

Title: **No more victims: stop femicide in Europe**

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- consolidated text with CAS accepted amendments - [No more victims: stop femicide in Europe](#)
- spreadsheet amendments **6 December** (morning) - [No more victims: stop femicide in Europe](#)
- spreadsheet amendments **5 December** (morning) - [No more victims: stop femicide in Europe](#)
- Spreadsheet amendments **28 November** - [No more victims: stop femicide in Europe](#)
- Overview spreadsheet amendments 20 November - [No more victims: stop femicide in Europe](#)

1 The Istanbul Convention condemns all forms of violence against women and calls
2 for special measures and legislation to prevent and protect women from gender-
3 based violence.^[1] However, as femicide is not mentioned in the Convention, the
4 European Greens are calling to amend the Istanbul Convention to include gender-
5 related killings as the most brutal and extreme manifestation of violence
6 against women and girls and elaborate urgent and adequate measures to stop
7 femicide worldwide. Furthermore, the European Greens are calling upon European
8 governments to combat femicide and take urgent actions on prevention, protection
9 and reporting.

10 Femicide is one of the most dramatic and poignant problems in our societies.
11 Between 2012 and 2022, 14,000 intentional homicides of women took place in the
12 European Union alone. In most cases, women and girls were murdered by (ex)-

13 partners or family members.

14 The gruesome statistics show high incidences of femicide in our countries. In
15 2022, women were killed by (ex) partners or family members 120 times in Italy,
16 118 times in France and 113 times in Germany. The actual figures are probably
17 higher since femicide cases are underreported as not all murder cases of women
18 are recognised as such due to inconsistencies in femicide-related statistics.

19 Femicide was recognised for the first time at United Nations level in 2013
20 through the Declaration of Vienna. The declaration identifies a long list of
21 different types of femicide such as killing of women and girls in the name of
22 “honour”, because of sexual orientation, as targets in armed conflicts, or due
23 to accusation of witchcraft, to name a few. Femicide is driven by discrimination
24 against women and girls, unequal power relations, stereotypes and harmful social
25 norms. Numbers are rising worldwide. Women in the public eye, such as
26 politicians, activists and journalists, are often targets of online and offline
27 violence.

28 Unfortunately, there is no standard definition of femicide agreed between member
29 states of the Council of Europe. The lack of a uniform definition is an obstacle
30 to measuring femicide, which therefore risks becoming invisible in general
31 homicide data.

32 Femicide is predictable in most cases and could be prevented if early signs are
33 detected and measures taken. Femicide is often preceded by other forms of
34 partner violence such as physical abuse, controlling behaviour, coercion, and
35 stalking. In our view, the Council of Europe Member States should implement
36 adequate measures against potential perpetrators and provide safety measures for
37 victims.

38 Gender-based violence underscores the disparities faced by women, particularly
39 in terms of their safety and psychological and physical integrity. These
40 disparities are linked to their condition as “second-class citizens”. Progress
41 to reach gender equality in Europe is slow. The European Union’s knowledge
42 centre on Gender Equality (EIGE) estimates that at the current pace, gender
43 equality – as per gender equality index – will not be reached before 2080!

Demands

The European Greens stand in full solidarity with women and girls, as potential victims of femicide. We will seek to amend the Istanbul Convention to include femicide as the most brutal and extreme manifestation of violence against women and develop urgent measures to halt the killing of women and girls.

The European Greens call upon the governments of the Council of Europe member states to develop action plans to stop femicide, which should include:

- a clear and uniform definition of femicide in the legislation
- safety measures for women and girls on the streets and in public places
- special training programmes for police officers, prosecutors and judges
- developing early warning systems and provide safety and protection for potential victims
- taking measures against potential perpetrators, such as wearing electronic monitoring devices
- keeping accurate data and consistently report on femicide cases in the European countries (for instance by using the UN framework for measuring femicide)
- increasing efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls

Background

[1] Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence

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Yes

Yes