



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROPOSAL FOR A
DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
ON COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Madam/Sir,

ASSEDEL (L'Association européenne pour la défense des droits et des libertés) is a non-profit organisation, governed by its statutes. Its objective is to disseminate, promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms in the spirit of the European Convention on Human Rights, both within the Council of Europe system and at the local, national and international levels.

ASSEDEL is welcoming the first European Union legal instrument addressing violence against women and domestic violence and honoured to share its amendment proposals.

ORIGINAL DRAFT	RECOMMENDED AMENDMENT
<i>Recital 4</i> 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, 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	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, 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.	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.
<i>Recital 11</i> 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. 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.	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, gender, gender identity, state of health, marital status, migrant or refugee status, or other status, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. 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, pregnant women, women living in rural areas and women with a minority racial or ethnic background are at a heightened risk of experiencing gender-based violence. Member States should recognise that trafficking in women, sexual exploitation, sex tourism, domestic labor and forced marriages put women at special risk of violence and abuse and, therefore take specific preventive and punitive measures to overcome these forms of gender-based discrimination.
<i>Article 4</i> <i>Definitions</i>	For the purposes of this Directive, the

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;

(c)“victim” means any person, regardless of sex or gender, 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

following definitions shall apply:

(a)“violence against women” means a **violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and all forms of** 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;

(c)“victim” means any person, regardless of sex or gender, 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;

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(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];

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, for whom the victim is providing care and support.	(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, for whom the victim is providing care and support ; (k) “economic violence” means any act of denying a person’s access to and control over financial resources or any attempt to make the victim financially dependant by maintaining total control over financial resources.
<i>Article 9</i> <i>Cyber harassment</i> Member States shall ensure that the following intentional conduct is punishable as a criminal offence: (a)initiating an attack with third parties directed at another person, by making threatening or insulting material accessible to a multitude of end-users, by means of information and communication technologies, with the effect of causing significant psychological harm to the attacked person; (b)participating with third parties in attacks referred to in point (a).	Member States shall ensure that the following intentional conduct is punishable as a criminal offence: (a)initiating an attack with third parties directed at another person, by making threatening or insulting material accessible to a multitude of end-users, by means of information and communication technologies, with the effect of causing significant psychological or economic harm to the attacked person; (b)participating with third parties in attacks referred to in point (a).
<i>Article 13</i> <i>Aggravating circumstances</i> In so far as the following circumstances do not already form part of the constituent elements of the criminal	In so far as the following circumstances do not already form part of the constituent elements of the criminal offences referred to in Articles 5 to 10,

offences referred to in Articles 5 to 10, Member States shall ensure that they may be regarded as aggravating circumstances in relation to those offences: (a)the offence, or another criminal offence of violence against women or domestic violence, was committed repeatedly; (b)the offence was committed against a person made vulnerable by particular circumstances, such as a situation of dependence or a state of physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disability, or living in institutions; (c)the offence was committed against a child; (d)the offence was committed in the presence of a child; (e)the offence was committed by two or more persons acting together; (f)the offence was preceded or accompanied by extreme levels of violence; (g)the offence was committed with the use or threat of using a weapon; (h)the offence was committed with the use of force or threats to use force, or coercion; (i)the offence resulted in the death or suicide of the victim or severe physical or psychological harm for the victim; (j)the offender has previously been convicted of offences of the same nature; (k)the offence was committed against a former or current spouse or partner; (l)the offence was committed by a member of the family or person cohabiting with the victim; (m)the offence was committed by abusing a recognised position of trust, authority or influence; (n)the offence was filmed, photographed or recorded in another form and made accessible by the offender; (o)the offence was committed by causing the victim to take, use or be affected by drugs, alcohol or other	Member States shall ensure that they may be regarded as aggravating circumstances in relation to those offences: (a)the offence, or another criminal offence of violence against women or domestic violence, was committed repeatedly; (b)the offence was committed against a person made vulnerable by particular circumstances, such as a situation of dependence or a state of physical, mental, intellectual or sensory disability, or living in institutions; (c)the offence was committed against a child; (d)the offence was committed in the presence of a child; (e)the offence was committed by two or more persons acting together; (f)the offence was preceded or accompanied by extreme levels of violence; (g)the offence was committed with the use or threat of using a weapon; (h)the offence was committed with the use of force or threats to use force, or coercion; (i)the offence resulted in the death or suicide of the victim or severe physical or psychological harm for the victim; (j)the offender has previously been convicted of offences of the same nature; (k)the offence was committed against a former or current spouse or partner; (l)the offence was committed by a member of the family or person cohabiting with the victim; (m)the offence was committed by abusing a recognised position of trust, authority or influence; (n)the offence was filmed, photographed or recorded in another form and made accessible by the offender; (o)the offence was committed by causing the victim to take, use or be affected by drugs, alcohol or other intoxicating substances ;
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intoxicating substances.	(p)for the criminal offences referred to Articles 5 to 7, the offence was committed against a pregnant women; (q)the offence resulted in the miscarriage; (r)the offence was committed against an elected women and women holding public office at all levels.
<i>Article 21</i> <i>Emergency barring, restraining and protection orders</i> 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 the residence 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. 2.Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities can issue restraining or protection orders to provide 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. 4.Any breaches of emergency barring or restraining and protection orders shall be subject to effective,	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 person at risk or their dependants for a sufficient period of time and to prohibit the offender or suspect from entering the residence or to enter the victim's or person at risk's workplace or contacting the victim or person at risk or their dependants in any way. Such orders shall have immediate effect and not be dependent on a victim reporting the criminal offence and can also be issued without the victim or person at risk taking action (ex officio). 2.Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities can issue restraining or protection orders to provide long-term protection for victims or person at risk 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 or person at risk 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. 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

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.	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. (New paragraphs) 6. Member States shall take sufficient measures to deal with offender or suspect of violence who can be considered as prone to violating the order or in case of high risk for the victim. 7. Emergency barring, restraining and protection orders should protect victims and persons at risk without discrimination on any ground in particular: (a) undocumented migrants; (b) property status in relation to the residence concerned.
<i>Article 23</i> <i>Guidelines for law enforcement and judicial authorities</i> Member States shall issue guidelines for the competent authorities acting in criminal proceedings, including prosecutorial and judicial guidelines, concerning cases of violence against women or domestic violence. Those guidelines shall 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-, gender- and child-sensitive manner; (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	Member States shall issue guidelines for the competent authorities acting in criminal proceedings, including prosecutorial and judicial guidelines, concerning cases of violence against women or domestic violence. Those guidelines shall 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-, gender- and child-sensitive manner; (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 and prejudices; (g) how to refer victims to support services, to ensure the appropriate

services, to ensure the appropriate treatment of victims and handling of cases of violence against women or domestic violence.	treatment of victims and handling of cases of violence against women or domestic violence.
<i>Article 30</i> <i>Specialist support for victims of sexual harassment at work</i> Member States shall ensure external counselling services are available for victims and employers in cases of sexual harassment at work. These services shall include 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.	1. Member States shall ensure external counselling services are available for victims and employers in cases of sexual harassment at work. These services shall include 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. 2. Member States shall ensure that sufficient measures are provided to prevent and detect sexual violence and harassment at work including a comprehensive workplace education and training program.
<i>Article 34</i> <i>Safety of children</i> Member States shall establish and maintain safe 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 rights of access. Member States shall ensure supervision by trained professionals, as appropriate, and in the best interests of the child.	Member States shall establish and maintain safe 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 rights of access. Member States shall ensure supervision by trained professionals, as appropriate, and in the best interests of the child. Member States shall ensure that the exercise of any visitation or custody rights does not jeopardise the rights and safety of the victim or children.
<i>Article 35</i> <i>Targeted support for victims with specific needs and groups at risk</i> 1. Member States shall ensure the provision of specific support to victims at an increased risk of violence against women or domestic violence, such as women with disabilities, women living in rural areas, women with dependant residence status or permit, undocumented migrant women, women applying for international protection, women fleeing	1. Member States shall ensure the provision of specific support to victims at an increased risk of violence against women or domestic violence, such as women with disabilities, women living in rural areas, women with dependant residence status or permit, undocumented migrant women, women applying for international protection, women fleeing from armed conflict, women affected by homelessness, women with a minority racial or ethnic background, women sex workers, women detainees, or older women, pregnant women, LBTIQ women

from armed conflict, women affected by homelessness, women with a minority racial or ethnic background, women sex workers, women detainees, or older women. 2.The support services under Articles 27 to 32 shall have sufficient capacities to accommodate victims with disabilities, taking into consideration their specific needs, including personal assistance. 3.The support services shall be available for third-country nationals who are victims of violence against women and domestic violence, including for applicants for international protection, for undocumented persons and for persons subject of return procedures in detention. Member States shall ensure that victims who request so may be kept separately from persons of the other sex in detention facilities for third-country nationals subject of return procedures, or accommodated separately in reception centres for applicants for international protection. 4.Member States shall ensure that persons can report occurrences of violence against women or domestic violence in reception and detention centres to the relevant staff and that protocols are in place to adequately and swiftly address such reports in accordance with the requirements in Article 18, 19 and 20.	or substance abusers. 2.The support services under Articles 27 to 32 shall have sufficient capacities to accommodate victims with disabilities, taking into consideration their specific needs, including personal assistance. 3.The support services shall be available for third-country nationals who are victims of violence against women and domestic violence, including for applicants for international protection, for undocumented persons and for persons subject of return procedures in detention. Member States shall ensure that victims who request so may be kept separately from persons of the other sex in detention facilities for third-country nationals subject of return procedures, or accommodated separately in reception centres for applicants for international protection. 4.Member States shall ensure that persons can report occurrences of violence against women or domestic violence in reception and detention centres to the relevant staff and that protocols are in place to adequately and swiftly address such reports in accordance with the requirements in Article 18, 19 and 20.
<i>Article 36</i> <i>Preventive measures</i> 1.Member States shall take appropriate actions to prevent violence against women and domestic violence. 2.Preventive measures shall include awareness-raising campaigns, research and education programmes, where appropriate developed in cooperation with relevant civil society organisations, social partners, impacted communities and other stakeholders. 3.Member States shall make information on preventive measures, the	1.Member States shall take appropriate actions to prevent violence against women and domestic violence and to establish de jure and de facto equality between women and men, which is the key element in the prevention of violence against women. 2.Preventive measures shall include awareness-raising campaigns, research and education programmes, where appropriate developed in cooperation with relevant civil society organisations, social partners, impacted communities and other stakeholders.

rights of victims, access to justice and to a lawyer, and the available protection and support measures available to the general public. 4.Targeted action shall be addressed to groups at risk, including children, according to their age and maturity, 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. 5.Preventive measures shall in particular aim at challenging harmful gender stereotypes, promoting 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. 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 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. Those national policies shall identify and establish targeted actions referred to in paragraph 2 for sectors where workers are most exposed.	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. 4.Targeted action shall be addressed to groups at risk, including children, according to their age and maturity, 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. 5.Preventive measures shall in particular aim at challenging harmful gender stereotypes, promoting 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. 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 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 cooperate with trade unions and workers' representatives in the development and implementation of measures to combat sexual harassment at work. Those
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	national policies shall identify and establish targeted actions referred to in paragraph 2 for sectors where workers are most exposed.
Article 38 <i>Intervention programmes</i> 1.Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that targeted and effective intervention programmes are established to prevent and minimise the risk of committing offences of violence against women or domestic violence, or reoffending. 2.The intervention programmes shall be made available for participation including to persons who fear they might commit any offence of violence against women or domestic violence.	<i>Intervention and treatment programmes</i> 1.Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that targeted and effective intervention programmes are established to prevent and minimise the risk of committing offences of violence against women or domestic violence, or reoffending. 2.The intervention programmes shall be made available for participation including to persons who fear they might commit any offence of violence against women or domestic violence. (New paragraph) 3. Member States shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support treatment programmes for offenders of violence against women or domestic violence aimed to prevent further violence and changing violent behavioural patterns.
Article 44 <i>Data collection and research</i> 1.Member States shall have a system in place for the collection, development, production and dissemination of statistics on violence against women or domestic violence, including the forms of violence referred to in Articles 5 to 10. 2.The statistics shall include the following data disaggregated by sex, age of the victim and of the offender, relationship between the victim and the offender and type of offence: (a)the number of victims who experienced violence against women or domestic violence during the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime; (b)the annual number of such victims, of reported offences, of persons prosecuted for and convicted of such	1.Member States shall have a system in place for the collection, development, production and dissemination of statistics on violence against women or domestic violence, including the forms of violence referred to in Articles 5 to 10. 2.The statistics shall include the following data disaggregated by sex, age of the victim and of the offender, relationship between the victim and the offender and type of offence: (a)the number of victims who experienced violence against women or domestic violence during the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime; (b) the number of victims who experienced violence on the ground of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression during the last

forms of violence, obtained from national administrative sources.

3. Member States shall conduct a population-based survey every 5 years using the harmonised methodology of the Commission (Eurostat) to gather the data referred to in paragraph 2, point (a), and on this basis assess the prevalence of and trends in all forms of violence covered by this Directive.

Member States shall transmit those data to the Commission (Eurostat) [3 years after the entry into force of the directive] at the latest.

4. In order to ensure administrative data comparability across the Union, Member States shall collect administrative data on the basis of common disaggregations developed in cooperation with and according to the methodology developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality in accordance with paragraph 5. They shall transmit this data to the European Institute for Gender Equality on a yearly basis. The transmitted data shall not contain personal data.

5. The European Institute for Gender Equality shall support Member States in the data gathering referred to in paragraph 2, point (b), including by establishing common standards on counting units, counting rules, common disaggregations, reporting formats, and on the classification of criminal offences.

6. The Member States shall make the collected statistics available to the public. The statistics shall not contain personal data.

7. The Member States shall support research on root causes, effects, incidences and conviction rates of the forms of violence covered by this Directive.

12 months, last five years and lifetime ;

(c) the annual number of such victims, of reported offences, of persons prosecuted for and convicted of such forms of violence, obtained from national administrative sources.

3. Member States shall conduct a population-based survey every 5 years using the harmonised methodology of the Commission (Eurostat) to gather the data referred to in paragraph 2, point (a), and on this basis assess the prevalence of and trends in all forms of violence covered by this Directive.

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