funds and programmes; whereas decisions should be made at the level closest to citizens, and local authorities should be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of EU funds in policy areas where they are competent;
- L. whereas strengthening administrative capacity calls for simplified administrative procedures, targeted technical assistance and capacity-building mechanisms adapted to provide greater flexibility and a more effective response to cities of all sizes;
- M. whereas cities play a central role in preventing, preparing for and responding to crises, including natural disasters, extreme climate events, increases in the recorded average temperature and other emerging risks; whereas bolstering urban resilience and civil protection systems requires an integrated approach based on cooperation between the different levels of governance;
- N. whereas cities play an essential role in promoting the digital transformation and closing the digital divide, as drivers of digitalisation, modernisation, innovation and the dissemination of technology; whereas equitable access to quality digital infrastructure, skills and services must be provided in order to improve competitiveness, digital inclusion and territorial cohesion;
- O. whereas cities play a key role in promoting equitable access to quality education and training, skill development and lifelong learning, which help reduce inequalities, improve social mobility and provide better opportunities for all;
- P. whereas cities play an essential role in promoting public health and well-being through accessible health services and community-based programmes geared towards prevention, mental health and social inclusion;
- Q. whereas the proposal for national and regional partnership plans does not adequately recognise the strategic role of cities, since there is no provision guaranteeing the relevant funding, and does not guarantee that their contribution will be included in the final version of the plans;

Cities as key actors of the EU and a pillar of cohesion policy

1. Welcomes the Commission's communication entitled 'An EU Agenda for Cities: Driving Growth and Prosperity', which sets out a comprehensive framework for urban development in the EU; stresses that the agenda should fully complement, rather than replace, the territorial dimension of cohesion policy, recognising that sustainable urban

development depends on strong functional links with surrounding regions and rural areas; moreover, underlines that the implementation of the agenda should respect the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality and the partnership principle;

2. Welcomes the Commission's proposal to put in place regular targeted dialogues and consultation with cities and to organise an annual high-level political dialogue for cities; moreover, welcomes the agenda's recognition that local authorities implement 70 % of EU legislation and play a decisive role in delivering key priorities such as competitiveness, the climate transition and social inclusion; believes it is crucial to maintain direct contact with local authorities to identify bottlenecks and challenges in specific policy areas, uncover opportunities for simplification and harmonisation, and provide information on necessary adjustments to EU policies, as well as recommendations for targeted support; calls for simplification efforts and the reduction of potential bottlenecks for the benefit of cities as beneficiaries of EU funding and implementing actors of EU policies;
3. Recalls the results achieved over time, from the Pact of Amsterdam, the urban agenda for the EU, the Ljubljana Agreement, the New Leipzig Charter and the Territorial Agenda 2030, and calls for the application of their principles; highlights the contribution made by the New European Bauhaus initiative to promote new urban solutions; points out that EU instruments and policies targeting cities remain fragmented, making the case for a more integrated and coordinated approach; stresses that the holistic approach as regards urban and territorial development promoted by the Pact of Amsterdam is the best solution to mobility challenges in metropolitan areas, creating space for cooperation and common projects that strengthen links between cities, including small and medium-sized cities, and neighbouring rural areas, thereby reducing regional disparities and pressure on large urban areas;
4. Stresses that cities and functional urban areas are at the forefront of addressing the EU's main challenges and should therefore be fully and structurally involved in both implementing and co-creating EU policy, which requires a stronger EU framework that reflects the interconnected nature of urban challenges; stresses that local and regional authorities have the best knowledge of territorial needs and calls for them to be fully involved in determining investment priorities and designing cohesion policy-funded programmes and the national and regional partnership plans 2028-2034; recognises, however, that the success of the EU agenda for cities will depend on its ability to translate political objectives into adequate financial resources, stronger multilevel governance and clearer implementation mechanisms;
5. Welcomes the mid-term review of cohesion policy and its flexibility, which has made it possible to effectively reallocate resources to emerging priorities such as affordable and sustainable housing, industrial decarbonisation, water resilience, energy transition and the reduction of administrative burdens for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); stresses, however, that flexibility should neither endanger the core objectives and predictability of cohesion policy nor weaken integrated and place-based approaches; calls for urban needs assessment and resource allocation to take into account, aside from residents, those that are actually served, the floating populations, the number of students in a specific area, daily commuting flows and public service users throughout the functional urban areas; calls on the Commission to develop a common methodology for

measuring urban and metropolitan pressure, applicable in the programming of cohesion policy funds; welcomes, also, initiatives related to the 'right to stay' principle, that are applied to cities, islands, coastal regions, outermost regions and mountainous and rural regions;

6. Recognises the role of cities, metropolitan areas and regional centres as drivers of sustainable and inclusive economic growth, innovation, culture, cultural heritage, education, social inclusion, sport and European competitiveness, as hubs for attracting talent, investment and economic activity and as key players in promoting health and prevention; underlines that strong urban economies are a precondition for the EU's strategic autonomy, given the concentration of industrial capacity, research infrastructure and skilled labour in urban areas; highlights the role that cities play in urban innovation ecosystems as entities with structured governance and operational capacity for piloting, testing and deploying innovative solutions, and the role of cities in ensuring social benefits; stresses that the support, the access to European financial instruments and the development of the urban innovation hubs is crucial for the functioning and development of urban development ecosystems, leading to sustainable growth and increased competitiveness of European cities;
7. Recalls that strengthening territorial cohesion and competitiveness should be interlinked objectives of the EU's investment policies; stresses that strengthening the competitiveness of European cities should go hand in hand with reinforcing their resilience, economic adaptability and capacity to respond to future crises; emphasises, moreover, the importance of creating favourable conditions for private investment and entrepreneurship, including SMEs and start-ups;
8. Recognises the cornerstone role played by cities and urban areas in promoting European culture, values, traditions and cultural heritage;
9. Emphasises that economic, social and territorial cohesion is an essential horizontal component of sustainable urban development; stresses the need to reduce social, gender and health inequalities and regional disparities, and deliver high-quality, accessible public services, including healthcare systems; stresses that Europe's cities are at the forefront of the climate crisis, facing more frequent and extreme heatwaves, and is deeply concerned by the worsening 'urban heat island' effect, which is a growing challenge for public health and quality of life in cities; calls on the Commission to promote urban greening plans and integrated ecosystem regeneration measures, including by tree and nature restoration, climate resilience and sustainable planning, and include them among the priorities of the urban agenda for the EU;
10. Highlights the role of cities in enhancing security, crisis preparedness and public safety, including through measures that aim to increase urban regeneration, prevent the increase in urban crime rates, tackle hybrid threats, improve road safety and strengthen the image of public spaces; highlights that safe, secure and well-functioning urban environments are also essential for addressing demographic challenges in urban areas, improving quality of life and making cities more attractive places to live, work and raise families; stresses that effective urban security policies should address the root causes of crime and violence, strengthen the cooperation between local authorities and law enforcement authorities, and ensure that public spaces remain safe and accessible for

everyone;

11. Points out the need to pay particular attention to the exposure of cities and regions across the EU, especially those bordering aggressor states, to geopolitical risks and hybrid threats, including drone incursions, foreign agent infiltration, sabotage, cyberattacks and disinformation, and notes their impact on disrupted transport links, tourism and investor confidence well beyond the areas immediately affected; stresses that cities and local authorities are on the front line when it comes to quick reaction to crises, and stresses the importance of civil protection infrastructure, mechanisms, protocols and local dissemination of important information concerning these aspects; calls for urban civil preparedness investments to be eligible under cohesion policy instruments, and for improved EU funding conditions that account for the security exposure of cities and regions;
12. Calls on the Commission to enhance the implementation of the new action plan against drug trafficking by strengthening prevention, cross-border cooperation and monitoring in order to step up security in cities;
13. Supports the establishment of green spaces, parks and natural landscapes in urban areas through adequate planting policy and targeted urban forestation; considers that green spaces in urban areas contribute to a higher quality of life through the improvement of air quality and have positive effects on people's health and well-being; supports family-friendly environments, recreational areas and community-based infrastructure in cities to promote favourable conditions for new families, children, young people, single people, senior citizens, and vulnerable groups; calls for the Technical Support Instrument to include a dedicated urban strand for small and medium-sized cities, which should be directly accessible to cities and functional urban areas, and to support administrative capacity, public sector innovation, project preparation and reforms needed to deliver the EU agenda for cities;
14. Calls on the Commission to enhance the implementation of the new EU drugs strategy, taking into account the growing impact those drugs have on cities and the most vulnerable groups;
15. Recognises that the housing crisis is one of the main political priorities; stresses that the crisis differs considerably across cities and territories and is driven by a combination of different factors; highlights the central role of local authorities in shaping effective housing strategies, particularly by developing solutions that promote access for young people, families, vulnerable households and middle-class households; takes note of the new European affordable housing act and supports the recourse to public and private investments to boost the affordable housing stock; emphasises that cohesion policy can contribute significantly in cities to addressing housing challenges by supporting investments in affordable, sustainable, energy-efficient, public or private housing, and increasing the housing stock with a particular focus on the affordable public housing stock, including through public and private cooperation and partnerships, as a strategic investment priority; stresses the importance of increasing the availability of quality social housing and ensuring that housing policies respond to the real needs of vulnerable groups; underlines that the shortage of affordable accommodation for students and young people in training across many European cities constitutes a growing barrier to

accessing higher education, training, mobility and skills development; therefore, calls on the Commission, Member States and local authorities to explore dedicated funding mechanisms and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing the supply of affordable, high-quality accommodation;

16. Stresses the role of local authorities in addressing housing challenges by modernising existing building stock, integrating urban regeneration strategies, renovating and maintaining buildings and infrastructure, for which EU funds should be made available in justified cases, and repurposing public, abandoned or vacant buildings for new social and economic uses, including affordable housing, student accommodation and social infrastructure;
17. Recalls that the competence on housing is one that directly involves local entities and urban authorities; in this regard, insists that any action in this field must respect the role and competences of national, regional and local authorities; further stresses that any Commission initiative should fully respect the principle of subsidiarity starting at local level; suggests that EU-level actions could consist of supporting local entities through EU funds, reducing excessive bureaucratic procedures and making it easier for the construction sector to fulfil its energy requirements; highlights that access to sustainable affordable housing should be addressed through integrated urban regeneration strategies and place-based urban development; stresses that such strategies should reflect the principles of the New European Bauhaus initiative;
18. Stresses that the transition towards a decarbonised building stock should be supported through integrated territorial strategies that link energy planning, renovation policies and sustainable urban development from the outset; highlights the key role of cities and regions in coordinating local heating and cooling plans with national building renovation plans and calls for their effective involvement in the design, implementation and monitoring of related policies and investments;
19. Stresses that when calculating the EU co-financing rate, besides the region's development category, the urban nature of the investment and its contribution to the EU's climate and social objectives, the actual number of beneficiaries and the ability of the project to generate income should also be taken into account; calls for an increased co-financing rate for inter-community projects, Climate City Contracts investments and essential public infrastructure developments;
20. Believes that cohesion policy funding for housing projects must be aligned with the policy itself; believes it should avoid promoting overpopulation in highly populated urban areas and supports efforts to combat depopulation in lagging regions; asserts that depopulation and housing shortages can be tackled simultaneously through enhanced connectivity projects;
21. Stresses the importance of the 'right to stay' principle in urban areas and cities, which is understood as the right of all people to remain, live and prosper in the place where they choose to live, work and build their future in the territories they call home; highlights that, despite higher average GDP per capita compared to rural areas, many cities face growing intra-urban inequalities, social exclusion, acute housing affordability pressures, homelessness and pockets of poverty in disadvantaged urban neighbourhoods, and

underlines that upholding the ‘right to stay’ principle in cities requires systemically addressing the rising cost of living; stresses that this principle can only be guaranteed by investing in quality jobs, affordable and sustainable housing, infrastructure, quality public services, including transport and healthcare, and connectivity, especially in regions facing demographic decline and depopulation; emphasises that the ‘right to stay’ principle and demographic decline requires integrated territorial policies supporting young families, affordable childcare, active ageing, talent retention, intergenerational solidarity and the attraction of skilled workers from urban and peri-urban areas; highlights, in this regard, the need to coordinate strategies such as those on rural areas, islands and coastal regions, outermost regions and eastern regions bordering Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; therefore, calls on the Commission to implement this principle effectively and concretely during the new multiannual financial framework (MFF) period;

22. Emphasises the strategic and indispensable role of cities in providing high-quality, accessible and affordable essential services that support people’s well-being, which focus in particular on:
- a) integrated, smart and sustainable transport and mobility systems, including technologically neutral safe and accessible public transport, cycling infrastructure, walking networks, multimodal transport hubs, and transport services including those for people with disabilities;
 - b) integrated and sustainable urban water management and smart monitoring systems, and flood and drought prevention plans;
 - c) measures in cities to improve environmental quality, including by addressing human exposure in urban environments;
 - d) education, affordable childcare, schools, child-friendly public spaces and after-school services, calling, in this context, for coordination between urban planning and the implementation of the plans under the European Youth Guarantee;
 - e) healthcare, preventive healthcare, mental health services, healthcare infrastructure, including digital infrastructure, healthy and age-friendly urban planning and equitable access to primary healthcare;
 - f) social care, inclusive and accessible community-based public services, social inclusion initiatives, gender equality and empowerment of women-related services, ensuring equal access for people with disabilities and reduced mobility, and housing;
 - g) active employment policies; upskilling, reskilling and training;

calls, therefore, for the promotion of specific and adequate investments in all these areas;

23. Calls for stronger cooperation between local authorities, educational institutions, social services and law-enforcement authorities in preventing and addressing cases of missing children and other risks affecting minors, including through the use of innovative

technologies and awareness-raising measures while fully respecting fundamental rights and data protection rules;

24. Recognises the role of sport as a tool for promoting mental and physical health, well-being and social inclusion and the participation of young people in local community life and decision-making processes; stresses that access to sport infrastructure and public physical activity spaces helps improve public health, strengthen social cohesion, integrate communities and increase the attractiveness of cities; calls, therefore, for greater support and increased investments for cities in their effort to provide sports infrastructure and affordable events, which should include working in close partnership with local sports clubs and modernising and maintaining accessible community sport infrastructure and facilities for all, particularly children and young people;
25. Recognises the essential role of culture in fostering social cohesion, strengthening local identities in cities and attracting and retaining young people; underlines the contribution of cultural institutions, including theatres, museums, libraries and cultural centres; highlights the contribution of culture, cultural heritage and creative sectors, volunteering programmes and activities to social cohesion, local identity, economic development and the attractiveness of cities; calls for adequate support for cultural policies and infrastructure, local public and private cultural initiatives and the preservation of traditions, particularly in small and medium-sized cities where budgetary constraints often threaten cultural activities and community life; stresses the importance of creating synergies between cohesion policy and the AgoraEU programme to support cultural infrastructure, cross-border cultural cooperation and access to culture across European cities;
26. Recognises tourism as an important driver of local economic development, accounting for approximately 5 % of the EU's GDP; stresses the need to promote sustainable, socially responsible and balanced tourism to protect residents' quality of life; calls on the Commission to support Member States in increasing the resilience of local tourism ecosystems to mitigate the effects of overtourism;
27. Highlights the potential of innovation, digitalisation and AI including digital twins and data-driven urban development to improve urban planning, energy efficiency, air quality, mobility, smart parking solutions and public services, including health services; underlines the importance of making progress towards a sustainable digital transition, accessible and inclusive digital public services for all, such as telemedicine, digital health systems, the digitalisation of ambulatory treatment and integrated networks of rapid first aid for cardiac events; insists that the development and use of AI must respect data protection rules and maintain a people-centred approach that promotes the well-being of everyone, placing the individual and their rights at the heart of innovation; encourages cities to make greater use of these digital solutions, promote smart cities projects and apply AI, where appropriate, in developing urban policies;
28. Recognises the importance of strengthening sustainable urban entrepreneurship and innovative industrial ecosystems, supporting SMEs, start-ups, social enterprises, industrial innovation districts, clean manufacturing and local value chains contributing to the EU's competitiveness;

29. Stresses the need to support research and the development of innovative solutions for preventing, preparing for and managing natural disasters, while reiterating that cohesion policy is not a crisis instrument; highlights the increasing impact of climate change, including extreme weather conditions, on urban areas; calls for greater investment in nature-based solutions, the development of resilient infrastructure, and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures aimed at improving resilience, strengthening the adaptive capacity of European cities and protecting public health; emphasises that these efforts should be accompanied by the development of early warning systems, access to dual-use solutions including suitable equipment and technologies and adequate resources, in the areas of cybersecurity, space, connectivity and emergency management, and the modernisation of critical infrastructure; underscores the need for exchange of best practice between Member States and regions, while taking into account the unique geographical characteristics of the most isolated cities;
30. Stresses the importance of integrated long-term urban planning strategies that combine environmental sustainability, economic development and social inclusion, enabling cities to address demographic change, climate challenges and infrastructure needs in a coherent manner;
31. Highlights the social and economic consequences of industrial transformation, including the transition away from coal and other highly polluting industries, which has disproportionately affected certain cities and regions through job losses, poverty and social exclusion; calls for continued, structured support for economic diversification, reskilling programmes and the creation of quality employment opportunities;
32. Expresses concern over the impact of industrial relocation and deindustrialisation on local economies and municipal revenues; stresses the need to strengthen economic resilience, support innovation and attract sustainable investment in affected cities and regions;
33. Recognises the growing importance of metropolitan governance and functional urban areas as tools for coordinating housing, transport, economic development, environmental protection and public services across administrative boundaries; encourages the Commission and Member States to support governance models that facilitate cooperation between cities and surrounding villages;

Future challenges: an EU agenda that responds to the needs of cities

34. Notes that the success of the EU agenda for cities and the implementation of the future urban dimension of cohesion policy depends on the active role of cities at all stages of the decision-making process; stresses that the active role of cities must be based on a reinforced partnership, ensuring the regular, timely, meaningful and documented involvement of cities and functional urban areas; calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen the partnership principle, multilevel governance and the role of the place-based approach in future EU policy, ensuring a structured role for local and regional authorities and the involvement of stakeholders active in urban areas in shaping, scheduling and implementing EU policies; stresses, in this regard, the importance of younger generations playing an active role in local decision-making processes; highlights that any recentralisation of cohesion policy at national level would undermine the policy's role and reduce the effectiveness of place-based investment;

insists that capacity-building programmes developed for cities should be flexible, hands-on and responsive to the specific constraints, including insularity, distance from mainland, constrained topography, vulnerability to extreme weather or other natural risks or challenges faced by cities; calls for a strong alignment and complementarity between the agenda and cohesion policy post-2027, in particular under the national and regional partnership plans and the ERDF, and to avoid duplication of instruments;

35. Stresses the need to strengthen the administrative capacity of cities and to simplify access to EU funding, including through peer learning, targeted technical assistance, exchange of best practice and the European Urban Initiative and URBACT initiatives; stresses that administrative capacity building should include long-term institutional capacity, staff upskilling and modernisation in local public administration, strategic planning, digital skills, procurement capacity and urban governance, as well simplification, harmonised rules and a genuine reduction in administrative burdens, particularly for small and medium-sized cities with limited resources;
36. Emphasises that the future legislative framework should provide clear provisions on the support available to cities including the EU Facility, ensuring transparency, predictability, stronger legal certainty, realistic implementation timelines, monitoring systems based on clear indicators and territorial data with the direct involvement of local authorities; emphasises that the future framework should also provide for effective access to relevant instruments and the inclusion of targeted simplification measures for small municipalities, taking into account NUTS 3 classification as a reference, to ensure that the most vulnerable territories are not excluded from EU programmes; calls for further simplification of access to and implementation of EU funding, including by reducing unnecessary administrative burdens and streamlining procedures, clear, simplified procurements and permitting requirements, faster reimbursement procedures that involve implementing the single audit principle, and increasing harmonisation and the wider use of simplified cost options, digitalising reporting and monitoring procedures across all cohesion policy instruments and ensuring interoperability between national, regional, and EU digital systems; stresses that technical assistance must be maintained and further strengthened, for instance by including a dedicated urban strand as a key tool to support cities in preparing and implementing quality projects, while ensuring the continuity of the structured dialogue promoted by the Commission; stresses the importance of strengthening institutional involvement, staff upskilling and modernisation in local public administration, including through inter-municipal cooperation and joint capacity building;
37. Stresses the need to make it easier for cities to access EU funding more directly, where appropriate and compatible with the governance model adopted, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity;
38. Recognises the New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative as a strategic framework for promoting sustainable, inclusive and high-quality built environments; stresses that the NEB principles should be incorporated into integrated territorial development strategies and sustainable urban development strategies, contributing to the design and implementation of place-based solutions that improve the quality of the built environment; calls on the Commission to strengthen the NEB's implementation through dedicated calls for proposals and direct support to cities, regions and local communities,

enabling the development, testing and scaling-up of innovative territorial solutions; calls on the Member States to support its continuation as an autonomous initiative within the future MFF, ensuring its long-term visibility and contribution to sustainable territorial development;

39. Welcomes the establishment of an annual high-level political dialogue bringing together the Commission and cities to ensure a continuous dialogue on urban challenges and opportunities; highlights the importance of such political exchange and of conducting it in a recurring and meaningful way; stresses the important role played by networks of cities, federations of municipalities and local associations in reinforcing local cooperation, participating in consultations, collecting petitions and opinion, and acting as a common forum for the public; stresses that, given the strategic role of cities in implementing EU policies, Parliament should also be fully involved on an equal footing with the Commission in this high-level political dialogue, ensuring democratic accountability and strengthening the link between urban realities and the EU decision-making process; calls on the Commission to make sure the political and technical dialogues represent a structured governance mechanism, linked with the urban agenda for the EU and the EU policy cycle, building on existing exchange formats and ensuring follow-up and coordination across the Commission services, Member States, cities and their networks; calls on the Commission to explore systematic urban impact checks and implementation dialogues to ensure that EU rules are workable for city administrations;
40. Calls for the implementation of a regular dialogue with the European Committee of the Regions on the roll-out and further development of the EU agenda for cities to be complemented by a structured dialogue with the European Economic and Social Committee, ensuring that the perspectives of local and regional authorities are appropriately reflected in the future development of the agenda; calls for the dialogue to include the views of the social partners, academia and relevant stakeholders;
41. Considers that the future EU agenda for cities should become a strategic political framework guiding the EU's urban dimension; calls on the Commission and the Council to foster a permanent European debate on the future of urban and territorial development models, involving all relevant institutions and actors; calls, furthermore, for the EU to strengthen its participation and visibility in relevant international forums, ensuring that EU cities and territories are appropriately represented;
42. Recognises the growing importance of urban diplomacy and city-to-city cooperation in addressing shared challenges; calls on the Commission, the European Committee of the Regions, the Member States and regional and local authorities to strengthen support for these initiatives, including the EU Local Councillors Network;
43. Calls on the Commission to develop, in close collaboration with cities and networks of cities, the future EU Cities platform as a genuine, user-friendly and innovative EU one-stop shop; asserts that it should cover all EU actions and initiatives relevant for cities, bring together information on available funding and financing, and provide technical assistance, design, capacity-building, public innovation, streamlined reporting and regulatory and legislative support; considers that these mechanisms are essential to reinforce multilevel governance, bolster the partnership principle, ensure that cities effectively participate in the design, and strengthen local delivery, public sector-

innovation and the ability of city administrations to implement EU legislation effectively and to provide effective responses tailored to cities' characteristics and the needs unique to each area; stresses that the Platform should help cities move from project ideas to concrete investments that best serve local needs, empowering cities who may lack expertise in certain areas, and involving them at an early stage in the policymaking process; asserts that the platform should also support policy implementation, evidence-sharing, peer learning and simplification, and provide information on urban knowledge, territorial data, including standardised Eurostat indicators and urban data at local and functional urban area level, and simplified tools developed for small and medium-sized cities, and territorial impact assessments, in areas like procurement, policy guidance and networking opportunities as this enables better evaluation of cohesion policy investments and improves the design of future urban policies; encourages the development of a stronger EU city–science interface to help cities translate research, experimentation and innovation into policy-ready solutions and scalable investment;

44. Stresses that the successful implementation of such a platform requires adequate financial and human resources, and the effective use of already existing platforms at EU level; calls on the Commission to support and complement the digital dimension of the platform with dedicated support services for cities and functional urban areas, and to promote peer-to-peer cooperation and exchange between cities, including through support for joint projects, partnerships and the transfer of innovative solutions across the EU; calls for these investments to be carried out through the Single Gateway to be established under the proposed Performance Regulation²³; stresses the importance of strengthening institutional empowerment, staff upskilling and modernisation in local public administration, in order to improve the capacity of cities to plan, implement and manage effective public policies, so as to ensure fair competition among cities and urban centres when designing EU funding instruments;
45. Stresses that the future MFF must ensure adequate, predictable and ring-fenced resources for sustainable urban development, based on economic and social criteria, including through global grants and the entrustment of cities and functional urban areas with substantive responsibilities as intermediate bodies or managing authorities; calls on the Member States to demonstrate greater ambition in allocating resources dedicated to cities under the future national and regional partnership plans and the EU Facility; supports increasing the minimum allocation, other than for technical assistance, for integrated territorial and sustainable urban development strategies under the ERDF post-2027 from the current 8 % to 13 %, reflecting the growing responsibilities entrusted to cities and, in a dedicated chapter, where relevant, in the national and regional partnership plans; stresses the need to adequately support disadvantaged areas; emphasises that the allocation should also be supported with adequate resources in the relevant services of the Commission, such as the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy;
46. Stresses that the challenges faced by cities require a coherent and integrated approach across EU policies and funding instruments; highlights the key role and added value of

²³ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 July 2015 establishing a budget expenditure tracking and performance framework and other horizontal rules for the Union programmes and activities (COM(2015)0545).

the European Urban Initiative and the URBACT programme and other programmes such as ESPON in supporting innovation, experimentation, administrative capacity building, the exchange of best practice, the replication of knowledge, peer-learning, stronger cooperation and city-to-city exchanges, and strong partnerships between cities; calls on the Commission to ensure the continuation of these programmes and initiatives; stresses the need to provide adequate resources and special support for small and medium-sized cities, islands and networks involved in developing joint projects; calls for the overall simplification of the processes used to apply for funding and assistance, as they are overly complex and technical; asserts that the implementation of the agenda should be continuously monitored and evaluated based on specific qualitative and quantitative indicators; welcomes the establishment of a seal of excellence for high-quality projects submitted under the European Urban Initiative, allowing projects that cannot be financed because of budgetary constraints to benefit from alternative EU or cohesion policy funding while avoiding duplication of evaluation procedures;

47. Emphasises that support for cities should be primarily ensured through cohesion policy, including national and regional partnership plans, the ERDF, the Cohesion Fund and Interreg and through all the other EU instruments, including the European Competitiveness Fund, the European Social Fund +, the Connecting Europe Facility, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, Horizon Europe, Erasmus +, Agora EU, and the Competitiveness Compass; reiterates that these instruments must complement rather than replace or absorb cohesion funding; underlines that the agenda should strengthen the position of cities as leading partners in these programmes; stresses that stronger coordination between these instruments is essential to maximise European added value, strengthen territorial cohesion and ensure that cities can effectively benefit from complementary sources of support; encourages, furthermore, the use of public-private partnerships to mobilise additional investment including the development of urban nodes to strengthen multimodal transport, supporting innovation and bolstering urban competitiveness;
48. Highlights the value of integrated territorial investments and community-led local development measures and other place-based instruments in delivering integrated urban strategies, effectively managing common challenges such as transport and energy infrastructure, climate adaptation, social inclusion and economic development, the housing crisis, spatial planning, and access to essential services, and in contributing to the implementation of the ‘right to stay’ principle; highlights also the importance of integrated place-based approaches and cooperation at the level of functional areas in order to effectively address common challenges faced by neighbouring cities and territories; urges Member States to make greater use of such instruments; recognises the importance of functional urban areas and urban-rural partnerships; in this regard, stresses the importance of links between cities and rural areas, recognising the strategic role of agriculture, fisheries and the blue economy in sustainable development and territorial cohesion; underlines that cities and functional urban area bodies should be entrusted with substantive responsibilities in implementing integrated territorial and urban development strategies;
49. Calls for a particular focus on small and medium-sized cities, island and coastal cities, sparsely populated and shrinking cities, inland and rural areas, as well as cities in border and outermost regions, recognising their specific demographic, economic, security and territorial challenges, including those referred to in Article 174 TFEU, and ensuring

they have simple and adequate access to EU funding and development opportunities;

50. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Committee of the Regions, the European Economic and Social Committee and the national parliaments of the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This report stems from the awareness that cities and urban areas are the economic, social and productive heart of the European Union today.

Around three quarters of Europeans live in urban areas, and cities are precisely where the main challenges facing Europe are concentrated: access to housing, economic competitiveness, energy pressure, social inclusion, security, mobility, resilience and the digital transition. At the same time, cities are also the places where most EU policies are concretely implemented and where innovative solutions can emerge that can be replicated across the EU.

The report welcomes the new EU agenda for cities presented by the European Commission, recognising the value of a policy framework that aims to strengthen the urban dimension of EU policies. In particular, it recognises the central role played by cohesion policy and EU instruments dedicated to sustainable urban development, which have helped to support investment, innovation and resilience in urban areas in recent years.

The report also highlights the important results already achieved through the midterm review of cohesion policy proposed by the European Commission, which allowed Member States to quickly adapt to the priorities that have emerged in recent years. In particular, the reallocation of resources to strategic areas such as affordable housing, the energy transition, infrastructure, water management, competitiveness and resilience has made it possible to strengthen support to EU cities and citizens in a context of overlapping crises and new economic and social pressures.

While welcoming the Commission's approach, the report highlights the need to further strengthen the role of cities in EU governance. Local and regional authorities cannot be seen solely as implementers of EU policies – they must be recognised as genuine actors in making those policies. Cities are the level of government closest to citizens and the places where a significant proportion of EU investment is concretely implemented.

For this reason, the partnership principle and multilevel governance need to be applied more concretely and effectively, ensuring a structured and permanent involvement for cities in EU decision-making processes, including in the framework of the future national and regional partnership plans.

The report also expresses concern that the current proposal for national and regional partnership plans does not sufficiently acknowledge the urban dimension and does not provide adequate assurances for the involvement of cities in the planning and implementation of investments. However, it is essential that Member States ensure the effective involvement of urban authorities, so that EU priorities can be adapted to the concrete needs of these areas through a truly place-based approach.

One of the central topics addressed by the report is the housing crisis, which is now one of the main social and economic emergencies in European cities. The growing difficulty in accessing affordable housing is exacerbating social and territorial inequalities, negatively affecting labour mobility, economic competitiveness and social cohesion. To this end, the report welcomes the European affordable housing plan announced by the Commission and

supports the need to mobilise both public investment and private capital, including through public-private partnerships and cohesion policy instruments.

In this context, we would like to stress the importance of the ‘right to stay’ principle, also recently showcased by the Commission, understood as the right for people to continue living, working and building their future in the areas they call home.

The issue of housing concerns a broader dimension, including access to services, the quality of social relationships and the possibility for people to participate fully in community life. Ensuring accessible housing, quality services, economic opportunities and efficient infrastructure is essential for strengthening social cohesion and for combating territorial exclusion, youth social withdrawal and depopulation.

These conditions are a fundamental prerequisite for addressing the demographic challenge facing many European cities, supporting the formation of new families, encouraging young people to stay in the regions and helping to create a more favourable environment for the birth rate and generational renewal.

Relational cohesion and community-based social well-being must therefore be integrated into urban strategies, with the planning and maintenance of community-based infrastructure as a structural component and not as a residual element. Cities must be empowered to provide sustainable and accessible living conditions, especially for young people, families and vulnerable groups.

The report also highlights how the housing issue needs to be addressed through an integrated approach, including both the construction of new housing and the upgrading of the existing building stock, while respecting the characteristics unique to each area and the principles of the new European Bauhaus. Given their proximity to the concrete needs of citizens, cities must play a central role in the design and implementation of these strategies.

In addition, the report stresses the importance of ensuring quality essential urban services, including transport, education, healthcare, employment and safe public spaces. Cities are key hubs for mobility, economic productivity and access to opportunities, but they have to deal with increasingly significant challenges related to urban congestion, security, and pressure on public infrastructure. For this reason, the report supports targeted investments in sustainable mobility, multimodal hubs and efficient and accessible public transport systems.

Urban security, both real and perceived, is another central element. The quality of urban design and public infrastructure can significantly contribute to enhancing public safety and the liveability of cities, including through accessible public spaces, adequate lighting and safe transport, especially for vulnerable individuals and women, who are often victims of aggression. A safe city promotes social cohesion, democratic participation and quality of life.

The report recognises the role of sport as a tool for promoting health, social inclusion and youth participation, and highlights the importance of ensuring accessible and quality sports infrastructure in cities of all sizes.

It also emphasises the role of innovation, digitalisation and new technologies in the future of European cities. The use of artificial intelligence and advanced digital tools can help improve urban planning, energy efficiency, healthcare delivery, traffic monitoring and management, air quality, and public service management, making cities smarter, more sustainable and more resilient. At the same time, it is crucial that the development and use of artificial intelligence maintains a human-centric approach, placing the individual, citizens’ rights and the

improvement of quality of life at the heart of technological innovation.

It is also essential to support research into and the development of advanced solutions for the prevention and management of natural disasters and extreme climate events, which are increasingly affecting areas of Europe. Investing in urban resilience and the adaptive capacity of cities is a strategic priority for keeping the public safe and developing these areas in a sustainable manner.

Another key aspect concerns strengthening the administrative capacity of cities, especially small and medium-sized ones, which often face greater difficulties in accessing EU funding and planning action to be taken. The report therefore stresses the need to cut red tape, simplify procedures and improve coordination between EU instruments and programmes, avoiding fragmentation and overlaps. In this context, the idea of an EU platform dedicated to cities is welcomed. This instrument should evolve towards a fully-fledged EU one-stop shop for urban authorities that is capable of concentrating in a single access point all available funding opportunities at EU level, technical assistance services, capacity building activities and tools for exchanging good practices. The aim should be to accompany local administrations throughout the life cycle of projects, making it easier to turn ideas into concrete action for the benefit of the public. There should be a particular focus on small and medium-sized cities, island cities and rural areas, which face additional challenges and often have limited administrative capacity and encounter more difficulties in accessing EU funds.

The report also supports the strengthening of EU instruments dedicated to urban development, such as the European Urban Initiative and URBACT, recognising their value in supporting innovation, capacity building, exchange of good practices and cooperation between European cities. There must be a particular focus on small and medium-sized cities, which are an essential part of the European territorial fabric but often have less administrative and financial capacity. In this context, promoting networks of cities and joint projects can facilitate access to EU funds and strengthen territorial cooperation.

To conclude, the report reiterates that the future cohesion policy and the multiannual financial framework 2028-2034 will need to ensure adequate resources for the urban dimension. Cohesion policy continues to be the main EU investment tool in support of cities and must maintain a strong territorial dimension, capable of responding to the specific characteristics and concrete needs of these areas.

In this context, the Commission proposal is an important starting point, but the urban dimension will need to be further strengthened in future EU financial instruments. In particular, we stress the need to ensure an adequate level of earmarking for cities in the framework of the future national and regional partnership plans and the EU Facility as well, in order to avoid the flexibility provided by the new financial architecture from leading to a reduction in urban development investments.

The report therefore calls on Member States to show greater ambition in allocating resources dedicated to urban policies, recognising the strategic role played by cities in social cohesion, European competitiveness, and innovation.

Finally, it is crucial to simplify access to EU funds, reducing fragmentation and overlaps between financial instruments, in order to enable local authorities, especially small and

medium-sized cities, to make more effective use of the opportunities available.

ANNEX: DECLARATION OF INPUT

The rapporteur declares under his exclusive responsibility that he did not include in his report input from interest representatives falling within the scope of the Interinstitutional Agreement on a mandatory transparency register¹, or from representatives of public authorities of third countries, including their diplomatic missions and embassies, to be listed in this Annex pursuant to Article 8 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure.

¹ Interinstitutional Agreement of 20 May 2021 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on a mandatory transparency register (OJ L 207, 11.6.2021, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/agree_interinstit/2021/611/oj).

**INFORMATION ON ADOPTION
BY THE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE**

Date adopted	1.10.2026	
Result of final vote	+: 30	
	–: 0	
	0: 0	

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL BY THE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

30	+
ECR	Giovanni Crosetto, Denis Nesci, Daniele Polato, Francesco Ventola
ESN	Irmhild Boßdorf
PPE	Fredis Beleris, Paulo do Nascimento Cabral, Isabelle Le Callennec, Alexandra Mehnert, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Andrey Novakov, Riho Terras
PfE	Mieke Andriese, Mireia Borrás Pabón, Jaroslav Břoch, André Rougé, Rody Tolassy
Renew	Dan Barna, Raquel García Hermida-Van Der Walle, Elsi Katainen, Ciaran Mullooly
S&D	Dragoş Benea, Sérgio Gonçalves, Nora Mebarek, Sabrina Repp, Marcos Ros Sempere
The Left	Younous Omarjee, Valentina Palmisano
Verts/ALE	Ana Miranda Paz, Mārtiņš Staķis

0	-

0	0

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention