

VOTING LIST

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
Combating violence against women and domestic violence

2022/0066(COD)

Rapporteur: Manon Aubry

Draft opinion: (AMs 1-44) - Fdr 1258708 - PE 734.177 v01-00
Amendments: (AMs 45 - 270) - Fdr 1272119 - PE 740.834 v01-00

Concerned text	AM	Tabled by	Remarks	Rap p	Vot e
	CA 1			+	
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	117	Buda	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point b	118	Buda	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
Article 2 – paragraph 1	119	Hautala	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
Article 2 – paragraph 1	120	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)	121	Aubry	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
Article 2 – paragraph 2	122	Buda	Falls if CA 1 adopted		
	CA 2			+	
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)	123	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 2 adopted		
Article 3 – paragraph 1 b (new)	124	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 2 adopted		

	CA 3			+	
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point a	15	Manon	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point b	16	Manon	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)	125	Hautala	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point c	126	Basso, Beck, Lebreton	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point c	127	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point g	128	Buda	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point h	129	Hautala	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point h	17	Manon	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point j	130	Hautala	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)	131	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point j a (new)	132	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 3 adopted		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point j b (new)	133	Aubry	Falls if CA 3 adopted		

Article 5 – paragraph 2	18	Aubry		+	
Article 5 – paragraph 2	134	Buda	Compatible with 18	-	
Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point a	135	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 12 – paragraph 2	136	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 12 – paragraph 4	137	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point b	138	Chinnici		+	
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point i	139	Buda		-	
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point l a (new)	140	Buda		-	
Article 13 – paragraph 1 – point m	141	Chinnici		+	
Article 15 – paragraph 2	142	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 15 – paragraph 3	143	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 15 – paragraph 4	144	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		-	
Article 15 – paragraph 5	145	Basso, Beck, Lebreton		- -	
Article 15 – paragraph 6	146	Basso, Beck, Melchior		-	
	CA 4			+	
Article 16 – paragraph 1	148	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 4 adopted		

Article 16 – paragraph 1	147	Hautala	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 1	149	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 1	150	Chinnici	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 1	151	Buda	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 1	19	Manon	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 2	152	Hautala	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 2	153	Buda	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 2	154	Chinnici	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 2	20	Manon	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 3	155	Hautala	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 3	156	Chinnici	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 4	157	Regimenti	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 4	158	Buda	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 4 a (new)	159	Chinnici	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 3	22	Aubry	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 5	23	Aubry	Falls if CA 4 adopted		
Article 16 – paragraph 2 a (new)	21	Aubry	Falls if CA 4 adopted		

Article 16 – paragraph 5	160	Buda		-	
	CA 5			+	
Article 17 – paragraph 1	161	Chinnici	Falls if CA 5 adopted		
Article 17 – paragraph 1	24	Manon	Falls if CA 5 adopted		
Article 17 – paragraph 4	162	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 5 adopted		
Article 17 – paragraph 4	25	Manon	Falls if CA 5 adopted		
Article 17 – paragraph 5	163	Buda	Falls if CA 5 adopted		
	CA 6			+	
Article 18 – paragraph 2	164	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 3	165	Hautala	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 3	166	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 4	167	Chinnici	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 6	168	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 6	169	Hautala	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
Article 18 – paragraph 6	26	Aubry	Falls if CA 6 adopted		
	CA 7			+	
Article 20 – paragraph 3	170	Hautala	Falls if CA 7 adopted		
Article 20 – paragraph 3	171	Chinnici	Falls if CA 7 adopted		

	CA 8			+	
Article 21 – paragraph 1	27	Manon	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 21 – paragraph 1 a (new)	172	Aubry	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 21 – paragraph 1 c (new)	174	Aubry	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 21 – paragraph 2	175	Buda	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 21 – paragraph 3 a (new)	176	Hautala	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 1 a (new)	35	Aubry	Falls if CA 8 adopted		
Article 22 – paragraph 1	177	Buda		+	
	CA 9			+	
Article 23 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	178	Hautala	Falls if CA 9 adopted		
Article 23 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	179	Chinnici	Falls if CA 9 adopted		
Article 23 – paragraph 1 – point c	180	Chinnici	Falls if CA 9 adopted		
Article 23 – paragraph 1 – point c	28	Manon	Falls if CA 9 adopted		
Article 23 – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)	181	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 9 adopted		

Article 23 – paragraph 1 – point g	29	Aubry	Falls if CA 9 adopted		
	CA 10			+	
Article 24 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point a	182	Chinnici	Falls if CA 10 adopted		
Article 24 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b	183	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 10 adopted		
	CA 11			+	
Article 21 – paragraph 1 b (new)	173	Aubry	Falls if CA 11 adopted		
Article 26 – paragraph 1	184	Chinnici	Falls if CA 11 adopted	+	
Article 26 – paragraph 2	185	Hautala	Falls if CA 11 adopted	+	
Article 26 – paragraph 2	186	Chinnici	Falls if CA 11 adopted Compatible with 185	+	
Article 26 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 5	187	Basso, Beck, Lebreton	Falls if CA 11 adopted	-	
Article 26 a (new)	188	Hautala	Falls if CA 11 adopted	+	
Article 26 a (new)	189	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 11 adopted	+	
	CA 12			+	
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	190	Chinnici	Falls if CA 12 adopted		

Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point a	191	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point b	192	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)	193	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 2	194	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 3	195	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 4	196	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 5	197	Hautala	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 5	198	Regimenti	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 27 – paragraph 7	199	Hautala	Falls if CA 12 adopted		
Article 28 – paragraph 1	30	Aubry		+	
Article 28 – paragraph 1	200	Chinnici	Falls if 30 adopted	+	
Article 28 – paragraph 1	201	Regimenti, Walsmann	Compatible with 30 and 200	+	
Article 28 – paragraph 4	202	Hautala		+	
Article 29 – paragraph 2	31	Aubry		+	
Article 29 – paragraph 2	203	Hautala		+	
Article 29 – paragraph 3	32	Manon		+	

Article 30 – paragraph 1	204	Chinnici		+	
	CA 13			+	
Article 31 – paragraph 1	205	Aubry	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 1	206	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 1	207	Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 1	208	Chinnici	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 1	33	Manon	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	209	Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	210	Aubry	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	211	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 3 a (new)	212	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 3 b (new)	213	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 31 – paragraph 4	214	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 1	215	Hautala	Falls if CA 13 adopted		
	CA 14			+	
Article 32 – paragraph 1	216	Aubry	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 1	217	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 14 adopted		

Article 32 – paragraph 1	218	Chinnici	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 1	34	Manon	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 1 a (new)	219	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 3	220	Hautala	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 4 a (new)	221	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 14 adopted		
Article 32 – paragraph 3	36	Aubry			
	CA 15			+	
Article 33 – paragraph 1	222	Hautala	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 1	223	Chinnici	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 2	224	Hautala	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 2	225	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 2	37	Manon	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 3	226	Hautala	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 3	227	Chinnici	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 3	38	Manon	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 – paragraph 3 a (new)	229	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 15 adopted		
Article 33 a (new)	230	Aubry	Falls if CA 15 adopted		

Article 33 – paragraph 3	228	Aubry		+	
	CA 16			+	
Article 34	39	Manon	Falls if CA 16 adopted		
Article 34 – paragraph 1	231	Hautala	Falls if CA 16 adopted		
Article 34 – paragraph 1	232	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 16 adopted		
Article 34 – paragraph 1	233	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 16 adopted		
Article 35 – paragraph 1	234	Hautala	Identical	+	
Article 34 – paragraph 1	235	Karleskind, Melchior			
Article 36 – paragraph 1	CA 17			+	
Article 34 – paragraph 1	236	Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 1 Article 36 – paragraph 1	237	Aubry	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 1 Article 36 – paragraph 1 Article 36 – paragraph 2	40	Manon	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
	238	Aubry	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 2	239	Chinnici	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 2	240	Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 2	241	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 17 adopted		

Article 36 – paragraph 2 a (new)	242	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 3	243	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 3	244	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 4	245	Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 4	41	Manon	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 4 a (new)	246	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 4 a (new)	247	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	248	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	249	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	250	Aubry, Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	251	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	252	Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 7	253	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 8	254	Hautala	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 8	44	Manon	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Recital 4	53	Chinnici	Falls if CA 17 adopted		

Article 36 – paragraph 5 a (new)	43	Aubry	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
Article 36 – paragraph 5	42	Aubry	Falls if CA 17 adopted		
	CA 18			+	
Article 37 – paragraph 1	255	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	256	Hautala	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	257	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 2	259	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 6	260	Chinnici	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 7	261	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	258	Chinnici	Falls if CA 18 adopted		
Article 41 – paragraph 1	262	Hautala		+	
Article 41 – paragraph 1	263	Chinnici	Compatible with 262	+	
Article 42 – paragraph 1	264	Chinnici		+	
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point a	265	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior		+	
Article 43 – paragraph 1 – point c	266	Chinnici		+	
Article 44 – paragraph 1	267	Chinnici		+	

Article 44 – paragraph 2 – introductory part	268	Chinnici		+	
Article 46 – paragraph 1	269	Chinnici		+	
Article 49 – paragraph 1	270	Hautala		+	
Citation 1 a (new)	45	Chinnici		+	
	CA 19			+	
Recital 1	46	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 1 a (new)	47	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 2	48	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 2 a (new)	49	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 3	50	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 4	51	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 4	52	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 4 a (new)	1	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 5	54	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 5	55	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 or 54 adopted		
Recital 6	56	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 6	57	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 7	58	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 7	60	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 7	59	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19, 58 or 60 adopted		

Recital 8	61	Cicurel, Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 8	62	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 61</i>		
Recital 9	63	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 9	64	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 63</i>		
Recital 10	65	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 10	67	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with 65</i>		
Recital 10	2	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 10	66	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 or 65 adopted		
Recital 11	68	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 11	69	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 11	70	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 11	3	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 11	71	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 12	72	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 13	73	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 17	74	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 17	75	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 74</i>		
Recital 18	76	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 24	77	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 24	4	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 25	78	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 25	5	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 26	79	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		

Recital 26	80	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 79</i>		
Recital 26	81	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 79 and AM 80</i>		
Recital 27	82	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 27	83	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 82</i>		
Recital 27 a (new)	84	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 28	85	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 28	6	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 28	86	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 29	87	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 86</i>		
Recital 29	88	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 45	89	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 45	90	Buda	Falls if CA 19 or 89 adopted		
Recital 46	91	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 47	7	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 47	92	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 48	8	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 49	93	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 50	94	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 50	95	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted <i>Compatible with AM 94</i>		
Recital 52	9	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 53	10	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 53	96	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 54	97	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		

Recital 55	98	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 55	99	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 55	100	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 56	101	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 56	102	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 58	103	Buda	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 58	104	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 58	11	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 58 a (new)	105	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 59	106	Dzhambazki	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60	107	Regimenti, Walsmann	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60	108	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60	109	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60	12	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60 a (new)	110	Hautala	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 60 a (new)	13	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 61	111	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 61	112	Karleskind, Melchior	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 61	14	Manon	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 62	113	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 63	114	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 65	115	Regimenti	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Recital 65	116	Chinnici	Falls if CA 19 adopted		
Final vote – Draft as amended (Roll-call vote)					+

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

COMP 1 - Article 2 -

Covers AM 119 (Greens), AM 120 Renew, AM 121 The Left, AM 122 EPP

Fall: 117 EPP, 118 EPP

Victims at an increased risk of violence and specific risks

1. When implementing the measures under this Directive, Member States shall take into consideration the increased risk of violence faced by victims experiencing discrimination based on a combination of sex *or gender (AM 119 Greens, AM 120 Renew)* and other grounds so as to cater to their enhanced protection and support needs, as set out in Article 18(4), Article 27(5) and Article 37(7).
2. *Member States shall ensure that, when implementing this Directive, special consideration is given to vulnerable persons, the vast majority of whom are women and children. (AM 121 The Left)*
3. Member States shall ensure that, in the application of this Directive, particular attention is paid to the risk of intimidation, retaliation, secondary and repeat victimisation and to the need to protect the dignity and physical *and psychological (AM 122 EPP)* integrity of victims.

COMP 2 - Article 3

Covers AM 123 and AM 124 (The Left)

Scope

(1) This Directive shall apply to the following criminal offences:

- (a) criminal offences referred to in Chapter 2;
- (b) acts of violence against women or domestic violence as criminalised under other instruments of Union law;
- (c) any other acts of violence against women or domestic violence as criminalised under national law.

(2a new) This Directive should be taken into account when deciding on parental responsibility, parental authority and its organisation in cases of domestic violence, while ensuring the safety of the victim and the children. (AM 123 The Left)

(3a new) This Directive should be taken into account, in the public and private sectors, the prevention, handling and punishment of offenders of gender-based and sexual violence at work. (AM 124 The Left)

COMP 3 - Article 4

Covers: AM 15 The Left, AM 16 The Left, AM 127 EPP, AM 129 Greens, AM 17 The Left, AM 130 Greens, AM 131 The Left, AM 133 The Left, Greens AM 125

Fall: AM 126 ID, AM 128 EPP, AM 132 EPP

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “violence against women” means gender-based violence, that is directed against a woman or a girl because she is a woman or a girl or that affects women or girls disproportionately, including all acts of such violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;

(b) “domestic violence” means all acts of violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, that occur within the family or domestic unit, irrespective of biological or legal family ties, or between former or current spouses or partners, whether or not the offender shares or has shared a residence with the victim;

(ba new) “gender” shall mean the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women; (Greens AM 125)

(c) “victim” means any person, regardless of sex, ~~or~~ gender *or age (AM 127 EPP)*, unless specified otherwise, who has suffered harm, which was directly caused by acts of violence covered under this Directive, including child witnesses of such violence;

(d) “cyber violence” means any act of violence covered by this Directive that is committed, assisted or aggravated in part or fully by the use of information and communication technologies;

(e) “information and communication technologies” means all technological tools and resources used to digitally store, create, share or exchange information, including smart phones, computers, social networking and other media applications and services;

(f) “providers of intermediary services” means providers of the services as defined in Article 2 point (f) of Regulation (EU) YYYY/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council 51 [Regulation on a Single Market for Digital Services];

(g) “sexual harassment at work” means any form of unwanted verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, where it occurs in the course of, linked with, or arising in matters of employment, occupation and self-employment, with the purpose or effect of

violating the dignity of the victim, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment;

- (h) “child” means any person below the age of 18 years;
- (i) “age of sexual consent” means the age below which, in accordance with national law, it is prohibited to engage in sexual activities with a child;
- (j) “dependant” means a child of the victim or any person, other than the offender or suspect, living in the same household as the victim *on a part-time or a full-time basis (AM 130 Greens)*, for whom the victim is providing care and support.

(ja new) “witnessed violence” means the experience by a child of one of the forms of abuse through acts of violence referred to in points (a) and (b) against reference figures, family members or other figures of significance in the household (EPP AM 132);

(k) “Parental responsibility” means all rights and duties relating to the person or the property of a child which are given to a natural or legal person by judgment, by operation of law or by an agreement having legal effects, including rights of custody and rights of access

(l) “prevention policies and measures ” means all actions, attitudes that tend, , to eliminate inequalities between women and men and their harmful consequences on their children; . (AM 133 The Left)

COMP 4 - Article 16

**Covers: AM 149 RE AM 150 S&D , AM 147 Greens , AM 19 rapporteur , AM 154, S&D, AM 20, AM 152, AM 155, AM 156, AM 149 RE, AM 159 S&D, AM 157 EPP
Fall: 151 EPP, 153 EPP, AM 158 EPP**

Reporting of violence against women or domestic violence

1. In addition to the rights of victims when making a complaint under Article 5 of Directive 2012/29/EU, Member States shall ensure that victims, can report criminal offences of violence against women or domestic violence to the competent authorities in an easy and accessible manner, *in separate, safe and reserved places (AM 150 S&D)*. This shall include the possibility of reporting criminal offences *via a free telephone helpline as well as (AM 147 Greens)* online or through other *accessible (AM 19 The Left)* information and communication technologies, including the possibility to submit evidence, in particular concerning reporting of criminal offences of cyber violence. *They shall take the necessary measures to ensure an appropriate reception for victims and provide each competent authority with contact persons on violence, including at least one woman. (, 148 The Left, 150 S&D)*

2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to encourage any person who knows about or suspects, in good faith, that offences of violence against women or domestic violence have occurred, or that further acts of violence are to be expected, to report ***in a confidential way (AM 154, S&D)*** this to the competent authorities. ***Member States shall guarantee that the victim is informed about these third-party reports in a timely manner and that a gender- and child- responsive risk assessment, risk management and safety planning are conducted and implemented before active steps are taken against the perpetrator to ensure the safety of the woman and her children, unless the urgency of the situation requires otherwise. (AM 20 The Left, AM 152 Greens)***
3. Member States shall ensure that the confidentiality rules imposed by national law on relevant professionals, such as healthcare professionals, do not constitute an obstacle to their reporting to the competent authorities if they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an imminent risk that serious physical harm will be inflicted on a person due to their being subject to any of the offences covered under this Directive. ***In particular, if the victim is a child, the relevant professionals shall timely be able to report to the competent authorities if they have reasonable grounds to believe that an serious act of violence covered under this Directive has been committed or further serious acts of violence are to be expected. When competent authorities receive such a report, they shall ensure that the victim's privacy is safeguarded and that they are protected against possible retaliation (AM 155 Greens, AM 156 S&D)***
4. ***Member States shall take the necessary measures to encourage and simplify the possibility for minors to report to the authorities (EPP AM 157).*** Where children report criminal offences of violence against women or domestic violence, Member States shall ensure that the reporting procedures are safe, confidential, designed and accessible in a child-friendly manner and language, in accordance with their age and maturity. If the offence involves the holder of parental responsibility, Member States should ensure reporting is not conditional upon this person's consent.

(4a new) When disabled women report criminal offences of violence, including those living in institutions, Member States shall ensure that, the reporting procedures are safe, confidential, accessible, including through the use of Braille and sign language. This may also include the possibility of reporting criminal offences in hospitals or relevant associations. If the offence involves the legal guardian, Member States shall ensure reporting is not conditional upon this person's consent. (RE AM 149 and S&D AM 159)

5. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities coming in contact with a victim reporting offences of violence against women or domestic violence are prohibited from transferring personal data pertaining to the residence status of the victim to competent migration authorities, ~~*at least until completion of the first individual assessment referred to in Article 18 (The Left AM 23).*~~ ***If a victim is a migrant or refugee woman, the relevant professional shall be able to report to the competent authorities in a safe and accessible manner, and shall ensure sufficient protection measures and access to justice (The Left AM 23).***

COMP 5 - Article 17

Covers: AM 24 rapporteur, AM 161 S&D, AM 25 Rapporteur, AM 162 EPP

Fall: AM 163 EPP

Investigation and prosecution

1. Member States shall ensure that persons, units or services investigating and prosecuting violence against women or domestic violence have sufficient **human and financial resources (AM 24 Left, AM 161 S&D)**, expertise and effective investigative tools to effectively investigate and prosecute such crimes, especially to gather, analyse and secure electronic evidence in cases of cyber violence.
2. Member States shall ensure that reported offences of violence against women or domestic violence are processed and transferred without delay to the competent authorities for prosecution and investigation.
3. The competent authorities shall promptly and effectively record and investigate allegations of violence against women or domestic violence and ensure that an official complaint is filed in all cases.
4. The competent authorities shall promptly refer victims to relevant health care, professionals, , **including appropriate psychological and mental healthcare (AM 25 The Left)**, or support services referred to in Articles 27, 28 and 29 to assist in securing evidence, in particular in cases of sexual violence, where the victim wishes to bring charges and make use of such services. **Professionals dealing with such cases should be trained in a targeted way to be able to approach all forms of violence and its mechanisms, focusing on the needs and concerns of victims as a priority (AM 162 EPP).**
5. Investigations into or prosecution of offences referred to in Article 5 shall not be dependent on reporting or accusation by a victim or by their representative, and criminal proceedings shall continue even if the report or accusation has been withdrawn.

COMP 6 - Article 18

Covers: AM 164 EPP, AM 166 EPP, AM 167, S&D, AM 26 The Left, AM 168 EPP and AM 169 Greens, AM 166 EPP

Individual assessment to identify victims' protection needs

1. In the framework of the individual assessment which is to be carried out under Article 22 of Directive 2012/29/EU, Member States shall ensure that, as regards victims covered by this Directive, the additional elements as set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article are assessed.
2. This individual assessment shall be initiated upon the first contact of the victim with the competent authorities **also in order to ensure the safety and protection of victims (AM 164 EPP)**. The competent judicial authorities shall verify at the latest at the initiation of criminal proceedings whether an assessment has been conducted. If this has not been the case, they shall remedy the situation by undertaking an assessment as soon as possible.

3. The individual assessment shall focus on the risk emanating from the offender or suspect, including the risk of repeated violence, *likelihood of the victim returning to the offender or suspect, the degree of control exercised by the offender or suspect on the victim and its potential effect on the evidence, (AM 166 EPP)* the risk of bodily harm, the use of weapons, the offender or suspect living with the victim, *the involvement of children, the economic dependance of the victim or suspect (EPP AM 166)*, an offender or suspect's drug or alcohol misuse, child abuse, mental health issues or behaviour of stalking.

4. The assessment shall take into account the victim's individual circumstances, including whether they experience discrimination based on a combination of sex, *age and disability (AM 167, S&D)* or ~~and~~ other grounds and therefore face a heightened risk of violence, as well as the victim's own account and assessment of the situation. It shall be conducted in the best interest of the victim, paying special attention to the need to avoid secondary or repeated victimisation.

5. Member States shall ensure that adequate protection measures are taken on the basis of the individual assessment, such as:

- (a) measures referred to in Articles 23 and 24 of Directive 2012/29/EU;
- (b) the granting of emergency barring and restraining or protection orders pursuant to Article 21 of this Directive;
- (c) further measures to manage the offender or suspect's behaviour, in particular under Article 38 of this Directive.

6. The individual assessment shall be undertaken in collaboration with all relevant competent authorities depending on the stage of the proceedings, and relevant support services, such as victim protection centres, civil society organisations, including where such services are provided by non-governmental organisations (*AM 26 The Left*), and *women's and children's welfare services (AM 168 EPP and AM 169 Greens)* shelters, social services and healthcare professionals. *Psychophysical support must be provided to the victim, particularly during and after questioning procedures, taking into account the emotional tensions associated with the circumstances, and designed to prevent risk factors which could lead to further violent offences (EPP AM 168).*

7. Competent authorities shall update the individual assessment at regular intervals to ensure the protection measures relate to the victim's current situation. This shall include an assessment of whether protection measures, in particular under Article 21, need to be adapted or taken.

8. Victims' dependants shall be presumed to have specific protection needs without undergoing the assessment referred to in paragraphs 1 to 6.

COMP 7 --Article 20

Covers: AM 170 Greens, AM 171 S&D

Referral to support services

3. Where needed *in the best interest of the child (AM 170 Greens)*, they shall be able to refer child victims, including witnesses, to *adequate (AM 171 S&D)* support services without the prior consent of the holder of parental responsibility.

COMP 8 - Article 21

Covers: AM 27 The Left, AM 172 The Left, AM 175, EPP, AM 174 The Left, AM 176 Greens,

Emergency barring, restraining and protection orders

1. Member States shall ensure that, in situations of immediate danger for the victim's or their dependant's health or safety, the competent authorities issue orders addressed at an offender or suspect of violence covered by this Directive to vacate the residence of the victim or their dependants for a sufficient period of time and to prohibit the offender or suspect from entering or coming nearby the residence (*AM 27 The Left*) or to enter the victim's workplace or contacting the victim or their dependants in any way. Such orders shall have immediate effect and not be dependent on a victim reporting the criminal offence. *The competent authorities shall also ensure that victims have an immediate contact and/or access to the police through telephone alerts, emergency call services or any other such mechanisms that are free-of-charge and round-the-clock (24/7) (AM 27 The Left).*

1a. Member States shall take measures to introduce the use of electronic monitoring to ensure the enforcement of such orders (AM 172, The Left).

1b. In situations of domestic violence by a spouse or ex-spouse, or by a partner or ex-partner or situations of violence against children, the competent authorities shall ensure that priority is given to the removal and safety of women with their children and shall facilitate it (AM 174, The Left).

2. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities can issue restraining or protection orders to provide *genuine and effective (AM 175, EPP)* long-term protection for victims or their dependants against any acts of violence covered by this Directive, including by prohibiting or restraining certain dangerous behaviour of the offender or suspect.

3. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities inform victims of the possibility to apply for emergency barring and restraining or protection orders, as well as the possibility to seek cross-border recognition of protection orders pursuant to Directive 2011/99/EU or Regulation (EU) No 606/2013.

3a. When a child is a victim or is in danger of becoming a victim of violence, whether directly or as a witness, of an offender or suspect who is a holder of parental responsibility with rights of access, Member States shall ensure that priority is given to the removal and safety of women with their children and shall facilitate it. (AM 174 The Left, AM 176 Greens).

4. Any breaches of emergency barring or restraining and protection orders shall be subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal or other legal penalties.

5. This Article does not oblige the Member States to modify their national systems as regards the qualification of emergency barring orders and protection orders as falling under criminal, civil or administrative law.

COMP 9 - Article 23

Covers: AM 178 Greens, AM 179 S&D, AM 181 EPP, AM 180 S&D, AM 28 The Left

Guidelines for law enforcement and judicial authorities

Member States shall issue guidelines for the competent authorities acting in criminal *and, where relevant, civil proceedings including civil liability, divorce, termination of a legal partnership or custody (AM 178 Greens)* proceedings, including prosecutorial and judicial guidelines, concerning cases of violence against women or domestic violence, *including child witnesses of such violence (AM 179 S&D, AM 181 EPP)*. Those guidelines shall *be developed in close cooperation with specialised services and civil society organisations working on women's and children's rights and shall (AM 178 Greens)* include guidance on:

- (a) how to ensure the proper identification of all forms of such violence;
- (b) how to conduct the individual assessment under Articles 18 and 19;
- (c) how to treat victims in a trauma-, *disability-* gender- and child-sensitive manner, *always ensuring the child's right to be heard and its best interest (AM 180 S&D, AM 28 The Left)*;
- (d) how to ensure the proceedings are conducted in a manner as to prevent secondary or repeat victimisation;
- (e) how to cater to the enhanced protection and support needs of victims experiencing discrimination based on a combination of sex and other grounds;
- (f) how to avoid gender stereotypes;
- (g) how to refer victims to support services, to ensure the appropriate treatment of victims, and handling of cases of violence against women or domestic violence.

COMP 10 - Article 24

Covers: S&D AM 182, AM 183 EPP,

Role of national bodies and equality bodies

1. Member States shall designate and make the necessary arrangement for a body or bodies to carry out the following tasks:

- (a) provide *free and (S&D AM 182)* independent assistance and advice to victims of violence against women and domestic violence;

(b) publish independent reports and make recommendations on any issue relating to such forms of violence *including identifying existing best practices (AM 183 EPP)*;

(c) exchange available information with corresponding European bodies such as the European Institute for Gender Equality.

Those bodies may form part of equality bodies set up pursuant to Directives 2004/113/EC, 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU.

2. Member States shall ensure that the bodies referred to in paragraph 1 can act on behalf or in support of one or several victims of violence against women or domestic violence in judicial proceedings, including for the application for compensation referred to in Article 26 and removal of online content referred to in Article 25, with the victims' approval.

COMP 11 - Article 26

Covers: AM 184 S&D, AM 186 S&D, AM 188 Greens, AM 189 The Left

Falls: AM 187 ID

Compensation from offenders

1. Member States shall ensure that victims have the right to claim full compensation from offenders for damages resulting from all forms of violence against women or domestic violence, *including child witness of such violence (AM 184 S&D)*.

2. Member States shall ensure that victims, *regardless of their age (AM 186 S&D)*, are able to obtain a decision on compensation in the course of criminal proceedings.

3. The compensation shall place victims in the position they would have been in had the offence not taken place, taking into account the seriousness of the consequences for the victim. Compensation shall not be restricted by the fixing of an upper limit.

4. The damage shall include costs for healthcare services, support services, rehabilitation, loss of income and other reasonable costs that have arisen as a result of the offence or to manage its consequences. The amount of the damages awarded shall also compensate for physical and psychological harm and moral prejudice.

5. The limitation period for bringing a claim for compensation shall be no less than 5 years from the time the offence has taken place.

In cases of sexual violence, the limitation period shall be no less than 10 years.

The limitation period for bringing a claim for compensation of criminal offences referred to in Article 7 shall commence with the victim's knowledge of the offence.

The limitation period shall not commence as long as the offender and the victim share the same domestic unit. In addition, if the victim is a child, the limitation period shall not commence before the victim has reached 18 years of age.

The limitation period shall be interrupted or suspended for the duration of pending legal proceedings concerning the offence

Article 26 a

(AM 165, AM 185 and AM 188 Greens)

Implications of gender based violence in civil law proceedings

- 1. Whenever a person has been found guilty of criminal conduct which amounts to violence against women or domestic violence as criminalised under Union or national law, Member States are encouraged to consider as irrefutable proof in relevant civil proceedings, including civil liability, divorce, termination of a legal partnership or custody proceedings.*
- 2. Member States shall be encouraged to ensure that incidents of gender based violence lead to an automatic revision of prior decisions with regards to parental responsibility, custody and access rights, and are taken into account in any future proceedings.*

When a child is a victim of violence or is at risk of becoming a victim, whether direct or as a witness, of an offender or suspect who is a holder of parental responsibility with rights of access, Member States shall ensure that such access rights are immediately suspended or terminated respectively. Member States should ensure that the best interests of the child are always the primary consideration in all decisions concerning children

Article 26b

(AM 189 The Left)

Legal Aid

- 1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure effective access to justice and to legal information, as soon as a complaint is lodged and throughout all relevant for all victims.*
- 2. Member States, in accordance with Directive (EU) 2012/29, shall ensure that when a complaint is lodged or proceedings are initiated in their jurisdiction, legal aid and support measures are provided regardless of the place of residence of victims.*
- 3. Where possible, the amount of aid granted for the defence of the victim shall not be less than the amount granted for the defence of the offender or suspect.*

COMP 12 - Article 27

Covers: AM 190 S&D, AM 191 RE, AM 192 EPP, Greens AM 197, EPP AM 198, Greens AM 199, AM 193 EPP

Fall:, AM 194 RE, AM 195 EPP, AM 196 RE

Specialist support to victims

1. Member States shall ensure that *free* specialist support services referred to in Article 9(3) of Directive 2012/29/EU are available for victims of acts of violence covered by this Directive. The specialist support services shall provide **(AM 190 S&D)**;
 - a) advice and information on any relevant legal or practical matters arising as a result of the crime, including on access to *appropriate and accessible* housing, education, training and assistance to remain in or find employment **(AM 191 RE)**;
 - b) referrals to *medical and psychological expertise, and* medical forensic examinations **(AM 192 EPP)**;
 - c) support to victims of cyber violence, including advice on judicial remedies and remedies to remove online content related to the crime.
 - d) *the additional specific support needed when a child witnessed the violence (AM EPP AM 193)***
2. Specialist support referred to in paragraph 1 shall be offered in-person and shall be easily accessible, including online or through other adequate means, such as information and communication technologies, tailored to the needs of victims of violence against women and domestic violence.
3. Member States shall ensure sufficient human and financial resources to provide the services referred to in paragraph 1, especially those referred to in point **(b) and (c) (AM 195 EPP)** of that paragraph, including where such services are provided by non-governmental organisations.
4. Member States shall provide the protection and specialist support services necessary to comprehensively address the multiple needs of victims at the same premises, or have such services coordinated through a central contact point, or through one-stop online access to such services. Such combined offering of services shall include at least first hand medical care and social services, psychosocial support, legal, and police services.
5. Member States shall issue guidelines and protocols for healthcare and social service professionals **and volunteers, drawn from best practices at an EU level**, on identifying and providing appropriate support to victims of all forms of *gender-based* violence against women and domestic violence, including on referring victims to the relevant support services. Such guidelines and protocols shall also indicate how to address the specific needs of victims who are at an increased risk of such violence as a result of their experiencing discrimination based on a combination of sex and other grounds of discrimination. ***Affected persons and communities should be***

meaningfully included in developing such guidelines and protocols, directly or through their representatives and representative organisations. (Greens AM 197, EPP AM 198)

6. Member States shall ensure that specialist support services remain fully operational for victims of violence against women and domestic violence in times of crisis, such as health crises or other states of emergency.
7. Member States shall ensure that specialist support services are available to victims before, during and *as long as needed after the violence occurred and free of charge for an appropriate time after, for criminal proceedings as well as relevant civil proceedings.*(Greens AM 199)

COMP 13 - Article 31

Covers: AM 205 The Left, 206 EPP, AM 207 Greens, AM 208 S&D, AM 209 Greens, AM 210 The Left, AM 211 EPP, AM 212 The Left & Greens, AM 213 The Left, AM 214 The Left

Helplines for victims

1. Member States shall *ensure, and provide all resources for the establishment, at a national level, of specialised set-up state-wide round-the-clock (24/7) telephone helplines, or shall support the development of existing national helplines in those Member States they exist, free of charge,* to provide *counselling, support advice and information to* ~~for~~ victims of violence against women and domestic violence. *The helplines shall be round-the-clock (24/7), free of charge and staffed with a sufficient number of counsellors. The counselling, advice and information shall cover all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, and child witnesses of such violence. Such helplines and services shall be run by or with the support of specialised services, and be able to direct victims to the necessary medical, legal and security services.* Advice shall be provided confidentially or with due regard for their anonymity. Member States shall ensure the provision of such service also through other information and communication technologies, including online applications.(AM 205 The Left, 206 EPP, AM 207 Greens, AM 208 S&D)

2. *Member States shall ensure that the persons working on helplines and other channels are trained to be responsive, taking into account an intersectional approach.* Member States shall take appropriate measures to ensure the accessibility of services referred to in paragraph 1 for end-users with disabilities, *children and to women who do not speak the national language,* including providing support in easy to understand language *and interpretation.* Those services shall be accessible in line with the accessibility requirements for electronic communications services set in Annex I to Directive 2019/882/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council .(AM 209 Greens, AM 210 The Left, AM 211 EPP)

3. Article 27(3) and (6) shall apply to the provision of helplines and support through information and communication technologies under this Article.

3a. new *Member States shall ensure permanent financial support for existing national helplines without putting them in competition with each other, and without the European number replacing existing numbers. A European number shall be set up in Member States where national helplines do not exist and may be set up in Member States where a complementary number would benefit potential victims.. It should be clearly differentiated from other existing numbers for other crimes and general support services. (AM 212 The Left)*

3b new *Member States shall provide for the possibility to keep existing national numbers, organize the transfer of calls from other European countries to existing numbers, and assign directly, without a call for tenders, the harmonized European number to organizations already in charge of telephone helplines at the national level in order to ensure good continuity of service. (AM 213 The Left)*

~~4. *Member States shall ensure that the service under paragraph 1 for victims of violence against women is operated under the harmonised number at EU level “116 016” and that the end-users are adequately informed of the existence and use of such number.] (The Left AM 214)*~~

COMP 14 - Article 32

Covers: AM 218 S&D, AM 219 RE, AM 216 The Left, AM 220 Greens, AM 34 The Left, AM 221 The Left

Fall: AM 217 EPP

Shelters and other interim accommodations

1. The shelters and other appropriate interim accommodations as provided for in Article 9(3), point (a), of Directive 2012/29/EU shall address the specific needs of women victims of domestic violence and sexual violence, **including disabled women and child victims of such violence (AM 218 S&D, AM 219 RE). Victims shall have priority access to specialised shelters for women and/or single sex shelters, staffed by trained professionals.** They shall assist them in their recovery, providing **safe, adequate and appropriate living conditions with a view on a return to independent living and emancipation. (AM 216, The Left) Shelters should be able to direct victims to all necessary services, such as medical or legal assistance. (AM 217 EPP)** They shall also be adapted to allow for children to stay with the holder for parental responsibility who is not an offender nor suspect of violence. (Greens AM 215)

2. The shelters and other appropriate interim accommodations shall be equipped to accommodate the specific needs of children, including child victims.
3. The shelters and other appropriate interim accommodations shall be available to victims **and their dependants** regardless of their nationality, citizenship, place of residence or residence status. *(AM 220 Greens)*
4. Article 27(3) and (6) shall apply to shelters and other appropriate interim accommodations.

4a new *Member States shall provide direct financial assistance to the competent authority to ensure that sufficient, accessible, safe and necessary amount of shelters are present for victims when they need them. (AM 34 The Left) Member States shall provide for an evaluation of the implementation of the above provisions by an independent body, with particular attention to the human and financial resources allocated by public operators. (AM 221, The Left and Greens)*

COMP 15 - Article 33

Covers: Greens AM 222, S&D 223, Greens AM 224, AM 37 The Left, AM 225 EPP, AM 38 The Left, AM 226 Greens, Greens AM 226, S&D AM 227, AM 230 The Left
Fall: AM 229 EPP

Support for child victims

1. Member States shall ensure that children are provided specific adequate support as soon as the competent authorities have reasonable grounds to believe that the children might have been subject to, including having witnessed, violence against women or domestic violence. **Adequate** support to children shall be specialised and age-appropriate, respecting the best interests of the child, **and taking into account any relevant other specific needs including language skills, disability and other relevant intersecting issues (Greens AM 222, S&D 223).**
2. Child victims shall be provided with age-appropriate medical care, emotional, psychosocial, psychological and educational support, as well as any other appropriate support tailored **to their specific and individual needs (Greens AM 224)**, in particular to situations of domestic violence, **regardless of whether they are witnesses or victims of violence (AM 37 The Left, AM 225 EPP).**
3. Where it is necessary to provide for interim accommodation, children shall as a priority be placed together with other family members, in particular with a non-violent parent, **or guardian, or in their absence, with a close relative, (AM 38 The Left, AM 226 Greens)** in permanent or temporary housing, equipped with support services. **In such cases, siblings should not be separated. Children shall be heard and allowed to express their**

views on such placement in accordance with their age, maturity and language skills and where possible, their will shall be taken into consideration. (Greens AM 226, S&D AM 227). In the interest of the victims and the child, the solution to stay in the family and be taken into consideration and placement in shelters shall be a last resort. (AM 38 The Left)

3a (new) Member States should ensure that the best interests of the child are always the primary consideration in all decisions concerning children, in particular in order to determine custody and visitation rights in separation cases concerning violence. (AM 229 EPP)

COMP 16 - Article 34

Covers: AM 231 Greens and AM 232 EPP, AM 39 The Left

Fall: AM 233 ECR

Safety of children

*Without prejudice to article 26a and only in case of a positive assessment with regards to the best interest of the child concerned (AM 231 Greens and AM 232 EPP), Member States shall establish and maintain safe, **child-friendly** places which allow a safe contact between a child and a holder of parental responsibilities who is an offender or suspect of violence against women or domestic violence, to the extent that the latter ~~has~~ **is able to exercise the** rights of access, **this right of access maybe curtailed or adapted in the best interests of child (EPP AM 232), as decided by the court or other competent authority, also a part of interim measures (AM 39 The Left).** Member States shall ensure supervision by trained professionals, as appropriate, and in the best interests of the child. **Member States may in accordance with national law develop systems to allow third persons and associations to take care of the children and reduce the exposure of victims if their former partner has retained a right to visit, accomodation or shared custody rights.(AM 39 The Left)***

COMP 17 - Article 36

Covers: AM 40, AM 41 and AM 53 The Left, AM 236 Greens, AM 237 The Left, AM 238, AM 239, 240, 241 and 24, 244, AM 246 and 247, AM 249, 250, 251, 252, AM 254, AM 44

Fall: AM 242 RE, AM 253 RE, AM 248 RE

Preventive measures

1. Member States shall take appropriate actions to prevent **and eradicate all forms of (AM 40 rapporteur) violence** against women and domestic violence. **Prevention policies and measures shall cover primary, secondary and tertiary action. Primary prevention shall focus on reducing vulnerability before violence occurs, secondary prevention shall focus on identifying violence and intervening to disrupt it as early as possible and tertiary prevention shall cover long-term intervention to reduce the negative impact of violence and prevent reoffending. The Member States shall coordinate, finance and evaluate the three approaches, in civil society organisations, including where such services are provided by non-governmental organisations (AM 236 Greens, AM 237 The Left)**

2. Preventive measures shall include *long-term* awareness-raising campaigns *for all ages to deconstruct gender stereotypes, behaviours that fully respect gender equality and dignity, training for teachers and other relevant persons*, research *into the risk factors favouring violence against women, including domestic violence, and protection mechanisms and programme evaluation and* education programmes. *Member States shall ensure meaningful ~~where appropriate developed in~~ involvement and* cooperation with *all stakeholders, including* relevant civil society organisations, social partners, *as well as* impacted communities, *such as youth associations and organisations ~~and other stakeholders~~*. *These prevention measures should be evidence-based, apply a human rights and life-span approach, be based on gender equality and be implemented by trained prevention workers. (AM 238, AM 239, 240, 241 and 243)*

3. Member States shall make information on preventive measures, the rights of victims, access to justice and to a lawyer, and the available protection and support measures available to the general public, *in different formats accessible to persons with disabilities, through different media and in appropriate language and language levels. (AM 243 and 244)*

4. Targeted action shall be addressed to groups at risk, including children, according to their age, and maturity *and language skills (Greens AM 245)*, and persons with disabilities, taking into consideration language barriers and different levels of literacy and abilities. Information for children shall be formulated in a child-friendly way.

4a.(new) Member States shall take appropriate measures to encourage that sexuality education, emotional life and reproductive health, including the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination, is promoted throughout the school system. Member States shall also encourage the need for gender equality and non-discrimination to have a central place in education. (AM 246 RE, AM 247 RE, AM 53 The Left)

5. Preventive measures shall in particular aim at *raising awareness on the concept of consent, empowering and emancipating women and girls in all their diversity [RE AM 251]*, challenging harmful gender stereotypes, promoting *gender equality ~~between women and men~~*, encouraging all, including men and boys, to act as positive role models to support corresponding behaviour changes across society as a whole in line with the objectives of this directive. *Preventive measures shall also aim at removing, as far as possible, any economic barriers that might induce a woman not to report the violence she has suffered. (AM 249, 250, 251, 252)*

6. Preventive measures shall develop and/or increase sensitivity about the harmful practice of female genital mutilation.

7. Preventive measures shall also specifically address cyber violence. In particular, Member States shall ensure that education measures include *information on the commission of offences and the criminal sanctions available, as well as (AM 253 RE)* the development of digital literacy skills, including critical engagement with the digital world, to enable users to identify and address cases of cyber violence, seek support and prevent its perpetration. Member States shall foster multidisciplinary and stakeholder cooperation,

including intermediary services and competent authorities to develop and implement measures to tackle cyber violence.

8. Member States shall ensure that sexual harassment at work is addressed in relevant national policies and company policies. Those national policies shall identify and establish targeted actions referred to in paragraph 2 for sectors where workers are most exposed. Specialised support services, including when those services are provided by non-governmental organisations shall be involved in the development of the relevant national legislation and policies and trainings. (AM 254 Greens, AM 44 The Left)

COMP 18 - Article 37

Covers: AM 256 Greens, AM 259 RE, AM 260 S&D, AM 261 RE

Fall: AM 257 EPP

Training and information for professionals

1. Member States shall ensure that professionals likely to come into contact with victims, including law enforcement authorities, court staff, judges and prosecutors, lawyers, providers of victim support and restorative justice services, *child and* healthcare professionals (*EPP AM 255*), social services, educational and other relevant staff, receive **initial and continued training as well as** both general and specialist training and targeted information to a level appropriate to their contacts with victims, to enable them to identify, prevent and address instances of violence against women or domestic violence and to treat victims in a trauma-, gender-, *disability-* and child-sensitive manner (*AM 258 S&D*). **Such training should be developed and organised in cooperation with specialised services, civil society organisations, including where such services are provided by non-governmental organisations, working on women's and children's rights (AM 256 Greens)**

2. Relevant health professionals, including paediatricians and midwives, shall receive targeted training to identify and address, in a cultural-sensitive manner, the physical, psychological and sexual consequences of female *and intersex* genital mutilation *and other harmful practices (RE 259)*.

3. Persons with supervisory functions in the workplace, in both the public and private sectors, shall receive training on how to recognise, prevent and address sexual harassment at work, including on risk assessments concerning occupational safety and health risks, to provide support to victims affected thereby and respond in an adequate manner. Those persons and employers shall receive information about the effects of violence against women and domestic violence on work and the risk of third party violence.

4. The training activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall include training on co-ordinated multi-agency co-operation to allow for a comprehensive and appropriate handling of referrals in cases of violence against women or domestic violence.

5. Without affecting media freedom and pluralism, Member States shall encourage and support the setting up of media training activities by media professionals' organisations, media self-regulatory bodies and industry representatives or other relevant independent

organisations, to combat stereotypical portrayals of women and men, sexist images of women, and victim-blaming in the media, aimed at reducing the risk of violence against women or domestic violence.

6. Member States shall ensure that the authorities competent for receiving reports of offences from victims are appropriately trained to facilitate and assist in the reporting of such crimes, ***in particular in the case of child witnesses of violence and disabled women (AM 260 S&D).***

7. Training activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be regular and mandatory, including on cyber violence, and built on the specificities of violence against women and domestic violence. Such training activities shall ***shall increase the sensitivity about the pattern of gradual escalation of violence against women and domestic violence which can culminate in the killing of women. They*** include training on how to identify and address the specific protection and support needs of victims who face a heightened risk of violence due to their experiencing discrimination based on a combination of sex and other grounds, ***as well as on how to identify and act on the pattern of gradual escalation. (RE AM 261)***

8. The measures under paragraphs 1 to 6 shall be implemented without affecting judicial independence, the self-organisation of regulated professions and differences in the organisation of the judiciary across the Union.

COMP 19 - covers all recitals

AMs falling: AM 46 and 47 EPP

1. The purpose of this Directive is to provide a comprehensive framework to effectively combat violence against women and domestic violence throughout the Union. It does so by strengthening and introducing measures in the following areas: the definition of relevant criminal offences and penalties, the protection of victims and access to justice, victim support, prevention, coordination and cooperation.

AMs falling: 48 EPP

2. Equality between women and men and non-discrimination are core values of the Union and fundamental rights enshrined, respectively, in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and in Articles 21 and 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the ‘Charter’). Violence against women and domestic violence endanger these very principles, undermining women and girls’ rights to equality in all areas of life.

AMs falling: AM 50 EPP

3. Violence against women and domestic violence violate fundamental rights such as the right to human dignity, the right to life and integrity of the person, the prohibition of inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to respect for private and family life, personal data protection, and the rights of the child, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Covers: EPP AM 51, Greens AM 52, S&D AM 53, Left AM 1

4. This Directive should apply to criminal conduct which amounts to violence against women or domestic violence, as criminalised under Union or national law. This includes the criminal offences defined in this Directive, namely rape, female genital mutilation, the non-consensual sharing of intimate or manipulated material, cyber stalking, cyber harassment, *online falsification, blackmail and threats, child pornography (EPP AM 51)* cyber incitement to violence or hatred and criminal conduct covered by other Union instruments, in particular Directives 2011/36/EU [36](#) and 2011/93/EU [37](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council, which define criminal offences concerning the sexual exploitation of children and trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Lastly, certain criminal offences under national law fall under the definition of violence against women. This includes crimes such as femicide, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, stalking, early and forced marriage, forced abortion, forced sterilisation and different forms of cyber violence, such as online sexual harassment, cyber bullying or the unsolicited receipt of sexually explicit material. Domestic violence is a form of violence which may be specifically criminalised under national law or covered by criminal offences which are committed within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses *or intimate partners, whether or not the offender shares or has shared the same residence with the victim (Greens AM 52, S&D AM 53).*
5. *(new) In order to strengthen the European stance on combatting violence against women and gender violence, it is necessary that the Union adds gender-based violence to the list of EU areas of crime under Article 83 (1) TFEU (Left AM 1)*

Falling: AM 54 EPP and 55 ECR

6. The measures under this Directive have been designed to address the specific needs of women and girls, given that they are disproportionately affected by the forms of violence covered under this Directive, namely violence against women and domestic violence. This Directive, however, acknowledges that other persons may also fall victim to these forms of violence and should benefit from the measures provided for therein. Therefore, the term ‘victim’ should refer to all persons, regardless of their sex or gender.

Covers: EPP AM 56

Falling: EPP AM 57

7. Due to their vulnerability, children who witness violence against women or domestic violence suffer a direct emotional harm, which impacts their development. *Such “Witnessed violence”, i.e. experiencing any form of ill-treatment, carried out through acts of physical, verbal, psychological, sexual and economic violence against reference figures or other affectively significant figures, has very serious consequences on the psychological and emotional development of the child, and can generate traumas that are sometimes permanent on the ability to interact socially during childhood and adulthood.* Therefore, such children should be

considered victims and benefit from targeted protection measures. *It is essential to give due attention to this type of violence in separations and parental custody arrangements, taking into account the best interest of the child, in particular in order to determine custody and visitation rights in separation cases. (EPP AM 56)*

Covers: Renew AM 60

Falling: AM 58 EPP, AM 59 ECR

8. Violence against women is a persisting manifestation of structural discrimination against women *in all their diversity (AM 60 RE)*, resulting from historically unequal power relations between women and men. It is a form of gender-based violence, which is inflicted primarily on women and girls, by men. It is rooted in the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for women and men, generally referred to under the term 'gender'.

Covers: Renew AM 61

Falling: EPP AM 62

9. Domestic violence is a serious social problem which often remains hidden. It can lead to serious psychological and physical trauma with severe consequences because the offender typically is a person known to the victims, whom they would expect to be able to trust. Such violence can take on various forms, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic. *Moreover, studies have shown that such violence follows a specific escalatory pattern, which can culminate in the killing of the women. Recognising these steps and reacting at an early stage will prevent more serious violence and murders RE AM 61).* Domestic violence may occur whether or not the offender shares or has shared a household with the victim.

Covers: EPP 63, EPP 64

10. *Victims are often still unable to fully exercise their right and access to support services is critical to women exposed violence. Victims often face difficulties in obtaining justice due to lack of information and insufficient support and protection and often face secondary victimisation and when claiming compensation (EPP AM 64).* In light of the specificities related to these types of crime it is necessary to lay down a comprehensive set of rules, which addresses the persisting problem of violence against women and domestic violence, *including cyber violence (EPP AM 63)* in a targeted manner and caters to the specific needs of victims of such violence. The existing provisions at Union and national levels have proven to be insufficient to effectively combat and prevent violence against women and domestic violence. In particular, Directives 2011/36/EU and 2011/93/EU concentrate on specific forms of such violence, while Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council [38](#) lays down the general framework for victims of crime. While providing some safeguards for victims of violence against women and domestic violence, it is not set out to address their specific needs.

Covers: Greens AM 65, Left AM 2, S&D AM 67

Falling: ECR AM 66

11. This Directive supports the international commitments the Member States have undertaken to combat and prevent violence against women and domestic violence, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 39, *the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)*^{39a} (S&D AM 67) and, where relevant, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ('Istanbul Convention') 40 and the International Labour Organization's Convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work, signed on 21 June 2019 in Geneva. *It should be complemented by a full ratification and implementation by Member States of the Istanbul Convention and ILO Convention No 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work (Greens AM 65 and Left AM 2)*

Covers: The Left AM 3, Renew AM 69, Greens AM 70, Left AM 41, Left AM 121, EPP AM 49

Falling: EPP AM 68, AM 71 ECR

12. Violence against women and domestic violence can be exacerbated where it intersects with discrimination based on sex and other grounds of discrimination prohibited by Union law, namely nationality, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation, *gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (The Left AM 3, RE AM 69, Greens AM 70)*. Member States should therefore pay due regard to victims affected by such intersectional discrimination, through providing specific measures where intersecting forms of discrimination are present. In particular, lesbian, bisexual, trans, non-binary, intersex and queer (LBTIQ) women, women with disabilities and women with a minority racial or ethnic background are at a heightened risk of experiencing gender-based violence.

(new) Special consideration should be given to vulnerable groups, including children, women and elderly. The vast majority of vulnerable persons are women who are at an increased risk of violence due to their precarious economic, social or administrative situation, isolation, place of residence or rurality, disabilities, homelessness or gender identity. (AM 41 The Left, AM 121 The Left, AM 49 EPP)

Falling: EPP AM 72

Victims of violence against women and domestic violence are at an increased risk of intimidation, retaliation, secondary and repeat victimisation. Particular attention should thus be paid to these risks and to the need to protect the dignity and physical integrity of such victims.

Falling: Renew AM 73

13. Rape is one of the most serious offences breaching a person's sexual integrity and is a crime that disproportionately affects women. It entails a power imbalance between the offender and the victim, which allows the offender to sexually exploit the victim for purposes such as personal gratification, asserting domination, gaining social recognition, advancement or possibly financial gain. Many Member States still require the use of force, threats or coercion for the crime of rape. Other Member States solely rely on the condition that the victim has not consented to the sexual act. Only the latter approach achieves the full protection of the sexual integrity of victims. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure equal protection throughout the Union by providing the constitutive elements of the crime of rape of women.
14. Rape should explicitly include all types of sexual penetration, with any bodily part or object. The lack of consent should be a central and constitutive element of the definition of rape, given that frequently no physical violence or use of force is involved in its perpetration. Initial consent should be withdrawable at any given time during the act, in line with the sexual autonomy of the victim, and should not automatically imply consent for future acts. Non-consensual sexual penetration should constitute rape even where committed against a spouse or intimate partner.
15. With regard to offences amounting to rape, offenders who have been previously convicted of offences of the same nature should be obliged to participate in intervention programmes to mitigate the risk of recidivism.
16. In order to address the irreparable and lifelong damage female genital mutilation has on victims, this offence should be specifically and adequately addressed in the criminal laws. Female genital mutilation is an exploitative practice that pertains to the sexual organs of a girl or a woman and that is performed for the purpose of preserving and asserting domination over women and girls and exerting social control over girls and women's sexuality. It is sometimes performed in the context of child forced marriage or domestic violence. Female genital mutilation may occur as a traditional practice which some communities perform on their female members. It should cover practices undertaken for non-medical reasons. The term "excising" should refer to the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia majora. "Infibulating" should cover the closure of the labia majora by partially sewing together the outer lips of the vulva in order to narrow the vaginal opening. The term "performing any other mutilation" should refer to all other physical alterations of the female genitals.

Falling: EPP AM 74, EPP AM 75

17. It is necessary to provide for harmonised definitions of offences and penalties regarding certain forms of cyber violence. Cyber violence particularly targets and impacts women politicians, journalists and human rights defenders. It can have the effect of silencing women and hindering their societal participation on an equal footing with men. Cyber violence also disproportionately affects women and girls in educational settings, such as schools and universities, with

detrimental consequences to their further education and to their mental health, which may, in extreme cases, lead to suicide.

Falling: EPP AM 76

18. The use of information and communication technologies bears the risk of easy, fast and wide-spread amplification of certain forms of cyber violence with the effect of creating or enhancing profound and long-lasting harm for the victim. The potential for such amplification, which is a pre-requisite for the perpetration of several offences of cyber violence defined under this Directive, should be reflected by the element of making certain material accessible, through information and communication technologies, to a ‘multitude’ of end-users. The term ‘multitude’ should be understood as referring to reaching a significant number of end-users of the technologies in question, thus allowing for significant access to, and potential further distribution of that material. That term should be interpreted and applied having regard to the relevant circumstances, including the technologies used to make that material accessible and the means these technologies offer for amplification.
19. Especially due to its tendency for easy, swift and broad distribution and perpetration, as well as its intimate nature, the non-consensual making accessible of intimate images or videos and material that depict sexual activities, to a multitude of end-users, by means of information and communication technologies, can be very harmful for the victims. The offence provided for in this Directive should cover all types of such material, such as images, photographs and videos, including sexualized images, audio clips and video clips. It should relate to situations where the making accessible of the material to a multitude of end-users, through information and communication technologies, occurs without the victim’s consent, irrespective of whether the victim consented to the generation of such material or may have transmitted it to a particular person. The offence should also include the non-consensual production or manipulation, for instance by image editing, of material that makes it appear as though another person is engaged in sexual activities, insofar as the material is subsequently made accessible to a multitude of end-users, through information and communication technologies, without the consent of that person. Such production or manipulation should include the fabrication of ‘deepfakes’, where the material appreciably resembles an existing person, objects, places or other entities or events, depicting sexual activities of another person, and would falsely appear to others to be authentic or truthful. In the interest of effectively protecting victims of such conduct, threatening to engage in such conduct should be covered as well.
20. Cyber stalking is a modern form of violence which is often perpetrated against family members or persons living in the same household, but also perpetrated by ex-partners or acquaintances. Typically, technology is misused by the offender to proceed to intensify coercive and controlling behaviour, manipulation and surveillance, thereby increasing the victim’s fear, anxiety and gradual isolation from friends and family. Therefore, minimum rules on cyber stalking should be established. The offence of cyber stalking should cover the continuous surveillance of the victim without their consent or legal authorisation by means of information and

communication technologies. This might be enabled by processing the victim's personal data, such as through identity theft or the spying out of such data on their various social media or messaging platforms, their emails and phone, stealing passwords or hacking their devices to access their private spaces, via the installation of geo-localisation apps, including stalkerware, or via stealing their devices. Furthermore, stalking should cover the monitoring of victims, without that person's consent or authorisation, via technology devices connected through the Internet of Things, such as smart home appliances.

21. Minimum rules concerning the offence of cyber harassment should be laid down to counter initiating an attack with third parties or participating in such an attack directed at another person, by making threatening or insulting material accessible to a multitude of end-users. Such broad attacks, including coordinated online mob attacks, may morph into offline assault or cause significant psychological injury and in extreme cases lead to suicide of the victim. They often target prominent (female) politicians, journalists or otherwise well-known persons, but they can also occur in different contexts, for instance on campuses or in schools. Such online violence should be addressed especially where the attacks occur on a wide-scale, for example in the form of pile-on harassment by a significant amount of people.
22. The increase in internet and social media usage has led to a sharp rise in public incitement to violence and hatred, including based on sex or gender, over the past years. The easy, fast and broad sharing of hate speech through the digital word is reinforced by the online disinhibition effect, as the presumed anonymity on the internet and sense of impunity reduce people's inhibition to engage in such speech. Women are often the target of sexist and misogynous hate online, which can escalate into hate crime offline. This needs to be intercepted at an early stage. The language used in this type of incitement does not always directly refer to the sex or gender of the targeted person(s), but the biased motivation can be inferred from the overall content or context of the incitement.
23. The offence of cyber incitement to violence or hatred presupposes that the incitement is not expressed in a purely private context, but publicly through the use of information and communication technologies. Therefore, it should require dissemination to the public, which should be understood as entailing the making accessible, through information and communications technologies, of a given item of material inciting to violence or hatred to a potentially unlimited number of persons, namely making the material easily accessible to users in general, without requiring further action by the person who provided the material, irrespective of whether those persons actually access the information in question. Accordingly, where access to the material requires registration or admittance to a group of users, that information should be considered to be disseminated to the public only where users seeking to access the material are automatically registered or admitted without a human decision or selection of whom to grant access. In assessing whether material qualifies as amounting to incitement to hatred or violence, the competent authorities should take into account the fundamental rights to freedom of expression as enshrined in Article 11 of the Charter.

Covers: Left AM 4, Greens AM 77

24. Victims should be able to report crimes of violence against women or domestic violence easily without being subject to secondary or repeat victimisation. To this end, Member States should provide the possibility to submit complaints *in addition to in-person reporting (AM 4 The Left, AM 77 Greens)* online or through other information and communication technologies for the reporting of such crimes. Victims of cyber violence should be able to upload materials relating to their report, such as screenshots of the alleged violent behaviour.

Covers: Left AM 5 and Greens AM 78

25. In the case of domestic violence and violence against women, especially when committed by close family members or intimate partners, victims may be under such duress by the offender that they fear to reach out to the competent authorities, even if their lives are in danger. Therefore, Member States should ensure their confidentiality rules do not constitute an obstacle for relevant professionals, such as healthcare professionals, to report to the competent authorities, where they have reasonable grounds to believe that the life of the victim is at an imminent risk of serious physical harm. Similarly, instances of domestic violence or violence against women affecting children are often only intercepted by third parties noticing irregular behaviour or physical harm to the child. Children need to be effectively protected from such forms of violence and adequate measures promptly taken. Therefore, relevant professionals coming in contact with child victims or potential child victims, including healthcare or education professionals, should equally not be constrained by confidentiality where they have reasonable grounds to believe that serious acts of violence under this Directive have been committed against the child or further serious acts are to be expected. Where professionals report such instances of violence, Member States *shall ensure that a gender-responsive and child-responsive risk assessment and risk management is conducted, and that tailored safety, protection and support measures are immediately adopted. Member States* should ensure that *reporting professionals* they are not held liable for breach of confidentiality *while ensuring that the victim's privacy is safeguarded and that they are protected against possible retaliation* (AM 5 The Left and AM 78 Greens)

Covers: EPP AM 79, EPP AM 80, ECR AM 81

26. In order to tackle underreporting in the cases when the victim is a child, safe and child-friendly reporting procedures should be established. This can include questioning by competent authorities in simple and accessible language. *Participation in court proceedings should take place in a comfortable environment so as not to cause additional trauma or stress for the child and to minimise the psychological and emotional impact of such circumstances, and be appropriate for the age, maturity and language skills of the child in terms of language and content.* (EPP AM 79, EPP AM 80, ECR AM 81)

Covers: S&D AM 83, EPP AM 84

27. Delays in processing complaints of violence against women and domestic violence can bear particular risks to victims thereof, given that they might still be in immediate danger given that offenders might often be close family members, ~~or~~ spouses *or intimate partners (S&D SM 83)*. Therefore, the competent authorities should have the sufficient expertise and effective investigative tools to investigate and prosecute such crimes.

(New 27 a) In many cases the close connection between criminal, civil and other legal proceedings need to be recognized in order to coordinate the judicial and other legal responses to child and intimate partner violence. Member States should adopt measures to link criminal and civil cases involving an individual family and children in order to effectively prevent any discrepancies between judicial and other legal decisions that are harmful to children. The best interests of the child should always be the primary consideration in all decisions concerning children (EPP AM 84)

Covers: Left AM 6, Greens AM 85

Falls: ECR AM 86

28. Victims of domestic violence and violence against women are typically in need of immediate protection or specific support, for example in the case of intimate partner violence, where the rate of recidivism tends to be high. Therefore, an individual assessment to identify the victim's protection needs should be conducted upon the very first contact of competent authorities with the victim or as soon as suspicion arises that the person is a victim of violence against women or domestic violence. This can be done before a victim has formally reported an offence or proactively if a third party reports the offence. *Member States shall ensure that the corresponding competent authority has sufficient human and financial resources to conduct individual assessments, including by cooperating with other agencies and support services (health, social services, etc.). Under no circumstances women should be forced to engage in any intervention with an authority or agency against their will nor rushed into any process. When the victim of violence is a child, protection and support should also extend to non-violent parents or guardians. (Left AM 6 and Greens AM 85)*

Covers: Greens AM 88

Falls: EPP AM 87

29. When assessing the victim's protection and support needs, the primary concern should lie in safeguarding the victim's safety and providing tailored support, taking into account, among other matters, the individual circumstances of the victim. Such circumstances requiring special attention could include the victim's pregnancy, *disabilities* or the victim's *economic, familial or other* dependence on or relationship to the offender. **(Greens AM 88)**

Covers: Greens AM 89

Falls: EPP AM 90

30. *Tailored and quality* assistance and support to victims of violence against women and domestic violence should be *available and* provided before, during and *as long as needed* ~~for an appropriate period~~ after *violence occurred*, the criminal proceedings *and relevant civil proceedings* have ended, for example where medical treatment is still needed to address the severe physical or psychological consequences of the violence, or if the victim's safety is at risk in particular due to the statements made by the victim in those proceedings. *Such assistance and support should be provided free of charge and with the possibility of recovering the costs from the offender.* (Greens AM 89)

Falls: Renew AM 91

31. Specialised support services should provide support to victims of all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, including sexual violence, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, forced abortion and sterilisation, sexual harassment and of various forms of cyber violence.

Covers: Left AM 7, Greens AM 92

32. Specialist support should offer victims *quality and free* (AM 92 Greens) support tailored to their specific needs, and irrespective of any official complaint. Such services could be provided in addition to, or as an integrated part of, general victim support services, *such as health, police and justice, housing and social services* (AM 7 The Left) which may call on existing entities providing specialist support. Specialist support may be provided by national authorities, victims' support organisations, or other non-governmental organisations. They should be granted sufficient human and financial resources and, where the services are provided by non-governmental organisations, Member States should ensure that they receive appropriate funds.

Covers: Left AM 8

33. Victims of domestic violence and violence against women typically have multiple protection and support needs. In order to address these effectively, Member States should provide such services at the same premises, or have such services coordinated through a central contact point. To ensure also victims in remote areas or unable to physically reach such centres are reached, Member States should provide for online access to such services *that are reachable round-the-clock 24/7* (AM 8 The Left). This should entail setting up a single and updated website where all relevant information on and access to available support and protection services is provided (one-stop online access). The website should follow accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities.
34. Specialist support services, including shelters and rape crisis centres, should be considered essential during crises and states of emergency, including during health

crises. These services should continue to be offered in these situations, where instances of domestic violence and violence against women tend to surge.

Covers: EPP AM 94, Renew AM 95

35. The traumatic nature of sexual violence, including rape, requires a particularly sensitive response by trained and specialised staff. Victims of this type of violence need immediate medical care, *services operated by gynaecologists and obstetricians where needed*, (AM 94 EPP) and trauma support combined with immediate forensic examinations to collect the evidence needed for prosecution. Rape crisis centres or sexual violence referral centres should be available in sufficient numbers and adequately spread over the territory of each Member State. Similarly, victims of female genital mutilation, who are often girls, *as well as victims of intersex genital mutilation* (AM 95 RE), typically are in need of targeted support. Therefore, Member States should ensure they provide dedicated support tailored to these victims.
36. Harassment at work is considered as discrimination on grounds of sex by Directives 2004/113/EC, 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU. Given that sexual harassment at work has significant negative consequences both for the victims and the employers, advice on adequately addressing such instances at the workplace, on legal remedies available to the employer to remove the offender from the workplace and providing the possibility of early conciliation, if the victim so wishes, should be provided by external counselling services to both victims and employers.

Covers: Left AM 9

37. Member States should ensure that national helplines ~~are operated under the EU-harmonised number [116016] and this number~~ is widely advertised as a public number, free of charge and available round-the-clock (24/7) (Left AM 9). The support provided should include crisis counselling and should be able to refer to face-to-face services, such as shelters, counselling centres or the police.

Covers: Left AM 10, EPP AM 96

38. Shelters play a vital role in protecting victims from acts of violence. Beyond providing a safe place to stay, shelters should provide the necessary support concerning interlocking problems related to victims' health, financial situation and the well-being of their children, ultimately preparing victims for an autonomous life. *Women-only shelters play a vital role in protecting victims from acts of violence. Beyond providing a safe place to stay, shelters should provide the necessary support for women and children by means of community, educational, financial, health and legal support and ultimately preparing victims for an autonomous life. Member States should increase the number of shelters, especially in rural and vulnerable areas, to ensure that appropriate, easily accessible shelters in sufficient numbers are set-up. Shelters need to be easily and immediately accessible when victims need them so that victims can turn directly to the shelter. Member States should ensure*

enough funding to set up the necessary amount of shelters in their territories.(EPP AM 96 and Left AM 10)

Covers: EPP AM 54

39. *Growing up in a violent domestic environment has very negative implications for the child's physical, emotional and social development and subsequent behaviour as an adult. Exposure to violence as a child, either through experiencing maltreatment and/or witnessing partner violence, constitutes a risk factor for becoming vulnerable to victimisation, committing violence as an adult or experiencing behavioural, physical or mental health problems.* To effectively address negative consequences for child victims, support measures to children should include age-appropriate psychological counselling, together with paediatric care where necessary, and be provided as soon as competent authorities have reasonable grounds to believe that children might have been victims, including child witnesses of violence. In the provision of support to child victims, the rights of the child, as laid down in Article 24 of the Charter, should be a primary consideration. *Cooperation between competent authorities and venues the child visits frequently, such as school, should be ensured, both to support the child and provide due support for other children and parents.(EPP AM 54)*

Covers: Greens AM 98, S&D AM 99

Falls: ECR AM 100

40. In order to ensure the safety of children during possible visits with an offender or suspect who is a holder of parental responsibility with rights of access, *Member States should always assess if it is in the best interest of the child to uphold such rights to access prior to visits. In case of a positive assessment,* Member States should ensure that supervised neutral places, including child protection or welfare offices, are made available so that such visits can take place there in the best interests of the child. If needed, the visits should take place in the presence of *adequately trained* child protection or welfare officials *workers who are able to inform the child on the situation and reassure it in a child-sensitive language.* Where it is necessary to provide for interim accommodation, children should as a priority *be heard and* be accommodated together with the holder of parental responsibility who is not the offender or suspect, such as the child's mother. The best interest of the child *and, where possible, its wishes* should be always taken into account. **(AM 98 Greens and AM 99 S&D)**

Covers: Renew AM 101

Falls: EPP AM 102

41. Victims with specific needs and groups at risk of violence against women or domestic violence, such as women with disabilities, women with dependant residence status or permit, undocumented migrant women, women applicants for international protection, women fleeing armed conflict, women affected by homelessness, with a minority racial or ethnic background, living in rural areas, women sex workers,

detainees, or older women, *or LGBTIQ women and other LGBTIQ people subject to gender-based violence*, (RE AM 101) should receive specific protection and support.

Covers: Left AM 133

42. Women with disability disproportionately experience violence against women and domestic violence and due to their disability often have difficulties in accessing protection and support measures. Therefore, Member States should ensure they can benefit fully from the rights set out in this Directive, on an equal basis with others, while paying due attention to the particular vulnerability of such victims and their likely difficulties to reach out for help.

(new) Preventative policies and measures shall aim to eliminate gender inequalities, exclude customs and traditions steeped in sexism, deconstruct prejudices and sexist stereotypes, avoid gender-based violence, including sexual and marital violence. These policies shall aim at reducing identified factors and risks, particularly for vulnerable persons, and encouraging changes in mentality and behaviour through education, awareness raising and information. (Left AM 133)

Covers: Left AM 11, S&D AM 104

Falls: EPP AM 103, Greens 105

43. Member States should ensure that preventive measures, such as *long-term* awareness-raising campaigns, *promoting pro-social behaviours* are taken to counter violence against women and domestic violence. Prevention should also take place in formal education, *through an adequate, training for teachers and other relevant persons, as well as through multi-annual initiatives and activities aimed at actively involving students*, in particular, through strengthening *gender equality*, sexuality education and socio-emotional competencies, empathy and developing healthy and respectful relationships. *Preventive measures shall be grounded in human rights and gender equality, and based on the ecological model of violence and empirical evidence of their effectiveness. They should be carried out by qualified prevention workers. Member States are encouraged to adapt education programmes that are identified as effective or promising in preventing violence against women and domestic violence include school-based programmes to prevent child sexual abuse or dating violence, bystander intervention programmes and community-based programmes to transform gender norms.* (S&D AM 104 and The Left AM 11)

Falls: ECR AM 106

44. Member States should take measures to prevent the cultivation of harmful gender stereotypes to eradicate the idea of the inferiority of women or stereotyped roles of women and men. This could also include measures aimed at ensuring that culture, custom, religion, tradition or honour is not perceived as a justification for, or a more lenient treatment of, offences of violence against women or domestic violence. Considering that from a very young age onwards, children are exposed to gender roles that shape their self-perception and influence their academic and

professional choices as well as expectations of their roles as women and men throughout their life, it is crucial to address gender stereotypes as of early-childhood education and care.

Covers: Left AM 13, EPP AM 107, Greens AM 108, S&D AM 109, Greens AM 110,

45. In order to ensure victims of violence against women and domestic violence are identified and receive appropriate support, Member States should ensure that professionals likely to come into contact with victims receive training and targeted information, *in particular for judges, lawyers, law enforcement, social and medical workers, frontline and volunteer workers, social workers, teachers and child carers (Left AM 12, EPP 107, Greens AM 108, S&D AM 109)* Trainings should cover, *among other things, interdisciplinary meetings modules, evaluation of risk factors (S&D AM 109) the risk and prevention of intimidation, repeat and secondary victimisation and the availability of protection and support measures for victims. A clear gender perspective should be incorporated in all protocols, guidelines and procedures system-wide.(AM 12 Left)* To prevent and appropriately address instances of sexual harassment at work. *In particular, persons in management functions and those(Greens AM 108) with supervisory functions should also receive training.* These trainings should also cover assessments regarding sexual harassment at work and associated psychosocial safety and health risks as referred to under Directive 89/391/EEC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁵. Training activities should also cover the risk of third party violence. Third party violence refers to violence which staff may suffer at the workplace, not at the hands of a co-worker, and includes cases, such as nurses sexually harassed by a patient.

(new) In order to prevent secondary victimisation, Member States should provide judicial and law enforcement officers working on criminal as well as civil proceedings with initial and continuing training on preventing and responding to gender-based violence. In particular, training for authorities should focus on harmful gender stereotypes, gender-based violence and its mechanisms, including manipulation, hold, psychological violence and coercive control, assault, recidivism of perpetrators and the relevance of violence against women to children's rights. Adequate tools should be provided to the officers to enable them to assess the situation using reliable risk assessment tools. (AM 13 The Left, AM 110 Greens, EPP AM 107)

Covers: Left AM 14, S&D AM 111, Renew AM 112

46. In order to counteract *women's reticence on reporting and, consequently, the problem of (AM 111 S&D) underreporting*, Member States should also liaise with law enforcement authorities in the development of trainings in particular regarding harmful gender stereotypes *and prejudices, including multiple discrimination grounds (AM 112 RE), as well as provide for adequate places, within law enforcement and helplines for the proper reception of testimonies of women reporting offences of violence (AM 111 S&D)* but also in the prevention of offences, given their typical close contact with groups at risk of violence and victims. *Member*

States should ensure that such training programs are adequately funded (AM 14 The Left).

Covers: S&D AM 113

47. Intervention programmes should be set up to prevent and minimise the risk of (repeated) offences of violence against women or domestic violence. The programmes should specifically aim at teaching offenders or those at risk of offending *especially where minors are affected (S&D AM 113)* how to adopt non-violent behaviour in interpersonal relationships, *which is respectful of every person (S&D AM 113)* and how to counter violent behavioural patterns. Programmes should encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions and examine their attitudes and beliefs towards women.

Falls: S&D AM 114

48. In order to ensure that victims of the offences of cyber violence contained in this Directive can effectively realise their rights to have illegal material relating to such offences removed, Member States should encourage the cooperation between providers of intermediary services. To ensure that such material is detected early on and tackled effectively and that victims of those offences are adequately assisted and supported, Member States should also facilitate the establishment or use of existing self-regulatory measures of a voluntary nature, such as codes of conduct, including on the detection of systematic risks in relation to such cyber violence and the training of the providers' employees concerned by preventing such violence and assisting victims.
49. Policies to adequately tackle violence against women and domestic violence can only be formulated on the basis of comprehensive and comparable disaggregated data. In order to effectively monitor developments in the Member States and fill the gaps of comparable data, Member States should regularly conduct surveys using the harmonised methodology of the Commission (Eurostat) to gather data and transmit these data to the Commission (Eurostat).

Covers: EPP AM 115, S&D AM 116

50. *In order to address the issue of the eradication of gender-based violence, it is necessary to rely on consistent and comparable administrative data, based on a robust and coordinated framework for data collection (EPP AM 115)* Member States should ensure that the data collected are limited to what is strictly necessary in relation to supporting the monitoring of the prevalence and trends of violence against women, *including socially and economically vulnerable groups and disabled women as well as minors (AM 116 S&D)* and domestic violence and design new policy strategies in this field. When sharing the data collected, no personal data should be included.
51. Any processing of personal data carried out pursuant to this Directive, including the exchange or transmission of personal data by the competent authorities, should be

carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Directives 2016/680/EU [46](#) and 2002/58/EC [47](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council. Any processing of personal data by Union institutions, bodies, offices or agencies should be carried out in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2018/1725 [48](#) , 2018/1727 [49](#) and 2016/794 [50](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council, or any other applicable Union rules on data protection.

52. Directive 2011/93/EU provides for criminal offences concerning the sexual abuse of children. In order to ensure coherence with this Directive as regards the criminal offence of rape, the same degree of protection for children who have reached the age of sexual consent should be ensured and a specific offence should be defined as regards children below the age of sexual consent. Therefore, Directive 2011/93/EU should be amended accordingly.
53. Since the objective of this Directive, namely to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence across the Union on the basis of common minimum rules, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the envisaged measures, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.
54. [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application.] OR [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Ireland has notified [, by letter of...,] its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Directive.]
55. In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
56. The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on [XX XX 2022],