

An abstract painting with vibrant colors (yellow, red, green, blue) and bold, expressive brushstrokes. The composition is dynamic and layered, with various shapes and textures. A central figure is partially visible, rendered in dark tones against the bright background. The overall style is reminiscent of modernist or expressionist art.

Annual report 2001

Women in Europe,
Europe in the world

European Women's Lobby



Women's lives, women's views

We have invited a women artist to contribute the graphics for this year's annual report in order to provide a new creative representation of the situation of women in Europe and in the world.

We hope to continue this approach in our future publications, each time shedding new light on the life of women through the eyes of a woman.

Read about Ingrid Laschet, our first woman artist on page 15.



The voice of women in Europe

The European Women's Lobby brings together over 3,000 women's organisations working to achieve equality of women and men and to ensure that gender equality and women's human rights are taken into consideration in all European Union policies. EWL is a democratic organisation with transparent procedures of communication, decision-making and accountability. EWL recognises the diversity of women's lives and experiences and aims to include the interests of the many women who face multiple discrimination.

EWL has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and with the Council of Europe.

Budget: for the financial year 2001, the EWL budget was € 812,500. EWL receives 80% of this amount as a grant from the European Community and the remaining 20% is made up of membership fees and other independent sources of funding.



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Women in Europe, Europe in the world



The sphere of activity of the European Women's Lobby (EWL) has widened considerably since the strategy on gender mainstreaming was explicitly endorsed by the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995 and adopted as a guiding principle by the European institutions, following the Treaty of Amsterdam (1999).

I am very proud to present the European Women's Lobby's Annual Report for 2001 where the impact of this mainstreaming approach is so visible. While our work is primarily focused on improving the situation of women within the European Union, in 2001 we see a clearly international dimension developing due to major events such as the World Conference on Racism in South Africa, and the urgent need to demonstrate solidarity with the women of Afghanistan.

This international dimension is also motivated by our commitment to analyse and highlight the impact of the processes of globalisation on women's lives: including issues such as trade liberalisation and workers rights, women's human rights, trafficking in human beings and prostitution.

During 2001, we continued to develop closer links with women in the accession countries, sharing experiences and identifying future strategies for strengthening equality of women and men in Europe.

In 2001 we also considerably increased our input into EU policy development at all levels. Member organisations of EWL were engaged in the ongoing process of monitoring and influencing policies in the

field of gender equality, employment and social policy at national and European level. In addition EWL continued to make a substantial contribution to the work of the Platform of European Social NGO's.

Our commitment to combating violence against women was strengthened as we developed the activity of the European Observatory against Violence. We also began the very exciting new work of setting up national observatories against violence against women.

This policy work and debate in such a wide range of areas helped us prepare for the challenges that lie ahead in 2002, such as the adoption of a new general directive on equality in all areas and of course the debate on the Future of Europe. This is a very important time for Europe and for the women of Europe and what we expect is the full consideration and integration of women's human rights into all areas of EU policy and action.

As always it is a pleasure to take a moment to appreciate the extraordinary achievements of the European Women's Lobby and I want to thank everyone who has contributed to making 2001 such a dynamic and successful year.

Denise Fuchs,
EWL President





Promoting gender equality in economic and social life

Mobilisation for European gender equality legislation

Although legislation to achieve equality of women and men has been strengthened over recent years, improvements are still necessary and some important steps were taken in 2001.

Equal treatment in employment and a binding legislation on sexual harassment

In Spring 2002 a revised European Directive 76/207 was adopted, which contains strengthened measures for equality in employment and against sexual harassment. EWL maintained regular contact with the different institutions for almost 2 years contributing to the revision of the Directive and a major lobbying action with member organisations was initiated in August 2001.

For the first time at EU level, binding legislation now exists that defines sexual harassment and recognises sexual harassment as a form of sex discrimination. The amended Directive provides an increased level of support for any employee who feels s/he has been treated unfairly by an employer because of his/her sex. The amended Directive means that the governments of the

Member States will introduce legislation requiring employers to introduce measures to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace and to draft equality plans on a regular basis. In addition, the new text provides for increased job safeguards for parents who want time off to look after children.

General European legislation on gender equality is planned for the first time

As soon as the European Commission announced its intention of introducing a new European directive on equality of women and men in areas other than employment, EWL took up the challenge of influencing this extremely important development.

Having consulted widely with its member organisations, EWL drafted a “Shadow Directive” as a model for the new piece of legislation. This Shadow

Directive highlights the importance of a number of key areas in the new Directive including measures that tackle gender stereotypes and prejudices as well as the fight against all aspects of violence against women, measures supporting parity in decision-making and women’s economic independence.

We are confident that women across the European Union will remain active throughout the adoption process of this

new directive and will do their utmost to ensure that legislation fully reflecting their aspirations and supporting their human rights is adopted.



Promoting social rights for women

The general trend in European employment markets is an increase in the activity rate of women, which is also an aim clearly formulated at the Lisbon Summit in 2000. However, social policies and social security systems are not adapting to this change nor to other trends such as the feminisation of poverty. This failure to adapt prevents women benefiting fully from social rights and puts them at a major disadvantage both financially and in terms of their overall well being.

During 2001, EWL was committed to monitoring the wide range of developments in European social policy, to ensure that women's interests and experiences were more fully integrated. Among the major challenges is the fact that discrimination against women is embedded in the structure and implementation of social security systems in Europe. In order to highlight and challenge this discrimination, EWL acted in the following areas:

- EWL participated in the **meeting of Ministers of Gender equality and Ministers of Social affairs in Norrköping** in January 2001 and offered an analysis of the interrelated issues of women's employment, care policies and social security systems. EWL stressed the need for an indi-

dualisation of rights in social protection systems, the responsibility of the State in ensuring the provision of care services for children and other dependants and the need for parental leave that is longer and is paid.

- EWL outlined the essential elements of pension reform that are needed to promote equality of women and men in the context of the increased European **co-ordination for the reform of pension schemes**. EWL highlighted the need for an individualisation of pension rights and indicated key measures to address the indirect discrimination of women in many of the current pension schemes.
- European governments adopted a common set of objectives to **combat**

poverty and social exclusion through National Action Plans. EWL highlighted the fact that although women represent the majority of people facing poverty and social exclusion in Europe, these plans did not take the specific experiences of women into account. EWL made recommendations for relevant measures to address this issue.



Securing Womens's rights in a changing international context

Women and globalisation: all that glitters is not gold

The processes of globalisation including the liberalisation of trade, the opening up of financial markets as well as technological innovation and the global reach of dominant cultural and media influences, are all having an impact on the lives of women. All public policies, including economic and trade policies, have a different impact on the lives of women and men and are not gender neutral. Evidence indicates that the overall impact of the processes of globalisation are increasing economic inequalities between countries as well as within countries, between women and men and amongst women as they form part of differently privileged economic groups.

In order to raise awareness among European women of the impact of the globalisation process, EWL began a debate which resulted in the adoption of a position paper, *“Engendering international trade, gender equality in a globalised world”* and the organisation of a two-day seminar in Barcelona in June 2001. The seminar, which was jointly organised by EWL, the Catalan Platform of EWL and the Diputacion of Barcelona, *“Globalisation and Trade*

Liberalisation - What are the Impacts on Women's Lives?”, was attended by over 80 women from throughout Europe. The participants highlighted the urgent need for a gender analysis of all economic policies and called on the EU, in its negotiations with the World Trade Organisation (WTO), to ensure that such an analysis is integrated into its work.

In his contribution to the seminar the EU Commissioner for Trade,

Pascal Lamy, welcomed the initiative taken by EWL in organising the seminar and he stated that: *“Apart from women's work, a number of questions arise concerning their access to public benefits, above all education and health. (...) Women's special vulnerability makes the debate on the relationship between the WTO's legal framework and economic, social and cultural rights and above all basic labour standards, of particular concern to them.”*

Strengthening women's rights in a larger European Union

The enlargement of the European Union to include the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Cyprus and Malta, involves political, social, and economic changes for all citizens in those countries as well as in the current Member States. Women's organisations are key players in working to ensure that the accession process meets the expectations and needs of women all over Europe, and it is for this reason that EWL considerably increased its work on the enlargement of the EU and gender equality during 2001.

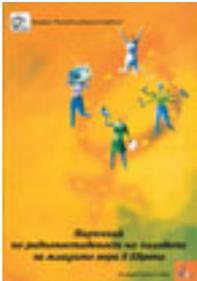
Strengthening the co-operation between women's organisations across Europe

One of the aims of EWL is to ensure that the women's movement adopts a stronger role in the EU enlargement process. In this perspective, EWL organised a joint conference with the Women's Issues Information Centre in Vilnius in June 2001. This conference was supported by the Swedish EU Presidency and included representatives of women's NGOs from all candidate countries. Together we were able to share

our different experiences as European women from many different countries and to discuss our future strategies in relation to the accession process.

Following this very successful meeting, EWL organised a public seminar in Brussels entitled "Strengthening Women's Rights in the Accession Process" on September 14th 2001. More than 200 participants from EU Member

States, candidate countries and all EU institutions attended the seminar. On this occasion, EWL also prepared a set of recommendations, which outline the policies necessary for improving the contribution of the enlargement process to equality of women and men. EWL called for an increase in political determination from all involved to make gender equality a central priority in the process.



Key areas to be addressed in the enlargement process

The process of European integration is both challenging and dynamic so that when addressing issues of women's rights and gender equality for the future Member States, shifts in priorities and new issues also emerge in the current

Member States. Even so, we have found that through increased dialogue between women's NGOs across Europe a wide range of strategies can be identified and shared by women. A number of key areas for immediate political and policy action have emerged.

While there is a continuous need to improve the EU gender equality legis-

lation, the enlargement process reveals that a focus on the legal instruments and mechanisms for effective implementation at national level is essential. Furthermore, the economic transition in Central and Eastern European countries and the increased level of inequality between women and men clearly highlights the need for a **feminist analysis of macro-economic and labour market policies** to make proposals on how the position of women can be strengthened in the economy, and to ensure that care services and other important social provisions are developed.

The enlargement process also needs to include a strengthening of the **work against all forms of violence against women**. This includes in particular the

fight against **trafficking in women and prostitution**, which are violations of women's human rights that cross all countries' borders. **Women's sexual and reproductive rights** are not secured in several European countries, and the issue is regaining momentum through the enlargement process.

Looking forward, the EWL will continue to strengthen its ties with women's NGOs from the candidate countries, with a view to setting an agenda for increased equality of women and men throughout Europe. We hope to be able to welcome new member organisations from the candidate countries in the beginning of 2003.



Promoting gender equality in civil life

Combating violence against women: NGOs reinforce their cooperation at all levels

The reality of violence against women cuts across all geographical boundaries. While some progress has been made during the last two decades, much more needs to be done to combat and eradicate this most fundamental violation of women's human rights. In 2001, we worked at both national level and in collaboration with international organisations on issues such as trafficking in women and the recognition of gender-based violence as grounds for seeking asylum in the EU Member States.

Strengthening collaboration between international NGOs on specific forms of violence against women

Throughout 2001, EWL's Policy Action Centre on Violence against Women carried out activities to combat **trafficking in women**. These included: a statement to the 57th session of the **United Nations Committee on Human Rights**, a meeting with the UN **Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women**

and close collaboration with a number of **human rights NGOs**, in particular the **Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW)**. In terms of policy, EWL issued comments on the Commission's **Draft Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and sexual exploitation of children** and

participated in the EU Forum on organised crime prevention.

EWL also acted as the Western Europe regional co-ordinator for **V-Day**, an international contest to fight against **rape**, which is organised worldwide by Equality Now.

Persecution is not gender blind

Women asylum seekers were also the focus of activities of EWL's Policy Action Centre on Violence against Women in 2001 through its yearlong campaign **"Persecution is not Gender Blind"**. This campaign focused on the specific persecution that women may experience in their countries of origin including rape as a weapon of war and practices that are carried out in the name of culture, namely, female genital mutilation,

honour killings, forced marriages and stoning to death for presumed adultery, and which should be considered as grounds for seeking asylum in Europe. The end of the Campaign was marked by a closing event which was attended by refugee women. Their real life testimonies highlighted the level of their invisibility within the host countries and they called on women's organisations to actively engage with them at national level.



Strengthening the monitoring function of women's NGOs to combat violence against women

Strengthening the monitoring function of women's NGOs is the objective of a project launched by EWL's Policy Action Centre on Violence against Women in 2001. It involves assisting the development of **national observatories on violence against women** which can then monitor the concrete measures, policies and actions that have been introduced

by governments, as well as exploring mechanisms for addressing the issue at European level through a European "Think Tank" on violence against women.

This very innovative project is the result of many years of work by EWL's European Observatory on violence against women. The 15 experts of the

Observatory have devised a set of agreed indicators so that data (including legislation, funding, prevention, protection and security measures) can be tracked within each Member State. The results will be analysed at European level in order to establish what, if any, progress is being made on violence against women across the EU.

The EWL/Observatory experts have also agreed a set of principles for guiding the development of national observatories on violence against women as follows:

1. **A feminist perspective:** violence against women is considered a structural phenomenon and is a direct result of gender inequality.
2. **Women's rights are human rights:** all forms of violence against women and girls in the private and public sphere by state and non-state actors must be addressed and understood as basic violations of human rights principles.
3. **Autonomy and the empowerment of women:** strategies, measures and policies must seek to achieve the autonomy and the empowerment of all women.
4. **Prostitution and trafficking in women:** are fundamental violations of women's human rights.
5. **Respect for women's diversity:** male violence can affect women in different ways and women should not be excluded on the basis of race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, age, belief, or religion.

On the basis of these principles, each national observatory is developing a coalition of women's NGOs covering the broad spectrum of violence related services, independent of government, so that a "critical monitoring voice", can be developed in each country. The legitimacy for this type of coalition is grounded in the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as both documents refer to

the right of NGOs to monitor progress, gaps and emerging issues independently of governments, while being funded by governments to do so.

Initiated in Belgium and Ireland, the project will continue in 2002 in Portugal, Spain, Denmark, France and Greece. More partners will join in 2003.

December 2001 - Afghan Women's Summit for democracy: Afghan women demand a voice in

For years women all over the world had been denouncing the violations of women's human rights in Afghanistan. In 2001, in response to a request from women of Afghanistan for support and solidarity, the European Women's Lobby together with Equality Now, Vday, Feminist Majority and the Centre for Strategic Initiatives for Women, organised an Afghan Women's Summit for Democracy in Brussels. This Summit was supported by the European Commission and by the European Parliament, with the collaboration of the Gender Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNIFEM.

Afghan women and women leaders from around the world joined efforts in support of peace and equality in Afghanistan

Forty Afghan women leaders, broadly representative of women in Afghanistan took part in this Summit. They came together for two days in order to define common strategies for protecting and promoting women's rights in Afghanistan, discussing such issues as health, education, culture, humanitarian aid and development, refugees, human rights and the constitution. At the end of the second day the Afghan Women adopted the **Brussels Proclamation**,

outlining their comprehensive vision for the future and specifying their immediate reconstruction needs.

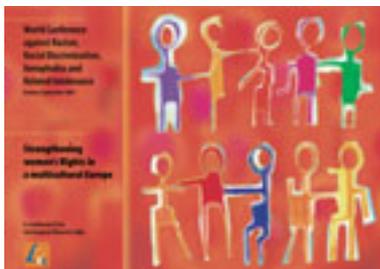
Women activists and leaders from around the world and representatives of European and United Nations bodies expressed their solidarity with Afghan women and their commitment to work for the establishment of peace and democracy in Afghanistan.



Participants in the Summit

Strengthening women's rights in a multicultural Europe - EWL in Durban for the World Conference

Discrimination based on sex is a daily occurrence for most women. In addition, some women also face racism because they are Black, or migrant women or a member of an ethnic minority. In 2001, in particular at the United Nations World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) in Durban, EWL played a key role in ensuring that women's rights and concerns were fully integrated in the fight against racism.

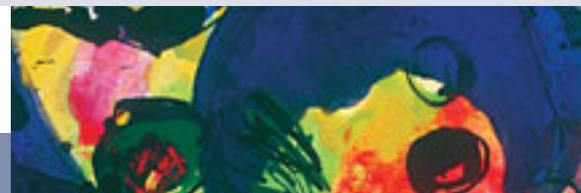


Following widespread consultation with its members, EWL adopted a policy paper entitled "*Strengthening women's rights in a Multicultural Europe*", which identified the main forms of racism faced by women in the European Union and formulated recommendations related to this. EWL also adopted a

written statement highlighting the main demands it would propose to government delegations in Durban.

The main issues included:

- **Poverty and social exclusion** as key factors in racism experienced by Black women, women from ethnic minorities



Afghanistan is Everywhere

"We should not forget that, while the situation of women in Afghanistan may have been possibly the worst, we find all too many similar situations in other countries around the world where women are the victims of systematic violence, abuse and extreme discrimination. Not only tolerated and sanctioned by many governments, but at times even encouraged. This is why my fellow Commissioners and I intend to launch a series of initiatives to integrate the gender dimension across the full spectrum of external policies of the European Union: political relations; enlargement; trade; development policy; humanitarian aid. We intend to develop a programme, which can culminate in an international conference, where we will propose a series of concrete actions."

Anna Diamantopoulou, European Commissioner for Employment and Social Affairs

"In the presence of so many of you today who know all too well the abuses of which I speak, I take this occasion to condemn again the

complete destruction of all aspects of the lives of Afghan women and girls caused by gross violations of human rights, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed with impunity in Afghanistan. (...)"

Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

"I urge you (Afghan women present here) today to join forces and come together as one voice. I understand that there are differences among you, of language, of ethnic background, of education and training, that your experiences have shaped you depending on whether you came here directly from Afghanistan, from refugee camps or from exile in other countries (...)

but I appeal to you to adopt a broad-based and inclusive approach in your discussions at this Summit. This 2-day window of opportunity is open to you now. I call on you to use it."

Angela King, Gender Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General

The Afghan Women's Summit provided a unique forum for Afghan women from all parts of the world and from different ethnic, linguistic, and religious backgrounds. The

Brussels Proclamation represents a historic expression of their long held dreams and aspirations, together with a list of concrete demands for immediate implementation.

against Racism

and migrant women, women refugees and asylum seekers.

- The fact that the **legal status and work permits** of migrant women and women asylum seekers in the host country frequently depend on their husband's legal status.
- The **media's reinforcement of sexist and racist stereotypes** against Black, migrant and ethnic minority women, through violent pornographic images, portraying them as *"exotic sexual objects"*.

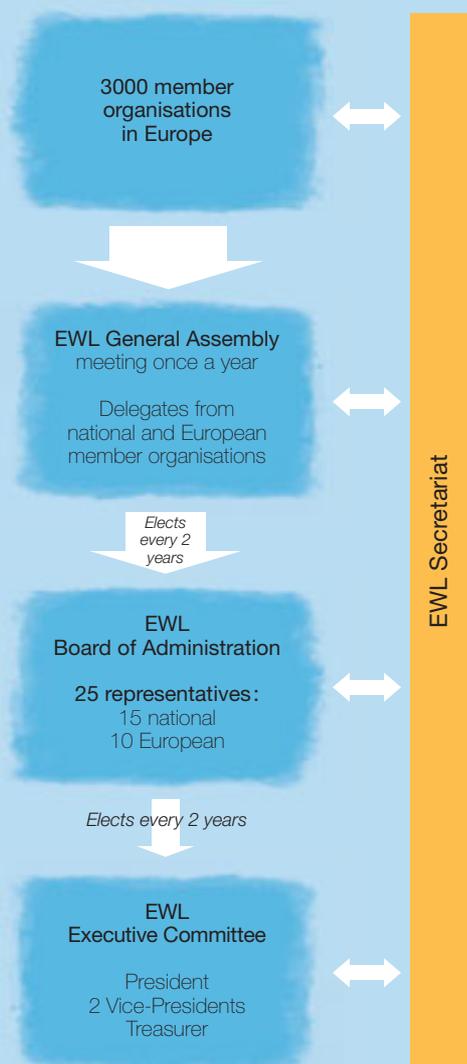
- The fact that **trafficking in women** affects in particular Black and migrant women and women from ethnic minorities and is an unacceptable violation of their human rights.

The work carried out by EWL and many other NGOs in preparation for Durban ensured that many urgent issues affecting women's lives, including the overlap of the experiences of discrimination in particular gender and ethnicity, were incorporated into the final governmental Declaration and included in the Programme of Action.

Looking to the future, EWL aims to integrate the values and principles of anti-racism into its activities and develop work with the anti-racism movement in Europe and worldwide.

Durban governmental Declaration and Programme of Action (website of the High Commissioner for Human Rights):
<http://www.unhcr.ch/html/racism/Durban.htm>

Giving a voice to 3000 women's organisations in Europe : EWL structure and members



EWL Executive Committee, Board of Administration and Secretariat 2001

Executive Committee

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 Vice-President: Grainne Healy
 Vice-President: Rita Naloop
 Treasurer: Carmen Castro

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 United Kingdom: Annette Lawson

Board Members representative of European organisations

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 Rosa Maria Pruna i Estevez
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 Nuala Ryan
 European Network of Women – ENOW
 Sinead Tiernan
 European Trade Union Confederation – ETUC

EWL Secretariat 2001

General Secretary: Mary Mc Phail

Staff: Malin Björk, Mary Collins, Clarisse Delorme, Colette De Troy, Renée Gengou, Cécile Gréboval, Nadine Lefebvre (accountant), Marie-Anne Leunis, Sonia Ruiz.

Member organisations of EWL

National co-ordinations

Austria: Bund Österreichischer Frauenvereine; Österreichischer Frauenring

Belgium: Conseil des Femmes Francophones de Belgique (CFFB); Nederlandstalige Vrouwenraad; Vrouwen Overleg Komitee; Comité de Liaison des Femmes

Denmark: National Council of Women in Denmark

Finland: NYTKIS Coalition of Finnish Women

France: Coordination Française pour le Lobby européen des femmes (CLEF)

Germany: Deutscher Frauenrat

Greece: Coordination of Greek Women's NGOs for the EWL

Ireland: National Women's Council of Ireland (NWC)

Italy: Coordinamento Italiano della Lobby Europea delle Donne (LEF Italia)

Luxembourg: Union des Soroptimistes Luxembourg; Commission Féminine Internationale du Mouvement Européen; Fédération Nationale des Femmes Luxembourgeoises; Conseil National des Femmes Luxembourgeoises

The Netherlands: Vrouwen Alliantie; Nederlandse Vrouwen Raad

Portugal: ONG Portuguesas de Direitos das Mulheres (ONG do CC da CIDM)

Spain: Coordinadora Espanola del Lobby Europeo de Mujeres (CELEM); Comision consultiva de seguimiento del plan para la igualdad de oportunidades de las mujeres (CCSPIOM)

Sweden: Swedish Women's Lobby

United Kingdom: National Alliance of Women's Organisations (NAWO); Northern Ireland Women's European Platform (NIWEP); Women's Forum Scotland; Wales Women's Euro Network

European member organisations

Commission Féminine Internationale du Mouvement Européen

Conseil Européen des Fédérations (WIZO)

Comité des Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles (COPA)

Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)

European Centre of the International Council of Women (CECIF)

European Trade Unions Confederation (ETUC)

European Disability Forum (EDF)

European Federation of Business & Professional Women (EFBPW)

European Forum of Left Feminists

European Network of Women Entrepreneurs (FEMVISION)

European Network of Women (ENOW)

European Women's Management Development Network (EWMD)

European Women's Network for Intercultural Action and Exchange (AKWAABA)

Fédération Européenne des Femmes Actives au Foyer (FEFAF)

Fédération Internationale des Femmes de Carrières Juridiques

International Alliance of Women

International Council of Jewish Women

Medical Women's International Association (MWA)

Soroptimist International Europe

Soroptimist International of Great Britain and Ireland

Union Européenne des Classes Moyennes (EMSU)

Union Mondiale des Organisations Féminines Catholiques

University Women of Europe (UWE)

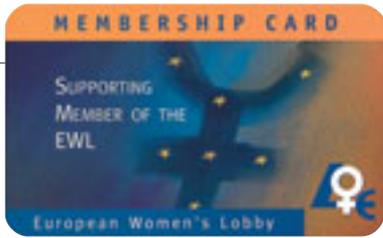
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

Corresponding members of the EWL

EWL has 11 European and 67 national corresponding member organisations in Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Morocco, The Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.





Be informed about our activities and join our action for equality in Europe!

Become a supporting member of the European Women's Lobby!

In recent years we have experienced a growing interest from individuals who want to be closely associated with and support the work of EWL in promoting equality of women and men. In order to meet this growing interest, we have introduced a **new category of membership specifically for individuals¹, women and men, who may now join EWL as supporting members.**

Supporting members of EWL are asked to pay a membership fee of between 30€ and 50€. In return they will receive our newsletter published 2-3 times a year and our monthly Newsflash. These publications will keep supporting members **informed about European news** in relation to gender equality, the fight against violence against women, or for example racism, globalisation, the enlargement of the EU and their impact on women.

Being a supporter of EWL also give you the opportunity to be personally **involved in specific actions** in favour of gender equality, by participating in our lobbying actions, subscribing to petitions or disseminating campaign material for example. Supporting members will not have any involvement in the policy making process within EWL.

¹ For more information about membership of organisations, please contact the Secretariat of EWL.

Subscription form - Supporting member of the European Women's Lobby

Please photocopy this form and send it to the European Women's Lobby, 18 rue Hydraulique, B-1210 Brussels or fax it to +32-2-219 84 51

Yes, I would like to become a supporting member of the European Women's Lobby

First Name: Last name:

Address:

Tel: Fax: Email:

I make an annual contribution of: €30 €50 Other donation: €.....

I would like to receive your publications in the following language: Newsletter FR EN GE SP
Newsflash FR EN

Payment

VISA/MASTERCARD

Card number: Expiration date:

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Amount: €.....

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From the European Women's Lobby

18 rue Hydraulique, B-1210 Brussels

Reason of the payment: Supporting member fee

Upon receipt of your payment, we will forward you your personal supporting member's card.

Portrait



Ingrid Laschet

“The women’s movement has already achieved a lot. It is thanks to its success that I am able to paint free from constraints and discrimination”.

Whereas the status of women is seldom fair, that of the artist is even less so. Ingrid does not earn her living from her paintings, however her work in the financial sector allows her to paint in her spare time. This means that she feels free in the expression of her creativity and that she does not have to compromise her art to put bread on the table. Because of this, she can choose carefully the environment in which her paintings are exhibited.

Ingrid refuses to accept any stylistic compromise and she does not deal with the profit-making art world. She prefers to knock at the doors of individuals or not for profit associations. We met her through the “Association 29 rue Blanche”, a lifelong learning organisation for women, which is the home of “Croqu’Art”, where women artists have a dedicated space and resources to express their creativity and develop works of art.

Special Thanks to

The European Commission

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Our Members

Catalan Platform of Support to EWL
Coordination of Greek Women’s NGOs for the EWL, Belgian section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions

Credits Production

President

Denise Fuchs

General Secretary

Mary Mc Phail

Editor

Cécile Gréboval

Contributors

Malin Björk, Mary Collins,
Clarisse Delorme, Colette De Troy

Translation & editing

Eva Cruells Lopez, Marion Diagre,
Doro Wiese, Katrin Hugendubel,
Susan O’Flaherty, Sonia Ruiz

Photography

Martin Santander - King’s Eye

Design & realisation

Thierry Julliland, Michel Bries,

Coordination

Christine Buron

Production

Structure Production



“Migration / birth n°1” (2001)



“Communités” (2000)



“Relationships n°2” (2001)

Women in Europe, Europe in the World

A quick portrait

> In the world, women:

- Perform 2/3 of tasks
- Earn 10% of revenues
- Own 1% of goods

*Canadian Centre for International Studies
and Cooperation, October 2000*

> There are 14.6% women in
parliaments across the world,
17.2% in Europe – OSCE
countries (including Nordic
countries)

Interparliamentary Union, 01/06/2002

> 130 million women in the
world have undergone genital
mutilation, 2 million more
women every year

*Atlas des femmes dans le monde,
Autrement 1998*

> Women earn 73% of men's
hourly earnings on average
in the EU

*European Trade Union Confederation,
2001*



EUROPEAN WOMEN'S LOBBY

18, rue Hydraulique B-1210 Brussels

Tel +32-2-217 90 20 Fax +32-2-219 84 51

E-mail: ewl@womenlobby.org www.womenlobby.org



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