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Protecting women against violence

Analytical study of the results of the third round
of monitoring the implementation
of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5
on the protection of women against violence
in Council of Europe member states

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The Council of Europe

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1. Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

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Part 1. Introduction

This is the third report on implementation of *Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women against violence* in the Council of Europe member states since the monitoring framework was set up in 2005. The first information was analysed in a stocktaking study in 2006,¹ and two further studies have been presented thereafter.² A monitoring framework with regular reporting aims to present a numerical overview of progress based on cross-nationally comparable measures. In the first round of reporting in 2005, some misunderstandings of questions could be identified, and improvements and corrections were made. The data collection in the second round from October 2007 to February 2008 thus represented a benchmark more fully. In the present third round of monitoring, 41 member states responded to the questionnaire, and many also took the opportunity to make explanatory comments about their current and projected activities beyond merely giving the standardised information requested.

Although the level of response has remained stable over all three rounds (with replies from 40, 40 and 41 member

states), the list of states providing data has varied a little; evidently, circumstances intervene differently to prevent replying.³ Thus, six countries for which data were not given in 2007 are now included, and five for which data were provided in past rounds were now missing. As a result, quantitative comparison must be made with caution. In the analysis, we have checked to be sure any changes in numbers did not only reflect a shift in the states replying.

Additional sources have become available to enrich this study. In March 2009 the Secretary General of the United Nations launched a database on violence against women and sent out questionnaires to governments requesting information on policy, legislation, institutional mechanisms, services, awareness-raising and training, or other measures to address all the different forms of violence against women and the problem as a whole. In connection with the “Beijing + 15” process,⁴ quite a number of Council of Europe member states updated their information. In many cases, the responses to the monitoring questionnaire could thus be complemented or interpreted more fully after exploring the United Nations database. Furthermore, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) published in June 2009 the booklet “Bringing Security Home: Com-

bating Violence Against Women in the OSCE Region. A Compilation of Good Practices”, from which examples could be drawn for the present monitoring study. With regard to services, Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) compiled a “Country Report 2008”⁵ with information from the non-governmental perspective, which was useful for filling in gaps as well as reflecting on the reasons behind differing assessments. Some multi-country projects in the European Union “Daphne II Programme to combat violence against children, young people and women” and other research studies have also provided information with a cross-national European comparative perspective.

The picture presented by the responses to the 3rd round of monitoring Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 is all the more interesting given the fact that Council of Europe member states have agreed to set legally binding standards in roughly all areas covered by the recommendation. Set up to negotiate a convention in this field, the Council of Europe *Ad hoc Committee on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence* began its work in 2009 and is approaching the end of the drafting process. Its work is, to some extent, based on the measures contained in Recommendation Rec (2002) 5, reflecting sufficient political will to move beyond a set of recommendations but introduce legally binding obligations. Like other Council of Europe conventions, this convention is likely to set up a monitoring mechanism to examine

1. *Combating violence against women – Stocktaking study on the measures and actions taken in Council of Europe member states*, Council of Europe, 2006.
2. *Protecting women against violence – Analytical study on the effective implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 on the protection of women against violence in Council of Europe member states*, Council of Europe 2007, and *Protecting women against violence – Analytical study of the results of the second round of monitoring the implementation of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 on the protection of women against violence in Council of Europe member states*, Council of Europe, 2008.

3. Andorra, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino and Serbia did not reply in this round. Of these, only the Russian Federation has been missing from all three rounds of monitoring.
4. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and follow-up given at the 54th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in 2010 (Beijing + 15).

5. WAVE Country Report 2008 – Reality Check on European services for women and children victims of violence, 2008.



the level of implementation of the obligations contained therein. Once the convention enters into force, it will replace the recommendation as the normative

framework for measures in the area of preventing and combating violence against women. As a result, its monitoring mechanism will eventually replace

the monitoring carried out under the recommendation.

Part 2. Overall indicators of progress: National Action Plans

By comparison with the analytical study 2008, the number of states that have established a National Action Plan has risen again, now reaching 34 in all; 28 of these have been published, and three more are still in the drafting and establishment process and can be expected to be published then. Two member states report an on-going action plan that is not published. Notably, there are 15 National Action Plans that began in 2008 or later, showing that the use of this instrument is still quite current. Action plans are missing in seven member states, most of which (but not all) are in economic transition or low in resources.¹

Coverage of National Action Plans has not increased, however. Indeed, the number of areas addressed has gone down from an average of 4.3 to an average of 4. While there were 12 member states that included six or more forms of violence in their National Action Plans in 2007, there are now only 9 with this broad a scope. As in 2007, all NAPs address domestic violence, and most also address sexual violence (although some only do so insofar as it is violence within the family); the majority also address sexual harassment. Other areas have become less frequent, although the change is not great and must be seen against the background of difference in the countries reporting. Notably, there is

only a group of nine states that include at least two of the “harmful traditional practices” mentioned in Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 (honour-based violence, genital mutilation or forced marriage) in their national strategies,² and these are mostly the same states that addressed these areas in their NAP in 2007. Several member states comment that these crimes do not occur in their country or their culture, but with flows of migration and mobility within the European Union, this is likely to become less and less true. Others have opted in favour of separate strategies for different forms of violence. Denmark reports a comprehensive, centrally coordinated effort against honour-based violence, but this is not part of the NAP. Measures already taken include, among other things, shelters, hotlines, aftercare programmes, mediation, attitude and information campaigns.

It can also be remarked that violence in conflict and post-conflict situations (now only included in the NAPs of eight member states) are topics for NAPs in Sweden and Switzerland, two of the European countries with the longest tradition of peace and neutrality. Belgium,³ Portugal and Finland have separate NAPs for implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. With a NAP they are recognising that Europe

has a key role to play in peace-keeping and peace-building, as well as expressing a commitment to promoting and protecting women’s human rights; it is for these processes that Security Council Resolution 1325 was forged.

Finally, failure to respect freedom of choice with regard to reproduction and violence within institutional environments are missing from the National Action Plans in all but ten or eleven member states, and this omission does not even seem to merit comment.

All in all, only eight member states lay claim to a comprehensive National Action Plan addressing all forms of violence against women, although only Germany and the Netherlands actually confirm this for all nine forms specifically named in Recommendation Rec (2002) 5. Other member states see their NAP as comprehensive, but explain in comments that some forms of violence are not a problem needing to be addressed in their country. Thus, the existence of a National Action Plan does not mean that there is an integrated strategy towards all violence against women: the different aspects may be handled in different action plans, or they may be addressed in a context that does not relate violence to gender inequality at all, as is the case for some NAPs on domestic violence/violence in the family, or on trafficking. On the other hand, some member states such as Finland, Italy and the United Kingdom have moved from more fragmented approaches in the past to planning or implementing a comprehensive Action Plan with a clear focus on violence

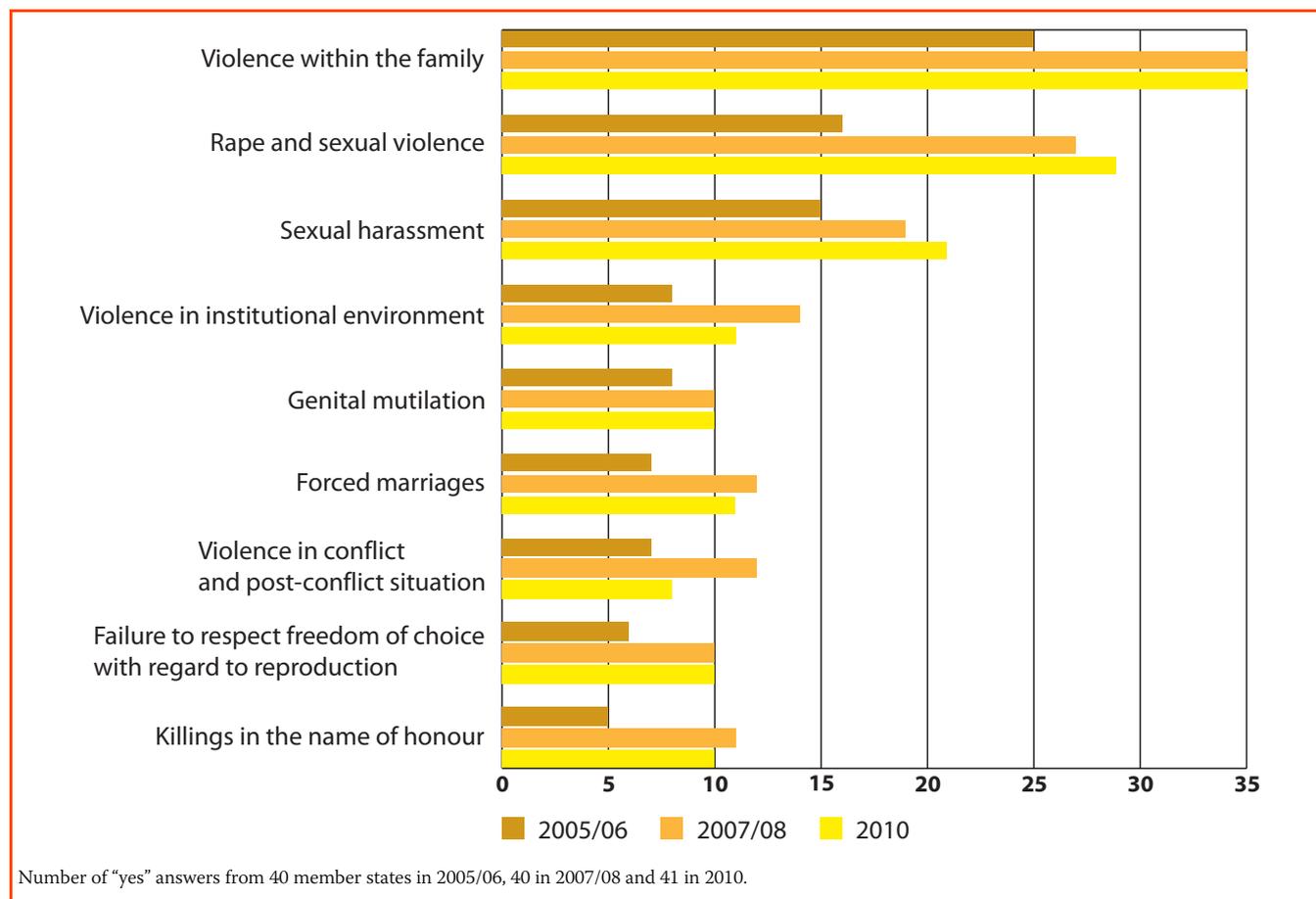
1. No NAP is reported by Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Moldova, Montenegro and Ukraine. Of course, states can pursue active measures against violence without an NAP; it is one of the agreed indicators by which we measure overall progress across Europe.

2. These are Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In 2007, Finland and Denmark also addressed this area in a previous NAP.

3. Belgium and Portugal did not check this box in the monitoring questionnaire, probably because it is a separate action plan; both states supplied information on the United Nations database.



Figure 1: Forms of violence in action plans



against women in a holistic sense. In other member states a comprehensive approach is expressed in the framing of the NAP, if not in concrete measures. For example, the Irish NAP states its

strategic goal as developing a strong framework for sustainable intervention to prevent and effectively respond to domestic, sexual and gender-based violence, and although the practical plan-

ning centres on domestic and sexual violence, all of the other forms of violence are explicitly included in the understanding of the issue.

Additional activities

A number of recent strategic national activities that appear in the United Nations database were not reported in the Council of Europe monitoring or did not fall under general Action Plans on violence against women. This is the case several times for NAPs on Security Council Resolution 1325, most of which do not address violence against women within the member state, but are aimed at better policy for peace-keeping missions and development aid.

Austria has no NAP on violence against women, but through a Daphne project, the first Austrian National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was presented to the Austrian Parliament to run from 2009 to 2011. Five working parties dealing with the subjects of women and children's rights, human rights, the media, denomina-

tions, and health are co-ordinated by African women's organisations. Norway has also established an Action Plan for Combating Female Genital Mutilation, 2008-2011, resulting from the joint efforts of seven ministries. It places the responsibility for efforts to combat female genital mutilation with relevant national, regional and local authorities. The Action Plan calls for the creation of a national advisory group. The responsibility for co-ordinating the work to combat female genital mutilation lies with the Ministry of Children and Equality. Portugal launched a programme of action to eliminate female genital mutilation within the framework of the III National Plan for Citizenship and Gender Equality (2007-2010).

In addition to its National Action Plan against intimate partner violence, Belgium has also included domestic vio-

lence in its National Security Plan (2008-2011), mainly with the aim of improving police co-ordination. France has taken a similar step: The national prevention of delinquency and support for victims plan (2010-2012) includes help relating to violence within the family with particular reference to violence between couples. Denmark has allotted a total of 35 million kroner (US\$6.5 million) for the implementation of the "National Strategy to combat violence in intimate relations 2010-2012". Although Montenegro has no comprehensive NAP at present, its "Action Plan for the Achievement of Gender Equality (2008-2012)", adopted by the Government in July 2008, contains a specific section on violence against women with a detailed description of activities, implementing agencies, and time lines for activities to be undertaken by the year 2012. Similarly,



the Czech Republic has not adopted an overall national action plan to combat violence against women, but several specific action plans address partial areas; there are annual NAPs for gender equal-

ity and for domestic violence, and a national strategy to combat trafficking (2008-2011). These activities and the differences in how they are reported suggest that an overarching evaluation

of National Action Plans on violence against women might be a useful next step.

Co-ordination of activities

Progress is measurable in regard to the existence of a central governmental co-ordinating body for implementation and evaluation of national strategies; these have been established in 35 member states (up from 32 in 2007 and 26 in 2005). This reflects an actual increase and not merely a change in which states responded, and thus does suggest a trend.⁴ Even if the NAPs are

sometimes fragmented into partial plans or limited in scope, a co-ordinating body can provide leverage to address issues that need more attention. Quite a number of member states also report to

4. Two member states that had confirmed such a body in 2007 now report that there is none, possibly reflecting stricter attention to the explanatory notes; four member states that had no such body in 2007 now have one.

the United Nations database that they have established central committees, task forces or working groups with various specific tasks such as developing standards or procedures, studying specific issues, suggesting legislative or administrative improvements, or preparing an NAP. Some of these bodies also have a national co-ordination mandate, but others are additional.

Funding

Resources are crucial for sustainable strategies and their genuine implementation. The information on funding for governmental activities and for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is now somewhat more extensive than in past reporting, and the frequency of “yes” answers in all columns has increased, but there is still no comparability and no way to assess the overall level of engagement. Of those member states that gave figures for funding in both 2007 and 2010, only Spain has notably and substantially increased the level of their investment in ending violence against women, raised from €212 million nationally to €346 million. In about half of the member states, numerical data on funding are declared not available because of decentralised budgeting. Often the funding indeed depends on decisions of local authorities and municipalities.

While it is certainly difficult to attach a single total figure to the NAP and the established ongoing activities at all levels, it also suggests a certain indifference when a member state has no knowledge at all on what resources are being applied to fulfilling international commitments. Addressing violence may then take on the aura of an optional

additional area of action that can be neglected in times of financial austerity. Evaluating the results of implementing national policies while leaving the investment of resources to the discretion of local authorities can be a promising alternative method of monitoring, but this presupposes a rare level of data collection on indicators for outcomes (see below). A possible strategy to assess progress cross-nationally might be to define certain areas within national strategies and action plans for which budgeting and monitoring could be realistically practised, and to ask about these. The questions in the monitoring framework as it stands seem to have reached the limit of their usefulness.

One way of moving forward might be, for example, to clarify that the provision of specialised and appropriately qualified services to ensure the safety of victims of violence, such as shelters, advocacy and support services, rape crisis centres and/or sexual assault referral centres and helplines, is an obligation incumbent on all member states. Council of Europe *Recommendation Rec (2006) 8 on Assistance to Crime Victims* provides a foundation for defining such a duty and specifying what this means for violence against women; by linking the

provisions of this recommendation with those of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5, the services needed and the specialised training for their staff could be laid out in a framework that allows reporting on both the extent of the services and the funding made available. Decentralised budgeting is no longer an absolute barrier to compiling information nationally on funding when the purposes are well-defined. Such data are typically collected and presented to the public for other activities recognised as duties of the state, such as health services, services addressing unemployment or housing, education and child care. Considering the high cost of violence to society and the economy, investing resources in prevention and protection is not only a human rights obligation but economically intelligent.

In the process of negotiating legally binding standards in this field, the importance of resources is recognised. The implementation of any standards set in this regard will be monitored by the monitoring mechanism to be set up under the convention, which, it is hoped, will significantly enhance the information available on resources allocated to violence against women.

Part 3. Legislation and procedures: penalisation, prosecution and sanctions

The extent to which different forms of violence against women are penalised has remained about the same as in the previous monitoring round. Rape within marriage is now penalised in Azerbaijan, but this is not explicitly the case in Monaco, Moldova and Slovakia.¹ However, these responses only give a general picture, since a number of additional conditions may decide on whether criminal justice is in fact available.

There is a continued trend towards defining forms of violence against women as specific criminal offences. Hungary and Germany both introduced stalking as a specific offence in their criminal codes in 2007, as did the Czech Republic in 2008 and Italy in 2009. Iceland in 2007 introduced criminal liability for sexual harassment. The criminal code of Portugal has penalised mistreatment of a spouse since 1982. It was revised in 2007 to identify domestic violence more broadly as a crime punishable by 1 to 5 years of imprisonment. Article 152 now penalises the infliction, whether repeatedly or not, of physical or psychological mistreatment, including corporal punishment, freedom of restriction and sexual offences to a partner, ex-partner, person of the same sex or different sex that have maintained or

have a relationship analogous to that of partners, or to a person who is vulnerable due to age, deficiency, sickness, pregnancy or economic dependence living with the perpetrator. In Norway a penal provision regarding domestic abuse (section 219 of the Penal Code) came into force on 1 January 2006. In the provision, it is the perpetrator's long-term terrorisation and abuse of the next-of-kin that constitutes the criminal aspect of the act. Such provisions sharpen the focus of criminal law on actions or courses of conduct that do not fit neatly into the traditional categories. They also make it possible to collect data and better monitor how institutions respond.

However, most specific laws tend to define the offence as harm to a family member, rather than violence against women. Such offences in the penal code often take special care to include child abuse, abuse of elders, as well as violence between siblings or even other relations. The resulting statistical data are no more informative than traditional crime statistics, since violence against a close person or a family member could be any of a number of different acts. In addition, criminalisation has very different functions and uses in relation to preventing child abuse, for example, than in dealing with adults. The concept of an aggravating circumstance calling for a higher penalty seems more likely to be introduced with a focus specifically on violence by an intimate partner, and this form of violence against women can be identified by disaggregating the data by sex. Only Spain and Sweden have intro-

duced gender-based definitions of violence into their criminal codes, and are thus in a position to address a wider scope of violations than that within an established partnership.

An overview of domestic violence legislation in the Council of Europe member states in April 2009² found considerable variety in the approaches. Many member states prefer to use general criminal law, taking the position that this takes violence against women seriously; their preference is to emphasise that close relationships are no excuse for violence. Specific legislation thus most frequently introduces or regulates protection orders. These focus on imposing restrictions on the apparent perpetrator of violence to ensure that he does not enter the dwelling, harass, attempt to meet or intercept, or to contact the woman who is to be protected.

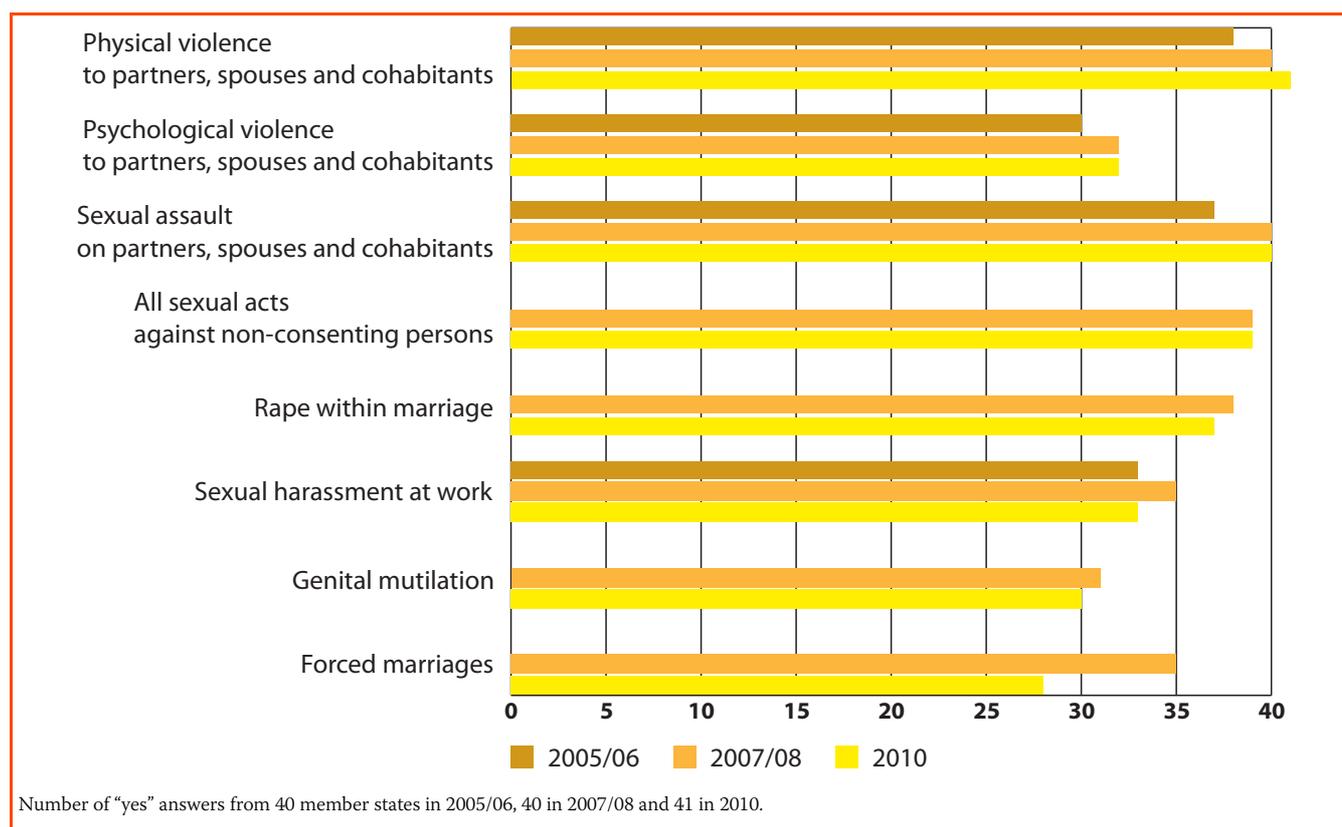
Relatively few member states set up legal frameworks so as to pursue a course of prosecution and punishment regardless of the wishes of the victim, seeing this as both an obligation of the state and a potential way of actually eliminating violence against women. The reports to the various databases suggest that relatively little faith is placed in the probability or the utility of obtaining a significant proportion of convictions. Even in the United Kingdom, where prosecution and conviction was made a policy goal, there has been a

1. Further information from Monaco and Slovakia indicates that there is no explicit exception permitting rape in marriage either. There are several other states in which marriage is not mentioned in rape law. A more accurate assessment would require information about implementation, in particular, whether a husband has ever been charged with rape of his wife, and whether such cases are treated as at least equally serious to other rape cases.

2. Hagemann-White: *Typology of domestic violence laws in Council of Europe member states: a preliminary overview*, available http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/violence/CAHVIO%20_2009_13%20%20e.pdf.



Figure 2: Forms of violence penalised



shift towards creating local structures for risk assessment (the MARAC, or multi-agency risk assessment conferences) in order to give priority to the safety of victims at high risk of escalating or even fatal attacks, since the threat of punishment does not deter some men from further and even more dangerous violence.

Along with the recognition of violence against women as a human rights violation that ought to be penalised, there seems to be a certain amount of ambivalence about actually imposing punishment, and perhaps about involving the state in matters still felt to be located within the family. The text of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 itself, in saying only that member states should "make provisions to ensure that criminal proceedings can be initiated by the public prosecutor", can be seen as a compromise. It reflects a conviction, on the one hand, that violence against women is a public interest crime which should always be investigated and, if the evidence permits, prosecuted, and on the other, the view that either victims or authorities or both should have some discretion over whether incidents at a lower level of severity should enter the judicial system or be dealt with otherwise. For violations such as insults or

harassment, where physical harm is not present, many states make prosecution dependent on the victim's request.

The great majority of member states lay a duty on the police to record (38) and to investigate (37) all cases of violence within the family; and three fourths report that the public prosecutor can initiate criminal proceedings in all cases. In the other member states prosecution can (only) be initiated in serious cases when the violence occurs within a couple relationship or in the home. "More serious" can have different meanings. In Bulgaria, light and moderate bodily harm inflicted by a spouse or family member is still a private prosecution offence; the public prosecutor can only act in cases of grave bodily harm. In Albania, the public prosecutor can only take action after a perpetrator has violated a protection order. In Latvia, prosecution of domestic violence that only results in light injuries can only be prosecuted at the request of the victim.

Different policy approaches have been emerging on this issue. Policy guidelines in the United Kingdom and guidelines for the public prosecutor in Germany foresee that domestic violence cases should be taken especially seriously even when the level of injury is low. This is regulated by law in Spain. On

the other hand, a number of states have followed the French model of declaring the context of domestic violence an aggravating circumstance for a range of different offences in the penal code, thus increasing the probability of public prosecution. For minor assaults not leading to injury, a complaint by the victim may still be necessary. In some countries, such as Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the decision whether to prosecute is generally in the discretion of the public prosecutor. Others have in theory the strict legality principle, requiring that any crime that comes to the attention of the police or the prosecutor must be investigated and, if there is evidentiary basis, prosecuted, but there are various rules of expediency or opportunity that can come into play in different legal systems to permit cases to be dismissed.

Switzerland presents an interesting example. In 2004, a change in the criminal code provided that all acts of violence committed within a couple, married or not, must be prosecuted *ex officio*. At the same time, however, an entirely new institute of provisional dismissal was introduced, solely applicable to domestic violence: In case of simple bodily harm, repeated assault, threat or coercion, the case can be provisionally



dismissed at the request, or with the consent of the victim. The victim can withdraw her consent and request further proceedings within six months. If she does not, the charge is withdrawn and the case permanently dropped. Practice has shown that the great majority of cases are thus dismissed. The difference from prosecution dependent on a complaint is that the police must record the case and preserve the evidence for six months, and the victim has, in theory, the possibility of resumed prosecution as a tool to confront the perpetrator. In reality, however, it seems that this possibility is only rarely used.³

With a wider scope of understanding violence, to include threats, coercion, pushes and slaps that leave no physical trace, legal frameworks permitting a victim to ask that prosecution not be pursued have a certain plausibility. The implicit logic of “minor harm = victim’s choice” does not fit with the crime of rape, however, which in all Council of Europe member states is defined as quite a serious offence. Nonetheless, in a number of countries the prosecutor may not proceed with prosecution of rape within marriage unless the victim requests it. This is still the case for all violence within the family in Bulgaria, where the victim may even have to act as a private prosecutor. In Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Poland and Slovenia rape in marriage can only be prosecuted on request of the victim. This may appear to be considerate of the victim’s wishes. However, in cases where the rape occurs during the separation process, when it is most likely to be reported, the victim may face great pressure from the perpetrator, who usually knows where to find her and how to make her fear retaliation, to withdraw her complaint.

A good solution, when the victim has to lay a complaint, is to ensure, at least, that it cannot then be withdrawn. This is the case in Italy and in Poland for example: The perpetrator has fewer possibilities to pressure his wife or (ex-)partner to stop the proceedings. In most countries, however, spouses and intimate partners may refuse to testify, so that

there is a real need to provide advice and support for victims from the outset of any criminal proceedings. This seems best achieved when victims have a right to have legal representation (as a party to the case), and/or to supportive services. Research from North America suggests that the success of prosecution (measured both by conviction rates and by victim safety) is most strongly influenced by the quality of support that the victim receives in contact with the prosecution service. Models of victim advocacy and support, as they have been established by law in Austria and by policy in the United Kingdom, might make the difference between a provision on the books declaring that violence *can* be prosecuted, and a reality in which prosecution actually goes forward and is effective.

Recently the United Kingdom model of “Independent Domestic Violence Advisors” has been adapted for application in Denmark. In 2008 the Danish Government introduced new paragraphs into the Act of Social Service requiring municipalities to appoint advisors to victims of violence (women with children). Shelters also accommodate women who have been exposed to threats of violence. After the women and children’s stay at a shelter for battered women, the advisors assist them into a new life in relation to housing, work, schools, day-care for the children, until they are well settled. In Slovenia the Family Violence Prevention Act came into force in February 2008. It provides for co-ordination of services, a support worker to accompany a victim through proceedings, free legal aid and protection orders.

Some member states have recently abolished provisions that could give some perpetrators *de facto* impunity. In 2007 Iceland abolished Article 205 of the Criminal Code, which had waived punishment for certain sexual offences if the persons between whom the intercourse took place continued to live together, entered into cohabitation or were married. Turkey abolished the traditional provision that rape can go unpunished if the perpetrator marries the victim with the reform of the Penal Code in 2004, but this is still the law in Denmark.

Penalisation on the books will have little deterrent effect on violence against women unless there is a real prospect of prosecution and redress. Several member states reported recent efforts to improve this prospect to the United Nations database, echoing earlier measures in other states such as Germany and the United Kingdom and indicating a trend of converging policy. In 2010 the Dutch organisation in charge of the Public Prosecution Service (OM) issued a new official guideline on domestic violence. Prosecution in the Netherlands is generally discretionary, but this policy guideline lays down regulations for investigation and prosecution. Denmark introduced guidelines regarding investigation and legal proceedings in cases about domestic violence in 2007. One of the purposes of these guidelines is to ensure that the individual victim does not bear responsibility for deciding whether or not the police and prosecution should take action. In Ireland, in 2009 the public prosecution office formed a specialised policy unit and identified domestic, sexual and gender-based violence as priority areas of prosecution policy.

In view of the diversity in the functioning of criminal justice systems, the indicators referring to actions of police, prosecutors and courts (Tables 5, 6 and 7 – see p. 40 ff.) can offer only a very rough approximation of the actual situation in the member states. There has not been much change, but it is also not very clear what the responses mean in actual practice. Most member states require the police to record all reported cases of violence within the family, and to investigate all cases, but one quarter of the member states do not have full statistics. Almost all countries have provisions ensuring that the public prosecutor can initiate proceedings, both for violence within the family and for sexual violence, but the severity of the offence and the evidentiary basis may decide whether the violence is in fact prosecuted. Statistical data on cases coming to the attention of the police, further handling in the justice system, and outcomes could be needed to monitor how member states are fulfilling their obligation to punish acts of violence against women.

3. See Egger, Theres/Schär Moser, Marianne: *Gewalt in Paarbeziehungen. Ursachen und in der Schweiz getroffene Massnahmen*. Bern, Sept. 2008.

Part 4. Protection for women at risk of further violence

Because violence against women is embedded in everyday life, the great majority of victims are entrapped or attacked by men who know who they are and where they live or work; often the men who try to force their will on women have some personal involvement in her life which they can use to intimidate, control or exercise retaliation.

Thus, the key to all measures aiming to reduce violence against women are provisions to ensure the safety and liberty of the women who have been victimised or threatened with violence. Victims' rights in criminal proceedings, important as they are, do not address this issue, because in most cases women will not report an attack or an intimidating

course of conduct until they feel reasonably sure of their safety and liberty. Penalisation makes an important public statement, but many cases never go to court, and will not do so even if there is evidence of a criminal offence if the victim continues to live in fear of the consequences of reporting to the justice system.

Court orders

For this reason the monitoring framework asked about different kinds of court orders that can help ensure that victims are safe from further violence. Following the text of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5, the monitoring framework only asked about judicial protection orders. These measures were defined in the explanatory notes as follows: “**Judicial protection order** is every order issued by a court for the protection of a victim from further violence. The term includes, but is not limited to, an *eviction order* requiring the person who represents a threat of violence to leave the residence for a specified period, or a *restraining order* by which the potential perpetrator or the suspect or accused is ordered not to contact or meet the victim and or not to enter or go in the vicinity of the family home or workplace

of the victim. The term also includes *non-molestation orders* by which the potential perpetrator or the suspect or accused is ordered not to molest the complainant even when they are cohabiting. A protection order also includes ordering the *removal of the victim*, especially if it is a child, from the family home, in appropriate cases, when its protection cannot be otherwise secured.”

There has been relatively little change in the past two years, and some of the changes putting a “yes” or “no” in a different column than was done two years earlier reflect the difficulty of fitting national law into pre-defined “boxes”. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Montenegro report no judicial protection orders at all, Lithuania and Moldova report (without comments) only measures under

“other”; and Ukraine can remove an endangered child, but has no measures of protection available to women.

All of the remaining 35 member states offer at least a restraining order and usually also an eviction order (31 member states, and this measure is in preparation for Iceland as well).¹ Finland seems unique in reporting eviction orders and restraining orders available to women, but no measures for removal of an endangered child, but this probably only indicates that such a removal is done by social welfare authorities and thus not considered a judicial order.

1. Slovakia this year reports no judicial eviction order (in 2007 the answer was “yes”), but it practises police eviction similar to the Austrian model.

Police removal

The availability of protection orders in court is one indicator of victim protection; another is the existence of measures for immediate safety that can be imposed without delay by the police or an administrative authority without a court hearing. Removal of men who

pose an imminent threat to their partners is frequently an emergency measure that cannot wait on a court decision. In Slovakia, legislation was passed in 2008 (amendment to the Police Forces Act by Act 491/2008 Coll.) allowing police officers to remove the perpetrator of

domestic violence from a flat or house, and also from the neighbourhood in which the victim lives, for 48 hours. The crucial question is, of course, what medium-term protection is accessible within two days, since a violent man who poses an imminent danger can be



expected to blame the victim and retaliate if he is simply allowed to return. 48 hours is a very short period, although certainly better than nothing. The new restraining order introduced by law in Hungary in 2009 permits police removal of the perpetrator for a maximum of 72 hours, but application for a court order takes several weeks. By contrast, most member states that have adapted a version of the Austrian model of imposing immediate physical distance between the perpetrator and the victim (such as

Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, or the Czech Republic), aim for a duration that permits medium-term safety measures to be put in place before the emergency measure runs out. Most thus impose removal of the perpetrator for seven to ten days – Austria now has police removal for 20 days – and try to ensure that a court hearing on prolongation of the measure is possible within that period.

Legislation in force since 2009 in the Netherlands allows mayors to impose a

ten-day restraining order. In practice, they authorise an executive police officer to use this power, so that the protection can be implemented on the spot. The court can test the order within three days after its commencement date. After the ten days, the mayor may decide to extend the order by another eighteen days. The restraining order on entering a house may also apply for child abuse cases. The people involved will receive professional help during the ten-day restraining order.

Protection and prosecution

The monitoring by questionnaire cannot capture the availability of protection in advance of, or without criminal proceedings. Germany, Austria and Switzerland, for example, make it very clear in their laws that there is no such precondition, while Spain, although criminal prosecution is not legally a prerequisite for protection measures, makes most of the services dependent on the victim being willing to co-operate with prosecution. The situation in Spain is unusual in that gender violence cases go to a specialised court very quickly, where possible on the same day, and a wide range of offences including “minor” crimes such as threats and attempts at coercion are actually prosecuted. Under these conditions, a link between prosecution and safety measures may in fact help women to change their situation. In some member states, however, emergency measures such as a police ban or restraining order are limited to a much

shorter maximum period of time than that required to bring a case to court.

Protection measures are of course very important as well when criminal proceedings are instituted, since testifying against a perpetrator of gender-based violence can be very dangerous for the victim/witness. Following the European Union Framework Decision on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings (2001/220/JHA), many member states have established victims’ rights to information and protection, but the special needs of women when the perpetrator is a close person are not always recognised, and some provisions seem intended only for the prosecution of organised crime. Thus, specific measures are important. With its 2007 revision of the criminal code, Portugal has followed Spain in setting up a number of restrictions that can be imposed in the course of criminal prosecution. The measures for protection of the victims

can include: prohibiting the offender from having any contact with them, banning the offender from the victim’s home and/or workplace, which can be monitored by technical means from a distance; prohibition on using firearms and holding a firearms licence and obligation to attend programmes to prevent domestic violence. The offender can be banned from exercising paternal authority, tutelage or family authority.

Overall, there is not yet a generally accepted and implemented standard of ensuring the safety of women from the threat of further harm when violence comes to the attention of authorities. Many measures only apply to violence within the household and not to all forms of violence, and the co-ordination of institutional actions is not well documented and does not seem to be guaranteed in many, perhaps most member states.

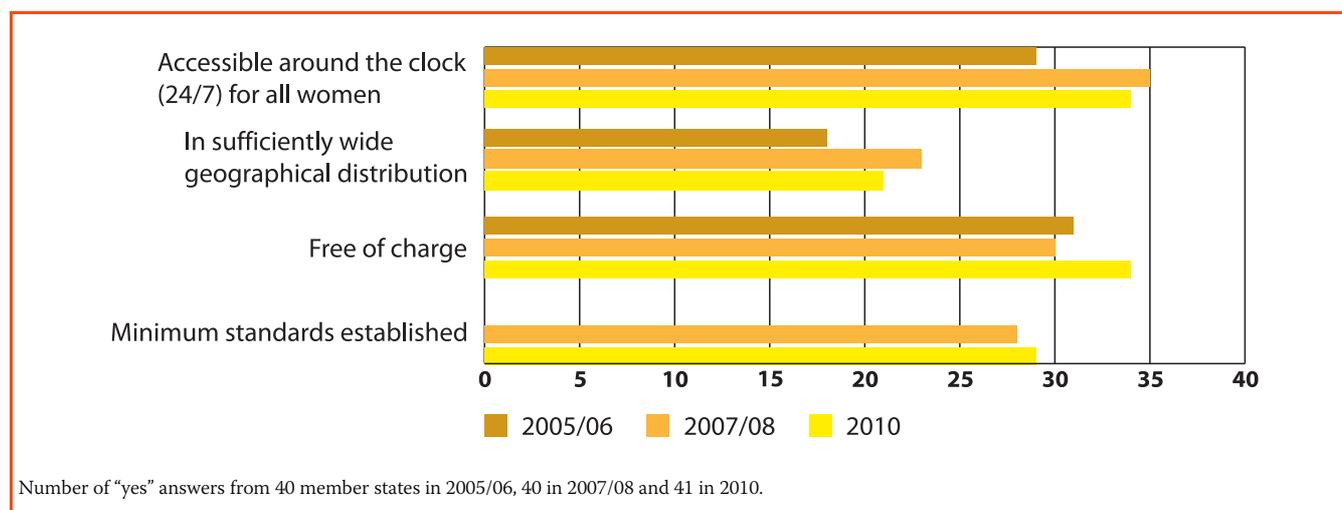
Part 5. Services

The availability of shelters for women seeking refuge from domestic violence and of services for victims of sexual assault were defined as indicators for victim support in the monitoring framework. The numbers of member states providing these services have not risen significantly, and almost half of the

member states cannot confirm that they are available in sufficiently wide geographical distribution. All member states now have shelters, although several have gaps in the specific information available. Armenia and Azerbaijan are now able to offer shelters open 24/7, and France and Slovenia also now report

accessibility around the clock, whereas Ireland, Malta and Slovakia have less information available than two years earlier. Thus, the apparent overall slight decrease is mostly due to missing data. There is, however, a real increase in the number of member states in which the use of a shelter is free of charge.

Figure 3: Shelters and their accessibility



As a follow-up to the previous monitoring, we have again constructed a table showing the availability of shelter places relative to population. When member states were not able to give numbers at this time, we have used the figures from the 2008 WAVE Country Report rather than leave the member state out of the picture entirely.

As in 2007 Luxembourg and the Netherlands clearly have the highest level of provision. For the majority of the member states, the figures are unchanged (slight differences due to change in the population count). However, it is frequently the case that the

number of places reported in response to the monitoring questionnaire is considerably higher than that given by the contact NGO in the WAVE report. This may be partly due to the difficulty, noted in earlier reports, of deciding how to count beds for children. The difference between government and NGO figures for the Netherlands seems further due to decentralised organisational responsibility.¹ The lack of centralised data goes hand in hand with a strong central government commitment to funding services, evidenced by substantial and increasing structural grants (reported in the United Nations database) to expand

shelter capacity, strengthen the domestic violence advice and support centres (ASHGs), ensure more rapid and effective help (crisis intervention), improve the quality of shelters, increase the expertise of professionals and make vigorous efforts to prevent female genital mutilation and honour violence.

1. The Dutch government comments that their central data do not differentiate clearly which accommodations for women in violent situations are specialised for victims of domestic violence, but even with the lower NGO figure for shelter spaces in the WAVE report the Netherlands ranks second in provision.



Lack of agreement between the figures supplied by government agencies and those from specialised NGOs may also reflect dissent over the criteria for what is to be considered a “shelter”: For several member states, it is clear from the comments that the government figures refer to broadly defined crisis intervention centres (e.g. Poland, Czech Republic). In a few member states (Ireland, Azerbaijan), the NGOs give a higher number of shelter places than the government. Agreement between the two sources is found in Armenia, Aus-

tria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, and Switzerland. For Latvia neither source had a figure.

The governmental reports from France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom did not give definite numbers for the shelter places for the victims of domestic violence, while in Belgium, Greece and Spain the NGO contact point for WAVE could not do so. This lack of publicly available information seems to reflect a policy of non-regulation and/or non-registration

towards specialised NGOs with a women’s advocacy approach, or towards regional and local authorities. It is nonetheless striking. Thus, in 2009 Italy reserved €3 million by decree to support non-governmental organisations working in support of victims of violence (such as anti-violence centres, women’s centres, shelters), but at the same time comments here “Since there is no official database or register of all the existing shelters, it is not possible to know their exact number”.

Number of shelter places relative to population

Country	Number of shelters	Number of places	Population Eurostat (2009)	Proportional places per 10 000 population	
				2007	2010
Luxembourg	9	170	493 500	3.42	3.44
Netherlands	32-35 shelters for women victims	3 183 places for women in violent situations	16 485 787	1.50	1.93
Liechtenstein	1	4	35 589	1.13	1.12
Sweden	approx. 238	approx. 800-1200	9 256 347	0.87	1.09 [i]
Poland	275	3847	38 135 876	/	1.01
Slovenia	16 shelters/safe houses	204 in shelters and safe houses	2 032362	0.89	1.00
Belgium	40	985	10 666 900	0.48	0.92
Austria	30	750	8 355 260	0.93	0.90
Germany	approx. 400	6 968 [ii]	82 002 356	0.89	0.85
Estonia	11	112	1 340 415	0.25	0.84
Croatia	17	362	4 435 056	0.71	0.82
Lithuania	21	262	3 349 872	0.56	0.78
Czech Republic	50 shelters provided by NGOs	approx. 770 beds provided by NGOs	10 467 542	/	0.74
Spain	/	2896 [iii]	45 257 696	0.64	0.64
Denmark	46 domestic violence (1 for honour-based violence)	domestic violence: 355 for women	5 511 451	0.65	0.64
Malta	1st stage shelters: 3 2nd stage shelters:1	approx. 26 in first stage shelters	413 609	0.83 [iv]	0.63 [iv]
Iceland	1	20	319 368	0.64	0.63
United Kingdom	/	3 653 [ii]	61 270 283	0.61	0.60
France	at least 45	3500	64 350 759	0.87	0.54
Portugal	36	550	10 627 250	0.47	0.52
Montenegro	2	approx. 33 [ii]	630 095	/	0.52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	183	3 843 400	0.33	0.48
Albania	5	124	3 170 000	/	0.39
Ireland	19	133 [+ 412 for children]	4 450 014	1.29	0.30
Switzerland	18	253	7 701 856	0.26	0.33
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	/	60 [iii]	2 039 081	0.29	0.29 [iii]
Finland	21	123	5 326 314	0.24	0.23
Turkey	54	1 297 [ii]	71 517 100	0.05	0.18
Greece	12	201	11 260 402	/	0.18
Cyprus	1	10-12	796 875	0.15	0.14
Hungary	11	110	10 030 975	0.11	0.11



Number of shelter places relative to population

Country	Number of shelters	Number of places	Population Eurostat (2009)	Proportional places per 10 000 population	
				2007	2010
Slovakia	/	46 [ii]	5 412 254	0.95	0.08
Armenia	3	(average 8 in each) 24	3 237 976	/	0.07
Bulgaria	8	45	7 606 551	0.04	0.06
Georgia	2 state and 2 NGO	20	4 385 429	0.07	0.05
Azerbaijan	5	46	8 730 300	/	0.05
Italy	/	approx. 270 [ii]	60 045 068	0.18	0.04
Moldova	/	11	3 567 512	/	0.03
Ukraine	22 centres of social-psychological support	approx. 100 [ii]	45 963 359	/	0.02

i Estimate based on middle value.

ii Figure from Wave country report 2008.

iii Figure from 2007 report.

iv For comparability only the number of beds for women in first stage shelters were used.

Comparison with the 2008 table shows that among the top 12 positions – states in which the number of shelters is higher than 0.75 per 10 000 population – Poland (no reporting in 2007) and Belgium are new, while Norway and Andorra are missing (no reporting in this round). In 2008 there were 13 states in this group.

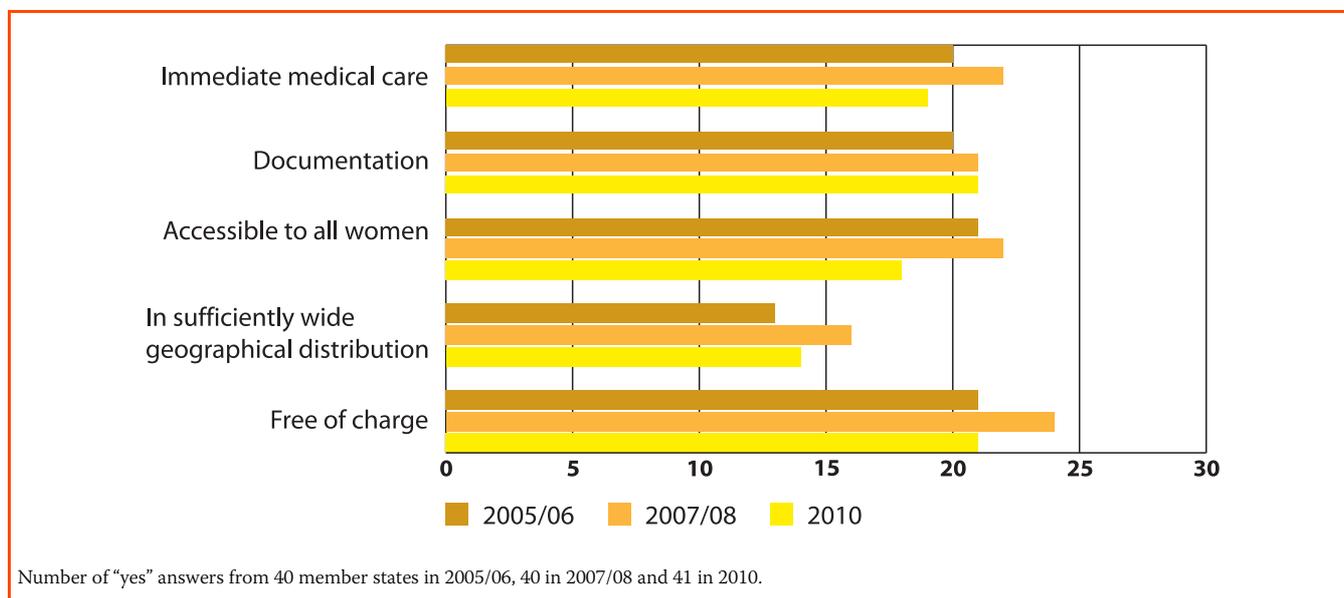
In the next group there are 15 member states that report at least 0.2 shelter spaces per 10 000 population. These now include Slovakia and Malta, for which the figures have been corrected downwards, presumably to reflect the situation more exactly. In France a certain lack of information about NGO places, due perhaps to inadequate methods of government data col-

lection, has led to variable reporting. France is currently reforming its policy with regard to homelessness, and regional plans for the accommodation of homeless people have been put in place. Against this background, it is intended that regional data will be collected regularly and used in the struggle to fight against violence targeting women and the formulation of measures to prevent it.

Services for victims of rape and sexual assault seem to have decreased slightly. 16 states are reported to have no such services; of these, Latvia, the Netherlands and Slovenia had answered with “yes” in 2007, and now seem to have reassessed whether the services existing in their country fit under the definition

given in the monitoring framework. Twenty-two member states (23 two years earlier) confirm at least three of the five aspects of immediate support. New in this group are Bulgaria and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Czech Republic and Poland (no data from 2007) both also have these services. This is an important area of the protection of women against violence that is, on the whole, receiving too little attention, as the gaps are not often being bridged by new developments. The measures reported to the United Nations database in the Beijing + 15 context do not often address rape, or do so only in the context of criminal prosecution and sentencing.

Figure 4: Existence of services for victims of sexual assault





Several member states, while not providing specialised rape crisis centres, do have services available. Cyprus reports that the welfare services offers are on call on a 24-hour basis and respond immediately in cases of sexual assault. In Slovenia crisis centres operating 24/7 are also available for victims of rape, providing psychological counselling and a safe place, but not medical care.

Examples of active national policies towards sexual violence are hard to find, but some do exist. To improve the care of victims of sexual assault, Sweden

commissioned a handbook, presented in 2008, to support health care professionals in their treatment of victims of sexual crimes. This handbook was commissioned by the government and is a part of a national programme within the Swedish health care system. Included is a guide with practical instructions, including how to take samples and secure evidence.

The aim of this programme is to improve the treatment and care of patients within the Swedish health care system. This will also result in better evidence being provided to the criminal

justice system in cases of sexual assault. Important areas for consideration are the patient's interaction with medical staff, documentation and contact with the criminal justice system. The National Centre for Knowledge on Men's Violence Against Women in Uppsala is also commissioned to ensure that the programme is implemented throughout the whole of Sweden, calling for investment in training and wide distribution of the handbook and guide. This seems a promising example of good practice.

Children

Protection and assistance for children who witness violence against their mothers is confirmed as available in 38 of the 41 states reporting. Only Armenia is unable to offer specialised assistance to children as yet, while Albania and Slovakia do not offer specific support, but have all staff who encounter such children, probably in crisis centres or shelters where women come with their children, trained to meet their needs. It is

clearly a recognised standard that services for such children are free of charge. The weak point is the lack of specifically trained staff. Only 26 member states can ensure that in places where women with children seek to escape violence there will be staff members who can give the necessary support and who have the professional skills to recognise the needs of the children. This has not changed since the last round of monitoring, and

seems to reflect a chronic lack of resources. It also suggests that children who witness violence against their mothers in the home are not a prime area of policy concern in most member states. This is perhaps an example of how important issues can "fall between the cracks" of different agency and policy responsibilities, and underlines the need for a comprehensive overall policy approach.

Perpetrators

Perpetrator programmes have, however, increased. Not only has the number of member states that have them risen from 22 to 27, but several states have established them more broadly: Spain is in the process of implementing such programmes throughout the country; domestic violence programmes have been implemented in all probation trusts in England and Wales since 2006 and in an increasing number of prisons. Sweden reports more than double the number of places in programmes since last reporting. Poland, reporting for the first time, gives a very high number of places. In its current National Action Plan, France has undertaken to

strengthen this field of work; there seem to be many programmes but no systematic collection of data. Twenty-two states report programmes that work on the basis of referrals from the justice system, many of which are also open for voluntary participation, while in four states participation is only possible on a voluntary basis. Twenty-one (as opposed to 18 in 2007) co-operate regularly with services that support women.

Results from a recent Daphne project "Work with Perpetrators" suggest, however, that the methods and standards of this work are still emerging. Policy decisions, or, as in Spain, legal provisions requiring that gender violence perpetra-

tors be routinely referred to programmes or "treatment", have set developments in train that may include a wide range of more or less qualified approaches to meet the sudden demand for provision. The reality still seems to be uneven provision, lack of clear standards and little or no evaluation. International research suggests that there are different types of batterers, and that screening and differentiated services are needed. It is also quite possible that different approaches and methods work differently depending on the cultural and social context. To monitor progress, the information of whether programmes exist is no longer an adequate indicator.

Part 6. Awareness-raising, education and training

Progress can be remarked in regard to dissemination of information about women's rights, legal and protection measures and services. It seems that the Council of Europe *Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence* (2006-2008), which sparked awareness-raising and information activities in a number of member states, had a sustained impact on the availability of information about women's right to a life free of violence. Every one of the 41 respondents confirmed that information is disseminated, and although not all do this in all relevant languages, the number who do so has risen from 24 to 31 (for some countries, such as Iceland, this may be considered unnecessary, but migration has changed that for many countries that were formerly rather homogeneous). The proportion of member states that report disseminating information regularly (34) and who use media and methods to reach all women (38) have also reached quite high levels. In their comments to the questionnaire, many member states described activities across a wide range of areas. Belgium, for example, has developed specific informational material for immigrant victims, disseminated in a dozen languages, informing them about available support and assistance. Iceland has published information on women's rights especially for migrant women in Icelandic, English, Polish, Spanish, Thai and Arabic. The United Kingdom is planning to spread information widely via the health services.

This fits well with the national reports on action to prevent and combat violence against women delivered at the

end of the Council of Europe Campaign in June 2008. Along with the more usual forms of awareness-raising, such as leaflets, media spots and posters reaching out to women with the message that they should not have to endure abuse in silence, 33 member states report programmes or activities to educate school children about violence against women. There are also specific projects and programmes to raise awareness among teachers as well as pupils in schools with the goal of prevention. In Azerbaijan seminars have been organised in schools, including outreach to remote regions of the country. In Greece the Research Centre for Gender Equality is implementing a wide-scope programme for sensitisation of teachers, developing interventional training courses in co-operation with secondary schools. In both Malta and Montenegro, art competitions for school children linked to the topic of ending violence against women were organised. There have also been several White Ribbon campaigns involving men in the public rejection of violence (for example, in Austria and in Malta; websites are maintained in Finland, the United Kingdom, Scotland). It has become a widespread method to involve popular public figures such as football players or popular singers in the publicity against violence.

Educational systems are organised differently, and thus, so are a methods of establishing the topic of violence against women. In some member states, such as Albania, the Czech Republic, or Spain, the schools have been given a duty to address violence against women. In others, for example Portugal and Slovakia, national campaigns or contests around

the topic of violence prevention were organised with school children or adolescents as the target group. In Germany, the federal government with the technical conference of the 16 states held a nationwide conference in 2009 on the role of schools in preventing violence against women, and the results are being used in curricula. Switzerland has also established a course for use in public schools that addresses domestic violence, mobbing, sexual violence and youth violence. Overall, bringing awareness-raising to the public schools seems to be a growing trend in the effort to prevent violence, rather than only offering help after it has taken root.

Creative approaches to public awareness-raising are spreading. The campaign "Take the right stand: oppose violence", initiated in Germany in 2007, has been so successful that it has not only been continued, but adopted in Austria as well: it invites public personalities to "take a stand" by publicising a personal statement along with a photo of their own legs and feet (professional photographers help create images that convey a visual message).

Although one can question whether media campaigns actually influence potential perpetrators to abstain from violence, they do convey the message to the wider public that violence is always wrong, that men are not entitled to dominate women, and that women have the right to seek help. This seems likely to open doors to support for women threatened or harmed by violence, and to educate young people not to think of gender violence as normal and natural. The growing emphasis on educating young people is a promising trend.



Media

There are growing efforts to include the media in prevention of violence. The number of member states that have a code of conduct for media professionals with respect to violence against women has almost doubled (from 6 to 11). Twenty-two now have a body serving as a media watch, and 24 member states have one or both. To judge from the comments provided, many of these are codes of good practice in the media or guidelines that generally aim at non-discrimination and at avoiding gender-stereotyping, and in these the topic of violence against women is now at least mentioned, but may not be more specifically elaborated. Among the stronger provisions are those in Spain, where the use of images of women in a humiliating or discriminatory manner is considered “illegal advertising” and there are observatories on the regional level to take action against this. “Other means to ensure treatment of women in advertis-

ing and audiovisual media in accordance with constitutional principles and values are the Observatory of the Image of Women and the powers of the Secretary of State for Telecommunications and Information Society for control, inspection and sanctions on audiovisual media”. This contrasts with the practice in most member states, in which media watch bodies react to complaints, but do not actively inspect the media. It is also unusual, if not unique, in regarding negative images of women in the media as a constitutional issue. This suggests how fundamental rights can come into play in setting reasonable limits to free speech.

There are other reports that suggest a decided and broad approach, recognising that there is more to the problem than just avoiding the worst excesses. Bosnia and Herzegovina reports that “codes of conduct for electronic and print media prohibit discriminatory and

degrading projection of members of both genders. Gender institutional mechanisms have provided training to inform media professionals of the meaning of this code including, inter alia, concerning violence against women.” Italy anticipates elaborating a first code of conduct in the framework of the National Plan against violence. A French commission was established in June 2009 to monitor the equal representation of women within the media and to promote self-regulation by broadcasters and the press.

In Turkey, gender and media workshops have been organised to sensitise future media professionals on gender equality and domestic violence against women. In Hungary, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour established an award to encourage the press to help in the prevention of domestic violence with authentic and balanced information and avoid spreading stereotypes.

Training

Inclusion of specific training on violence against women, prevention and intervention in the initial education of the various professions continues to grow, although slowly. Estonia was unable to give information about the training of any professions in this field, so we have a total of 40 member states in this section. Training has become standard for police. In 35 countries police recruits are taught about this area during the initial vocational training, and in 30 countries there is in-service further training. No member state giving information fails to train the police in one or the other phase. It is usually mandatory, or – with further training – a requirement for certain specialised officers. Training for social workers is also quite widespread; only Azerbaijan, Ireland, Monaco and Turkey are reported not to offer such training, either in initial education nor in further training.

Noteworthy is the slow but steady increase in further education for physicians, nurses and midwives. Further education for lawyers and judges has also increased, and is now to be found in 20 member states for the former and 23 for the latter. In 2005, such training was

available to lawyers in only 12 cases and for judges in only 14 member states.

The development of training appears even stronger when we examine which professions receive training on violence against women either in their initial education, or as further training, or both. About three-quarters of the member states reporting on training also provide either initial or in-service training to nurses and midwives (32) and, surprisingly, to judges (29) as well as psychotherapists (28). For almost all other professions in the questionnaire, the number of member states offering specific training has increased to over half. The numbers are lowest for pre-school teachers and media professionals, but have also increased the most strongly there. Media professionals now receive either initial or further training in 15 countries, for pre-school teachers one or both are implemented in 19 member states. School teachers receive training either initially or as further training in 22 member states. The responses do not, however, make clear whether training is part of the core curriculum for all members of the profession or optional, and if the latter is the case, what proportion of each group are actually trained. In a number of countries, members of cer-

tain professions such as judges or physicians cannot be obligated by the state to attend any specific training.

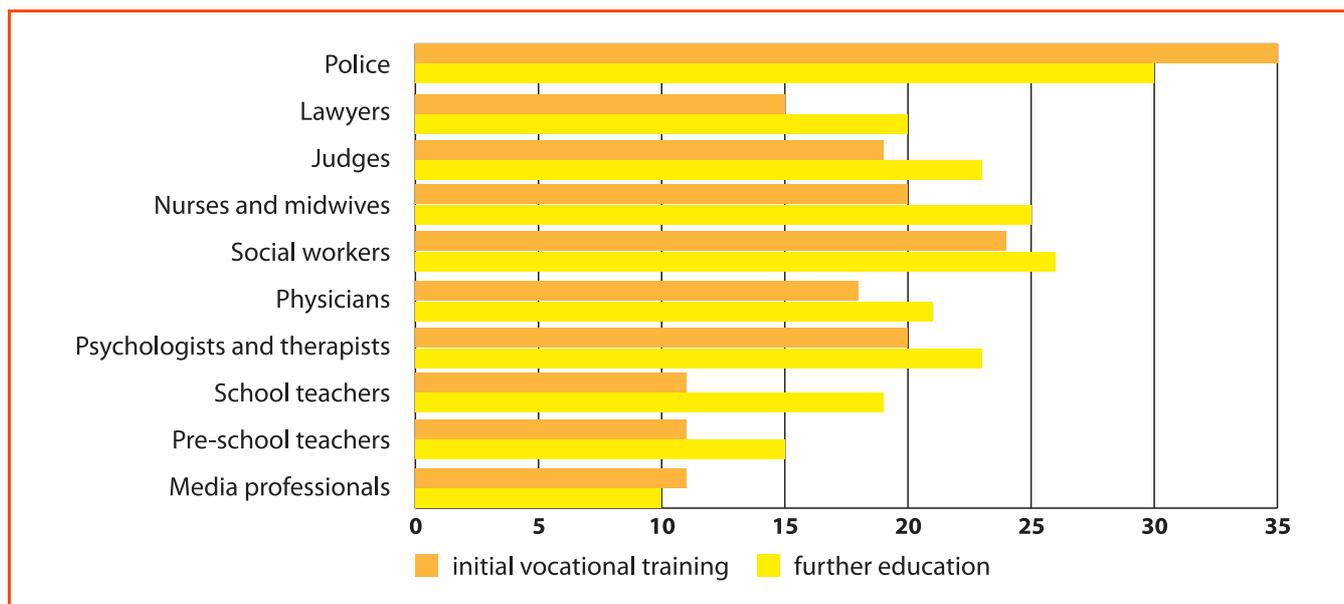
Improving training seems to be a major focus of recent activities reported to the UN database since 2008. Ireland reported in 2009 that An Garda Síochána provides specific training to all officers in the force regarding domestic and sexual violence as part of the mandatory policy on training. Training is provided initially to recruit officers on joining the police force as part of their initial training. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) training is also provided during the course of a police officer’s career. Officers are instructed about support services available to victims.

Denmark reports to the United Nations database that domestic violence has been integrated in the curriculum of medical students, nurses, and candidates in public health science. It is also a topic in the post-graduate training in the medical specialities of Gynaecology, General Practice, and Psychiatry.

Developing training methods, especially with regard to intimate partner violence, has become the object of multi-country projects. For example, partners in Finland (main partner),



Figure 5: Training of professionals



Romania, Ireland, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia and Latvia, have been developing the “Health and social care teachers against violence 2008-2010 (HEVI)” Project, financed through Leonardo da Vinci’s Life Long Learning Programme. Within the EU Daphne programme, in the project PRO TRAIN (“Improving multi-professional and health care training in Europe — building on good practice in violence prevention”, 2007-2009) multi-sector training programmes for health care professionals were piloted and evaluated by project partners in Germany (main partner), the Czech

Republic, Finland, Italy, Austria, France and Hungary.

Overall, training of professionals across a wide range of occupations seems to have gained importance and is receiving increased attention. An increase in the exchange of information on methods, useful material and assessment of effectiveness is probably the next step. For useful monitoring in the future, information would be needed on the numbers participating in training, and, given that specialised training is not realistic for the entire population, on its strategic deployment, for example, by

providing training to specialised units in each catchment area or local region. A distinction may be needed between general education on gender equality and violence against women for every professional, and more work-related or targeted in-service training involving more specific knowledge and practical skills. National Action Plans could have the task of ensuring that the necessary knowledge and skills are locally accessible in each relevant profession by strategic use of training.

Part 7. Data collection and research

The replies to this round of monitoring present an increase in the collection of administrative data. Most notably, the number of member states that make police data on violence against women available in a national report has risen from 21 to 28 and a statistical police report on domestic violence (which is often hard to identify in regular crime statistics) is now published in 25 countries. 30 member states now declare that their police data include sex of perpetrator, sex of victim, and relationship between the two, and 24 say that their statistics combine this information, but this cannot be interpreted to mean that this is the case for all relevant offences. The search for data in Daphne projects has generally found such information difficult to locate or to extract from police statistics.

Data may be primarily foreseen for internal use of the justice system. The Swedish Prosecution Authority keeps continuous statistics on the number of cases of violence against women reported by the police and also the number of perpetrators prosecuted for violence against women. At present, however, there is no information available on the relationship between victims and perpetrators. Data collection is available for all staff of the Swedish Prosecution Authority. In a number of countries, access to statistical data may require a written request to authorities.

In the United Kingdom, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) started collecting domestic violence data in 2005 and rape data in 2006. From April 2005 data were collected on domestic violence as part of a Hate Crime Indicator, with targets for performance. Since

April 2008 data have been monitored quarterly on domestic violence, rape and sexual offences under a new violence against women indicator with set targets for performance. From 2002 to 2006 annual December domestic violence snapshots of data were published – providing one month of data. In December 2008 CPS published its first Violence against Women Crime Report detailing data from charge to conviction on domestic violence, rape and sexual offences in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. Some data was also included on child abuse and pornography and the second report on 2008-2009 included some data on trafficking and prostitution. Work is planned on monitoring wider violence against women strands by 2011.

Italy and Spain have both been developing police report databases in order to collect information of violence against women systematically on a case basis. Italy reported in 2009 to the United Nations that a central database called “SDI – Sistema di Indagine” (System of enquiries) has been established to collect information from police regarding investigation and victim reports. The system also gathers information on legal proceedings and the eventual criminal record of the prosecutor. The database can be used by Police Forces to analyse the evolution of a particular phenomenon (such as violence against women) or to profile offenders. Following the protocol subscribed between the Minister for Equal Opportunities and Ministry of Defence - Carabinieri Army, some of the information coming from the SDI are being used to profile stalkers.

Since 1998, the statistics department within the Malta Police collects data and

produces the raw statistics necessary for review and analysis by other entities or departments as approved by the Commissioner of Police. Data collected by the police comes directly from the use of the Police Incident Reporting System software at each police station. The type of data collected is quantitative in nature (i.e. number of domestic violence reports, in sub-classes such as Psychological Harm, Physical Force/Harm, by Arms Proper, Arms Improper, and sorted by district and location when required, as well as by time of incident). The data show a fairly steady increase in the annual number of reports of domestic violence.

Other member states are collecting and analysing data for the express purpose of assessing the effectiveness of the agencies responsible for intervention. For example, The Irish Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) have extracted detailed data from over 600 rape files and supplied these (including data on a separate study of complainant withdrawal cases) to a research team from the National university of Ireland, Galway, which has been commissioned by the Rape Crisis Network Ireland to look at the causes of attrition in rape cases. According to the United Nations database, the report was due for publication in 2009.

The number of member states that carry out systematic data collection in the medical system has more than doubled, from 7 to 15. Again, it is not always clear what data are being collected and whether they are being analysed or published. Belgium has established a registration system with specific codes for injuries caused by violence and obligates



hospitals to collect and report data (anonymised) to the central health services direction. Denmark has pursued this approach to measuring prevalence and incidence for some years. The National Institute of Public Health has carried out large-scale collection of data in order to develop a national database on violence against women.¹ The database builds on the set of indicators on violence against women from the latest Danish European Union presidency in 2002.

A frequent approach to data collection is to compile information on the use of services. While this has the advantage of not depending on crime reports, since services usually respect data protection and privacy rights, it may be impossible to avoid double counting when a person asks for help more than once. This limits the validity of the data as a measure of prevalence, but such data do give a strong measure of the need for assistance. In Cyprus, the Association for the Prevention and Combating of Violence in the Family keeps a data record concerning the free Helpline they provide to victims. Additionally, the Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Violence is developing a unified data collection system for family violence. As at January 2009, the Advisory Committee in co-operation with Attorney's General's Office had analysed

the reported cases of domestic violence for the years 1998-2005.

In Denmark the organisation of shelters for battered women (LOKK) is collecting data on honour-related violence. The data consists of the numbers of cases, and the nationality, age and sex of the victim/violence (as some of the victims of honour-related violence are men as well). The same organisation is collecting very detailed annual data on the women and children staying at the shelters that year. The analysis of the data is done by the National Board of Social Services, an independent subdivision of the Ministry of Social Welfare. In Italy, the "Report on the national helpline 1522", presenting some important qualitative data on the characteristic of victims of violence (nationality, age, occupation, marital status, etc.), the kind of violence declared (physical, sexual, psychological, stalking, etc.), the kind of services they are addressed to (health services, social services, police, etc.), the characteristic of the offender (partner, ex-partner, friend, relative, unknown).

There is also an increase in national surveys on the prevalence of violence against women. In this round, 31 member states confirmed that a representative national survey has been carried out (as against 21 in 2007), and 21 states report plans to repeat the survey (in the previous round, only 14 had such plans). France reports that annual surveys on "victimisation" and "quality of life" are carried out by the National

Delinquency Observatory (OND) in conjunction with INSEE and with the support of the ministry responsible for women's rights.

Specialised research on specific areas of violence is also expanding, drawing on the scientific potential of universities and research institutes who tender for government funded studies. For example, building on a compilation of available knowledge on the issue, a study has been commissioned on the prevalence and degree of forced marriage in Germany. It will provide reliable quantitative evidence on the structure, degree and forms of forced marriage. The study will place equal focus on the situation concerning victims of both sexes. Results are expected in Autumn 2010.

The Irish Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is currently researching the antecedents to female domestic violence homicides in the past ten years, with a view to determining the nature and quality of interventions with the victim and/or perpetrator, and whether opportunities for effective intervention were maximised. The research will also examine the requisite steps for the introduction of a domestic violence homicide review mechanism in Ireland. The ODPP are providing the raw data for analysis by the Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit of the London Metropolitan University who successfully tendered for this research project which was commissioned by Women's Aid.

1. Available in English online at: <http://www.kvinderaad.dk/data-english-version/>.

Part 8. Conclusions

At the beginning of the implementation process of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5, the human rights obligation of states to protect victims and punish perpetrators led to a strong focus on **legislation, police investigation and prosecution**; services to protect victims were also a major concern. Comparison of the responses to this third round of monitoring with past results indicate that this has become less of a priority; the situation has not changed much over the past two or three years. Often, legislative efforts are directed to filling gaps and improving implementation. In some cases, eliminating exceptions to the penalisation of violence in close relationships has meant changing guidelines. Overall, the Council of Europe seems to have reached a plateau of legislative approaches for the time being, while at the same time, very few cases of violence against women are actually being prosecuted, measured against the prevalence data. There are also no signs that prosecution of rape has risen, even though more cases are reported to the police in most countries.

Signs of progress in the provision of **services** for women's safety and their recovery after suffering violence are also scarce. Some member states where provision was extremely low have moved forward. The inconsistencies in the responses for a number of other countries between the rounds of reporting can only mean that no reliable data are collected over time in a consistent way; providing services is implicitly seen, not as a necessity, but as a voluntary activity of NGOs. While the situation overall seems to have improved or at least the level of services maintained over the

past eight years, there is a notable lack of recognition of the states' responsibility for ensuring that these services are available to all women threatened with violence. Information campaigns do express that recognition, and a number of member states have been active in that area, but encouraging women to seek help will only be of use if help is in fact available. Monitoring would, perhaps, need to be more specific and refer explicitly to Recommendation Rec (2006) 8 on Assistance to Crime Victims as well as to Recommendation Rec (2002) 5.

Present efforts towards overcoming violence against women now seem to be located mainly in the sphere of **awareness-raising, education and training**. It is particularly worthy of remark that a great deal is being done to educate children and young people in and through the **schools** with the aim of violence prevention. Disseminating information about women's rights has also expanded, as has the effort to ensure that the media avoid negative images of women. Increased attention is being given to **training** of professionals, and this is certainly a key strategy to improving support for victims as well as overall societal awareness. The monitoring questions are not suited to capture what kind of training is happening, whether there is merely mention of the topic of violence against women in the curriculum, or whether the professionals are learning about their specific role in regard to violence, and are being taught skills to recognise and deal with the problem appropriately. There is certainly a need for more exchange of information and knowledge about the most effective

means and methods of training in different professions.

Recognition that violence against women is a key concern for a democratic society shows in the willingness to adopt a **comprehensive strategy against all forms of violence against women**; this has not increased overall, although some member states have put considerable effort into developing their National Action Plans. Data collection has increased, however, and this should underpin awareness of the problem and the need to address it in a holistic way.

Eight years after adoption of the comprehensive Council of Europe *Recommendation on the Protection of Women Against Violence*, monitoring confirms that there has been a real impact in a process of converging policy and legislation in the member states. Asking for information on a limited selection of policy indicators (twenty questions in all) proved realistic and informative. Over time, a shift in emphasis can be observed from the initial efforts to define appropriate, possibly specialised legislation and establish a foundation of protective and supportive services, towards activities aiming to qualify professionals and collect data.

Limits to consensus have also become visible. Especially in a period of financial crisis, with severe impact on many member states, expansion of services has not been pursued, and the human rights obligation to ensure that every woman threatened by discriminatory violence be effectively protected has not been fulfilled.

The recommendation itself lays down clear guiding principles but is often vague or ambivalent about the specific



measures that these principles call for. As a result, the monitoring framework was not able to ask for precise information that would give a clear and definite picture of how much protection is actually ensured and what measures are in place for each area of concern. To arrive at a reasonably adequate and useful picture of how the implementation of the recommendation has progressed has thus required gathering further information from research and other sources. Better monitoring would require a clearer definition of performance goals, rather than the present use of selected indicators.

It should be added, however, that – not least due to the recommendation itself – interchange of information and discussion of good practices and their potential for transfer within Europe has taken enormous steps forward over the past eight years. Innovations in policy and legislation have been publicised and made available to other member states, and been transferred with the necessary adaptation to other legal systems and institutional cultures, both from west to east and from south to north and north to south within Europe. This process of exploring the potential of practical innovations nearby, bridged by numerous

conferences, seminars, visits and co-operation projects, has opened up pathways forward in the face of a difficult economic situation. It has also informed the on-going work on drafting a Council of Europe convention that would enshrine in international law standards for the protection against and prevention of violence against women and domestic violence. It will remain to be seen to what extent this future convention will enhance the realisation of women's right to a life free from violence.

**Part 9. Appendix: Tables of the replies
to the Monitoring Framework
on the implementation
of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5**



1. Have you established a national action plan for combating violence against women? Does your action plan address all areas of violence against women as defined in Recommendation Rec (2002) 5?

Table 1a. Existence of national action plan, publication and time frame

Country	2007/2008	2010
Albania	/	yes
Armenia	yes	yes
Austria	no	no
Azerbaijan	yes	yes
Belgium	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes
Czech Republic	/	no
Denmark	yes	yes
Estonia	yes	no
Finland	yes	yes
France	yes	yes
Georgia	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes
Greece	/	yes
Hungary	no	no
Iceland	yes	yes
Ireland	yes	yes
Italy	no	yes
Latvia	no	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	yes
Lithuania	yes	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes
Malta	yes	yes
Moldova	/	no
Monaco	yes	yes
Montenegro	yes	no
Netherlands	yes	yes
Poland	/	yes
Portugal	yes	yes
Slovakia	yes	yes
Slovenia	no	yes
Spain	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	no	yes
Turkey	yes	yes
Ukraine	/	no
United Kingdom	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	29	34



Table 1b. Forms of violence against women addressed in action plans

Country	Rape and sexual violence	Violence within the family	Sexual harassment	Genital mutilation	Violence in conflict and post-conflict situation	Violence in institutional environment	Failure to respect freedom of choice with regard to reproduction	Killings in the name of honour	Forced marriages	Total
Albania	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	5
Armenia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	/	7
Austria	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes	/	/	/	/	yes	yes	5
Belgium	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	1
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	8
Croatia	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	3
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	5
Denmark	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	5
Estonia	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
Finland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	7
France	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	3
Georgia	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	1
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9
Greece	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	6
Hungary	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
Iceland	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2
Ireland	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	6
Latvia	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2
Liechtenstein	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	2
Lithuania	/	yes	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	1
Luxembourg	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes		no	no	4
Malta	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	5
Moldova	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	/	/	yes	yes	/	/	5
Montenegro	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	9
Poland	yes	yes	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	4
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	4
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	3
Spain	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	1
Sweden	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	7
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	4
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	3
Turkey	yes	yes	yes	/	no	no	no	yes	yes	5
Ukraine	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	0
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	6
Frequency of yes answers	29	35	21	10	8	11	10	10	11	145

2. Do you have a governmental co-ordinating body for implementation and evaluation, as specified in paragraph I (3) of Recommendation Rec (2002) 5 and paragraph 4 of its appendix?

Table 2. Existence of governmental co-ordinating body for implementation and evaluation

Country	Governmental co-ordinating body for implementation and evaluation		
	2005/2006	2007/2008	2010
Andorra	yes	yes	/
Albania	/	/	yes
Armenia	/	yes	yes
Austria	no	no	no
Azerbaijan	no	yes	no
Belgium	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	no	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	no	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	/	no
Denmark	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	no	yes	yes
Finland	no	no	no
France	yes	yes	yes
Georgia	no	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	/	yes
Hungary	no	yes	yes
Iceland	no	yes	yes
Ireland	yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	no	yes	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	no	yes
Lithuania	yes	yes	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes
Malta	no	yes	yes
Moldova	/	/	yes
Monaco	no	yes	yes
Montenegro	/	no	no
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes
Norway	yes	yes	/
Poland	/	/	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes
Romania	/	yes	/
San Marino	yes	yes	/
Serbia	yes	no	/
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes
Slovenia	yes	yes	no
Spain	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	no	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	/	no	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	/	/	yes
United Kingdom	/	no	yes
Frequency of yes answers	25	32	35



3. Are specific funds allocated at national, regional and/or local level of government for activities against violence against women?

Table 3. Funds at governmental levels and financial support for NGOs*

Country	Funds for governmental activities**					Funds for NGO activities**				
	at national level	and/or regional level	and/or local level	If so, how much per year?	Data not available because of decentralised budgeting	at national level	and/or regional level	and/or local level	If so, how much per year?	Data not available because of decentralised budgeting
Albania	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Armenia	no	no	no	/	no answer	no	no	no	/	no answer
Austria	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Azerbaijan	yes	no	no	/	no answer	yes	no	no	/	no answer
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	250 000 in 2010	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Cyprus	yes	no	no	50 000 + 60 000	no answer	yes	no	no	400 000 + 112 000	no answer
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	data not available	yes	yes	yes	yes	data not available	yes
Denmark	yes	/	/	DV: approx. 1 000 000 euros HBV: 540 000***	no answer	no	no	no	DV: 500 000 HBV: 2 400 000	no answer
Estonia	yes	/	yes	/	yes	yes	/	yes	/	yes
Finland	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer
France	yes	yes	yes	3.6 million	no answer	yes	yes	yes	3.6 million	no answer
Georgia	yes	no	no	120 000	no answer	no	no	no	/	no answer
Germany	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes	17 400 000	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Hungary	yes	no	no	500 000	no answer	yes	no	no	/	yes
Iceland	yes	no	no	/	yes	yes		yes	/	yes
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer
Italy	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Latvia	yes	no	yes	740 234	no answer	yes	no	yes	/	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	/	/	/	yes	yes	/	/	/	yes
Lithuania	yes	/	/	300 000 - 400 000	no answer	yes	/	/	50 000-100 000	no answer
Luxembourg	yes	no	no	100 000	no answer	yes	/	/	4 650 000	no answer
Malta	yes	no	no	data not available	no answer	yes	/	/	data not available	no answer
Moldova	yes	/	yes	/	yes	no	no	no	/	no answer
Monaco	no	/	/	/	no answer	/	/	/	/	no answer
Montenegro	no	no	no	/	yes	yes	no	no	/	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes	approx. 6 000 000	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	no answer
Slovenia	yes	no	yes	data not available	yes	yes	no	yes	data not available	yes
Frequency of yes answers	36	21	26		18	33	22	26		22

Table 3. Funds at governmental levels and financial support for NGOs* (continued)

Country	Funds for governmental activities**					Funds for NGO activities**				
	at national level	and/or regional level	and/or local level	If so, how much per year?	Data not available because of decentralised budgeting	at national level	and/or regional level	and/or local level	If so, how much per year?	Data not available because of decentralised budgeting
Spain	yes	yes	yes	346 million	no answer	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	about 27 000 000	no answer	yes	yes	yes	7 500 000	no answer
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	160 000	no answer	no	yes	yes	/	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes	/	yes	100 000	no answer	yes	/	yes	10 000	no answer
Turkey	/	/	/	/	yes	no	/	no	/	no answer
Ukraine	no	no	no	/	yes	no	yes	/	/	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	yes
Frequency of yes answers	36	21	26		18	33	22	26		22

* When member states could not specify how much of their general funds for women’s NGOs were specifically deployed for violence against women, the table shows “no answer”.

** Figures in euros unless noted otherwise.

*** DV=domestic violence; HBV=honour-based violence.



4. Is every act of violence against women penalised, in particular: all forms of physical violence to spouses, regular or occasional partners and cohabitants, all forms of sexual violence to spouses, regular or occasional partners and cohabitants; psychological violence within the family, and sexual harassment at work?

Table 4. Which acts of violence against women are penalised?

Country	Is every act of violence against women penalised?	Physical violence to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	Psychological violence to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	Sexual assault to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	All sexual acts against non-consenting persons?	Rape within marriage?	Sexual harassment at work?	Genital mutilation?	Forced marriages?
Albania	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Armenia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Austria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Denmark	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Finland	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
France	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Georgia	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Hungary	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Iceland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Liechtenstein	/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Lithuania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Malta	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Moldova	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Montenegro	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	24	41	32	40	39	37	33	30	28

Table 4. Which acts of violence against women are penalised? (continued)

Country	Is every act of violence against women penalised?	Physical violence to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	Psychological violence to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	Sexual assault to spouses, partners and cohabitants?	All sexual acts against non-consenting persons?	Rape within marriage?	Sexual harassment at work?	Genital mutilation?	Forced marriages?
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes
Turkey	/	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes
Ukraine	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	24	41	32	40	39	37	33	30	28



5. *Is the police required to record all cases of violence within the family by law, by regulation or by written instruction?
Is the police required to investigate all cases reported?*

Table 5. Police recording and investigation required

Country	Record all reported cases of violence within the family	Are there full statistics?	Investigate all cases reported?
Albania	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	yes	/	yes
Austria	/	no	
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes
Belgium	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	yes	no	yes
Finland	no	no	no
France	yes	no	no
Georgia	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	no	yes
Hungary	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	no	no	yes
Ireland	yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	yes	no	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	no	yes
Lithuania	yes	yes	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes
Malta	yes	no	yes
Moldova	yes	yes	yes
Monaco	yes	yes	yes
Montenegro	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	yes	no	/
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	38	30	37



6. Has the state made provisions to ensure that the public prosecutor can initiate criminal proceedings in cases of violence within the family and sexual violence?

Table 6. Provisions to ensure initiation of criminal proceedings by the public prosecutor

Country	Violence within the family		Sexual violence	
	in all cases?	...only in more severe cases?	in all cases?	...only in more severe cases?
Albania	no	yes	yes	/
Armenia	yes	/	yes	/
Austria	yes	/	/	/
Azerbaijan	no	yes	yes	no
Belgium	yes	no	yes	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	/	yes	/
Bulgaria	yes	no	yes	no
Croatia	yes	no	yes	no
Cyprus	yes	/	yes	
Czech Republic	yes	no	yes	no
Denmark	yes	/	yes	/
Estonia	yes	/	yes	/
Finland	no	yes	no	yes
France	yes	/	yes	/
Georgia	/	yes	/	yes
Germany	yes	/	yes	/
Greece	no	yes	yes	no
Hungary	no	yes	yes	/
Iceland	yes	no	yes	no
Ireland	yes	no	yes	/
Italy	yes	/	yes	/
Latvia	no	yes	no	no
Liechtenstein	yes	/	no*	yes
Lithuania	no	yes	yes	/
Luxembourg	yes	no	yes	no
Malta	yes	/	no	yes
Moldova	no	yes	yes	no
Monaco	yes	no	yes	no
Montenegro	yes	/	yes	/
Netherlands	yes	/	yes	/
Poland	yes	/	no**	yes
Portugal	yes	no	no	yes
Slovakia	yes	no	yes	no
Slovenia	yes	no	no*	yes
Spain	yes	/	yes	/
Sweden	yes	/	yes	/
Switzerland	yes	no	yes	no
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes	/	yes	/
Turkey	yes	/	yes	/
Ukraine	no	yes	no	yes
United Kingdom	yes	/	yes	/
Frequency of yes answers	31	10	32	7

* Prosecution can be initiated in all cases except in cases of marital rape and sexual assault of a close person.

** Once a complaint has been made by the victim, prosecution is carried out ex officio and cannot be stopped because the complaint has been withdrawn.



7. Are judicial protection orders for the victims of violence within the family available under your legal system?

Table 7. Availability of judicial protection orders for victims of violence

Country	Eviction orders?	Restraining orders?	Non-molesta-tion orders?	Removal of endangered child?	Other?
Albania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	/	/	/	/	/
Austria	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Azerbaijan	no	no	no	no	no
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes	no	yes	/
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Denmark	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Estonia	no	yes	no	yes	/
Finland	yes	yes	no	no	no
France	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Georgia	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Iceland	no	yes	no	yes	no
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	yes	/
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes	/
Latvia	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Lithuania	no	no	no	no	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	yes	/
Malta	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Moldova	/	/	/	/	yes
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	yes	/
Montenegro	no	no	no	no	no
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Slovenia	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	no	no	no	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	31	35	27	35	21



8. How many shelters exist where women who are victims of any form of violence can find safe temporary accommodation with their children and receive counselling and support by specifically trained staff? How many places are available? Are they accessible around the clock (24/7) for all women in sufficiently wide geographical distribution and free of charge? Are minimum standards established?

Table 8. Number of shelters, places and their accessibility

Country	Number of shelters	Number of places	Accessible around the clock (24/7)	Accessible in sufficiently wide geographical distribution	Free of charge	Minimum standards established
Albania	5	124	yes	no	yes	yes
Armenia	3	average 8 in each	yes	no	yes	yes
Austria	30	750	yes	/	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	5	46	yes	yes	yes	yes
Belgium	40 (24 in the Flemish region, 15 in the Walloon region and 1 in the Brussels region)	985 (300 in the Flemish region, 661 in the Walloon region and 24 in the Brussels region)	yes	yes	/	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	183	yes	no	yes	yes
Bulgaria	8	45	yes	no	yes	yes
Croatia	17	362	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	1	10-12	yes	no	yes	yes
Czech Republic	There are 15 temporary intervention centres established by state, and approx. 50 shelters for victims provided by NGOs	approx. 770 beds provided by NGOs	yes	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	45 re. domestic violence and 1 re. honour-related violence	Domestic violence: 355 for women, 396 for children. Honour violence: 12	yes	yes	yes	/
Estonia	11	112	no	no	yes	no
Finland	21	123	yes	no	yes	yes
France	at least 45	approx. 3500	yes	no	yes	yes
Georgia	2 state and 2 NGO	20	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	approx. 400	40 000 per annum	yes	yes	/	yes
Greece	12	201	yes	no	yes	yes
Hungary	11	110	yes	yes	yes	/
Iceland	1	20	yes	no	yes	yes
Ireland	19	133 + 412 for children		/	yes	/
Italy			yes	no	yes	no
Latvia	29	917 people per year	yes	yes	yes	yes
Liechtenstein	1	4	yes	yes	yes	yes
Lithuania	21	262	no	yes	yes	no
Luxembourg	9	170	yes	yes	yes	yes
Malta	1st Stage Shelters: 3 2nd Stage Shelters: 1 Women's hostel: 1	around 60 see comment	/	/	/	/
Moldova		11	yes	no	yes	yes
Monaco	NB : infra	/	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers			34	21	34	29



Table 8. Number of shelters, places and their accessibility (continued)

Country	Number of shelters	Number of places	Accessible around the clock (24/7)	Accessible in sufficiently wide geographical distribution	Free of charge	Minimum standards established
Montenegro	2	/	yes	no	yes	yes
Netherlands	32-35 shelters for women victims	3 183 places are available nationwide for women in violent situations	yes	yes	no	no
Poland	275	3847	yes	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	36	550	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	/	/	/	no	no	no
Slovenia	16 locations of shelters and safe houses + 3 locations of crisis centres for women and children + 10 locations of maternity homes	204 shelters and safe houses + 54 crisis centres + 139 maternity homes	yes	no	no	yes
Spain	/	/	yes	yes	yes	/
Sweden	approx. 238	approx. 800-1 200	yes	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	18	253	yes	no	yes	no
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	/	/	yes	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	54 shelters	/	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	22 centres of social-psychological support	/	no	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	/	/	/	/	/	/
Frequency of yes answers			34	21	34	29



9. Are there services with specifically trained staff for women who are victims of sexual assault, including 24-hour rape crisis centres that ensure immediate medical care, and documentation? Are they accessible to all women in sufficiently wide geographical distribution and free of charge?

Table 9. Existence of services for victims of sexual assault

Country	Services that ensure immediate medical care	Services that ensure documentation	Services accessible to all women	Services accessible in sufficiently wide geographical distribution	Services accessible for all women and free of charge
Albania	no	no	/	/	/
Armenia	no	no	no	/	/
Austria	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Azerbaijan	no	no	/	/	/
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	no	no	no	no	no
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Croatia	no	no	no	no	no
Cyprus	no	no	no	no	no
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	no	no	no	no	no
Finland	no	no	/	/	/
France	yes	yes	/	no	yes
Georgia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes	/	/
Greece	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ireland	yes	yes	/	/	/
Italy	no	yes	yes	no	yes
Latvia	no	no	no	no	no
Liechtenstein	no	no	/	/	/
Lithuania	no	no	no	no	no
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Malta	no	no	/	/	/
Moldova	no	no	no	no	no
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Montenegro	no	no	/	/	/
Netherlands	no	no	no	no	no
Poland	no	no	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	no	/	no	no
Slovenia	no	no	no	no	/
Spain	yes	yes	/	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	no	no	no	no	no
Ukraine	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	/	/	yes
Frequency of yes answers	19	21	18	14	21



10. Are children who witness violence against their mothers given protection and assistance by specifically trained staff to meet their needs? Is it free of charge?

Table 10. Protection and assistance for children who witness violence against their mothers

Country	Protection and assistance for children	All staff specifically trained on violence against women	Services for children free of charge
Albania	/	yes	yes
Armenia	no	/	/
Austria	yes	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	yes	no	/
Belgium	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	yes	no	yes
Finland	yes	no	/
France	yes	no	yes
Georgia	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	yes	no	yes
Ireland	yes	/	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	yes	no	yes
Liechtenstein	yes	yes	yes
Lithuania	yes	no	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes
Malta	yes	no	yes
Moldova	yes	yes	yes
Monaco	yes	no	yes
Montenegro	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	/	yes	yes
Slovenia	yes	/	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	no	yes
Switzerland	yes	no	yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	no	yes
Frequency of yes answers	38	26	38



11. *Is information about women's rights and the measures to protect them against violence, about police and legal intervention, and about services for victims disseminated in all relevant languages on a regular basis and using media and methods suited to reach all women throughout the country?*

Table 11. Dissemination of information about women's rights, legal and protection measures, services for victims

Country	Is information disseminated	... in all relevant languages	... on a regular basis	... using media and methods to reach all women?
Albania	yes	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	yes	yes	yes	yes
Austria	yes	yes	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes	yes
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	no	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	no	yes	yes
Denmark	yes	yes	yes	yes
Estonia	yes	no	yes	yes
Finland	yes	no	no	yes
France	yes	no	yes	yes
Georgia	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	yes	no	no	no
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	yes
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes
Latvia	yes	yes	no	no
Liechtenstein	yes	yes	yes	yes
Lithuania	yes	/	/	yes
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	yes
Malta	yes	yes	yes	yes
Moldova	yes	yes	no	no
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	yes
Montenegro	yes	no	no	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	no	yes	yes
Slovakia	yes	yes	no	yes
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	yes
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes	/	yes	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	41	31	34	38



12. Are there specifically designed intervention programmes, conducted by professionals, offered to men perpetrators of violence against women? How many programmes exist?

Table 12. Intervention programmes for men perpetrators

Country	Intervention programmes, men perpetrators of violence against women	Number of existing programmes	Number of places	... on a voluntary basis?	... after referrals from the justice system?	Regular co-operation with services that protect and support victims
Albania	yes	1	/	/	yes	/
Armenia	no	/	/	/	/	/
Austria	yes	4	/	yes	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	no	/	/	/	/	/
Belgium	yes	/	/	yes	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	no	2	n/a	yes	/	yes
Bulgaria	no	/	/	no	no	/
Croatia	yes	1	7	no	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	1	15-25	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	A new pilot programme was launched in 2009	/	yes	no	no
Denmark	yes	5	unknown	yes	no	yes
Estonia	no	/	/	no	no	no
Finland	yes	3	/	yes	no	yes
France	yes	not recorded	/	yes	yes	yes
Georgia	no	/	/	no	no	no
Germany	yes	/	/	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	2	20	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	4	All over the country	yes	no	yes
Iceland	yes	1	50	yes	no	yes
Ireland	yes	15	180	yes	yes	yes
Italy	no	/	/	/	/	/
Latvia	yes	2	/	no	yes	no
Liechtenstein	no	/	/	/	/	/
Lithuania	yes	/	/	/	yes	/
Luxembourg	yes	1	undetermined	yes	yes	no
Malta	yes	2 Programmes a year and one on-going Support Group	Approximately 45 in all.	yes	yes	/
Moldova	no	/	/	no	no	no
Monaco	no	/	/	/	/	/
Montenegro	no	/	/	/	/	/
Netherlands	yes	unknown	unknown	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	1	3 715	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	5	/	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	/	/	/	/	/
Slovenia	yes	/	/	yes	yes	yes
Spain	yes	193	/	yes	yes	no
Sweden	yes	2	548	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	25	150+	yes	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	27	0	0	23	21	21

Table 12. Intervention programmes for men perpetrators (continued)

Country	Intervention programmes, men perpetrators of violence against women	Number of existing programmes	Number of places	... on a voluntary basis?	... after referrals from the justice system?	Regular co-operation with services that protect and support victims
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	no	/	/	no	no	no
Turkey	no	/	/	/	/	/
Ukraine	yes	2	/	yes	no	yes
United Kingdom	yes	2*	2 794**	no	yes	yes
Frequency of yes answers	27	0	0	23	21	21

* There are two perpetrator programmes accredited by the Correctional Services Accreditation Panel (CSAP) in use in the community within England and Wales: the Community Domestic Violence Programme and the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme. Both have been fully implemented in all 42 probation areas.

** The number of places available on the community programmes is reflected in the annual completions targets that Probation areas are expected to achieve which was 2 794 in 2009/10.



13. *Has a code of conduct concerning violence against women been drawn up for media professionals?*
14. *Is there a body serving as a media watch dealing with issues concerning violence against women and sexism as well as with stereotyped portrayal of women?*

Table 13-14. Code of conduct for media professionals and body serving as media watch concerning violence against women

Country	Code of conduct for media professionals	Body serving as a media watch
Albania	no	no
Armenia	no	no
Austria	yes	yes
Azerbaijan	no	no
Belgium	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes
Bulgaria	no	no
Croatia	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes
Czech Republic	no	yes
Denmark	no	no
Estonia	no	yes
Finland	no	yes
France	no	yes
Georgia	no	yes
Germany	no	yes
Greece	yes	yes
Hungary	no	yes
Iceland	no	no
Ireland	no	no
Italy	no	no
Latvia	no	yes
Liechtenstein	no	no
Lithuania	no	yes
Luxembourg	no	yes
Malta	no	yes
Moldova	yes	no
Monaco	no	no
Montenegro	no	yes
Netherlands	no	no
Poland	yes	yes
Portugal	no	no
Slovakia	no	no
Slovenia	no	yes
Spain	no	yes
Sweden	yes	no
Switzerland	no	no
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	no
Turkey	yes	yes
Ukraine	no	no
United Kingdom	no	no
Frequency of yes answers	11	22



15. Have there been any programmes or activities to educate children in the public schools about violence against women within the past two years?

Table 15. Programmes or activities to educate schoolchildren about violence against women

Country	Programmes or activities to educate children in the public schools
Albania	yes
Armenia	/
Austria	/
Azerbaijan	yes
Belgium	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes
Bulgaria	yes
Croatia	yes
Cyprus	yes
Czech Republic	yes
Denmark	yes
Estonia	no
Finland	no
France	yes
Georgia	yes
Germany	yes
Greece	yes
Hungary	yes
Iceland	yes
Ireland	yes
Italy	yes
Latvia	yes
Liechtenstein	yes
Lithuania	no
Luxembourg	yes
Malta	yes
Moldova	no
Monaco	no
Montenegro	yes
Netherlands	yes
Poland	yes
Portugal	yes
Slovakia	yes
Slovenia	yes
Spain	yes
Sweden	no
Switzerland	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes
Turkey	yes
Ukraine	yes
United Kingdom	yes
Frequency of yes answers	33



16. Which of the following groups of professionals receive appropriate specific training on violence against women, prevention and intervention?

Table 16a. Initial vocational training

Country	Police	Lawyers	Judges	Social workers	Physicians	Psychologists and therapists	Nurses and midwives	School teachers	Pre-school teachers	Media professionals
Albania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Austria	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Belgium	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Denmark	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
Estonia	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Finland	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
France	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
Georgia	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Hungary	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Iceland	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Ireland	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Italy	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Latvia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Liechtenstein	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Lithuania	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Luxembourg	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Malta	yes	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes
Moldova	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Monaco	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Montenegro	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Portugal	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Slovenia	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Sweden	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Switzerland	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Frequency of yes answers	35	15	19	24	18	20	20	11	11	11

Table 16b. Further education

Country	Police	Lawyers	Judges	Social workers	Physicians	Psychologists and therapists	Nurses and midwives	School teachers	Pre-school teachers	Media professionals
Albania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Austria	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Bulgaria	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Czech Republic	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Denmark	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no
Estonia	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Finland	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no
France	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Georgia	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Germany	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Greece	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Iceland	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Ireland	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Italy	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Latvia	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no
Liechtenstein	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Lithuania	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Luxembourg	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	no
Malta	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Moldova	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Monaco	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Montenegro	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Slovenia	yes	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
Turkey	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Ukraine	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
United Kingdom	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Frequency of yes answers	30	20	23	26	21	23	25	19	15	10



17. Do police statistics systematically record in standardised categories according to criminal offences the sex of victim, sex of perpetrator, and the relationship of perpetrator to victim? If so, are they available in a national report?

Table 17. Content of police statistics and availability in a national report

Country	Police statistics systematically record sex of victim	Police statistics systematically record sex of perpetrator	Police statistics systematically record relationship of perpetrator to victim	Availability in a national report	Statistics combine sex of perpetrator, sex of victim and their relationship	Statistical police report specifically on domestic violence
Albania	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Armenia	/	/	/	/	/	/
Austria	/	/	/	no	/	/
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Denmark	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no
Estonia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Finland	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
France	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Georgia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Greece	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hungary	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Iceland	no	yes	no	yes	no	no
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	no		
Italy	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Latvia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Liechtenstein	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
Lithuania	yes	yes	yes	yes	/	/
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	/
Malta	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes
Moldova	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Monaco	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	
Montenegro	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Spain	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	no	no	yes	/	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
Turkey	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	no	yes	/	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Frequency of yes answers	37	37	31	28	24	25



18. *Is there any systematic medical data collection on contacts made with health care services identified as due to violence inflicted to women?*

Table 18. Systematic medical data collection

Country	Systematic medical data collection
Albania	no
Armenia	/
Austria	/
Azerbaijan	yes
Belgium	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes
Bulgaria	yes
Croatia	yes
Cyprus	no
Czech Republic	yes
Denmark	yes
Estonia	no
Finland	no
France	no
Georgia	no
Germany	yes
Greece	no
Hungary	no
Iceland	no
Ireland	/
Italy	no
Latvia	yes
Liechtenstein	no
Lithuania	no
Luxembourg	no
Malta	yes
Moldova	no
Monaco	no
Montenegro	no
Netherlands	no
Poland	no
Portugal	no
Slovakia	no
Slovenia	no
Spain	yes
Sweden	yes
Switzerland	yes
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	no
Turkey	yes
Ukraine	no
United Kingdom	yes
Frequency of yes answers	15



19. Are questions on violence against women integrated in a regular representative national survey?
20. Has there been a representative national survey focusing on the prevalence and effects of all forms of violence against women? When?

Table 19-20. National surveys on violence against women

Country	Integration of questions on VaW in a regular representative national survey	Prevalence of VaW in a representative national survey	When?	Are there plans to repeat the survey?
Albania	yes	yes	2009	yes
Armenia	/	yes	the latest in 2009	/
Austria	/	no	/	/
Azerbaijan	yes	yes	in 2009	yes
Belgium	no	yes	2009-2010	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	no	no	/	no
Bulgaria	yes	yes	2008 - 2009	yes
Croatia	yes	yes	2002, 2003, 2004, 2008, 2009	yes
Cyprus	yes	no	Police currently conducting victimisation survey	no
Czech Republic	yes	no	/	/
Denmark	yes	yes	2004 and 2007	yes
Estonia	yes	yes	2001, 2003, 2005	yes
Finland	yes	yes	1997, 2005	no
France	no	yes	2000	yes
Georgia	yes	yes	2009	yes
Germany		yes	2002	yes
Greece	yes	yes	2003	yes
Hungary	no	no	/	/
Iceland	no	yes	2009	no
Ireland	no	yes	2002 sexual Violence 2005 Domestic Violence	/
Italy	no	yes	2006	yes
Latvia	no	no	/	no
Liechtenstein	no	yes	2003	no
Lithuania	yes	no	/	/
Luxembourg	yes	yes	in 2006 and in 2009	no
Malta	no	yes	Prevalence study currently being conducted	/
Moldova	no	no	/	/
Monaco	no	no	/	/
Montenegro	yes	yes	2009	yes
Netherlands	yes	yes	1997	yes
Poland	no	yes	2004	yes
Portugal	no	yes	2007	yes
Slovakia	yes	yes	2008	/
Slovenia	no	no	/	/
Spain	yes	yes	1999, 2002 and 2006	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	annually	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	2003	no
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	yes	yes	2007	yes
Turkey	yes	yes	2008	yes
Ukraine	yes	yes	at the end of 2009	yes
United Kingdom	yes	yes	/	yes
Frequency of yes answers	23	31		21

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