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From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, at its 19th meeting, on the recommendations and conclusions addressed to certain Parties on their implementation of that Convention, with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union

Delegations will find attached document COM(2025) 713 final.

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, at its 19th meeting, on the recommendations and conclusions addressed to certain Parties on their implementation of that Convention, with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. SUBJECT MATTER OF THE PROPOSAL

This proposal concerns the decision establishing the position to be taken on the Union's behalf at the 19th meeting of Committee of the Parties ('CoP' or 'the Committee') of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the 'Istanbul Convention' or the 'Convention') on 11 December 2025, in connection with the envisaged adoption of eight draft recommendations and one draft conclusion addressed to nine State Parties on their implementation of the Convention.²

2. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

2.1. The Istanbul Convention

The Istanbul Convention lays down a comprehensive and harmonised set of rules to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence in Europe and beyond. The Convention entered into force on 1 August 2014.

The EU signed the Convention on June 2017 and completed the accession procedure with the deposit of two instruments of approval on 28 June 2023, triggering the entry into force of the Convention for the EU on 1 October 2023. The EU has acceded to the Convention as regards matters falling within its exclusive competence, namely with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union¹ and with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement². All EU Member States have signed the Convention and 22 have ratified it³.

2.2. The Committee of the Parties

The CoP⁴ is composed of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention. Parties must endeavour to nominate, as their representatives, experts of the highest possible rank in the field of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence⁵. The tasks entrusted to the CoP are listed in Rule 1 of its Rules of Procedure⁶. On 1 October 2023, the EU became a Party to the Convention and, as such, a member of the CoP (Article 67(1) of the Convention).

¹ Council Decision (EU) 2023/1075 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to institutions and public administration of the Union, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1075/oj>.

² Council Decision (EU) 2023/1076 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1076/oj>.

³ Status of ratifications on 12 November 2025: AT (2013); BE (2016); CY (2017); DE (2017); DK (2014); IE (2019); EL (2018); ES (2014); EE (2017) FI (2015); FR (2014); HR (2018); IT (2013); LU (2018); MT (2014); NL (2015); PL (2015); PT (2013); RO (2016); SI (2015); SV (2014); LV (2023).

⁴ [Committee of the Parties - Istanbul Convention Action against violence against women and domestic violence \(coe.int\)](http://coe.int)

⁵ Rule 2.1.b of the Rules of Procedures of the Committee of the Parties.

⁶ Document IC-CP(2015)2, adopted on 4 May 2015.

2.3. The monitoring mechanism of the Istanbul Convention

The Istanbul Convention establishes a monitoring mechanism to ensure its effective implementation by the Parties⁷. The purpose is to assess how the Convention is put into practice and to provide guidance to the Parties. The monitoring mechanism consists of two distinct but interacting bodies: an independent expert body (the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence ('GREVIO')); and the CoP.

GREVIO is an independent group of experts tasked with monitoring the Convention's implementation on a country-by-country basis, in accordance with Article 66(1) of the Convention. The monitoring procedure is set out in Article 68 of the Convention. In accordance with Article 68(1) of the Convention, new Parties are required to submit a report (based on a questionnaire prepared by GREVIO) that details the legislative and other measures they have taken to give effect to the Convention. GREVIO prepares a report on those measures taken by that Party concerned to implement the Convention, and makes suggestions and proposals on how that Party may deal with problems that have been identified⁸.

The CoP, based on GREVIO's report and in accordance with Article 68(12) of the Convention, may adopt recommendations addressed to the Party concerned on the implementation of the Convention and set a deadline for the Party to submit a response on their implementation of the recommendations. Based on this provision, the CoP has been adopting recommendations to Parties which differentiate between actions that should be taken as soon as possible with a requirement to report back within a three-year period, and actions that while important do not carry the same level of immediacy. At the end of the three-year period, the Party must report back to the CoP on the progress made in implementing the recommendations that were addressed to it. On the basis of this information and any additional information obtained, the Secretariat of the Committee⁹ prepares conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in relation to each Party under review, which the CoP adopts.

As the baseline evaluation procedure has been completed for nearly all Parties, GREVIO decided in late 2022 to move to the next phase in its evaluation. Under Article 68(3) of the Convention, GREVIO's evaluation procedures following the baseline evaluation shall be divided into rounds ('thematic evaluation rounds'). The first thematic evaluation round is entitled 'Building Trust by Delivering Support, Protection and Justice' which runs from 2023 to 2031. While the baseline evaluation covered around 60 articles of the Istanbul Convention, the new thematic evaluation procedure addresses 20 articles, namely Articles 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 31, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 56. These articles set out standards for law enforcement agencies, criminal justice actors, the provision of general and specialist support services for victims, and an overall victim-centred approach. The aim is to provide a more in-depth assessment of these areas, focusing on the progress made under each article.

In paragraph 305 of its Opinion 1/19 of 6 October 2021, *Istanbul Convention*¹⁰, the Court of Justice of the European Union has confirmed that a significant part of the obligations of the Convention are, in essence, binding on the Union as regards the staff in its administration and

⁷ Article 1(2) of the Istanbul Convention.

⁸ Article 68(10) of the Istanbul Convention.

⁹ The applicable procedure for supervising the implementation and the reporting is defined in the Framework for supervising the implementation of the recommendations addressed to state parties, which the CoP adopted on 13 April 2021, IC-CP/Inf(2021)2.

¹⁰ Opinion of the Court of Justice 1/19 of 6 October 2021, *Istanbul Convention*, EU:C:2021:832.

as regards the member of the public visiting the premises and buildings of its institutions, agencies and bodies. As regards the 20 specific provisions that the first thematic evaluation round covers, the Court has confirmed that 17 of those provisions also apply with regard to the Union and its own public administration, namely all of the above-mentioned provisions except Articles 3, 31 and 48 of the Convention. At the same time, the extent of the Union's obligations should be interpreted bearing in mind its specific nature and powers. In particular, since the EU's public administration is not endowed with law enforcement powers, recommendations relating to matters of law enforcement, such as the issue of emergency barring orders, should be interpreted as requiring to ensure the safety of the victim within the limits of its powers, for example by refusing alleged perpetrators access to the premises of the institutions.

At its meeting in December 2024, the CoP adopted a Decision on the recommendations to be adopted by the Committee of the Parties in light of GREVIO's reports adopted as part of its first thematic round of evaluation ¹¹.

To date, the CoP's practice has been to adopt recommendations and conclusions based on consensus at its meetings which take place upon request ¹² by one third of the Parties, the President of the Committee or the Secretary General, usually twice a year.

2.4. The envisaged acts of the Committee of the Parties

On 11 December 2025, during its 19th meeting, it is foreseen that the CoP will proceed with the adoption of eight draft recommendations (one based on the baseline evaluation procedure and seven based on the first thematic evaluation round) as well as one conclusion (respectively the 'draft recommendations' and the 'draft conclusions', and jointly the 'envisaged acts'):

- (1) Recommendation on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by the United Kingdom, contained in document IC-CP(2025)22prov;
- (2) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Andorra, contained in document IC-CP(2025)23prov;
- (3) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Belgium, contained in document IC-CP(2025)24revprov;
- (4) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by France, contained in document IC-CP(2025)25prov;
- (5) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Italy, contained in document IC-CP(2025)26prov;
- (6) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by the Netherlands, contained in document IC-CP(2025)27prov;

¹¹ Contained in document IC-CP(2024)10 rev

¹² Article 67(2) of the Convention.

- (7) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Portugal [IC-CP(2025)28prov];
- (8) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Serbia, contained in document IC-CP(2025)29prov; and
- (9) Conclusions on the implementation of recommendations in respect of Poland adopted by the Committee of the Parties, contained in document IC-CP(2025)30prov.

3. POSITION TO BE TAKEN ON THE UNION'S BEHALF

The envisaged acts are addressed to nine Parties and include recommendations (based on the baseline evaluation procedure and the first thematic evaluation round) on measures to be taken on eight Parties' implementation of the Convention as well as conclusions on one Party's implementation of previous recommendations. They concern the implementation of the Convention's provisions by relevant institutions and the public administration. The Union has acceded to the Convention insofar as it applies to its institutions and public administration and has exclusive competence to accept obligations set out in the Convention with regard to its own institutions and public administration, within the scope of Article 336 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). It is therefore appropriate to establish the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the CoP with regard to institutions and public administration of the Union, as the envisaged acts are capable of decisively influencing the content of Union law in that they may affect the interpretation of relevant provisions of the Convention in the future.

The draft recommendations and the draft conclusions on matters falling within the competence of the Union with regard to its own institutions and public administration are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law. It is therefore proposed that the Union does not object to the adoption of the draft recommendations and conclusions at the 19th meeting of the CoP.

4. LEGAL BASIS

4.1. Procedural legal basis

4.1.1. Principles

Article 218(9) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides for decisions establishing 'the positions to be adopted on the Union's behalf in a body set up by an agreement, when that body is called upon to adopt acts having legal effects, with the exception of acts supplementing or amending the institutional framework of the agreement.'

The concept of 'acts having legal effects' includes acts that have legal effects by virtue of the rules of international law governing the body in question. It also includes instruments that do not have a binding effect under international law but that are 'capable of decisively influencing the content of the legislation adopted by the EU legislature'¹³.

¹³ Judgment of the Court of Justice of 7 October 2014, *Germany v Council*, C-399/12, ECLI:EU:C:2014:2258, paragraphs 61 to 64.

4.1.2. Application to the present case

The CoP is a body set up by the Istanbul Convention. The envisaged acts which the CoP is called upon to adopt constitute acts having legal effects. The envisaged acts are capable of decisively influencing the content of Union law, because they may affect the interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Istanbul Convention in the future. Therefore, the procedural legal basis for the proposed decision is Article 218(9) TFEU.

4.2. Substantive legal basis

4.2.1. Principles

The substantive legal basis for a decision under Article 218(9) TFEU depends primarily on the objective and content of the envisaged act in respect of which a position is taken on the Union's behalf. If the envisaged act pursues two aims or has two components and if one of those aims or components is identifiable as the main one, whereas the other is merely incidental, the decision under Article 218(9) TFEU must be founded on a single substantive legal basis, namely that required by the main or predominant aim or component.

With regard to an envisaged act that simultaneously pursues a number of objectives, or that has several components, which are inseparably linked without one being incidental to the other, the substantive legal basis of a decision under Article 218(9) TFEU will have to include, exceptionally, the various corresponding legal bases.

4.2.2. Application to the present case

As regards the substantive legal basis, the EU has acceded to the Istanbul Convention as regards matters falling within its exclusive competence, namely with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union¹⁴ and with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement¹⁵. The EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention was split into two separate Council decisions to take into account the special position of Denmark and Ireland with respect to Title V TFEU. Consequently, the decision establishing the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the CoP also needs to be split into two decisions, when the relevant recommendations or conclusions concern both matters. The proposed decision concerns matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union. Therefore, the substantive legal basis for this decision is Article 336 TFEU.

4.3. Conclusion

The legal basis of the proposed decision should be Article 336 TFEU, in conjunction with Article 218(9) TFEU.

¹⁴ Council Decision (EU) 2023/1075 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to institutions and public administration of the Union, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1075/oj>.

¹⁵ Council Decision (EU) 2023/1076 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023, p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1076/oj>.

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, at its 19th meeting, on the recommendations and conclusions addressed to certain Parties on their implementation of that Convention, with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 336, in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ('the Convention') was concluded by the Union by means of Council Decision (EU) 2023/1075¹⁶ with regard to institutions and public administration of the Union, and by means of Council Decision (EU) 2023/1076¹⁷ with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement, insofar as such matters fall within the exclusive competence of the Union, and entered into force for the Union on 1 October 2023.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 66(1) of the Convention, the Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence ('GREVIO') is to monitor the implementation of the Convention by the Parties to the Convention (the 'Parties'). In accordance with Article 68(11) of the Convention, GREVIO is to adopt its report and conclusions on the measures taken by the Party concerned to implement the provisions of the Convention.
- (3) The Committee of the Parties (the 'Committee') is able to adopt recommendations addressed to the Party concerned, in accordance with Article 68(12) of the Convention, on the basis of the report and conclusions of GREVIO. Such recommendations are to differentiate between measures to be taken as soon as possible, with a requirement to report back to the Committee within a three-year period, and measures which, while important, do not carry the same level of

¹⁶ Council Decision (EU) 2023/1075 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to institutions and public administration of the Union, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1075/oj>.

¹⁷ Council Decision (EU) 2023/1076 of 1 June 2023 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement, OJ L 143 I, 2.6.2023 p. 4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/1076/oj>.

immediacy. At the end of that three-year period, the Party concerned is to report back to the Committee on the measures taken, within 10 specific areas of the Convention. On the basis of that report, and any additional information, the Committee is to adopt conclusions on the implementation of those recommendations prepared by the secretariat of the Committee.

- (4) Pursuant to Article 68(3) of the Convention, the evaluation procedures following GREVIO's initial baseline evaluation procedure are to be divided into rounds (the 'thematic evaluation rounds'). The first thematic evaluation round is entitled 'Building Trust by Delivering Support, Protection and Justice' and addresses 20 articles of the Convention, namely Articles 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 31, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 56. At its 17th meeting on 17 December 2024, the Committee adopted a decision on the recommendations to be adopted by the Committee in light of GREVIO's reports adopted as part of the first thematic evaluation round contained in document IC-CP(2024)10 rev.
- (5) The Committee, during its 19th meeting on 11 December 2025, is expected to adopt the following draft recommendations (one based on the baseline evaluation round and seven based on the first thematic evaluation round) and draft conclusions on the implementation of the Convention by nine Parties (respectively the 'draft recommendations' and the 'draft conclusions', and jointly the 'envisaged acts'):
 - (1) Recommendation on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by the United Kingdom, contained in document IC-CP(2025)22prov;
 - (2) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Andorra, contained in document IC-CP(2025)23prov;
 - (3) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Belgium, contained in document IC-CP(2025)24revprov;
 - (4) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by France, contained in document IC-CP(2025)25prov;
 - (5) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Italy, contained in document IC-CP(2025)26prov];
 - (6) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by the Netherlands, contained in document IC-CP(2025)27prov;
 - (7) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Portugal, contained in document IC-CP(2025)28prov;
 - (8) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Serbia, contained in document IC-CP(2025)29prov; and
 - (9) Conclusions on the implementation of recommendations in respect of Poland adopted by the Committee of the Parties, contained in document IC-CP(2025)30prov.

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- (6) The Union has exclusive competence to accept obligations set out in the Convention with regard to its own institutions and public administration, within the scope of Article 336 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. In paragraph 305 of its Opinion 1/19 of 6 October 2021, *Istanbul Convention*¹⁸, the Court of Justice of the European Union held that a significant part of the obligations of the Convention relating to the adoption of preventive and protection measures are, in essence, binding on the Union as regards the staff in its administration and as regards members of the public visiting the premises and buildings of its institutions, agencies and bodies. Moreover, in paragraph 307 of the same Opinion, the Court held that the Union should not confine itself to establishing minimum requirements or supporting measures but should itself ensure that those obligations are fully satisfied. At the same time, the extent of the Union's obligations should be interpreted bearing in mind its specific nature and powers. In particular, since the Union's public administration is not endowed with law enforcement powers, recommendations relating to matters of law enforcement, such as the issue of emergency barring orders, should be interpreted as requiring the Union to ensure the safety of victims within the limits of its powers, for example by refusing alleged perpetrators access to the premises of the institutions.
- (7) The envisaged acts concern the implementation of provisions of the Convention which also apply to the Union with regard to its own institutions and public administration. It is therefore appropriate to establish the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the Committee with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union, as the envisaged acts are capable of decisively influencing the content of Union law in that they may affect the interpretation of relevant provisions of the Convention in the future.
- (8) As regards the United Kingdom, the draft recommendation on its implementation of the Convention includes the need to: ensure appropriate and sustainable financial resources for all policies aimed at combating violence against women and sustainable funding for relevant civil society organisations (Article 8 of the Convention); equip the national coordinating bodies with the necessary mandate, competence and resources and ensure the coordination and implementation of policies and measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and their independent monitoring and evaluation, supported by relevant data (Article 10 of the Convention); harmonise data collection systems and ensure the systematic collection of disaggregated data on violence against women (Article 11 of the Convention); ensure training for relevant professionals on how to adequately respond to violence against women (Article 15 of the Convention); remove barriers to accessing general support services (Article 20 of the Convention); ensure access to specialist support services and shelters for all victims of violence against women and domestic violence (Articles 22 and 23 of the Convention); reduce secondary victimisation, by ensuring cases are handled efficiently without delay (Article 50 of the Convention); and ensure the use of emergency barring orders (Article 52 of the Convention). As the recommendation on those matters is in line with the Union's policies and objectives and does not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to its adoption.
- (9) As regards Andorra, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: develop a long-term comprehensive strategy to

¹⁸ Opinion of the Court of Justice 1/19 of 6 October 2021, *Istanbul Convention*, EU:C:2021:832.

prevent and combat all forms of violence against women covered by the Convention; to ensure that women's rights organisations are fully involved in policymaking and to regularly assess these policies on the basis of detailed indicators (Article 7 of the Convention); improve the clarity of budgets for activities to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, continue efforts to increase these budgets where necessary and to ensure that women's rights NGOs are granted sufficient subsidies and time to carry out activities entrusted to them (Article 8 of the Convention); continue to extend the collection of disaggregated data on all forms of violence covered by the Convention (Article 11 of the Convention); extend prevention campaigns to all forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention and regularly assess their impact (Article 12 of the Convention); ensure sufficient human resources and adequate qualifications of professional working on programme for perpetrators, devise minimum standards and introduce a specific programme for perpetrators of sexual violence (Article 16 of the Convention); ensure that specialist support services meet victims' needs (Article 22 of the Convention); take measures to guarantee that all stakeholders carry out a risk assessment for all the forms of violence covered by the Convention and repeat this regularly (Article 51 of the Convention); ensure that emergency barring orders can be issued without delay where there is an immediate danger and establish a clear legal framework that guarantees the proper management of emergency barring orders (Article 52 of the Convention); and ensure that victims of all the forms of violence covered by the Convention can benefit from protection orders and that breaches are punished (Article 53 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.

- (10) As regards Belgium, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: ensure greater consistency of policies and measures in relation to preventing and combating violence against women between the different levels of authorities in the country (Article 7 of the Convention); ensure that collected data are disaggregated and harmonise data collection (Article 11 of the Convention); ensure the practical implementation of the requirement to impart knowledge on the principles listed in Article 14 of the Convention at all levels of education (Article 14 of the Convention); introduce initial and in-service training for all relevant professionals, and adopt and disseminate quality standards for training courses (Article 15 of the Convention); step up support for the recovery and economic independence of women victims of violence through relevant measures and implement standardised care paths in the healthcare sector to ensure the identification of victims and their referral to appropriate specialist support services (Article 20 of the Convention); ensure access to shelters and set up a helpline that serves as a single point of contact (Article 22 of the Convention); ensure efficient handling of cases, a gender-based and victim-centred understanding of violence against women; ensure that effective safeguards are in place to prevent the inappropriate use of mediation and ensure proper and sufficient sanctions (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); ensure that emergency barring, protection and restraining orders are available and accessible to all victims (Articles 52 and 53 of the Convention); evaluate the implementation of existing protection measures and ensure that all measures in place are implemented in practice for victims of all forms of violence covered by the Convention (Article 56 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.

- (11) As regards France, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: develop a long-term overarching strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women covered by the Convention, ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the body coordinating the policies to prevent and combat violence against women, ensure that women's rights associations are fully involved in policymaking and regularly assess these policies on the basis of predefined indicators (Article 7 of the Convention); continue efforts to ensure adequate funding for policies to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, improve the clarity of budgets allocated to these policies and ensure that women's rights organisations have sufficient and stable financial resources to carry out their work (Article 8 of the Convention); ensure disaggregation of data and set up data collection on the number of women and girls who seek help from healthcare services (Article 11 of the Convention); improve efforts and assess the impact of measures in the area of primary prevention (Article 12 of the Convention); ensure that pupils have access to education on the matters outlined in Article 14 of the Convention (Article 14 of the Convention); ensure that all professionals in contact with victims and perpetrators receive training on all forms of violence against women and that such training is assessed (Article 15 of the Convention); adopt and implement minimum standards for programmes for perpetrators of violence and assess their impact (Article 16 of the Convention); ensure that coordination bodies are set up throughout the country and that the new one-stop-shop facilities set up to provide support for women victims involve all the bodies concerned (Article 18 of the Convention); ensure that all women victims of violence have access to a forensic examination and take further measures to prevent and combat violence against women with disabilities (Article 20 of the Convention); ensure that specialist support is available across the country, including for women victims of violence and their children residing in shelters, and ensure that such services respond to the digital dimension of violence against women (Article 22 of the Convention); provide victims of sexual violence with medical care, trauma support, forensic examinations and psychological assistance (Article 25 of the Convention); strengthen the measures taken to encourage women victims of all forms of violence covered by the Convention to report such violence and ensure appropriate reception and support services, and continue efforts to ensure a proper judicial response to all forms of violence against women (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); ensure that risk assessments are conducted systematically in all cases of violence against women (Article 51 of the Convention); make increased use of protection orders and ensure breaches are punished (Article 53 of the Convention); and limit the secondary victimisation to which women victims of violence can be exposed to during proceedings (Article 56 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.
- (12) As regards Italy, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: ensure that Italy's national action plan on violence against women addresses all forms of violence against women and is supported by a timeline, financial resources and indicators to measure progress, ensure effective consultation with civil society and better coordinate the implementation of the relevant policies (Article 7 of the Convention); ensure sustainable and long-term funding for all the policies and measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, while ensuring separate budget and funding lines (Article 8 of the Convention); ensure the collection and disaggregation of data by all relevant stakeholders (Article 11 of the

Convention); review teaching curricula and materials with a view to removing negative stereotypes of women and girls (Article 14 of the Convention); introduce initial and in-service training for all relevant professionals on all forms of violence against women (Article 15 of the Convention); ensure the availability of shelters and helpline support for all victims (Article 22 of the Convention); ensure timely, adequate and effective responses to reports relating to all forms of violence against women (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); ensure systematic risk assessments for victims of all forms of violence against women that are grounded in manuals and guidelines (Article 51 of the Convention); and ensure that emergency barring orders are issued when needed and that breaches causes reaction (Articles 52 and 52 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.

- (13) As regards the Netherlands, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: ensure that policies and measures taken in relation to preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence are coordinated and that they cover all forms of violence against women covered by the Convention, assign the role of coordinating body to fully institutionalised entities with clear mandates, competences and necessary resources, and ensure the involvement of non-governmental organisations in policymaking (Article 7 of the Convention); introduce appropriate and sustainable funding for policies and measures on all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, introduce separate budget lines and funding lines that are based on the principle of gender budgeting, and ensure appropriate and sustainable funding for women's rights organisations (Article 8 of the Convention); adapt data categories for the collection of disaggregated data (Article 11 of the Convention); take measures to impart knowledge on all the principles listed in Article 14 of the Convention (Article 14 of the Convention); step up training for all professionals while also drawing on the expertise of women's rights organisations (Article 15 of the Convention); ensure access to shelters for all victims, including victims of intersectional discrimination (Article 22 of the Convention); take measures to encourage women victims to report, including women at risk of intersectional discrimination (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); ensure that risk assessments are carried out in cases of domestic violence and other forms of violence against women as part of a multiagency response (Article 51 of the Convention); and ensure that relevant authorities can immediately issue restraining and emergency barring orders in cases of imminent danger (Article 52 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.
- (14) As regards Portugal, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: ensure appropriate financial resources for the implementation of national strategies and action plans, and sustainable funding for women's rights organisations (Article 8 of the Convention); ensure training on violence against women for all professionals who come into contact with victims (Article 15 of the Convention); ensure that programmes for perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence are sufficiently available, adopt minimum standards and are continually evaluated (Article 16 of the Convention); develop a fully operational multiagency coordinated response to all forms of violence against women (Article 18 of the Convention); set up a helpline for women victims of different forms of violence, ensure shelters for victims of all forms of violence against women and ensure the

availability of specialist support services (Article 22 of the Convention); ensure that cases are investigated effectively, enhancing case-building efforts by moving away from over-reliance on victim statements, and ensure that sanctions are commensurate with the gravity of the crime (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); and ensure that emergency barring orders are issued swiftly and with immediate effect, and strengthen the monitoring of protection orders (Articles 52 and 53 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.

- (15) As regards Serbia, the draft recommendations on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of its relevant strategy, and to allocate sufficient resources to the competent body or bodies responsible for the coordination, implementation, monitoring and independent evaluation of policies and measures addressing all forms of violence against women (Article 7); ensure appropriate and sustainable financial resources for legislation, policies and measures aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, including for the institutions and entities responsible for their implementation, as well as use gender-responsive budgeting to enable effective monitoring of public expenditures and guarantee sustainable funding for women's organisations that provide specialist support for victims through long-term grants awarded via transparent procurement procedures (Article 8 of the Convention); ensure that collected data are disaggregated by relevant factors and harmonise data collection (Article 11 of the Convention); ensure regular preventive measures aimed at eradicating gender stereotypes and addressing gender inequality as a root cause of violence against women, and promote awareness-raising campaigns that address all forms of violence against women, including their digital dimension targeting society as a whole (Article 12 of the Convention); ensure systematic initial and in-service training for all relevant professionals (Article 15 of the Convention); expand and provide adequate resources for domestic violence perpetrator programmes and adopt uniform standards (Article 16 of the Convention); improve victims' access to financial support, housing and employment, and ensure free forensic examinations (Article 20 of the Convention); ensure shelter places for all victims, including those facing intersectional discrimination (Article 22 of the Convention); ensure the accessibility of rape crisis or sexual violence referral centres, accessible regardless of the victim's willingness to report the crime (Article 25 of the Convention); encourage the reporting of all forms of violence against women, strengthen evidence collection and take measures to ensure efficient case-handling (Articles 49 and 50 of the Convention); involve all relevant institutions in the risk assessment (Article 51 of the Convention); improve monitoring and compliance with emergency and extended protective measures, and ensure procedural consistency (Articles 52 and 52 of the Convention); and ensure the effective implementation of all victim protection measures and safeguard victims' right to be properly informed (Article 56 of the Convention). As those draft recommendations are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.
- (16) As regards Poland, the draft conclusions on its implementation of the Convention include the need to: develop comprehensive and coordinated policies to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women covered by the Convention, strengthen interinstitutional cooperation mechanisms between authorities to ensure victims' access to support and protection mechanisms, and conduct independent comparative

analyses of existing measures and programmes (Article 7 of the Convention); increase financial resources for preventing and combating all forms of violence against women, ensure the introduction of dedicated budget lines to measures to prevent and combat violence against women, provide equitable and stable funding for NGOs, and ensure their participation in implementation and monitoring of all relevant policies (Article 8 of the Convention); allocate the necessary human and financial resources to the coordinating body for the Convention (Article 10 of the Convention); and ensure the collection of disaggregated data and harmonise data collection between relevant services (Article 11 of the Convention). As those draft conclusions are in line with the Union's policies and objectives and do not raise any concerns with respect to Union law, the position of the Union should be to not object to their adoption.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on behalf of the Union within the Committee of the Parties established under Article 67 of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, at its 19th meeting, shall be to not object to the adoption of the following acts:

- (1) Recommendation on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by the United Kingdom, contained in document IC-CP(2025)22prov;
- (2) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Andorra, contained in document IC-CP(2025)23prov;
- (3) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Belgium, contained in document IC-CP(2025)24revprov;
- (4) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by France, contained in document IC-CP(2025)25prov;
- (5) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Italy, contained in document IC-CP(2025)26prov;
- (6) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by the Netherlands, contained in document IC-CP(2025)27prov;
- (7) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Portugal [IC-CP(2025)28prov];
- (8) Recommendations on building trust by delivering support, protection and justice on the basis of the Istanbul Convention by Serbia, contained in document IC-CP(2025)29prov; and
- (9) Conclusions on the implementation of recommendations in respect of Poland adopted by the Committee of the Parties, contained in document IC-CP(2025)30prov.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Council
The President*