

Combating violence against women

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The European Parliament adopted a resolution containing recommendations to the Commission on combating Violence Against Women.

It noted that the number of women killed is accounting for a growing proportion of the total, proving that violence against women is increasing. Studies on violence against women estimated that one-fifth to one-quarter of all women in Europe had experienced physical acts of violence at least once during their adult lives, and more than one-tenth had suffered sexual violence involving the use of force.

Parliament also noted that according to the European Added Value Assessment, the annual cost to the EU of gender-based violence against women is estimated at EUR 228 billion in 2011 (i.e 1.8 % of EU GDP), of which EUR 45 billion a year in public and state services and EUR 24 billion of lost economic output.

Accordingly, Parliament asked that the Commission submit, by the end of 2014, on the basis of Article 84 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, **a proposal for an act establishing measures to promote and support the action of Member States in the field of prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG)**, following the **detailed recommendations** set out in the resolution. The financial implications of the proposal should be covered by the Union budget, Section III (ensuring full complementarity with existing budget line relating to the subject of the proposal).

Additionally, Parliament called on the Commission to:

- adopt the first steps towards establishing a **European Observatory on Violence Against Women and girls**, building on existing institutional structures (European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)) and directed by a EU Coordinator on VAWG;
- establish in the next three years an **EU Year to End Violence against Women and Girls**, with a view to presenting a clear plan of action to end violence against women.

The recommendations cover the following areas:

Recommendation 1 on the objective and scope of the Regulation to be adopted: Parliament considered that gender-based violence should be considered as violence that is directed against a person because of that person's gender, gender identity or gender expression or that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. It may result in physical, sexual, emotional or psychological harm, or economic loss, to the victim and may include violence in close relationships, sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment), trafficking in human beings, slavery, and different forms of harmful practices, such as forced marriages, female genital mutilation and so-called 'honour crimes').

Recommendation 2 on prevention and combat measures: the resolution sets out measures that include yearly comprehensive strategies and programmes, including public education programmes and training for teachers and professionals in the recreational sector; relevant research on gender-based violence; exchange expertise and best practices; establish awareness-raising campaigns; creation of national help lines free of charge with specialised staff as well as establishing specialised shelters (offering places for at least 1 woman per 10 000 inhabitants).

Recommendation 3 on national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms: within one year from the entry into force of the Regulation, Member States should establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. The tasks of such mechanisms should include the carrying out of assessments of trends in

gender-based violence, the measuring of results of measures taken to combat it at national and local level, the gathering of statistics and yearly reporting to the Commission and the competent committees of the European Parliament.

Recommendation 4 on coordination of the Union strategy: Member States should transmit to the Commission the information referred to in Recommendation 3.

Recommendation 5 on reporting: an annual report from the Commission will assess the extent to which Member States have taken appropriate measures

Recommendation 6 on the creation of a civil society forum: the Commission shall maintain a close dialogue with relevant civil society organisations and set up a Civil Society Forum for this purpose.

Recommendation 7 on financial support: the Regulation should establish the source of the financial support within the frame of the Union budget (Section III) for the actions listed under Recommendation 3.

Furthermore, the Council was asked to **activate the passerelle clause**, by adopting a unanimous decision identifying violence against women and girls (and other forms of gender based violence) as an area of crime listed in Article 83(1) of the TFEU.

Reiterating the the need for a new proposal for EU legislation which establishes a coherent system for collecting statistics on violence against women in the Member States, Members also asked for a **revised proposal for a Regulation on European statistics** that would target violent crimes of any kind against women and include a coherent system for collecting statistics on gender-based violence in Member States.

Members called on the Commission to promote national ratifications and launch the procedure for the accession of the EU to the **Istanbul Convention** on violence against women, once it has evaluated the impact and added value the latter would have.

The Commission was asked to present an **EU-wide Strategy and an Action Plan** to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, with the aim of protecting women's integrity, equality and well-being.

Lastly, Member States were asked to:

- **combat honour killings** by providing education and shelter for possible victims and to mobilise awareness campaigns of the extreme form of human rights abuses and the numbers of tragic deaths caused by honour killings;
- help disseminate information about EU programmes and the funding available under them to combat violence against women.