



TOWARDS A STRONG CONVENTION ON ALL FORMS OF MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

A publication of the EWL Centre on Violence against Women

LOBBYING KIT



EUROPEAN WOMEN'S
LOBBY
EUROPEEN DES FEMMES

The EWL Centre on Violence against Women is a branch of the European Women's Lobby (EWL), set up to specifically work on violence against women. The Centre supports and manages the EWL's Observatory on Violence against Women.

The European Women's Lobby (EWL) is the largest umbrella organisation of women's associations in the European Union (EU), working to promote women's rights and equality between women and men. EWL membership extends to more than 2500 organisations in all EU Member States and Candidate Countries, as well as to European-wide associations.

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The Council of Europe is preparing a Convention on 'preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence'. This Convention has the potential to have an immense impact on the lives of women within the Council of Europe Member States, and will constitute a first step towards political recognition of structural violence perpetrated by men against women through the adoption of a legally-binding human rights instrument. Throughout the process of its elaboration and adoption, the European Women's Lobby (EWL) aims to ensure the voices and concerns of women's rights NGOs are clearly heard and fully taken into consideration. This lobbying kit provides targeted information and tools designed to help the EWL, its members, supporters and NGO partners take action and work together towards a comprehensive, strong and effective Convention on all forms of male violence against women.



From the Council of Europe to the European Union

The EWL, through its Centre on Violence against Women has for years been strongly advocating that male violence against women is a structural phenomenon in all European countries and should therefore be addressed at European level, with the European Union (EU) taking the lead in eradicating this unacceptable phenomenon.

In 2010, we see the issue of violence against women gaining prominence on the European agenda. The European Parliament is calling for a European policy strategy on the issue and has asked the European Commission to start working on a legal proposal to combat male violence against women in Europe. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are also demanding a European Year on combating all forms of male violence against women. The current EU Presidency Troika (Spain-Belgium-Hungary) has made violence against women a priority of its 18-month programme (January 2010-June 2011) and the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU is proposing concrete instruments to tackle male violence against women (a European Observatory; a European protection order; a European phone line).

2010 is also an important year at European level as the Lisbon Treaty has now entered into force, which will lead to major changes in terms of balance of power and EU representation. The 'co-decision procedure' now becomes the ordinary

legislative procedure (except in some specific policy areas) and therefore the European Parliament has gained power in new policy areas. The European Union has acquired legal personality, and as such can become a party to international or regional agreements in the areas where communitarian competence exists.

Within this context, it is clearly of the greatest importance to have the Council of Europe working on a new Convention tackling violence against women. The European Women's Lobby believes that such a Convention could contribute to action by the European Union on male violence against women. Indeed, the Convention will make provisions to allow the EU to become a party to it: according to the draft content of the Convention, there are clear areas of communitarian competence; the EU could therefore become a party to the Convention thanks to this partial communitarian competence. If the EU were to become a party to the Council of Europe Convention, albeit to a limited extent, the Convention would become legally-binding on all EU Member States in the areas where the EU has community competence. Nonetheless, the European Women's Lobby considers that a decisive step to eradicate male violence against women at European level would be to obtain a European Directive on the issue.



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Calling for a transparent and democratic process

The European Women's Lobby welcomes this initiative of the Council of Europe. We want a world where all forms of male violence against women are named, shamed and eradicated, through genuine political will to take stock of and combat social and sexual domination of women in our societies. As long as male violence against women is not directly addressed and denounced as such, all women will keep on suffering from the structurally tolerated inequality and discrimination they face in our patriarchal systems.

This new Council of Europe Convention is an extremely important step towards equality between women and men, and considering this, we believe the process of drafting this Convention should be transparent, and take into account the views of NGOs at national and European level. We want to ensure that the voices of women are heard, including those in vulnerable situations.

With your help, we will lobby to ensure that the Convention includes provisions for consultation with NGOs, and ensures NGOs' role in monitoring its implementation. We believe this entire process should be collaborative and that your voices should be heard!

We also want to ensure that the future Convention is based on a strong feminist analysis of the structural nature of male violence against women and that it

legislates on all forms of male violence against women.

This lobbying kit aims to provide all EWL members as well as other women's organisations and NGO partners with accessible tools and arguments to influence the negotiation process surrounding the Convention and ensure a strong instrument on preventing and combating all forms of male violence against women. Use your voice to express your views towards your national delegations. Together we can build a world where women live free from male violence!



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LOBBYING KIT



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ACTION KIT

EWL campaign: 'Towards a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women'

The European Women's Lobby welcomes the political will of the Council of Europe countries to address the issue of violence against women. A Council of Europe Convention on the issue could directly impact on EU legislation. This is why we see the lobbying work in view of this Convention as an important part of our general advocacy work on male violence against women.

Nevertheless, the EWL very much regrets that the current draft Convention deals with violence against women *and* domestic violence. Such an approach poses a real danger that domestic violence be regarded as a separate issue, unrelated to the structural problem of all forms of male violence against women. This is why, together with its more than 2500 members and the EWL Observatory on Violence against Women, the EWL has decided to launch a campaign aiming at ensuring that the future Council of Europe Convention will be a strong regional human rights instrument promoting and defending women's rights and targeting the eradication of all forms of male violence against women.

The EWL campaign aims to apply pressure on the main stakeholders involved in the drafting of the Convention to ensure that all women will be guaranteed their fundamental rights through the political recognition of the structural violence perpetrated by men against women in various forms. It also aspires to raise awareness amongst

women's NGOs, human rights NGOs, service providers, the general public, politicians, the media and so forth, on what male violence against women really is, and therefore on the need for a specific and strong regional human rights instrument dealing with the structural issue of male violence against women.

There is a clear commitment at European regional level to prevent and combat violence against women as evidenced by all Council of Europe countries abiding by the provisions of the CEDAW Committee's general recommendation No. 19 and the Beijing Platform for Action. There are also a number of European Parliament Resolutions calling for a European strategy to eradicate violence against women,¹ as well as a 2002 Council of Europe Recommendation on the protection of women against violence. This commitment must remain consistent during the process of drafting this Council of Europe Convention, and governments should be reminded of their obligations regarding violence against women.

This lobbying kit reflects the position of the EWL, and we will be carrying out the same actions outlined here at European level, throughout the process. A major part of our work will be to ensure that country specific information is given to our members as well as to the experts of the EWL Observatory on Violence against Women and to the EWL observatories on violence against women at national level.

1 . See notably the European Parliament *Resolution of 25/11/2009 on the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizen – Stockholm programme* and EP *Resolution of 26/11/2009 on the elimination of violence against women*.



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Context and process of the Convention

Context of the Convention

In 2008, the Council of Europe approved the terms of reference of an Ad Hoc Committee on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (CAHVIO) to work towards a Council of Europe Convention on the issue. The first CAHVIO meeting was held in April 2009 and initiated a long process of discussion and negotiation amongst the national delegations of the Council of Europe countries. The CAHVIO issued a first draft of the future Convention in October 2009 and CAHVIO meetings are now dedicated to discussing the content of the Convention.

Process of the Convention

The Council of Europe Convention will be delivered after a series of meetings and negotiation processes amongst the national delegations representing the 47 Council of Europe countries. Several CAHVIO meetings will take place in 2010, including in late June and early November, and the CAHVIO Secretariat have said they expect the Convention to be finalised at the end of 2010. Thus far, the CAHVIO delegations have reviewed the draft Convention article by article and suggested amendments, and at the June meeting, these amendments will be debated and discussed. The final text, which should be ready by late 2010, will be adopted by the CAHVIO delegations by consensus. This text will then be sent to the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) for adoption.

It is vital that your national delegations are made aware both of your opinion as NGOs, and of your country's official position on violence against women, to ensure that they represent this reliably at the CAHVIO meetings. We will detail further how you can act in this perspective so as to ensure that the voice of women's NGOs is heard and that national delegations ensure transparency in the work on the Convention.

Women's NGOs and the Council of Europe

Some organisations are entitled to send representatives, as observers, to the CAHVIO meetings, including the European Women's Lobby, Amnesty International, WAVE, as well as United Nations and European agencies. In light of this, the EWL has strengthened its contacts with the two other NGOs and with some UN agencies, such as UNIFEM. These partners are very interested in our lobbying work and would be reliable supporters of our campaign.

You will find all relevant information and documents related to the CAHVIO process on the CAHVIO website: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/violence/general_en.asp.

Visit the 'Documents' section to access the reports of the meetings (including lists of participants), the draft text of the Convention, the NGOs' contributions, etc.



ACTION KIT

TAKING ACTION

Here is the crucial information you need to start your lobbying actions towards a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women.

what to do

There are two ways to raise your voice and advocate for a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women:

→ **By expressing your opinion to your national delegates and ministries** and ensuring that the views expressed by your national delegates at the CAHVIO meetings reflect the policy of your government on violence against women, and, as far as possible, represent a feminist analysis of violence against women. This can be done by sending letters or by arranging meetings or training sessions with delegates or ministries.

This lobbying kit includes:

A model lobbying letter that you can use (and adapt as you wish) to contact your national delegates and ministries, inform them of your position, ask for a meeting, etc. Information on how to get the contact details of your national delegations to send them letters or contact them for a meeting.

→ **By raising awareness on the Convention process** through press coverage and mobilisation of the media around the issue of male violence against women.

This lobbying kit includes:

- A model press release that you can use (and adapt as you wish) to raise awareness in your country about the Convention process, the position of your national delegation, your own position and that of women's NGOs, the existence of the campaign, facts and figures on violence against women in your country, news on your activities with regards to the campaign, etc.
- The contacts of the EWL national member organisations and European-wide organisations, as well as the contacts of our partners' (Amnesty International, UNIFEM) so that you can join forces to raise awareness and mobilise the media on the Convention process.



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Who to Target

→ Ministers and delegations to the Council of Europe

- **Target your Government Ministers:**

Ministers are responsible for assigning delegates to the CAHVIO process; however, these delegates can change from meeting to meeting. We recommend sending a letter to and/or contacting all ministries which may be responsible for appointing delegates, for example those of Justice, Social Affairs, Equality/Equal Opportunities, Interior/Police, and Foreign Affairs. This will ensure that the letter and your opinions reach the correct audience. This might also provide you with the names of the national delegates designated for the next CAHVIO meeting or in charge of the Convention process within your government.

- **Target your national delegates to the CAHVIO:**

You can send letters to the delegates themselves, many of whom will follow the entire process. You will find a list of participants to the meetings on the CAHVIO website, under the section 'Meetings' as an annex of the meeting reports (http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/violence/meetings_en.asp). The EWL will update you with the latest list of participants after each CAHVIO meeting. We recommend that you request a meeting with them so that you can have a live and concrete exchange on the Convention process.

- **Target your national members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe:**

You can send a letter to your PACE representatives, whose contacts can be found on this webpage: http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/AssemblyList/AL_DelegationsList_F.asp. The PACE is a democratic representational body within the Council of Europe, representing 800 million citizens through 318 representatives elected in each Council of Europe country. As the PACE will be consulted on the final draft of the Convention, your national delegation to the PACE is also a key stakeholder to contact and inform about the current process within the CAHVIO and the position of your national delegation in the CAHVIO.

- **Contact other observers to the CAHVIO and in particular UN agencies:**

- Several UN agencies are represented in the CAHVIO; amongst them, UNIFEM has a comprehensive mandate and a lead role in upholding women's human rights and ending violence against women and girls. You may direct your letters, expressions of support and comments to these observers, in order to ensure they are more widely shared with the Secretariat and the national delegations. The UNIFEM representative to the CAHVIO is Raluca Maria Popa, Project Manager: 'Ending Violence Against Women', Slovakia (raluca.popa@unifem.org).

- The UNIFEM 'SAY NO – UNITE' global platform for advocacy and action (<http://www.saynotoviolence.org/>) also provides a space for recording and publicising your letters, which are then directly linked to the UN Secretary General's Campaign 'UNITE to End Violence



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against Women' (<http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/>) and the campaign's 'Call to Action for Governments and Local authorities'.

→ Women's NGOs and the media

- **Contact EWL members and experts:**

You will find in the annex to this lobbying kit a list of EWL national and European-wide member organisations. You can also contact national experts of the EWL Observatory on Violence against Women, listed on the website of the EWL Centre on Violence against Women: www.ewlcentreonviolence.org.

- **Contact other NGOs:**

If you choose to build a larger NGO alliance, feel free to contact other women's NGOs. You are also welcome to contact the other NGO observers to the CAHVIO, especially the ones the EWL has been in contact with regarding the Convention:

Amnesty International national sections are listed on the following webpage if you search by country: <http://www.amnesty.org/en>. The Amnesty representative to the CAHVIO is Lisa Gormley, Legal Adviser on International Law and Women's Rights, UK (lgormley@amnesty.org).

- **Contact the media:**

We trust you have contacts for your national media and press networks. Please let us know about any press releases (or other documents) so that we can post them on our website and showcase the European NGO mobilisation for a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women.

When to Act

It is of course up to you to decide on the best time to act according to the CAHVIO calendar and your national news in the area of violence against women. We nevertheless recommend you contact national stakeholders well in advance (at least 3 weeks) to give them time to react to your letter, and/or to be able to arrange a meeting with you before the CAHVIO meetings. Regarding media mobilisation, we recommend press releases be sent a week before each CAHVIO meeting to raise awareness of the process in Strasbourg.

**Remember the key dates! 2010 CAHVIO meetings, Strasbourg:
29 June – 2 July 2010 // 8-10 November 2010**



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ACTION KIT

EWL contribution to your lobbying actions

EWL update on the CAHVIO meetings:

The EWL is invited to all CAHVIO meetings and will therefore be in a position to gain insight into the process around the drafting of the Convention, to hear the positions of the various national delegations, and to pass this information on to you, its member organisations and the experts of the EWL Observatory. We will issue an 'EWL update on the CAHVIO meetings' after each meeting of the CAHVIO, informing you of the general reservations and positions of the Member States. This will allow you to establish whether your delegates are representing your country's position correctly and also to carry out targeted lobbying.

EWL contribution to training or information meetings:

If you arrange meetings with your national delegates or ministries, the EWL would also endeavour to attend these meetings should you so wish, or at least provide any information you may need in advance of these meetings.

EWL amendments to the draft Convention:
The EWL had issued its amendments to the draft Convention and submitted them to the CAHVIO Secretariat in January and March 2010. This document is available on [our website](#) and you can use it for inspiration should you need to give concrete proposals to your national delegates to the CAHVIO. Please feel free to contact us should you have any questions regarding our amendments.

Please regularly check the EWL websites: www.womenlobby.org and www.ewlcentreonviolence.org under 'Campaigns' to get the most updated information as well as all EWL press releases and the present EWL lobbying kit.

Do not hesitate to inform us of any action you undertake in the framework of this campaign so that we can post news items and update our webpage on the campaign with your campaign material.

The EWL Observatory on Violence against Women:

The national experts of the EWL Observatory are your resident country experts on the topic of violence against women and work in close collaboration with the EWL member organisations. You will find a list of experts' names and email addresses at: www.ewlcentreonviolence.org.



ACTION TOOLS

**Tools for effective lobbying for a strong Council of Europe
Convention on all forms of male violence against women!**

LOBBYING KIT



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The following section includes a range of tools which you can use to carry out your lobbying work for a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of violence against women. These include:

Model lobbying letters and press releases – As we are aware that NGOs can be extremely pressed for time, we have produced a model lobbying letter and model press release, which can be added to or altered in order to suit your organisation. Please also have a look at our website where we have posted all EWL press releases on the Convention, should you be looking for some inspiration.

Questions and answers on male violence against women and the Council of Europe Convention – These questions and answers cover the general topic of violence against women, and outline the Convention generally. They might be useful in case of media interviews or as content for any communication tool you might want to produce.

Facts and figures on violence against women – We are aware that it is often helpful to provide facts and figures on this issue in order to demonstrate the seriousness of male violence against women. The facts and figures provided here are largely from a European or Council of Europe perspective, and can be supplemented by your own national data.

Overview of Council of Europe countries' engagements through international legal instruments on women's rights – This table allows you to see which international legal instruments your country – and neighbouring countries – have ratified. This can be a useful tool when lobbying in order to put pressure on your government not to lower the standards set out within previously ratified texts, when drafting the future Convention on violence against women.



ACTION TOOLS

MODEL LOBBYING LETTER

TO: Ministers of Council of Europe countries

(Date)

To: Ministers of Council of Europe countries

Re: Towards a strong Council of Europe convention preventing and combating all forms of male violence against women

Dear Minister (name),

(I/we am/are) writing to you in support of the European Women's Lobby (EWL) campaign 'Towards a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women' as you are involved in the current process surrounding the drafting of this Convention.

This campaign aims to ensure that the future Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women is a strong instrument which can be used to address the structural issue of male violence against women. The EWL is an observer to the Convention process and regularly informs (me/us) of all activities within the Council of Europe structures related to the Convention, and in particular of the negotiation debates between all national delegations on the scope and content of the Convention.

The EWL campaign also aspires to raise awareness amongst women's NGOs, human rights NGOs, service providers, the general public, politicians and the media, etc., on what male violence against women really is, and therefore on the need for a specific and strong regional human rights instrument dealing with the structural issue of male violence against women.

As a (member/supporter) of the EWL and supporter of this campaign, (I/we) believe this Convention should demonstrate a clear political will to recognise and tackle the structural phenomenon of male violence against women through a legally binding international human rights instrument, and (I/we) ask you to ensure that our national delegation will be a strong supporter of such a progressive view.

Male violence against women is violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or that affects women disproportionately, and includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty (General Recommendation No. 19 of the CEDAW Committee). An overview of figures of male violence against women suggests that one-fifth to one-quarter of all women have experienced physical violence at least once during their adult lives, and more than one-tenth have suffered sexual violence involving the

1. The European Women's Lobby (EWL) is the largest umbrella organisation of women's associations in the European Union (EU), working to promote women's rights and equality between women and men. EWL membership extends to organisations in all 27 EU Member States and the three candidate countries, as well as to 21 European-wide organisations, representing a total of more than 2500 associations.

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ACTION TOOLS

MODEL PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

Issuing organisation: (name of your organisation)
(City, date)

Time to face up to structural nature of male violence against women, says European Women's Lobby (and / or name of your organisation)

On (date), representatives of the Council of Europe member states will meet in Strasbourg, France, to discuss a European-level Convention to combat and prevent violence against women.

Women's organisations, including (name of your organisation), and other human rights NGOs are following this process closely, keen to see a strong Convention emerge signalling a progressive approach to the phenomenon by recognising the extensive violence women face across Europe today as a structural phenomenon, resulting from persistent gender inequalities. If the delegations to the talks fail to integrate this perspective, the coalition led by the European Women's Lobby and active in 30 Council of Europe member states warns that the Convention will fall short of international standards and not secure crucial backing from civil society.

According to Council of Europe estimates, one-fifth to one-quarter of all women have experienced physical violence at least once during their adult lives, and more than one-tenth have suffered sexual violence involving the use of force. This could cost the Council of Europe countries up to 34 billion Euros every year, the equivalent of 555 Euros per person.

(Add figures for your country if available)

(Name of your country) and all of the other Council of Europe member states are signatories to United Nations human rights instruments which clearly acknowledge the structural nature of male violence against women, as violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. International agreements also recognise gender-based violence as a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

The aim of the European Women's Lobby Campaign 'Towards a Strong Convention on All forms of Male Violence against Women' is to make sure European countries do not backtrack on these commitments. 'In previous meetings, we clearly saw some national delegations trying to reduce the scope of the Convention to the gender neutral concept of "domestic violence", which is an integral but single manifestation of the structural phenomenon of male violence against women', explains Brigitte Triems, President of the European Women's Lobby. 'In order to effectively prevent violence against women, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators of this intolerable violation of women's basic human rights, we need strong political will to acknowledge the true



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

on male violence against women and the Council of Europe Convention

What is male violence against women?

Male violence against women is violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately, and includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty (*General Recommendation No. 19 of the CEDAW Committee*).

The feminist analysis of violence against women establishes it as a structural problem which arises from patriarchal systems within our global society. The *Beijing Platform for Action*, which has been signed by all the Council of Europe Member States, reflects this when it states that 'violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women's full advancement.'

Male violence against women includes, though is not limited to, sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence, stalking, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, crimes committed in the name of 'honour' including murder, stoning, acid attacks and forced suicide, violations of sexual and reproductive health and rights including forced sterilisation, pornography and sexist advertising, violence in institutional settings like prisons or reception centres for asylum seekers, prostitution, and trafficking in women. Violence against women is a continuum; a continuous series of physical, verbal and sexual assaults and acts committed in different ways by men against women with the explicit aim of hurting, degrading, intimidating and silencing women.

Why is male violence against women an issue of concern?

Violence against women remains the most fundamental and globally widespread violation of women's human rights. When including all forms of violence against women, 45% of all women in Europe have been subjected to and suffered from men's violence. Violence against women is a fundamental barrier to the achievement of gender equality and is a clear manifestation of the current unequal power relations between women and men. The existence and tolerance for any form of



male violence against women in our societies reflect the failure to address gender inequality and protect women's human rights. This is why it is crucial that the issue is addressed at European regional level so that a strong political sign can be shown to raise awareness and advocate for the eradication of all forms of male violence against women.

Why do we need a European Convention combating all forms of male violence against women?

The proposed Council of Europe Convention on violence against women and domestic violence will address the current inequalities between various countries, including the 27 EU Member States, as well as between EU Member States and other states within the 47 Council of Europe Member States. Once ratified, the Convention will serve as a common standard for all Council of Europe countries, and will ensure that every state is held accountable for its actions with regard to violence against women.

Currently, the Council of Europe countries have very different policies on combating male violence against women. The main challenge lies in the definition of violence against women, which varies considerably between the states and does not always include a gender equality analysis and a broad vision of all forms of male violence against women. As a consequence of this, the protection of women from male violence varies widely from country to country, as do the services they can access. Without a comprehensive regional framework, actions to prevent and combat male violence against women in the Council of Europe area are in danger of remaining short-term and fragmented.

A vital aspect of the Council of Europe Convention will be the collection and collation of European-wide data on male violence against women. Currently there is very little valid data on this violence at regional level and, with the exception of a few interesting studies, data remains incomparable. It is hoped that the Convention will also include provisions for involvement, consultation and monitoring mechanisms for NGOs within the 47 Council of Europe Member States.

What are the links between this Convention and the European Union?

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Union has acquired the legal personality, and as such can become a party to international or regional



agreements in areas of communitarian competence. For example, the European Union will accede to the European Convention on Human Rights.

The current Council of Europe draft Convention makes provision for the possibility of the EU becoming a party. This is possible provided that the Convention comprises areas where the EU has communitarian competence. According to the draft content of the Convention, there are clear areas of such competence; the EU could therefore become a party to the Convention thanks to this partial communitarian competence. Should the EU become a party to the Council of Europe Convention, if only to a limited extent, the Convention would become legally-binding on all Member States in the areas where the EU has communitarian competence.

Consequently, we believe this Council of Europe Convention could contribute to a European action on male violence against women. Nonetheless, the European Women's Lobby considers that a decisive step to eradicate male violence against women at European level would be the adoption of a European Directive on the issue, which would ensure the highest standards of prevention of violence, protection of women and prosecution of perpetrators in the European Union.

What is problematic about the current proposal?

The current proposal is worrying in that it focuses on 'violence against women *and* domestic violence'. Domestic violence is an extremely common form of violence against women, and should be included in a general, overarching Convention on violence against women. However, by dividing the two issues, the Convention runs the risk of implying that domestic violence is a separate issue, unrelated to the structural issue of male violence against women. This is why the European Women's Lobby strongly advocates for such a Convention to aim at preventing and combating all forms of male violence against women.

The current proposal should build on the recognition of male violence against women as the result of the structural inequality between women and men in our societies. If the Convention neglects to include a strong feminist analysis, the European Women's Lobby will no longer be in a position to support it.



Facts and figures on male violence against women

Violence against women is a gendered and structural phenomenon:

- 'In **the UK**, two women die each week at the hands of a partner or an ex-partner. 80,000 women experience rape or attempted rape. There are male victims, yes, but the truth is that this is a war against women because they are women.' (*Trevor Phillips, Chair Equality and Human Rights Commission, 26/11/07*)
- 'Over 99 percent of rape is perpetrated by men, but it's a women's issue?' (*Katz: Violence Against Women Is a Men's Issue, 2008*)
- One-fifth to one-quarter of all women have experienced physical violence at least once during their adult lives. (*Council of Europe, 2008*)
- More than one-tenth of women have suffered sexual violence involving the use of force. (*Council of Europe, 2008*)

The costs of violence:

- The Council of Europe estimates that the total annual cost of violence against women in **Council of Europe Member States** could be as high as 34 billion Euros, amounting to 555 Euros per capita per annum. (*T. Davis, Secretary General Council of Europe - 6th European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men, 2006*)

The home: the most dangerous place:

- Most cases of violence against women happen in the home, perpetrated by partners. **In Ireland**, one in five women is raped in marriage. (*Statistic, Women Helpline Ireland, 2008*)
- In France, one woman is killed every three days by her partner. (*Mission Égalité des Femmes et des Hommes, 2009*)
- Domestic violence often occurs within a cycle of violence; a UK report has found that of all victims of violent crime, victims of domestic violence are the most likely to experience repeat victimisation. (*British Crime Survey 2008/2009*)

Sexual harassment in the work place:

- Between 40 and 50% of women in the European Union reported some form of sexual harassment in the workplace. (*United Nations Factsheet, 2006*)
- 33% of women employed by the Finnish Parliament state that they have



experienced sexual harassment in their workplace. In half of the harassment cases, the perpetrator was a Member of Parliament. (*Finnish Parliament, see European Industrial Relations Observatory Online*)

Violence against migrant women:

→ Migrant women represent a high proportion of women victims of domestic violence; Austrian intervention centres report that migrant and refugee women make up about 30% of the victims of domestic violence that they help. (*Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network - Violence Against Migrant and Refugee Women, 2008*)

→ The vulnerability of migrant women is aggravated by language barriers, discrimination, legal dependency on their partners (residence status) and enforced isolation. (*P. Fagan: Migrant Women and Domestic Violence in Ireland, 2008*)

Rape:

→ Rape reporting rates vary considerably across Europe from a low of less than three (Greece), to a high of 40 (Sweden) per 100,000. Only a tiny proportion of countries have matched increased reporting with parallel increases in prosecution and conviction. (*'Different systems, similar outcomes? Tracking attrition in reported rape cases in eleven countries', Child and Women Abuse Study, 2009*)

→ 'Officers [...] can be sceptical of (rape) victims for numerous reasons, such as when the victim had been drinking, had made previous allegations, were from a certain area, had an offending history themselves, or simply because they did not behave in the way they would expect a victim to behave.' (*Sara Payne, Rape – The Victim Experience Review, November 2009*)

Violation of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights:

→ Of the 500,000 annual maternal deaths worldwide, complications arising from unsafe abortions account for approximately 70,000, or 13%, of all deaths. (*International Planned Parenthood Federation, 2009*)

→ 'It is estimated that 40% of women in France will get an abortion once in their life. Abortion is therefore not an exceptional event; it constitutes a structural component of sexual and reproductive life and should be taken into account as such.' (*French Social Affairs General Inspection, report 2009 on abortion*)

Prostitution:

→ More than half of women in prostitution in the UK have been raped and/or seriously sexually assaulted at the hands of pimps and punters. (*UK Home Office 2004*)



→ Nine out of ten prostitutes surveyed would like to exit prostitution but are unable to do so. (*M. Farley et al, 2003*)

Trafficking in women:

→ The UN recently released a study which estimated that about 250,000 people are trafficked in Europe each year. The same study found that 79% of trafficking in human beings is for sexual exploitation and more than 80% of these victims are female. (*UN Office on Drugs & Crime – Trafficking in Persons – Analysis on Europe, 2009*)

Violence against women in conflict:

→ 'Raping, sexually assaulting and mutilating, forcibly impregnating and infecting with HIV/AIDS the wives, daughters and mothers of the "enemy" not only have terrible physical and psychological effects on the victims themselves, but are capable of disrupting, if not destroying, whole communities.' (*Council of Europe Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men - Report, 2009*)

→ Nearly 5,400 cases of rape were reported in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo in the first six months of 2009. (*United Nations, 2009*)

→ It is estimated that between 20,000 and 50,000 women and girls were raped during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s. (*'Whose Justice? The Women of Bosnia and Herzegovina are Still Waiting', Amnesty International 2009*)

Female Genital Mutilation:

→ More than 130 million girls have been subjected to female genital mutilation/cutting. The practice, most prevalent in Africa and some countries in the Middle East, is also prevalent among immigrant communities in Europe. (*United Nations Factsheet, 2006*)

→ Currently, it is estimated that 500,000 women and girls living in the European Union are affected by – or threatened with – female genital mutilation. (*Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa, 2009*)



OVERVIEW

of Council of Europe countries' engagements in international legal instruments on women's rights

The dates displayed in the following table indicate the year of ratification and entry into force of each instrument. When the year of entry into force differs from the year of ratification, this is specifically indicated.

Date of Ratification of International Legal Instruments by Council of Europe Member States

Country	European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes	UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women	Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
Albania	1996	Ratified 2004 Entry into force 2005	1994	2003
Andorra	1996	Not a Signatory	1997	Ratified 2002 Entry into force 2003
Armenia	2002	Signed 2001 but not ratified as yet	1993	2006
Austria	1958	2006	1982	2000
Azerbaijan	2002	2000	1995	2001
Belgium	1950	2004	1985	2004
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2002	2005	1993	2002
Bulgaria	1992	Not a Signatory	1982	2006

Croatia	1997	2008	1992	2001
Cyprus	1962	2001	1985	2002
Czech Republic	Ratified 1992 Entry into force 1993	2000	1993	2001
Denmark	1953	1987	1983	2000
Estonia	1996	2006	1991	Not a Signatory
Finland	1990	1990	1986	Ratified 2000 Entry into force 2001
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1997	Not a Signatory	1994	Ratified 2003 Entry into force 2004
France	1974	1990	Ratified 1983 into force 1984	Entry 2000
Georgia	1999	Not a Signatory	1994	2002
Germany	Ratified 1952 Entry into force 1953	1996	1985	2002
Greece	1974	Signed 1983 but not ratified as yet	1983	2002
Hungary	1992	Signed 2001 but not ratified as yet	Ratified 1980 into force 1981	Entry Ratified 2000 Entry into force 2001
Iceland	1953	Signed 2001 but not ratified as yet	1985	2001
Ireland	1953	Not a Signatory	1985	2000
Italy	1955	Not a Signatory	1985	2000
Latvia	1997	Not a Signatory	1992	Not a Signatory
Liechtenstein	1982	Ratified 2008 Entry into force 2009	1995	Ratified 2001 Entry into force 2002
Lithuania	1995	2004	1994	2004
Luxembourg	1953	1985	1989	2003

Malta	1967	Not a Signatory	1991	Not a Signatory
Moldova	1997	Not a Signatory	1994	2006
Monaco	2005	Not a Signatory	2005	Not a Signatory
Montenegro	2004	Not a Signatory	2006	2006
The Netherlands	1954	1984	1991	2000
Norway	Ratified 1952 Entry into force 1953	1992	1981	2002
Poland	1993	Not a Signatory	1980	Ratified 2003 Entry into force 2004
Portugal	1978	2001	1980	2002
Romania	1994	2006	1982	2003
Russia	1998	Not a Signatory	1981	2004
San Marino	1989	Not a Signatory	2003	2005
Serbia	2004	Not a Signatory	2001	2003
Slovakia	Ratified 1992 Entry into force 1993	2009	1993	Ratified 2000 Entry into force 2001
Slovenia	1994	Not a Signatory	1992	2004
Spain	1979	2001	1984	2001
Sweden	Ratified 1952 Entry into force 1953	1988	1980	2003
Switzerland	1974	Ratified 1992 Entry into force 1993	1997	2008
Turkey	1954	Signed 1985 but not ratified as yet	1985	Ratified 2002 Entry into force 2003
Ukraine	1997	Signed 2005 but not ratified as yet	1981	2003
United Kingdom	Ratified 1951 Entry into force 1953	1990	1986	Ratified 2004 Entry into force 2005

ANNEXES



ANNEXES

THE EUROPEAN WOMEN'S LOBBY

The European Women's Lobby (EWL) is the largest umbrella organisation of women's associations in the European Union (EU). With members in all the EU Member States and candidate countries, as well as at European level, our active policy work for women's rights and gender equality stretches from local to international level. Over two decades, the EWL has built up a solid reputation as the legitimate representative of European women's associations and an effective partner for policy-makers. Now, the EWL enjoys a close working relationship with the European Institutions and civil society partners, has consultative status at the Council of Europe and the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and participates regularly in the activities of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

With a focus on European level policy-making, the EWL works towards the promotion and respect for women's rights, by supporting diversity among women and equal opportunities between women and men. The EWL voices the concerns of member organisations across Europe by means of active lobbying, project-management, monitoring and awareness-raising across different policy areas. These include women's economic and social position, women in decision-making, sexual and reproductive health and rights, immigration, integration and asylum. The EWL also works extensively to combat violence against women, and manages a dedicated European Observatory on this issue. Furthermore, the EWL supports

the use of gender mainstreaming for the effective incorporation of a women's rights perspective into all European policies.

The EWL is diverse in its membership and aims to reflect and promote understanding of the diversity of women's lives, experiences and interests in Europe. We work within democratic, open and transparent procedures of communication, decision-making and accountability in order to support the involvement and empowerment of women.

To find out more about the EWL, please visit our website at www.womenlobby.org or contact us directly.

You are welcome to subscribe to our newsletter, join in our campaigns, become a member, or support our work by making a donation!



The European Women's Lobby and male violence against women

Male violence against women is a core priority of the European Women's Lobby policy work. In this regard, the EWL has set up a European Observatory on Violence against Women which brings together experts from 30 European countries with expertise on violence against women. The work of the EWL Observatory is facilitated and promoted by the EWL Centre on Violence against Women, the operational branch of the European Women's Lobby dedicated to violence against women.

Through its National Coordinations and experts, the EWL has contributed to the setting up of seven EWL National Observatories, in Ireland and Denmark (2002), Greece and France (2003), Finland (2004), Portugal and Poland (2009). These EWL Observatories at national level share the same goal, serving as an independent critical voice for women's NGOs on combating all forms of male violence against women.

EWL Charter of Principles on Violence against Women:

- Feminist perspective: male violence against women is a structural phenomenon, the cause of which is a direct result of gender inequality;
- Women's rights are human rights: all forms of male violence against women are violations of women's human rights;
- The autonomy and the empowerment of

women: all actions undertaken by the EWL to combat male violence against women should work to achieve autonomy and empowerment for all women;

→ Prostitution, and the accompanying phenomenon of trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, are serious forms of violence against women and constitute a fundamental violation of women's human rights;

→ Recognition of diversity: differences between women must be taken into account when dealing with issues of male violence against women.

In 2010, the work of the EWL and its Centre on Violence will aim at:

→ Lobbying for and advocating the necessity for European legislation on all forms of violence against women, ensuring the protection of women;

Ensuring the adoption of a strong Council of Europe Convention on all forms of male violence against women, including international standards, to prevent violence against women, protect women and hold governments accountable;

→ Ensuring the visibility of the issue of male violence against women in Europe;

→ Increasing the visibility of the gender dimension of trafficking in Europe and its links with the sexual exploitation of women in the prostitutional system in order to ensure alternative solutions and support for women in prostitution, and to promote



policies focusing on the demand side;
→ Leading a campaign on prostitution and raising awareness of the tolerance for the prostitutional system being a serious form of male violence against women;
→ Ensuring the visibility of the EWL Observatory and its experts, as well of NGOs working to combat all forms of male violence against women.

Women in Europe (2007)
Working Together – Trafficking in Women for Sexual Exploitation: Assistance and Prevention (2008, Nordic Baltic Project)

EWL deliverables on violence against women and sexual and reproductive health and rights:

EWL Motion on Prostitution and Trafficking (1998)

Unveiling the Hidden Data on Domestic Violence in the EU (1999)

Towards a Common Framework to Monitor Progress in Combating Violence against Women (2001)

EWL Motion: Make it a crime to buy women in prostitution and develop strong policies against pimping (2001)

EWL Position Paper on Women's Sexual Rights in Europe (2005)

EWL Position Paper on Religion and Women's Human Rights (2006)

The Links between Prostitution and Sex Trafficking: a Briefing Handbook (2006, EWL-CATW)

Film 'Not for sale' (2006, EWL-CATW)

Reality Check - When Women's NGOs Map Policies an Legislation on Violence against

To find out more about the EWL work on male violence against women, please visit the EWL website at www.womenlobby.org as well as the dedicated website of the EWL Centre on Violence against Women at www.ewlcentreonviolence.org You are also welcome to contact us directly.



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Contact details of EWL members organisations

You will find below the contact details of EWL member organisations, including 30 National Co-ordinations and 21 European-wide organisations.

You can find a list of the country experts of the EWL Observatory on Violence against Women on the following website:

www.ewlcentreonviolence.org

EWL NATIONAL CO-ORDINATIONS

COUNTRY	ORGANISATION	CITY-COUNTRY	TEL/FAX/E-MAIL
Austria	Österreichischer Frauenring – Austrian Women’s Network	A – 1090 Vienna	Tel/Fax: + 43 1 9236910 @ :office@frauenring.at www.frauenring.at
	Nederlandstalige Vrouwenraad – The Council of Dutch-speaking Women	10, rue du Méridien B-1210 Bruxelles	Tel : 32 2 229 38 71 Fax : 32 2 229 38 66 @ : nvr@amazone.be www.vrouwenraad.be
Belgium	Conseil des Femmes Francophones de Belgique – The Council of Francophone Women of Belgium	10, rue du Méridien B-1210 Bruxelles	Tel : + 32 2 229 38 40 @ : cffb@amazone.be www.cffb.be
	Comité de Liaison des Femmes – Women’s Liaison Committee	10, rue du Méridien B-1210 Bruxelles	Tel : +32 2 229 38 46 Fax : +32 2 229 38 48

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Bulgaria	Координация на Европейското женско лоби в България- Bulgarian Women's Lobby	5, Evlogi Georgiev Blvd BG - 1142 Sofia	Tel/Fax: +359 2 9635357 @: office@bgrf.org www.bgrf.org
Croatia	Ženska mreža Hrvatske – Women's Network Croatia	HR – 51550 Mali Losinj	Tel: +385 51 233650 Fax: +385 51 233567 @l: koordinatorica@zenska-mreza.hr www.zenska-mreza.hr
Cyprus	Κυπριακή Λοι Γυναϊκών- Cyprus Women's Lobby	46 Makedonitissas Avenue CY - 1703 Nicosia	Tel: 357 22 351274 @: susana@ medinstgenderstudies.org www.medinstgenderstudies.org
Czech Republic	Česká ženská lobby Czech Women's Lobby	Gorazdova 20 CZ – 120 00 Prague 2	Tel/Fax : 420 777 222826 @: info@czlobby.cz www.czlobby.cz
Denmark	Kvinderaadet – Women's Council in Denmark	Niels Hemmingsensgade, 10 DK – 1008 Kobenhavn K	Tel : +45 33 12 80 87 Fax : +45 33 12 67 40 @: kvr@kvinderaad.dk www.kvinderaad.dk
Estonia	Eesti Naisteühenduste Ümarlaud ☐ Estonian Women's Associations Roundtable	Narva mnt 25-410 EE – 10120 Tallinn	Tel: +372 5265927 @: enu@enu.ee www.enu.ee
Finland	Naisjärjestöt Yhteistyössä - Kvinnorganisationer i Samarbete – Coalition of Finnish Women	Bulevardi, 11 A 1 FIN – 00120 Helsinki	Tel: +358 9 2784780 +358 50 469 62 42 Fax: +358 9 643193 @: tanja.auvinen@nytkis.org www.nytkis.org
Former Yougoslav Republic of Macedonia	Македонско женско лоби – Macedonian Women's Lobby	11 Oktomvri 42 a House of Humanitarian Activities 'Dare Dzambaz' 2nd floor – office 60/61 MK - 1000 Skopje	Tel: +389 2 3231933 Fax: +389 2 3112128 @: info@mzl.org.mk www.mzl.org.mk



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France	Coordination Française pour le Lobby Européen des Femmes – French Coordination for the European Women’s Lobby	Rue Béranger, 6 F – 75003 Paris	Tel/Fax: +33 1 48 04 04 25 @: clef.femmes.sg@wanadoo.fr
Germany	Deutscher Frauenrat – German Women’s Council	Axel Springer Strasse, 54 A D – 10117 Berlin	Tel : +49 30 204569 0 Fax : +49 30 204569 44 @: kontakt@frauenrat.de www.frauenrat.de
Greece	Ελληνική Αντιπροσωπεία του Ευρωπαϊκού Λ πυ Γυναικών – Coordination of Greek Women’s NGOs for the EWL	Anagnostopolou Street, 36 GR - 10673 Athens	Tel : 30 210 3628574 @: ioanidou.e.g@dsa.gr
Hungary	Magyar Női Erdekérvényesítő Szövetség Hungarian Women’s Lobby	C/o JOL-LET Karoli Gaspar tér 2 HU – 1114 Budapest	Tel/Fax: +36 1 3372865 @: noierdek@noierdek.hu
Ireland	National Women’s Council of Ireland	9 Marlborough Court Marlborough Street IRL - Dublin 1	Tel: +353 1 8787248 Fax : +353 1 8787301 @: encagc@nwci.ie www.nwci.ie
Italy	Coordinamento Italiano della Lobby Europea delle Donne – Italian Coordination for the European Women’s Lobby	Via Mentana, 2b I – 00185 Roma	Tel: +39 064941491 @ : m.tranquillileali@virgilio.it @2 : mlbtl@hotmail.com
Latvia	Latvijas Sieviesu Organizaciju Sadarbības tīkls – Women’s NGO Co-operation of Latvia	Valnu Street 32-506 LV – 1050 Riga	Tel: 371 26468079 @: apvieniba@apvieniba.lv
Lithuania	Lietuvos moterų lobistinė organizacija – Lithuanian Women’s Lobby	Olandu 19-2 LT – 01100 Vilnius	Tel: + 370 526 29003 Fax: +370 5 2629 050 @: mic@lygus.lt www.lygus.lt



	Conseil National des Femmes du Luxembourg – National Council of Women in Luxembourg	2, Circuit de la Foire Internationale L - 1347 Luxembourg	Tel: +352 296525 Fax : +352 296524 @: secretariat@cnfl.lu www.cnfl.lu
Luxembourg	Fédération Nationale des Femmes Luxembourgeoises – National Federation of Luxembourgish Women	1, rue Antoine Jans L – 1820 Luxembourg	Tel : +352 47 2757 Fax : +352 26 201491 @: mlythill@pt.lu
	Commission Féminine du Mouvement Européen Luxembourg – Women’s Commission of the European Movement Luxembourg	44, rue de Vianden L - 2680 Luxembourg	Tel/Fax : + 352 45 96 21 @: mjbivort@yahoo.de
Malta	Il-Konfederazzjoni Maltija ta’ l-Ghaqdiet tan-Nisa – Malta Confederation of Women’s Organisations	C/o 35/1 South Street MT –VLT1100 - Valletta	Tel: +356 21 99435761 @: anna.borg@um.edu.mt @2: annaborgmalta@gmail.com www.mcwo.net
The Netherlands	Stichting Nederlandse Coördinatie van de Europese Vrouwenlobby – The Dutch Coordination for the European Women’s Lobby	Benoordenhoutseweg, 23 NL – 2596 BA Den Haag	Tel: +31.70 3469304 Fax: 31 70 3459346 @: info@de-nvr.nl www.nederlandsevreuvenraad.nl
Poland	Polskie Lobby Kobiet – Polish Women’s Lobby	Ul. Marszalkowska 140 PL – 00-061 Warszawa	Tel: 48 228 276301 Fax : 48 71 3417143 @: renata.bm@wp.pl @: krajowe.biuro.plk1@wp.pl www.neww.pl
Portugal	Plataforma Portuguesa para os Direitos das Mulheres – Portuguese Platform for Women’s Rights	Rua Luciano Cordeiro 24 –6ºA P – 1150 – 215 Lisboa	Tel.: +351-21 354 6831 Fax: +351-21 314 2514 @: plataforma@plataformamulheres.org.pt www.plataformamulheres.org.pt
Romania	Romanian Women’s Lobby	c/o SEF Foundation 19 Impacarii/Petre Tutea Street, bl.913, tr.1, et.1, ap.3 RO – 700731 IASI	Tel : +40 232 219562 Fax: + 40 332 401005 @: dina.loghin@sef.ro



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Slovak Republic	Ženská Loby Slovenska – Slovak Women’s Lobby	Klariska 8 SK – 80100 Bratislava	Tel: +421 2544 30889 @: profiwom@zutom.sk
Slovenia	Ženski lobi Slovenije – Women’s Lobby Slovenia	Dalmatinova 4 SL – 1000 Ljubljana	Tel : +386 1 4341 303 & 386 51 306211 @: metka.roksandic@triera.net www.zls.si
Spain	Coordinadora Española del Lobby Europeo de Mujeres – Spanish Coordination for the European Women’s Lobby	Casa de la Mujer C/Almagro, 28 BJO E - 28010 Madrid	Tel/Fax : +34 91 319 11 95 @: celem@celem.org @: proyectos@celem.org www.celem.org
Sweden	Sveriges Kvinnolobby – Swedish Women’s Lobby	Nortullsgatan 45, 1 tr. S - 113 45 Stockholm	Tel: +46 8 335247 @: skl@sverigeskvinnolobby.se www.sverigeskvinnolobby.se
Turkey	Avrupa Kadın Lobisi Türkiye Koordinasyonu – EWL Coordination in Turkey	Cevre Sokak, 29/2 TR – 06680-08 Ankara	Tel : +90 312 4678816 Fax : +90 312 4273979 @: sacuner@superonline.com
United Kingdom	UK Joint Committee on Women	C/o Northern Ireland Women’s European Platform 58 Howard Street UK – BT1 6PJ Belfast	Tel: +44 28 90500880 @: niwep@btconnect.com www.niwep.org.uk
	Engender	26 Albany Street UK – Edinburgh EH1 2NF	
	Wales Women’s National Network	Anchor Court Keen Road UK – Cardiff CF24 5JW	
	National Alliance of Women’s Organisations	Davina House 137-149 Gosswell Road UK – London EC1V 7ET	Tel/Fax: 44 20 7490 4100 @: info@nawo.org.uk



EWL EUROPEAN MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Organisation	City-Country	Tel/Fax/E-mail
Business and Professional Women Europe	252 avenue Paul Deschanel B – 1030 Schaerbeek	Tel: +32 473 650803 @: amelie.leclercq@bpw-europe.org
COPA – European Farmers	Rue de Trèves, 61 B - 1040 Bruxelles	Tel : +32 2 287 27 28 Fax : +32 2 287 27 00 @: agnes.luycx@copa-cogeca.eu www.copa-cogeca.eu
European Centre of the International Council of Women	36 Danbury Street, Islington UK – London N1 8JU	Tel: +44 1325 367375 Fax : +44 1325367378 @: grace@wedekind.fsnet.co.uk
European Confederation of Independent Trade Unions	Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée 1-5 B – 1040 Bruxelles	Tel: +32 2 2821870 Fax: +32 2 2821871 @: potzeldt@cesi.org
European Council of WIZO Federation	Hoeschgasse, 50 CH – 8008 Zurich	Tel: +41 44 380 4045 Fax: +41 44 382 5425 @: irene.goldberg@wizo.ch
European Disability Forum	Rue du Commerce, 41 B - 1000 Brussels	Tel : +32 2 2865184 Fax : +32 2 282 46 09 @: info@edf-feph.org www.edf-feph.org
European Federation of Unpaid Parents and Carers - FEFAF	Avenue Père Damien 76 B – 1150 Bruxelles	Tel/fax: +32 2 771 23 34 @: mehelleputte@skynet.be
European Network of Women Entrepreneurs – FEMVISION – FIDEM	c/ Doctor Trueta, 69 2º2º E – 08005 Barcelona	Tel : +34 93 310 3166 Tel : +34 932217540 @: directora@fidem.info
European Trade Union Confederation	Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 5 B – 1210 Bruxelles	Tel : +32 2 2240408 Fax : +32 2 2240454 @: emeurig@etuc.org www.etuc.org
European YWCAs	Ancienne Route 16 Grand Saconnex CH– 1218 Geneva	Tel: +41 76 4309744 @: kristin.moyer@worldywca.org



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Federation of Kalé, Manouch Romany & Sinté Women	4, rue Gustave Rouanet FR – 75018 Paris	Tel : 33 142 547482 @ : ukagw@ymail.com @ : lpresber@univ-paris3.fr
International Alliance of Women	Aloken, 11, Bellinge DK – 5250 Odense SV	Tel : +45 65 960868 @ : iawsec@womenalliance.org
International Council of Jewish Women	Kingsfold Rowley Green Road UK – Arkley, Herts EN5 3HJ	@ : gillgold@metronet.co.uk
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers	Rue Manuel Marques, 21 P – 1750-170 Lisboa	Tel: +351 21 7594499 Fax : +351 21 7594124 @ : headoffice@fifcj-ifwlc.net
International Romani Women's Network (IRWN)	Linnégatan 6 S – 41304 Gothenburg	Tel: +46 313304426 Fax: +46 31 3301592 @ : sorayapost@hotmail.com
Medical Women's International Association	Füssmannstr. 21 D – 44265 Dortmund	Tel/Fax :+49 231462562 @ : w.diekhaus@online.de
Soroptimist International of Europe	Jos Ratinckxstraat 1bus 3 B – 2600 Berchem-Antwerpen	Tel/Fax: +32 3 4498359 Email : bea.rabe@skynet.be Website: www.soroptimisteurope.org
University Women of Europe - UWE	Farm Cottage The Carriageway UK – TN16 1JX Brasted Kent	Tel/Fax: +44 19 59 56 24 47 @ : uwepresident@ifuw.org www.ifuw.org/uwe
Women's Committee of the International European Movement	Square de Meeûs, 25 B – 1000 Bruxelles	Tel : +32 2 508.30.88 Fax : +32 2 508 30 89 @ secretariat@europeanmovement.skynet.be
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	1, rue De Varembe CH - 1211 Geneva 20	Tel: +41 22 9197080 Fax : +41 22 9197081 @ : susi.snyder@wilpf.ch
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts - Europe Region (WAGGGS)	Avenue de la Porte de Hal 11A B - 1060 Brussels	Tel: +32 2 541 08 80 @ : rosemary@europe.waggsworld.org



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