

"European Integration and the Future of Civil Society in the Caucasus"

Pyatigorsk Winter school

13 -20 March 2016

COURSEBOOK

Responsible:

North Caucasus Federal University



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European Integration and the Future of Civil Society in the Caucasus

Syllabus of the course	
Faculty/Department	Law Institute of North Caucasus Federal University
Amount of credits and working load	6
Course dates	13/03/2016-20/03/2016
Final assessment	Group work
Lecturers	<p>Thomas Krüßmann — Professor of Criminal Law, Academic Supervisor of the Winter School (Austria)</p> <p>Anna Avanesova — Lecturer, Chair for Constitutional and International Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)</p> <p>Roman Gabrilyan — Lecturer, Chair for Theory and History of State and Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)</p> <p>Benedikt Harzl — Ass. Professor, Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies Centre, University of Graz (Austria)</p> <p>Svetlana Ivanova — Professor, Chair for Social Philosophy, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)</p> <p>Roman Nutrikhin — Lecturer, Chair for Environmental, Land and Labour Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)</p> <p>Viktoriya Savina — Lecturer, Chair for Civil Law and Civil Procedure, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)</p>
Language of instruction	English
Target group and/or preconditions for participation	It is targeted towards ambitious students of the wider Caucasus region and Europe who want to improve their knowledge on the subjects of this Winter School by learning and discussing in the beautiful, vibrant and multi-cultural context of the North Caucasus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE

During this course the students study the future of civil society in Caucasian region and European integration in this region. The lectures includes next topics:

1. Human Rights as an Instrument of Protection of Civil Society Activity.
 2. NGO's in Building of Civil Society: comparative analysis of Russia and EU
 3. Tersky Cossacks in the North Caucasus - early forms of civil society
 4. The role of civil society in Russia in the context of the migration crisis
 5. Gender Equality in the Caucasus and Its Consequences
 6. Gender policy in the EU and a new legal framework to prevent violence against women and domestic violence. Developed by the Council of Europe.
 7. The EU's vision of Civil Society
- The School include the visit of Museum, of Tersky Cossacks, excursion on Pyatigorsk. Main methods: lectures-discussions, group work, individual work, homework

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are to raise the level of knowledge in the sphere of understanding what civil society in the Caucasus is like, to make a comparative analysis of the level of development of civil society in Russia and European countries, to consider possible prospects for the development of civil society in Russia and the Caucasus region.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon successful completion of the course, the student is supposed to : a)use an interdisciplinary introduction to the North Caucasus; b) attempt to assess the role of civil society in the region; c) be able to make comparison between different approaches to civil society engagement prevalent in the EU; d) apply analytical perspectives, using the approaches of law, political science, sociology and cultural studies.

COURSE ASSIGNMENTS

During the students listened to lectures, participated in discussions, in group work, made individual work, worked with recommended literature. made presentations.

ASSESSMENT OF THE LEARNING PROGRESS AND FINAL TASK

The final task was to protect the project, which was presented by each group, to which students were defeated. Projects were presented concerning NGOs, the media, etc., as tools of civil society, a problem was taken with which these institutions were connected and solutions were proposed.

The assessment criteria of the course are presented as follows:

➤ Exemplary – Demonstrates all or most of the following:

Develops clear, manageable, and focused research questions or thesis statement.
f Identifies the purpose and audience of potential resources, correctly selects from popular and academic sources, primary and secondary sources for the given assignment.
f Explores and retrieves information from a wide variety of both electronic and print sources, including full-text indexes or databases; displays an understanding that potential sources may have specific purposes and audiences.
f Summarizes main ideas from information sources and can restate textual concepts in own words with appropriate citations.

➤ Satisfactory – Demonstrates all or most of the following:

Develops research questions or thesis statement, but may be somewhat too broad or specific for assignment scope.
f Correctly distinguishes between popular and academic sources, primary and secondary sources.
f Retrieves information from both electronic and print sources, but doesn't display an understanding that potential sources may have specific purposes and audiences.
f Identifies verbatim material and appropriately quotes and cites it.

➤ Unsatisfactory – Demonstrates all or most of the following:

Research questions or thesis statement unclear. May be far too broad or specific for assignment scope.
f Does not distinguish between types of potential sources or chooses inappropriate sources for the given assignment. Only retrieves information from either electronic or print sources, primarily relies on one or the other to the exclusion of other appropriate sources. Cannot summarize main ideas accurately and clearly. Does not cite sources appropriately.

STATEMENT OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the European Integration and the Future of Civil Society in the Caucasus, use an interdisciplinary introduction to the North Caucasus; attempt to assess the role of civil society in the region; be able to make comparison between different approaches to civil society engagement prevalent in the EU; show understanding analytical perspectives, using the approaches of law, political science, sociology and cultural studies.

PROGRAMME/SCHEDULE OF THE COURSE

Please insert the working schedule of the course.

	13.03. Sunday	14.03. Monday	15.03. Tuesday	16.03. Wednesday	17.03. Thursday	18.03. Friday	19.03. Saturday	20.03. Sunday
0930	Arrival of participants and transfer to hotel	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Transfer	Departure of participants or optional skiing	Departure of remaining participants
1000 – 1130		11 00 Formal Opening	Q&A Group work Savina	Terskii Cossacks Nutrikhin	Refugee Crisis Avanesova	Gender in the North Caucasus		
1130 – 1200			Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break	Coffee break		
1200 – 1330		EU's Vision on Civil Society Harzl	Human Rights Gabrilyan	Terskii Cossacks Nutrikhin	Refugee Crisis Avanesova	Q&A Group Work Ivanova		
1330 –		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch		

1 4 3 0								
1 5 0 0 — 1 6 3 0		EU's Vision on Civil Society Harzl	Human Rights Gabrilya n	Departur e by bus to Terskii Cossacks' Settleme nt	Q&A Group work Avanesova	Gender Policy in EuropeaKr üßmann		
1 6 3 0 — 17 0 0		Coffee break	Coffee break		Coffee break	Coffee break		
17 0 0 — 1 8 3 0		NGO's in Buildin g Civil Society Savina	Q&A Group work Gabrilya n		Gender Policy in Europe Krüßmann	NGO's in Building Civil Society Savina		
2 0 0 0		Formal Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Closing Ceremony		
2 0 0 0 — 2 2 0 0		Get togeth er	North Caucas us Dance Class	Individual study time	North Caucasus Dance Class	Formal Dinner		

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

The course is divided into 6 lectures and 3 group work seminars.

LECTURE 1. The EU's vision of Civil Society

Ass.-Prof. Dr. Benedikt Harzl - Assistant Professor, Russian East European Eurasian Studies Center (REEES), University of Graz.

The lecture includes the definition of Civil society, the description of Civil society in enlargement processes and EU support in enlargement processes. The EU instruments and bodies for supporting of civil society especially in Eastern Europe.



The EU's Vision on Civil Society

DESCnet Winter School Pyatigorsk

Dr. Benedikt Harzl, M.A.

Definitions of Civil Society

- Crucial part of the public space between state and society
- The weakness of civil society in late Communist and post-Communist transition in Eastern Europe
- The strength of civil society in late Communist societies in four stages (cases: Poland, former GDR)
 - Defensive
 - Emergent
 - Mobilizational
 - Institutional

Civil Society in the enlargement process

- The door-opening provision of Art. 49 TEU and the significance of civil society
 - human dignity, freedom, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights including the rights of persons belonging to minorities: What role for an *empowered* civil society?
 - 2 Objectives: achieving an environment conducive to civil society (1) and capacity-building of civil society organizations (2)
- Conducive Environment
 - There ought to be legal, judicial and administrative environment for exercising the freedoms of expression
 - Enabling a financial environment to translate these rights into practice

Civil Society in the enlargement process

- Capacity-building: Civil society organizations must improve their autonomy and accountability by/trough
 - Strengthening membership base (especially labor unions)
 - Internal democratic structures
 - Geographic outreach
 - Management structures

EU support in enlargement process

- Political Support
 - European Commission encourages states to adopt legislation for civil society
 - Financial support of the Commission through mix of instruments (TACIS, ENPI etc.)
 - Yet: Civil society organizations should become less dependent on EU funding in the long run

The role of Civil Society in enlargement process(es)

- Grassroots level input in formulating EU policies
 - Critical societal discussion of the operationalization of Art. 49
 - View of citizens
 - Concrete feedback to Brussels
- Promoting EU values and policies
 - Awareness-raising of values
 - Convincing the society to adapt these values
 - Critical discussion with the country's population

The role of Civil Society in enlargement process(es)

- Placing a human face on European Union policies and practices
 - EU policies often seem distant, top-down and bureaucratic
 - Civil Society organizations (CSO) can help to explain these processes
 - CSO can help to soften the potential negative impact(s)
- Stimulate governments on local and national level to promote EU accession benefits
 - CSO as constant actor for EU promoting policies in the country
 - Adoption of EU – Art. 49 values – as long-term project

Enlargement and ENP/Eastern Partnership

- Partnership and Cooperation Agreements
 - Vague obligations, more cooperation
 - Soft legal approximation clauses
 - Soft conditionality through ENPI funding
- ENP and Eastern Partnership
 - Association Agreements and Action Plans
 - Core question: Membership perspective even though not explicitly given? → *Group discussion*

Enlargement and ENP/Eastern Partnership

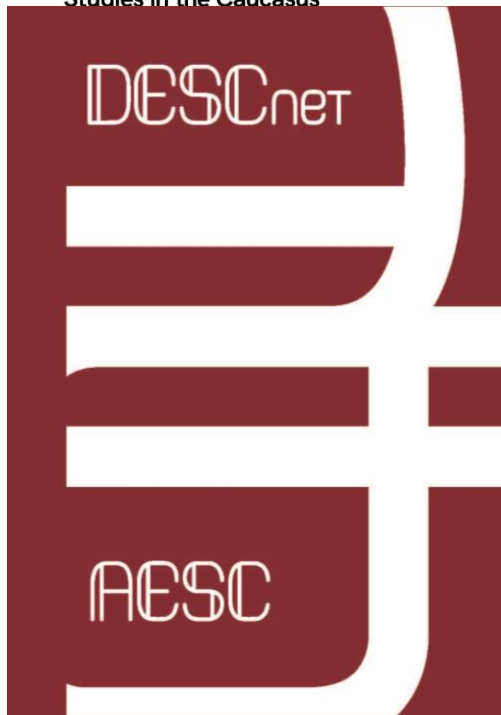
- The role of civil society under the umbrella of EaP-cooperation
 - What do these countries (really) want? Visa liberalization, membership perspective, trade with agricultural goods?
 - EaP is about values with soft enlargement practices
 - Democracy, good governance and stability
 - Economic integration and convergence with EU policies
 - Environment, climate change and energy security
 - People-to-people contacts
- ENP/EaP objectives
 - Association Agreements with the EU periphery

The Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum

- The EaP CSF as a unique multi-layered regional civil society platform
 - Launched in 2009 at the Prague EaP summit
 - Serves as the people-to-people dimension of the EaP
 - Has more than 700 representatives who convene at annual meetings
 - Drafts recommendations for EU institutions
 - Membership is also open to EU-based CSOs

Enlargement and ENP/Eastern Partnership

- Situation of CSO in the EaP area
 - Fragmentation and imbalances (in terms of funding)
 - Sometimes no legal framework (Belarus and Azerbaijan)
 - Sometimes CSO act as façade for the ruling regime
- Resulting problems of this fragmentation
 - EU prefers to cooperate with experienced CSOs that have office in Brussels – downside: EU fails to deepen its understanding of the situation on the ground
 - Most grants are awarded to these CSOs
 - Examples of these downsides: Georgia



THANK YOU!

ADD YOUR DETAILS HERE

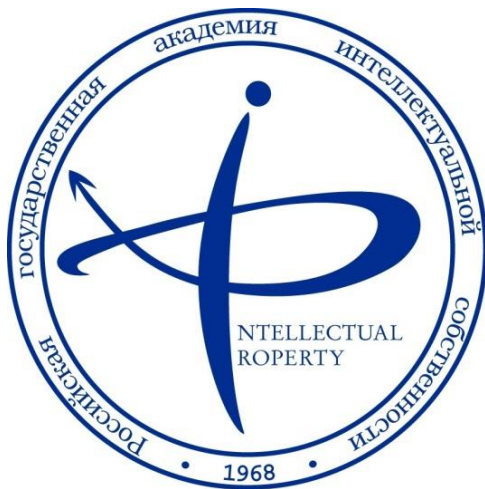
Suggested reading:

Lavinski Kirill. Non-governmental organizations in Russia: legal aspects. 2013. N1.

[LECTURE 2. Participation of NGOs in the construction of the Civil Society in Russia and the EU. Comparative analysis](#)

Victoria Savina – lecturer, North Caucasus Federal University

The lecture talks about NGOs as the main tool of civil society, their role and influence on the development of civil society, the legal regulation and legislation of Russia and the European Union on NGOs.



RUSSIAN STATE ACADEMY OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY



Non-Governmental Organizations in Building of Civil Society

Victoria Savina
associate professor RSAIP



1. Civil Society: The Main Features
2. Types of Non-Governmental organizations
3. Non-Governmental Organizations in Russia: legal aspects
4. Impact of Non-Governmental Organizations on Civil Society



1. Civil society: the main features



Thomas Hobbes:
identify civil society with the
state differentiating between
civil and political laws.



Montesquieu:
civil society - a society of
antagonism between people
towards one another, thereby
turning into the state - a body of
violence to prevent enmity
between citizens.



Rousseau:
civil society as its
transformation into the state,
with republican government
being a sine qua non, through a
social contract. Its government
can be overthrown any time at
the request of civil society.



Hegel: civil society and the
state being independent, they
form an identity. Civil society
and a family are inalienable as
regards the existence of the
state. At the same time, he
does not deny contradiction
between civil society and the
state.



Aristotle:

property owners must form the
basis of civil society.



The majority of celebrated
philosophers considered
'comprehensive' democracy
(including self-government) as
one of the main features of civil
society. They viewed fair laws
as the main form of relationship
between the state and civil
society.



Marx: there can be three variants of this kind of identity:

- 1) civil society and the state as two hostile armies;
- 2) civil society and the state as two friendly armies;
- 3) result of confrontation: one of the armies emerges victorious and dissolves the other army.



At present: civil society is a non-political form of human community directly dependent upon and closely linked with political power, though immune from direct interference of the latter by appropriate norms and laws.



Civil society:

- 1) the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and wills of citizens or
- 2) individuals and organizations in a society which are independent of the government.



Civil society concept suggests:

- the transformation of collectivity organised in accordance with the law of nature regarding coexistence of people in society



- the development of man
descended from the world of
enmity and uncontrolled
freedom into a citizen of this
society.



Civilised and humanised, this
kind of society becomes
capable of shaping the
personality of a new-type
citizen who, in his turn, creates
a new civil society.



The force that creates and ties these two phenomena (collective and individuum) is the power of the state, which has undergone a transformation into a new modern-type power. Thus, civil society is shaped by the **collective, individuum and state.**



Civil society promotes free development of associations, mass movements, parties and other social groups with different views, beliefs and principles.



It seeks decentralisation of the state by vesting some of its powers in self-government bodies, ensures cooperation between the majority and minority by coordinating their positions through negotiations and avoiding open conflicts.



Q: What are the main features of civil society?



1) free owners of the means of production.

In the USSR - production were totally expropriated by the state.



2) democracy: civil society is a democratic society as opposed to absolute power or dictatorship of a person or a social group (class).



3) transparency of the rules of law and their implementation;

4) an effective court system.



3) constitutional economics:
interrelationships between
constitutional issues and
functioning of the economy
including budget process
(American economist James M.
Buchanan)



Q: What is the definition of civil society?



Q: What are the main features of civil society?



Q: How do you distinguish civil society from political and economic society?



2. Definition and Types of Non-Governmental organizations



NGO is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any government and do not form part of the government and are not conventional for-profit business.



NGO type by orientation:

- Charitable orientation
 - Service orientation
 - Participatory
- Empowering orientation



NGO type by level of co-operation:

- Community- Based Organization
- City Wide Organization
 - National NGOs
- International NGOs



Alternative terms :

Independent sector, volunteer sector, civilsociety, grassroots organizations, transnational social movement organizations, private voluntary organizations, self-help organizations and non-state actors (NSA's)



Acronyms:

- BINGO-Business-friendly International NGO or Big International NGO
 - CSO - civil society organization
- DONGO - Donor Organized NGO



- ENGO - environmental NGO, such as Greenpeace
 - NNGO - Northern non governmental organization
 - IDCIs - international development cooperation institutions
 - SNGOs - Southern nongovernmental organizations



- SCOS - social change organizations
 - GONGOs - government-operated NGOs
 - INGO - international NGO
 - QUANGOs - quasi-autonomous organizations
- (International Organization for Standardization)



- TANGO - technical assistance NGO;
- TNGO - transnational NGO;
- GSO - Grassroots Support Organization
- MANGO - market advocacy NGO
- NGDO - non-governmental development organization



Most common NGO types:

- grassroots organizations (GROs)
- traditional organizations (TNGOs)
- government-organized organisations (GONGOs)
 - international non-governmental organizations



Q: What is the likely negative effect of promoting marionette organisations?



Q: What is a GONGO and what
is the problem with GONGOs
from a civil society perspective?



International Non-
Governmental organizations
and globalization



NGO's role

- globalization of economic relations
- elimination of law collisions



ADVANTAGES

- simplification of legal regulation
- resolve conflicts



RESULTS of NGO's activities

- The Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of 1980
- Protocol amending the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods 1980
- UNCITRAL Convention on representation in the International Sale of 1983
- The Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods of 1986
- UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing and International Factoring , signed 1988 in Ottawa
- The UN Convention on International Promissory and International Bills of Exchange of 1988



3 . Non-Governmental Organizations in Russia: legal aspects



Law



<http://www.icnl.org/research/monitor/russia.html>



"Federal Law "On public
associations" N 82-FZ, 19 May
1995"

"Federal Law "On Freedom of
Conscience and Religious
Associations" N 125-FZ, 26
September 1997"



"Federal Law "On Charity
and Charitable Organizations"
N 135-FZ, 11 August 1995"

"Federal Law " On political
parties" N 95-FZ, 11 July 2001"

"Federal Law "On NGOs" N 7-
FZ, 12 January 1996"



Organizational Forms



(1) Corporate entities - where founders (participants, members) have the right to participate in their management (gain the right of membership)- consumer cooperatives, public organizations, associations, political parties, and trade unions.



(2) Unitary entities are those where founders may not become participants (they do not acquire the right of membership), including public charitable funds, private institutions, autonomous non-commercial organizations, and religious organizations.



Q: What adverse effects did foreign funding, in the opinion of a majority of authors, for NGOs produce in the period before the entry into force of the Russian NGO law?



Q: What is the role of the Public
Chamber of the Russian Federation?



Q: What is the overall effect of the NGO
Law in Russia?



4. Impact of Non-Governmental Organizations on Civil Society

<http://www.nirsi.ru/115>



Q: Why is the category of informal
networks important when studying the
Caucasus?



Q: What is the relationship between civil society development and the open- and inclusiveness of a political system?



Q: When looking at the relative strength of the civil sector, what is the problem with measuring numbers of registered CSOs, and what alternative ways of measuring exist?



Q: What does the criterion of patron-
client relations (state support) tell about
CSOs in the Caucasus?



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

Suggested readings:

Secretariat Working Paper: 'Russia 2012 NGO Law' Strasbourg, 18 September 2012

LECTURE3. Human Rights as an Instrument for the Protection of Civil Society Activities

Roman Gabrilyan — Lecturer, Chair for Theory and History of State and Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

The lecture will cover human rights, the theories of Civil Society, Civic activism and the forms of activism.



Human Rights as an Instrument of Protection of Civil Society Activity

Roman Gabrilyan

Human Rights

- Universal and inalienable
- Interdependent and indivisible
- Equal and non-discriminatory

- *Both Rights and Obligations*

Civil society

- What is Civil society?
 - the critical element that guarantees the rights will be protected.
 - a social sphere separate from both the state and the market.
 - includes all organisations that occupy the 'social space' between the family and the state, excluding political parties and profit organisations.

Approaches to understanding the Civil society

- two main schools of thought:
 - - the post-Marxist
 - - the liberal tradition

Pluralism

- a variety of legitimate but conflicting values, ideals and ways of life is historically related to the contemporary concept of civil society.
- represents the rejection of Enlightenment universalism, because it asserts that there is no singular answer to the question of how to live.

Civic activism

- efforts to promote, impede, or direct social, political, economic, or environmental change, or stasis with the desire to make improvements in society and to correct social injustice
- Organisations
- Individuals

Types of Civic activism

- Organisational Involvement
- Individual Volunteerism
- Electoral participation
- Creative Representation

Forms of activism

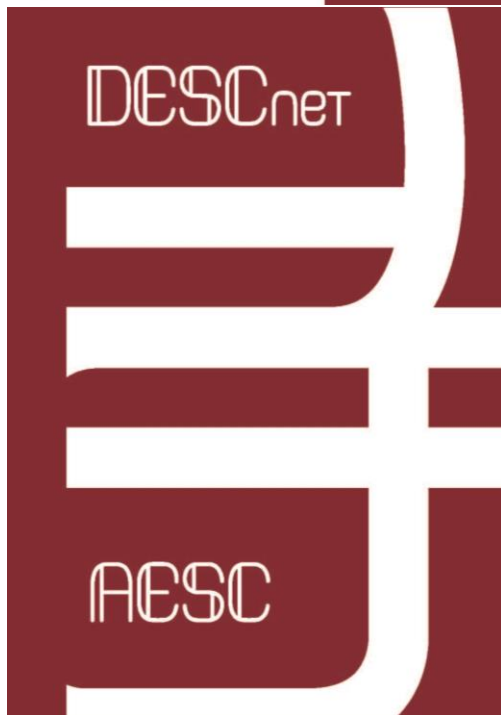
- Community problem solving
- Active membership in a group or association
- Regular voting and Persuading others to vote
- Contacting officials
- Regular volunteering for a non-electoral organization
- Contacting the print media and the broadcast media
- Displaying buttons, signs, stickers

Forms of activism

- Participation in fund-raising run/ride and other fund-raising for charity
- Campaign contributions
- Protesting
- Volunteering for candidate or political organisations
- Writing/email petitions
- Symbolic Non-Participation
- Boycotting

Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable... Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering, and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals.



THANK YOU!

See you next year!

Suggested readings:

Secretariat Working Paper: 'Russia 2012 NGO Law' Strasbourg, 18 September 2012

LECTURE 4. Tersky Cossacks in the North Caucasus - early forms of civil society

Dmitrii Tkachenko — Professor, Chair for Social Philosophy, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia) Roman Nutrikhin — Lecturer, Chair for Environmental, Land and Labour Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

The lecture will cover the Terek Cossacks of the South of Russia. On the role of the Terek Cossacks in the Russo-Turkish War and the Civil War of 1918-1921.

Terek military commander atamans, although exercising their powers only within their Cossack regions, enjoyed the rights of governors in the civilian and governor-general-in military terms. Atamans headed the supreme governing body in the troops - military, regional, military economic boards, administrations or administrations. They also appointed atamans of departments (districts) and approved the personal composition of individual (district) administrations. The Cossack administration consisted of the Military Staff, appointed (formally elected at the meetings) atamans of the departments

The collapse of the Russian Empire led to the intensification of interethnic conflicts. In November 1917, the Mountain Republic was formed. At the same time, an armed group of Ingush ravaged the village of Feldmarshalskaya. In March 1918, the Bolsheviks formed the Terek Soviet Republic with a center in Pyatigorsk, and then Vladikavkaz. In the summer of 1918, it was reorganized into the North Caucasian Soviet Republic, the end of which was laid by the Second Kuban campaign of the (white) Volunteer Army. The Cossacks raised the Terek uprising and supported Denikin. However, the Red Army, relying on the strength of the mountaineers (the Shariah column), rendered the Cossacks fierce resistance (Defense of Grozny). In early 1919, the entire basin of the Terek River was under the rule of Denikin. The White Army also had units of the Terek Cossacks (Terek Cossack Division). In early 1920, as a result of the counteroffensive of the Red Army, the Terek region became a Soviet.





Suggested readings:

Shane O'Rourke. *The Cossacks*. Manchester University Press, 2007.

LECTURE 5. Refugee Crisis

Anna Avanesova – Lecturer, Chair for Constitutional and International Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

The lecture will cover refugee concepts, the migration crisis and the role of international organizations, such as UNHCR in addressing this issue, and the interaction of international and Russian non-profit organizations in addressing social and other problems of refugees and asylum-seekers

Suggested readings

1 Official site of UNHCR

http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/refugees.shtml

2 UN Refugee convention 1951 year

http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/refugees.shtml

There is no greater sorrow on earth
than to lose their homeland.



«Asylum»

- refuge in Latin means a sacred place that no one has the right to break, no matter what the motive was. The concept of "safe haven" is found in one form or another in the written monuments and traditions of various ancient societies.

Who is refugee?



Stagers.

- First stage lasted from 1914 to 1938 GG . This stage is marked with the formulation of the basic concepts and principles related to refugees and internally displaced persons.
- The second stage lasted from 1938 to 1951 GG. This stage coincided with the beginning of World War II and ended with the adoption of the 1951 Geneva Convention. This critically important period is marked with the appearance of the United Nations and the creation of the main, to date, an international instrument outlining the status of refugees - Convention 1951;
- The third stage started in 1951 and continues to a present time of the modern laws. This stage is characterized by constant changes and additions to the legislation in the field of forced migration.

A League of Nations

- was the first comprehensive effort in legal regulations of refugees.

One of the major statues of the League of Nations - the Council conducted the first measure for the protection of refugees in June 1921. The conference on the issue of forced migration began in August 1921. Fridtjof Nansen was elected as the High Commissioner for Refugees.

DEFINITION!!!!!!!!!!

- In accordance with Article 1 of the Convention in the PA, the term "refugee" was defined as a person who:
- considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 and 30 June 1928 or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 and 10 February 1938, the Protocol of 14 September 1939 or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization ;
- as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, *"owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it"*.

Protocol to the UN Convention

- 1967 Protocol to the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees of 1951 expands the framework of the convention. Although it is inextricably linked to the Convention in 1951, the 1967 Protocol is a separate legal instrument. For instance, according to this Protocol, the States agree to apply Articles 2-34 of the Convention to all persons covered by the definition of "refugee", regardless of temporary or geographical limitations

The Convention has defined the basic rights and obligations of refugees

- In accordance with Art. 2 Every refugee “ like any other person, must obey the laws and regulations in force in the country where he is.”
- States shall apply the provisions of this Convention without any discrimination (by race, religion, etc.) and in accordance with the same terms and conditions as to its own citizens. The Convention noted that the personal status of a refugee shall be governed by the laws of the country of his domicile or the law of the country of his residence.

Adoption in Russia

- The Russian Federation adopted the Federal Law on Refugees only in February 19, 1993. I must say that the USSR did not join the convention. In fact, the Russian Federation officially joined the Convention only in 13 November 1992.

Definition due to Federal Law

- a refugee - a person who is not a citizen of the Russian Federation and
- “person who is outside his/her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a **well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion**; and is **unable** or **unwilling** to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for **fear of persecution**.

European acts

- European Agreement on Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees adopted on October 16 1980.
- European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees adopted in April 20, 1959.
- **Dublin Convention adopted in 1990**

"Dublin II»,

- In February 18, 2003, the European Council adopted Regulation "Dublin II», establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the State - Member which is responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States by a third country

The Federal law «On forced migrants» of 19 February 1993 defined forced migraines

- as Russian citizens who were forced to leave the foreign state of the residence and have arrived on the territory of Russia. The Federal law also defined forced migraines as Russian citizens who were forced to one subject of the Russian Federation and migrate to the territory of another subject of the Federation. In addition, the IDP can be recognized as the person without citizenship of the Russian Federation, foreign citizen or stateless person (the person without citizenship, permanently residing legally on the territory of the Russian Federation and changed their place of residence within the territory of Russia).

Suggested readings:

The Federal Law "On forced migrants" of 19 February 1993.

LECTURE 6. The Gender politics in EU and new legal framework for prevention violence's against women

Thomas Krüßmann — Professor of Criminal Law, Academic Supervisor of the Winter School (Austria) Anna Avanesova — Lecturer, Chair for Constitutional and International Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

The lecture will deal with the definition of the modern concept of gender in European countries, the legislation of the European Union aimed at preventing crimes and violence against women



REEES
RUSSIAN EAST-EUROPEAN EURASIAN STUDIES

**UNI
GRAZ**

Gender Politics in the EU and the New Legal Framework for Prevention of Violence against Women

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Thomas Krüßmann
LL.M. (King's College)

UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ



Introduction (1)

What is gender?

Gender is a cross-cutting socio-cultural variable. It refers to social attributes that are **learned or acquired during socialisation** as a member of a given community.
Gender is therefore an acquired identity.

Because these attributes are learned behaviours, they are **context/ time-specific** and changeable (with increasing rapidity as the rate of technological change intensifies), and vary across cultures.

Gender therefore refers to the socially given attributes, roles, activities, responsibilities and needs connected to being men (masculine) and women (feminine) in a given society at a given time, and as a member of a specific community within that society.

REES

Introduction (1)

Let's discuss:

„The Oppressed
Majority“ (2010)

by ELEONORÉ POURRIAT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eeVMu7-PO9A>



REES

Introduction (2)

Let's try to think of tags for this movie:

#

#

What is a „gendered“ approach to violence?

Creating sensitivity for
victims of gender-based
violence

Enhancing the role of
women as agents of change

REES

Introduction (3)

Type of violence	Mode of occurrence	Problem awareness	Consciousness raising	Regulatory responses
Rape	situational	high	www.yesmeansyes.com www.thisdoesntmeanys.com	domestic: civil / criminal law; international: torture
Domestic violence	situational and / or structural	high	www.nomore.org	domestic laws; international standard setting
Female genital mutilation	structural	less well-known	http://www.stop-fgm-now.com/ http://www.stopfgm.net/	not yet criminal offences; international standard setting
Sexual violence in conflict (rape, forced impregnation, etc.)	structural	known only through media reporting (Boko Haram, IS)	Only documentaries, e.g. http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/chad/11406772/Escape-from-Boko-Haram-what-the-survivors-saw.html	International humanitarian law, international criminal law

bodily
integrity

discrimination

REES

Measuring Gender (1)

Human Development Report

1995 Gender and Human Development

2014 Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience



Regional Development Reports

e.g. Human Development Report for Latin America 2013-2014 (on „Citizen Security“)

National Human Development Reports

e.g. Russian Federation 2013
(on „Sustainable Development: The Rio Challenges“)

Please see the library at
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports>



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Measuring Gender (2)



TIME Magazine created an interactive map from the data on gender equality presented in the UNDP Human Development Report 2013

<http://time.com/3131/this-map-shows-just-how-far-the-world-has-to-go-to-reach-gender-equality/>

The data are based on five subsets of data:

1. Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100.000 live births)
2. Adolescent fertility rate (births per 10.000 women ages 15-19)
3. Seats in national parliaments (% female)
4. Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)
5. Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)

What other indicators could have been chosen?

REES

Measuring Gender (3)



Gender Stats, the gender data portal of the World Bank

<http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/>

This gender data portal is a **one-stop shop for gender information**, catering to a wide range of users and providing data from a variety of sources.

Data at the country level are organized under six thematic headings: (1) Participation in productive activities and access to resources, (2) Education, (3) Health and related services, (4) **Public life and decision-making**, (5) Human rights of women and girl children, (6) Demographic indicators.

The portal includes gender datasets from the United Nations (UN) compiled by its Regional Commissions and Sectoral Agencies, as well as World Bank conducted or funded surveys and reports, such as the 2012 World Development Report (WDR) on Gender and Development.

REES

Measuring Gender (4)



2012 World Development Report on Gender and Development

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2012/0,,menuPK:7778074~pagePK:7778278~piPK:7778320~theSitePK:7778063~contentMDK:22851055,00.html>

On the background and its results, see in particular the following video:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2012/0,,contentMDK:23003485~pagePK:64167689~piPK:64167673~theSitePK:7778063,00.html>

REES

Guest lecture by Marina Hughson



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gyhwHksZiac>

Please listen to 20:29 to 24:36.

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Summary of 20:20 to 24:36

„Problem of implementation is a problem of contextualisation“

- consciousness-raising activities
- collective knowledge-making
- legal regulation / law-making
- implementation of laws
- policy design

REES

Series of movements 1

- from women only to gender and to men (“he for she”)
- from women’s NGOs to institutions
- from random and scattered knowledge to more systematic research and statistics
- from lack of regulation to legal provisions
- from legal provisions to implementation
- from violence to politics to the economy
- from scattered interventions to more holistic approaches
- from random projects to overarching (national) mainstreaming
- from competition between women’s NGOs and institutions (gender mechanisms) to more collaborative approach

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Series of movements 2

- from activism to professionalism
- from women’s movement (genuine, without donors) to donor-driven projects and interests
- from lack of gender knowledge to biased “transmission” of knowledge from the “core” (especially US, much less from Europe) to the more creative approach to knowledge production, with stronger regional and national ownership
- from countries in war to regional co-operation
- from chaotic situation on the “gender market” to a more developed “division of labour” between different gender stakeholders

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Expansion and holism

- All these “movements” are relevant from a policy perspective because this larger picture actually allows us to see what is **possible**, and what a **more advanced phase** could be. From humanitarian projects (women as ATO victims) and “discovery” of “women’s movements” the circle has expanded to the level of **holistic approaches** to gender mainstreaming of institutions and society en large and men integration; from women victims of violence to women in security sector, and gender mainstreaming of the sector.
- The expansion is huge and it only confirms how much more is needed to further the developments.

REES

Growth of gender policy field

**REES**

Origins of the post-WW II international legal order empowering women and promoting gender equality

Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 7: All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination."

Equal in rights despite different (biological) sexes!

REES

Origins of the post-WW II international legal order empowering women and promoting gender equality

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 19 December 1966

Article 3: The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 19 December 1966

Article 3: The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

Essentially, cross-cutting obligations on states parties to ensure the equal enjoyment of all rights for both men and women!

REES

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 18 December 1979

READING ASSIGNMENT

Please acquaint yourself with the wording of CEDAW

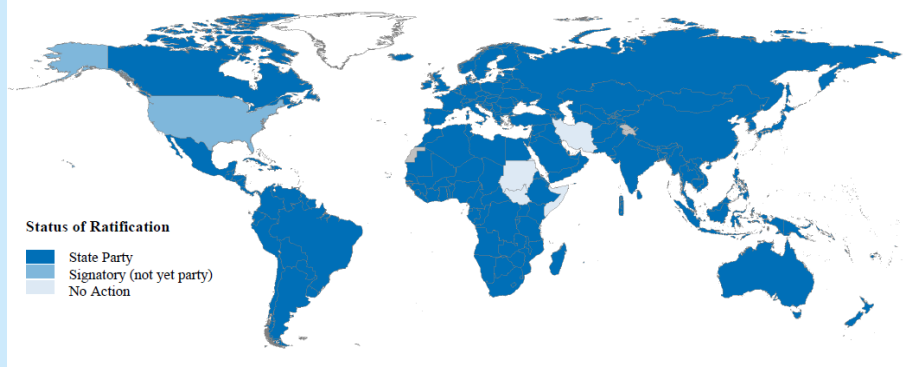
https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en.

REES

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 18 December 1979

- entered into force 3 September 1981 after more than 30 years of work of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
- has almost universal application (188 ratifications)
- For details see https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtmsg_no=IV-8&chapter=4&lang=en

Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, January 2013

**REES**

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 18 December 1979

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Accession by states in the Caucasus region

- Russian Federation 23.1.1981 (per ratification of Soviet Union)
- Georgia 26.10.1994
- Armenia 13.9.1993
- Azerbaijan 10.7.1995

* UN Commission on the Status of Women

See <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/index.html>

REES

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 18 December 1979

- Divided into six parts: parts I-IV contain substantive commitments, part V creates the legal basis for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; part VI contains ancillary provisions.
- Part I is the most important part which also contains a major innovation. It is addressed to all institutions of state power as a potential source of discrimination. On the one hand, member states commit themselves to adopt all necessary legal or executive measures to revise all laws and counteract all executive practices that lead to a discrimination of women. On the other hand (art. 5), states parties commit themselves to changing gender stereotypes in society and culture.
- Part II reiterates the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Part III reiterates the provisions of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Part IV only contains two provisions on equality before the law and marriage and family relations.

REES



CEDAW in detail (1)

- premised on the assumption that “the establishment of the new international economic order based on equity and justice will contribute significantly towards the promotion of equality between men and women” (Preamble)
- likewise, that “the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields” (Preamble)

Q: What concept of development is CEDAW built upon?

What is this „new international economic order“? And is it still with us?

REES

CEDAW in detail (2)

- **defines discrimination (Art. 1):** “(...) any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women (...) of human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

CEDAW defines and prohibits both direct and indirect discrimination against women on the grounds of sex and the gender-specific role assigned to them, including their marital status.

The source of discrimination is not an element of the definition.

REES

CEDAW in detail (3)

- **obliges States Parties to pursue a policy of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women (Art. 2)** by adopting “all appropriate means” “in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields” (Art. 3)
- **while permitting even special measures (Art. 4):** time-limited special measures which serve the advancement of women or even the preferential treatment of women in order to accelerate the process of attaining *de facto* equality of women and men are also permitted, and in the eyes of the Committee are necessary in order to reach this objective.
- **and obliges States Parties to take all appropriate measures “to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women” (Art. 5)**, with a view to “achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women. (Art. 2, lit f); Art. 5 lit a)).

REES

CEDAW in detail (4)

Q: What do you think about the following video clip:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7W15ejKBsk?>

Please discuss the Combined 6th and 7th Period Report of the Russian Federation to CEDAW (9th March 2009):

“30. The Russian Federation remains a traditional society, in which stereotypical representations of the social roles of men and women are still widely held. However, to a large degree such representations are maintained at the level of everyday life. Russian law does not contain norms that infringe the rights of women. Nevertheless, the traditional representations of the social roles of men and women are a significant obstacle limiting the opportunities of women to make use of all their rights and liberties. Gender stereotypes are reinforced beginning in childhood in school education.”

REES

CEDAW in detail (5)

“31. (...) Compliance with the law on advertisements is monitored. Often advertising spots on television intensify the effect of gender stereotypes. However, advertisements have recently become more balanced with regard to gender. Specifically, this has been promoted by the prohibition on showing series of advertising spots that have a sexist character. (...)”

“32. In the Russian Federation, the law stipulates State support for families, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood. The support for motherhood, fatherhood, childhood, and families, the strengthening of family relationships, promoting the significance of families in the life of young people, broadcasting family values, and overcoming violence are among the priorities of the policy of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Q: Do you think that supporting family values is in breach of Art. 5 CEDAW?

Please see also the Amnesty International briefing (in particular pp. 5-12):

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/ngos/AI_RussianFederation46.pdf

REEES

CEDAW in detail (6)

Please see also the Amnesty International briefing:

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/docs/ngos/AI_RussianFederation46.pdf

With special coverage on the North Caucasus (pp. 5-12)

1. *Violence against Women in the Context of the Conflict*
 - 1.1. *Enforced Disappearance*
 - 1.2. *Women Targeted for Seeking Justice for Human Rights Abuses*
2. *Stereotyping of Gender Roles*
 - 2.1. *Headscarves*
 - 2.2. *Bride Kidnapping*
 - 2.3. *Property and Parental Rights*
 - 2.4. *„Honour Killings“ and Public Responses to them*

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CEDAW in detail (7)

- **and addresses participation of women in civil society (Art. 7):**

«States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country and, in particular, shall ensure to women, on equal terms with men, the right

(a)... (b)

c) to participate in non-governmental organizations and associations concerned with the public and political life of the country.»

Please see in addition General Recommendation no. 23 of the CEDAW Committee of 1997 „Women in Political and Public Life“.

REES

CEDAW Implementation and Monitoring (1)

- 1. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Art 17 CEDAW)** = committee of 23 independent experts,

cf <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/Membership.aspx>

Q: How do you assess the dominance of women in the CEDAW Committee?

**REES**

CEDAW Implementation and Monitoring (2)

2. **Obligation on State Parties** pursuant to Art 18 CEDAW **to provide reports** on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and on the progress made in this respect

3. Optional Protocol to CEDAW

- entered into force 22 December 2000
- currently 104 ratifications and 80 signings not followed by ratification
- **communication procedure**, i.e. giving individuals or groups of individuals the possibility to proceed with a complaint to the CEDAW Committee claiming to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in the Convention by a State Party (Art 2-7);
- **inquiry procedure**, i.e. giving the CEDAW Committee the right to initiate inquiries into situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights (Art 8-9).

4. As of 4 March 2016, the Committee has adopted a total of 34 general recommendations, cf <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/Recommendations.aspx>

REES

CEDAW follow-up organized by CSW (1)

4 UN World Conferences on Women so far:

1975 in Mexico

1980 in Copenhagen

1985 in Nairobi

1995 in Beijing

leading to the **Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)**



A Time for Renewed Commitment and Action

The Platform for Action adopted at the 1995 World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, is an agenda for women's empowerment, offering a defining policy framework and roadmap for achieving gender equality and women's rights. It has remained an essential political legacy and moral motivation around the world, with governments and society alike using it to take stock of and inequality and discrimination. The Beijing Platform for Action remains a powerful tool for monitoring progress.

But there is still far to go in realizing the full promise of the Beijing agenda. With only 10 years to the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Platform for Action, now is the time to galvanize commitment and mobilize all actors for accelerated and effective implementation. It is time to take a leading role in this process to achieve gender equality and realize women's rights.

A Decade in a Generation Opportunity

Beijing takes place at an historic moment when major international efforts to advance human development and human rights converge. The global community is intensifying efforts to accomplish the eight Millennium Development Goals by their own respective and consulting a post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals in a global meeting for the future.

IN 2005, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL REQUESTED THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO CONSIDER THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION IN LIGHT OF THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEIJING CONFERENCE. THE REPORT WAS CALLED AN UN WOMEN STUDY TO PERFORM A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO UNDERSTAND REGIONAL TRENDS. AT THE END OF 2015, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONFIRMED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BEIJING REVIEW AND APPEALED FOR ALL MEMBER STATES TO SUPPORT THE UN WOMEN STUDY.

These and other international processes provide a unique in-a-generation opportunity to position gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment at the heart of the global agenda. Gender equality and women's rights must be reaffirmed as essential goals in themselves and means for achieving peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development.

UN Women aims to ignite renewed momentum behind Beijing, offer with a view to reform a forward-looking and truly agenda. These efforts will strengthen the case for a transformative goal on gender equality, women's rights and women's empowerment, and call for greater accountability across all other goals and targets.

REES

CEDAW follow-up organized by CSW (2)

followed by:

- Five-year Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (**Beijing + 5**) held in the General Assembly, 5 - 9 June 2000
- Ten-year Review and Appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (**Beijing +10**) and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly held during the forty-ninth session of the CSW, from 28 February to 11 March 2005
- Fifteen-year Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (**Beijing +15**) and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (2000)
- As for **Beijing +20**, please see the guest lecture by Dr. Lilly Sucharipa on Wednesday.

REES

The Istanbul Convention (1)



Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) of 12 April 2011

- went into force on 1 August 2014 following the 10th ratification
- see the introductory video at <http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/convention-violence/>
- based on many years of commitments of the CoE to issues of combating violence against women and strengthening equal rights, cf in particular Recommendation Rec(2002)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women against violence and Recommendation Rec(2003)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making

REES

The Istanbul Convention (2)



Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) of 12 April 2011

Among the initial ratifications there is strong support in particular from South East European countries (Albania, BiH, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, FYROM, Turkey) – *why???*

Ratifications in the Caucasus Region:

- Russia ---
- Georgia 19.6.2014 (signature)
- Armenia ---
- Azerbaijan ---

Divided into six chapters with a total of 81 articles, thus very comprehensive

Created its own monitoring mechanism called **GREVIO** ("Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence") in May 2015:

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/members>

REES

The Istanbul Convention (3)



Enhanced ("gendered") understanding of violence against women

both in terms of structural understanding:

- "(...) Recognising that violence against women is a **manifestation of historically unequal power relations** between women and men, which have led to domination over, and discrimination against, women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women; (...)" (Preamble)
- "(...) Recognising the **structural nature of violence** against women as gender-based violence, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men; (...)" (Preamble)

REES

The Istanbul Convention (4)



Enhanced (“gendered”) understanding of violence against women

and in terms of detail:

- gives a **legal definition of “violence against women”** in Art 3 lit a): “violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life; (...)”
- is **specific on “crimes against ‘honour’**” (Preamble, Art 12 para 5 and Art 42), e.g. “Parties shall ensure that culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called ‘honour’ shall not be considered as justification for any acts of violence covered by the scope of this Convention”.
- gives a **detailed definition of sexual violence** including rape

REES

The Istanbul Convention (5)



Art 36 paras 1 and 2:

“1 Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the following intentional conducts are criminalised: a) engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object; b) engaging in other non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a person; c) causing another person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person.

2 Consent must be given voluntarily as the result of the person’s free will assessed in the context of the surrounding circumstances.”

REES

The Istanbul Convention (6)



Relationship with other international instruments

- formally covered by Art 71 ("shall not affect obligations arising from other international instruments")
- **significant amount of overlap with CEDAW**
 - purpose is - among others - to contribute to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women [Art 1 para 1 lit b)]
 - defines "violence against women" as a "form of discrimination against women" [Art 3 it a)]
 - declares that all Parties "condemn all forms of discrimination against women" and take the necessary measures to prevent it (Art 4 para 2)

Q: *Why is violence against women a form of discrimination against women?
What is the added value of the Convention?*

REES

The Istanbul Convention (7)



... and explicitly elaborates on Civil Society (art. 9):

„Parties shall recognise, encourage and support, at all levels, the work of relevant non-governmental organisations and of civil society active in combating violence against women and establish effective co-operation with these organisations.“

Q: *Remember, did you see civil society addressed in the CEDAW framework?*

With GREVIO becoming operational, there is now also increased attention on the role of civil society in GREVIO monitoring missions:

e.g. <http://www.wave-network.org/content/access-factsheet-role-civil-society-monitoring-process-grevio>

REES

INVITED LECTURERS

Thomas Krüßmann — Professor of Criminal Law, Academic Supervisor of the Winter School (Austria) Anna Avanesova — Lecturer, Chair for Constitutional and International Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

Roman Gabrilyan — Lecturer, Chair for Theory and History of State and Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

Benedikt Harzl — Ass. Professor, Russian, East European & Eurasian Studies Centre, University of Graz (Austria)

Dmitrii Tkachenko — Professor, Chair for Social Philosophy, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia) Roman Nutrikhin — Lecturer, Chair for Environmental, Land and Labour Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

Viktoriya Savina — Lecturer, Chair for Civil Law and Civil Procedure, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia)

Anna Avanesova — Lecturer, Chair for Constitutional and International Law, North Caucasus Federal University (Russia).