

## VAW Network's joint submission for Romania's 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review

### Theme: A62 Statistics and indicators

114.76 *Collect and publish data on hate crimes that include motivation, for example whether the crime is motivated by a bias against the victim's race, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, or disability status (United States of America);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** *Partially implemented*

#### **Achievements:**

1. Romanian Police collect disaggregated data only regarding domestic violence (DV), under Law No.217/2003, when the victim and the aggressor are family members or have similar relationships as family members. In 2021 the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police (GIRP) registered 232 rapes, 124 sexual aggressions and 164 crimes of sexual act with a minor in the family<sup>1</sup>. The data are collected by indicators which show where the crimes were committed (rural, urban, at home, in public space), if the aggressors and the victims are underage or adults, women or men and the relation between the victim and the aggressor (spouse, former husband or wife, partner of former partner, daughter or son and other type).

#### **Remaining concerns:**

2. GIRP doesn't collect disaggregated data regarding sexual violence or any other gender based violence (GBV) crimes outside family relationships. The same year, GIRP registered 1.951 rapes, 872 sexual aggressions and 2.658 crimes of sexual act with a minor, outside the family relations defined by Law No.217/2003<sup>2</sup>. Although these crimes represent 94% of the total crimes of rape, sexual aggression, or sexual act with a minor, GIRP doesn't collect disaggregated data. In June 2022 VAW Network sent a petition to GIRP to demand them to collect disaggregated data for sexual crimes outside the family relationships, but the answer received was negative.
3. From the total number of resolved cases regarding rape, sexual assault and sexual act with a minor, registered in 2021 by the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (POHCCJ), 75% of the cases were resolved by closing them during investigation (e.g., lack of evidence, lack of information regarding the criminal behavior) or because there was no public interest to continue the criminal investigation<sup>3</sup>. We also demanded disaggregated data regarding types of closing reasoning and types of reasoning for considering a case not of public interest, but POHCCJ indicated that they don't collect these types of data.

#### **Further recommendations:**

4. We recommend to all the responsible public authorities for preventing and combating DV and violence against women **to collect disaggregated data at regular intervals on cases of all forms of violence covered by the scope of the Istanbul Convention**, regarding gender, age, relation between the victim and the aggressor, where the crime took place (urban, rural,

home, school, university, workplace, foreign country). We POHCCJ to collect disaggregated data on types of closing reasoning or types of reasoning considering a case not of public interest, **at regular intervals on all forms of gender based violence**. For the Courts, the types of the information should be divided by considering the types of the solution pronounced in each file e.g. conviction, renunciation or postponement of penalty, acquittal and termination of the criminal trial. Also, taking into consideration that for acquittal and termination of criminal trial there are several reasons listed in the law, a subdivision should be made for each reason.

**Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination**

*114.47 Eradicate social exclusion and statements of public figures (political or religious) which hamper the sexual health and reproductive rights of women (Uruguay);*

*Source of position: A/HRC/38/6/Add.1 - Para. 8*

**Status:** *Not implemented*

**Achievements:**

5. None

**Remaining concerns:**

6. Many anti-choice organizations have built their pregnancy crisis centers, where they convince women with incorrect and biased information.

7. There are private pregnancy crisis centers in 16 counties, which provide women with scientifically unvalidated information and resort to all sorts of extreme stereotypes and discourses.

8. New anti-abortions hotlines were opened in 2022, including hotlines targeting UA refugees. Every year the anti-choice network Romania for Life is organising the anti-abortion march. The anti-choice movement is more visible than ever on social media, targeting young people, especially young women that are medical professionals. The prayer group, at the level of the Parliament, continues to exist, and it is used for developing anti-choice and anti-gender strategies with European and international actors. In 2022 HeartBeat International organised an international forum for representatives of pregnancy crisis centers in Bucharest. Several international actors are working at the border with Ukrainian refugees convincing them not to terminate the pregnancy. Several pregnancy crisis centers in Romania are working together with local public institutions, such as Public Health Directions or Social Directions.

**Further recommendations:**

9. Developing a legislative proposal against medical-related false information, a system of monitoring the pregnancy-crisis centers, an online platform and a hotline, made on the domain of avort.ro containing scientifically valid, correct, and impartial information.

**Theme: D29 DV**

*114.94 Strengthen programmes to fight DV (Iraq);*

**Source of position:** *A/HRC/38/6/Add.1*

**Status:** *Partially implemented*

**Achievements:**

10. The National Agency for Equality of Opportunities between Women and Men (NAEO) has implemented several projects funded through European funds to develop the national infrastructure of shelters and services for victims of DV. Project *VENU* had the objective to create and develop a national network of 42 integrated protected houses, support groups and vocational counseling. One of the objectives of project *VERA-Positive change to integrated actions in turbulent times* is to improve inter institutional mechanisms for emergency interventions in cases of DV in communities, with a focus on training for the members of the mobile teams. Mobile teams have responsibilities regarding the emergency intervention in cases of DV in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 217/2003.

**Remaining concerns:**

11. Our main concern is that all the infrastructure created and developed to support survivors of DV with financial support of European funds, will disappear without adequate and continuous public funding from local or central authorities.

**Further recommendations:**

12. We recommend the provisions of Law No. 217/2003 regarding public funding from local councils and county councils to be enforced and respected. We recommend the development of multi-annual national programs specifically designed to financially support the national network of integrated protected houses and programs for survivors of DV, funded through the state budget.

*114.150 Adopt legislation that reflects the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and DV, and adequately protects and assists victims through specialized services (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);*

**Status:** *Partially Implemented*

**Achievements:**

13. Legislation in accordance with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention were adopted. Authorities of local public administrations have the obligation to create and ensure continuation of social services for victims of DV in accordance with the provisions of Art. 13 and Art. 18 of Law no. 217/2003. It is also mandatory for the authorities to address DV in their programs and strategies, to include in their annual budget funds specifically for social services for adult-victims of DV, to include costs regarding case management (e.g. costs regarding forensic medical certificate, judicial documents, medical assistance).
14. According to the provisions of Law no. 217/2003, local councils and county councils had to establish a mobile team for emergency interventions in cases of DV, which had to include representatives of the local social services or the county social service.

**Remaining concerns:**

15. The budgeting of the social services for the victims of DV is a serious problem and the short term financing of local services from various external funds is not a sustainable solution. It is not clear what is the procedure and who are the institutions who monitor and sanction the failure to comply with the legislation. FILIA Center conducted in 2019 a research in Bacau county regarding the budget allocated by the mayor's office to DV social services. The high majority of them did not finance any social, health or protection services for victims of DV.

16. Transcena and ANAIS Associations, members of VAW Network, monitored the existent services for victims of DV in 2021. The conclusions of the report highlight the lack of clear indicators provided by the local authorities in reference to these types of services, continuing to associate services for adult-women victims of DV with services for mother and child or for children making impossible to offer adequate services for adult-victims of DV. The lack of specialized personnel to work with adult survivors of DV and insufficient personnel compared to the declared services provided by local authorities limit the quality of the services. The mobile teams, which have the role to support the victim in accessing services, are called by police officers to DV cases to an extremely small extent. In 2020 police officers registered 53.978 interventions in cases of DV and the mobile team was called to 423 cases from the total number of interventions. In 2021 police officers registered 66.398 interventions in cases of DV and the mobile team was called to only 391 cases. The report highlights the lack of visibility of services for adult women survivors on the local authorities websites. The problem of DV is addressed in only two thirds of the local strategies<sup>4</sup>.
17. Professionals responsible for preventing and combating DV continue to have racist, classist and sexist statements in meetings, workshops and training organized by members of VAW Network. These kinds of prejudices and attitudes are present in different rural or urban communities. The racist beliefs that DV is prevalent in Roma communities, the negative attitudes toward Roma people, the lack of proper intervention, based on their own prejudices that GBV is cultural are clear signals that Roma women survivors of DV have to face multiple obstacles to access services and justice. Furthermore, traditionalistic, and sexist beliefs are still present among these professionals - like the fact that DV is a private matter or probably the victim did something to provoke the aggressor. The working experience of members of VAW Network directly with women from rural communities (Roma and non-Roma) showed that women's complaints regarding domestic or sexual violence are not officially recorded by police officers and in many cases police officers and social assistance try to mediate the conflict between the victim and the aggressor instead of acting according to the law.
18. Many mobile teams exist only on paper and don't work properly. From our experience, the members don't benefit from continuous training to learn how to have a coordinated response and to intervene in emergency cases, not all members have expertise or knowledge on preventing and combating DV. They are usually already part of the personnel from social assistance, and these are supplementary responsibilities. If they have an intervention during the night they will still have to be in the office at the first hour in the morning. Also, they don't have a financial benefit if they are involved in the mobile teams.

**Further recommendations:**

19. Local and central authorities should allocate adequate funds and continuous financial support for services for survivors of DV, based on international recommended standards, in order to ensure access for adult-victims of GBV. Professionals working with survivors of GBV should be continuously trained in order to offer real and coordinated support for victims, to deconstruct their own racist, classist and sexist prejudices and to understand the dynamics of sexual and DV.

*114.90 Create integrated support services for survivors of sexual violence, including in cases in which the aggressor is not a family member, and amend Law No. 217/2003 on preventing and combating DV in order to expand its scope to all forms of gender-based violence (Portugal);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** Partially implemented

**Achievements:**

20. First integrated center for victims of sexual violence was opened in May 2021 at the University Emergency Hospital in Bucharest. NAEO informed FRONT (member of the VAW Network), after a request of public information, that 10 integrated centers for victims of sexual violence were founded within the hospitals at the county level from Craiova, Sibiu, Timișoara, Satu-Mare, Piatra-Neamț, Bacău, Constanța, Brăila, Ialomița and Bucharest.
21. Law No. 217/2003 addresses all forms of violence which happen between family members, and it was not modified in accordance with recommendation 114.90. Law No. 202/2002 regarding equality of opportunities and treatment between women and men was modified in order to include the definition of GBV.

**Remaining concerns:**

22. The same center was opened in 2018 but did not have any activity. After its second inauguration a journalistic investigation showed several problems of the crisis center: 1) there was no way to contact the center through telephone; 2) at the center, which has only one room in the hospital, with two desks and two chairs, the door is locked and some personnel don't know of its existence; 3) the center doesn't have professionals dedicated to provide services for survivors of sexual violence, the hospital personnel with other responsibilities are also responsible with the center; 4) as a survivor you can have only one meeting with a psychologist at the center, after that you will be transferred to the General Direction for Social Assistance and Child Protection<sup>5</sup>. GREVIO report highlights the lack of data regarding total number of beneficiaries of the integrated centers for victims of sexual violence making difficult to assess their accessibility in practice for women and girls who have experienced sexual violence and rape, including those at risk of intersecting forms of discrimination<sup>6</sup>. GBV is not a distinct crime in the Criminal Code, nor DV. If a crime like those defined by art. 188, art. 189, art. 193-195 of the Criminal Code was committed against a family member, the special maximum prison term increases with one forth, according with provisions of art. 199 of the Criminal Code.

**Further recommendations:**

23. To allocate adequate resources for the integrated centers for victims of sexual violence to function at recommended standards and to provide real support for survivors of sexual trauma. To invest resources for training specialists (psychologist, psychotherapists, doctors, social workers, police officers) to better understand victim's response to sexual trauma and to provide coordinated response in cases of sexual crime to avoid re-victimization.

*114.91 Develop and adopt a national strategy to combat gender-based violence, amend the law on DV to extend it to cover all forms of gender-based violence and ensure that the revised law is fully implemented (Chad);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** in the process of implementation

*114.89 Design and implement a national plan to combat gender-based violence as well as provide greater resources to assist victims (Spain);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** in the process of implementation.

**Achievements:**

24. The National Strategy for Promoting Equality of Opportunity and Equal Treatment between Women and Men and for Preventing and Combating DV 2021-2027 and The Action Plan for implementing the Strategy were submitted to public debate in March 2021.

**Remaining concerns:**

25. The National Strategy has not been signed until now by the responsible Ministries. After 18 months since it was submitted to public debate, the National Strategy is still delayed being adopted which limits the period of its implementation.

**Recommendation:**

26. We recommend the National Strategy to be adopted as soon as possible and to have a proper allocation of public funds in accordance with its objectives and targeted results.

*114.151 Harmonize fully its national legislation with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and DV (the Istanbul Convention) (Estonia);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** Partially implemented.

*114.152 Proceed with the activation of the legislative package elaborated by the National Agency for Equal Opportunities for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and DV (the Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** Partially implemented.

*114.92 Continue with efforts to ensure broader access of victims of gender-based and DV to justice and regulate clearly their protections (Croatia);*

**Source of position:** A/HRC/38/6/Add.1

**Status:** Partially implemented.

**Achievements:**

27. The national legislation was harmonized with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention through Law No.174/2018. The provisional protection order (PPO) was introduced through these modifications, a safety measure which can be issued by police officers in cases of DV, based on a risk evaluation form. Through the PPO, the police officers can evict the aggressor from the house and to impose a minimum distance between the aggressor and the victim. The PPO can be issued for up to 5 days. After the police officer issues the PPO, it has to be sent to a prosecutor, who will confirm or revoke it. After its confirmation, the prosecutor sends the case to the court, where a judge can issue a protection order (PO) for up to 6 months. The modification of the law also included an electronic monitoring system of the aggressors through electronic bracelets (against those who have PPOs or POs).

**Remaining concerns:**

28. The implementation of the electronic monitoring system was due to finalize in March 2022 but was postponed until 1<sup>st</sup> October 2022. It will start as a Pilot project only in 3 counties (from 41) and Bucharest, limiting access to all the survivors of DV from other geographical areas.
29. 53.978 interventions in cases of DV were registered by police in 2020 and 66.398 in 2021. From the total number of interventions, 14.375 cases were considered with high risk in 2020 and the police officer could've been able to issue the PPO, but 42% of the victims refused it. In 2021, police officers identified 18.309 cases with high risk, but 40% of the victims refused the PPO. 7.899 protection orders and 7.986 provisional protection orders were issued in 2019. 36% of the protection orders were breached in 2019, and this percentage is around 30-40% in the last 5 years. Moreover, only 2,2% of these cases were trailed<sup>7</sup>.
30. The ex officio lawyer summoned under Law No.217/2003 gets to know the person requesting a PO a few minutes before the trial and has no time left to prepare and to understand the case. The obligatory term for judging cases of request for the issue of a PO is 72 hours.
31. Since the introduction of PO in 2012 VAW Network centralized data regarding the POs issued by courts and from year to year more and more victims requested POs. 8.207 POs were issued by courts in 2020, from which 2.956 protection orders were breached by aggressors, representing 36% of the total number of protection orders issued that year<sup>8</sup>.
32. The lack of clear procedures to monitor de aggressors who have POs put victims at risk and many victims were re-victimized by the aggressor and even killed although they had a protection order<sup>9</sup>, which is why the VAW Network has advocated for electronic monitoring bracelets for aggressor, better monitoring procedures and services for psychological counseling for aggressors since 2015.

**Further recommendations:**

33. The Court should include in the letter to the Bar the phone number of the victim for the ex officio lawyer to contact her/him a.s.a.p. Second, the procedure between the Courts and The Bar must provide the obligation of the ex officio lawyer to contact the victim urgently to have a chance to prepare.

**Theme: E41 Right to health - General**

*114.130 Focus more on improving the quality of health services, paying special attention to the child and maternal mortality (Mongolia);*

*Source of position: A/HRC/38/6/Add.1*

**Status:** *Partially implemented.*

**Achievements:**

34. In the past 4 years we did not face any anti-abortion laws, including laws that are obliging women to listen to the heartbeats of the embryo or to the ultrasound. The voices of pro-choice organisations are better heard on social media - national and international press agencies are covering this topic more than ever.

**Remaining concerns:**

35. Out of the 171 answers from state hospitals, 59 reported officially that they perform abortions on request, 69 transmitted that they don't do it at all, and in nine hospitals medicated abortion is performed. Out of the 802 obstetrician-gynecologists working in the 171 hospitals that responded, 275 perform abortions on request (34%). In 2021, 11 counties from Romania reported 0 abortions on request. More than 200 women performed abortions on themselves during the pandemic. The refusal of the doctors relies on regulations of the Code of Medical Deontology of the Romanian College of Doctors.
36. More and more hospitals became COVID19 support hospitals and did not provide parallel access circuits for patients requesting the medical unit other needs than patients tested positive for COVID19. Another impediment concerns the introduction of the abortion on request procedure in malpractice insurance, but it requires a national protocol that regulates how abortion services are provided.
37. Many hospital refusals come as a result of attempts by some religious cults or nongovernmental anti-choice organizations to persuade doctors not to perform abortions on request. Many anti-choice organizations have built their pregnancy crisis centers, where they convince women with incorrect and biased information.

**Further recommendations:**

38. The inclusion of on-request abortion (surgical and pills-based) in the list of procedures from the National House of Insurance - this will lead to a partial or total cover of the cost, at least for vulnerable persons. The inclusion of abortion via telemedicine in Romanian legislation, to offer better access for refugee women and women that cannot find a doctor to perform abortions in their counties.

**Theme: F13 Violence against women**

*114.154 Step up efforts to protect women against violence, in law and in practice, including through prevention and accountability mechanisms, especially by means of effective emergency measures in favor of victims and their families (Brazil);*

*Source of position: A/HRC/38/6/Add.1*

**Status:** *Partially implemented.*

*114.153 Strengthen the efforts made to combat violence against women by way of information, prevention, protection of victims and punishment of the perpetrators (Iceland);*

*Source of position: A/HRC/38/6/Add.1*

**Status:** *Partially implemented.*

**Remaining concerns:**

39. More than that: 55% of Romanians believe that rape is justified in certain situations - if the victim was scantily clad, if she agreed to accompany the aggressor home or if she consumed alcoholic beverages or drugs<sup>10</sup>. These biases were confirmed by the Judicial Inspection Report<sup>11</sup>, which shows numerous examples of rape of 10-12-year-old minors being classified as consensual sexual acts with adult men, justifying this classification by the fact that the



minors consented to the sexual acts by the way they were dressed, physical development and behavior, assuming that if they didn't tell anyone what they experienced, the act didn't exist, or justifying these acts as culturally associated. For the inability of the Romanian state to offer effective protection to minors, Romania was condemned by the ECtHR in the case of M.G.C. against Romania by the Decision of March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016<sup>12</sup>.

40. VAW Network sent a communication under Rule 9.2 of the Committee of Ministers (Council of Europe) with information regarding the implementation of the M.G.C. group and raised awareness on the lack of definition of valid consent in the legislation, the prosecutorial practice which can be often racist, sexist or classist, the lack of prosecutors specialization in working with minor victims of sexual traumas, the fact that psychological evaluations/psychiatric expertise are undertaken by persons who are not always appropriately trained<sup>13</sup>.
41. After the publication of the Judicial Inspection Report, we were still able to identify on the Romanian Court's Portal (monitoring courts decisions for January 2021-June 2022) some problematic judicial decisions in cases of sexual violence with minor victims. Some of these decisions are justifying sexual violence against girls of 12-14 years old as part of Roma culture (Decision nr 724 from 27<sup>th</sup> of October 2021 Appeal Court of Pitești, Decision nr. 138 from 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2021 Court of Suceava) or considering valid consent for sexual intercourse in cases of minors of 13-14 years old and adult men. These kinds of cases (regarding sexual violence against minor victims, but other kinds also) are no longer accessible to the public (even anonymized), they were exempted from publication through several decisions of the National Council of Magistrates.
42. The GREVIO Report identifies the need to amend the Criminal Code so that sexual violence offenses are based on freely expressed consent<sup>14</sup>.
43. In the last 8 years, 1.885 girls and 202 boys were victims of offences of rape, sexual assault, or sexual intercourse with a minor, in which the perpetrator was a family member (IGPR, 2014-2021)<sup>15</sup>. But many sexual aggressors are also from outside the family. In 2021, 2.658 criminal complaints were registered regarding sexual intercourses with minors, 872 complaints of sexual assault, 1.951 complaints of rape outside of family relationships.
44. In 2021, 631 pregnant minors under the age of 15 and 800 pregnant women between the ages of 15 and 19 were registered in the records of family physicians. In 2020, 668 minor mothers aged under 15, in 143 cases the fathers were aged between 20 and 39, and in 392 cases the father's age was not declared. In 2019, 753 minor mothers under the age of 15 were registered, in 191 cases the fathers were aged between 20 and 64, and in 353 cases the father's age was not declared<sup>16</sup>.
45. In terms of practices associated with forced marriages, between 2015 and 2019, 2.775 underage girls were married compared to 40 underage boys<sup>17</sup>. At the national level, the collection of this data is difficult and the debates about forced marriages and early marriages are filled with prejudices and generally associated with the Roma ethnicity although the phenomenon at the national level shows that it is a wider practice, culturally justified when a form of abuse occurs.

46. In Romania, young women may be subjected to virginity tests on request by their parents or under pressure from their partner. Around 1000 virginity tests were conducted in 2019. VAW Network launched a campaign in June 2021 to ask authorities to eliminate the possibility to request virginity tests from the legislation, but the modification of the law is still pending<sup>18</sup>.

#### **Further recommendations:**

47. We recommend the modification of the Criminal Code so that sexual violence offenses are based on freely expressed consent and the introduction of a minimum age for valid consent in cases of sexual intercourse with minors. The initial training program from the National Institute of Magistrates should introduce programs to address dynamics of GBV to better understand different types of victims and aggressors behavior, with a focus on sexual violence against minors. The training program should include deconstruction of prejudices and stereotypes about different identities (race, gender, class, sexual orientation, disability etc).

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical data submitted in 2022 by the GIRP to FILIA Center, regarding DV filed based on the Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to information of public interest.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical data submitted in 2022 by the GIRP to FILIA Center, regarding sexual crimes outside the family relationships defined by Law No. 217/2003, filed based on the Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to information of public interest.

<sup>3</sup> Statistical data submitted in 2022 by the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice to FILIA Center, regarding resolved cases involving sexual crimes based on the Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to information of public interest.

<sup>4</sup> The Monitoring Report regarding Existing Services for Victims of DV and Aggressors can be accessed here: [https://violentaipotrivafemeilor.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/RAPORT-SERVICII\\_VIF.pdf](https://violentaipotrivafemeilor.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/RAPORT-SERVICII_VIF.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Diana, Mesesan, Libertatea Newspaper, *Center for Victims of Sexual Violence Opened by Raluca Turcan on Facebook and then Locked*, 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2022 <https://www.libertatea.ro/stiri/centru-pentru-victimele-violentei-sexuale-inaugurat-de-raluca-turcan-pe-facebook-si-apoi-incuiat-3559896>

<sup>6</sup> Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and DV (GREVIO), *Baseline Evaluation Report. Romania*, pg. 44, par. 214, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/final-report-on-romania/1680a6e439>

<sup>7</sup> Statistical data submitted in 2022 by the GIRP to FILIA Center, regarding DV between 2015-2022 filed based on the Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to information of public interest.

<sup>8</sup> The Monitoring Report regarding Existing Services for Victims of DV and Aggressors can be accessed here: [https://violentaipotrivafemeilor.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/RAPORT-SERVICII\\_VIF.pdf](https://violentaipotrivafemeilor.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/RAPORT-SERVICII_VIF.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Diana, Oncioiu, Dela0 outlet, *Statistics of Protection Orders Breached are Dreadful*, available here: <https://beta.dela0.ro/statisticile-incalcarii-ordinelor-de-protectie-sunt-infloritoare/>

<sup>10</sup> The European Commission, 2016, *Special Eurobarometer 449. Gender Violence*, available at [http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/f60437fd-e9db-11e6-ad7c-01aa75ed71a1.0001.01/DOC\\_1](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/f60437fd-e9db-11e6-ad7c-01aa75ed71a1.0001.01/DOC_1)

<sup>11</sup> Judicial Inspection Report is available here: <https://www.csm1909.ro/PageDetails.aspx?FolderId=8936>

<sup>12</sup> Claim no. 61495/11 can be accessed here: <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22appno%22:%5B%2261495/11%22%7D>

<sup>13</sup> Communication from VAW Network in cases of I.C., E.B. and M.G.C v. Romania (M.G.C. group) is available here: [https://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng#{"EXECIdentifier":\["DH-DD\(2021\)533E"\]}](https://hudoc.exec.coe.int/eng#{)

<sup>14</sup> Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and DV (GREVIO), *Baseline Evaluation Report. Romania*, pg. 56, para. 289, available at: <https://rm.coe.int/final-report-on-romania/1680a6e439>

<sup>15</sup> Statistical data submitted annually during the period 2005-2021 to the FILIA Centre by the GIRP based on the Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to information of public interest.

<sup>16</sup> National Statistics Institute, POP201B – Nascuti Vii pe Grupe de Varsta ale Tatalui si Grupe de Varsta ale Mamei, Macroregiuni, Regiuni de Dezvoltare si Judetea, available at: <http://statistici.insse.ro:8077/tempo-online/#/pages/tables/insse-table>

<sup>17</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of the Interior at the request of the E-Romnja Association.

<sup>18</sup> Petition available here: <https://violentaipotrivafemeilor.ro/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Petitie-CNCD-teste-virginitate-Reteaua-VIF.pdf>