



BEIJING +25

5th Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU



JTN meeting, October 1, Helsinki

Introduction

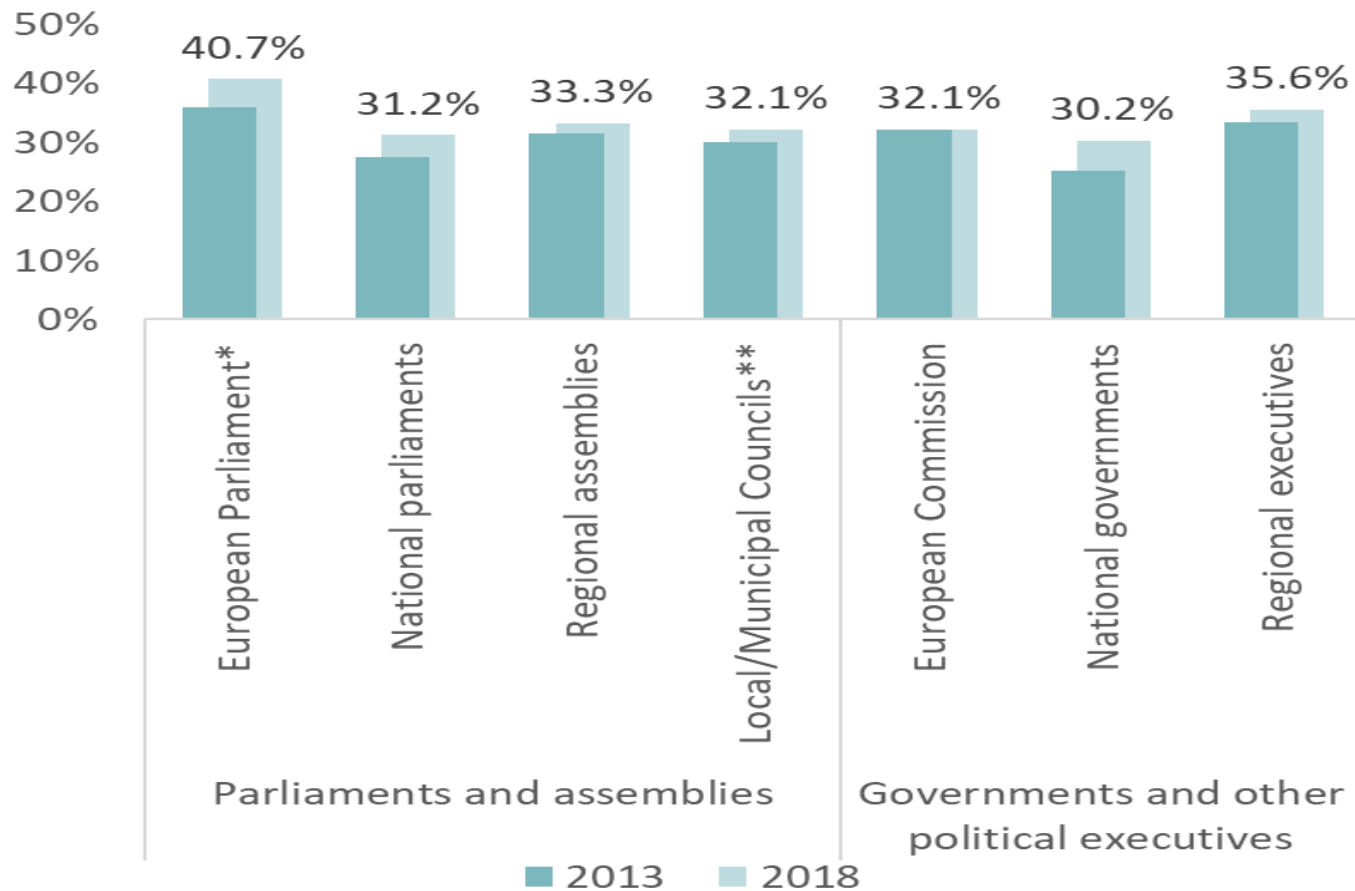
- Broad review to assess achievements, challenges and setbacks across all BPfA areas since 2013
- Covers both on long-standing and newly emerging challenges
- Review adopts gender equality and intersectional perspectives



Women in power and decision-making

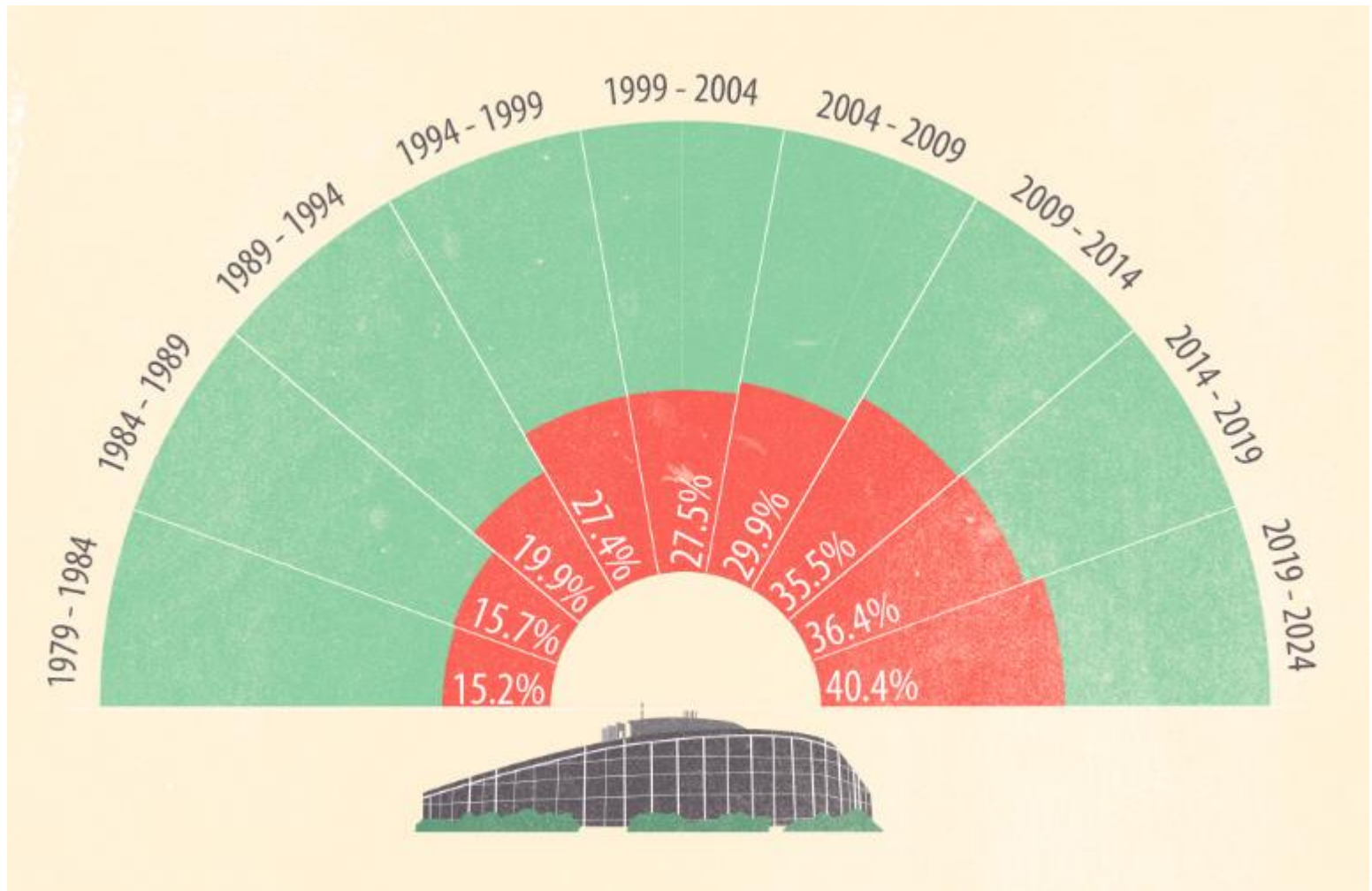


Women's representation in bodies of public power is slowly improving



Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics database

Proportion of women and men in the European Parliament



Women in the European Parliament

Highest number of women MEPs:

Sweden (55 %), Finland (53.8 %)

50/50 balance (7 MS):

France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Austria and Slovenia

At least 40% of women (7 MS):

Danish, Irish, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Finish and British

The lowest representation of women:

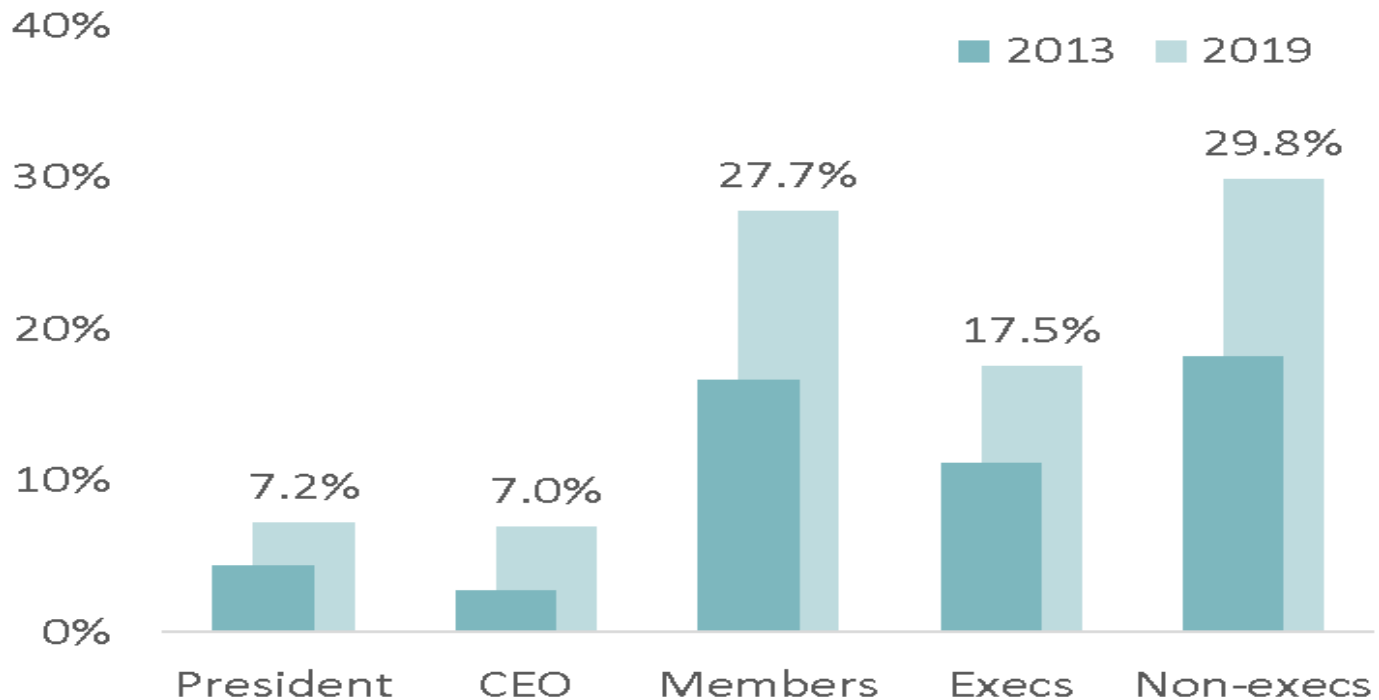
Slovakia (15.4%), Romania (21.9%), Greece (23.8%), Lithuania (27.3%) and Bulgaria (29.7%).

No women

Cyprus

Economic decisions are still largely in hands of men

Share of women amongst presidents, CEOs, board members, executives and non-executives of largest listed companies in the EU-28,

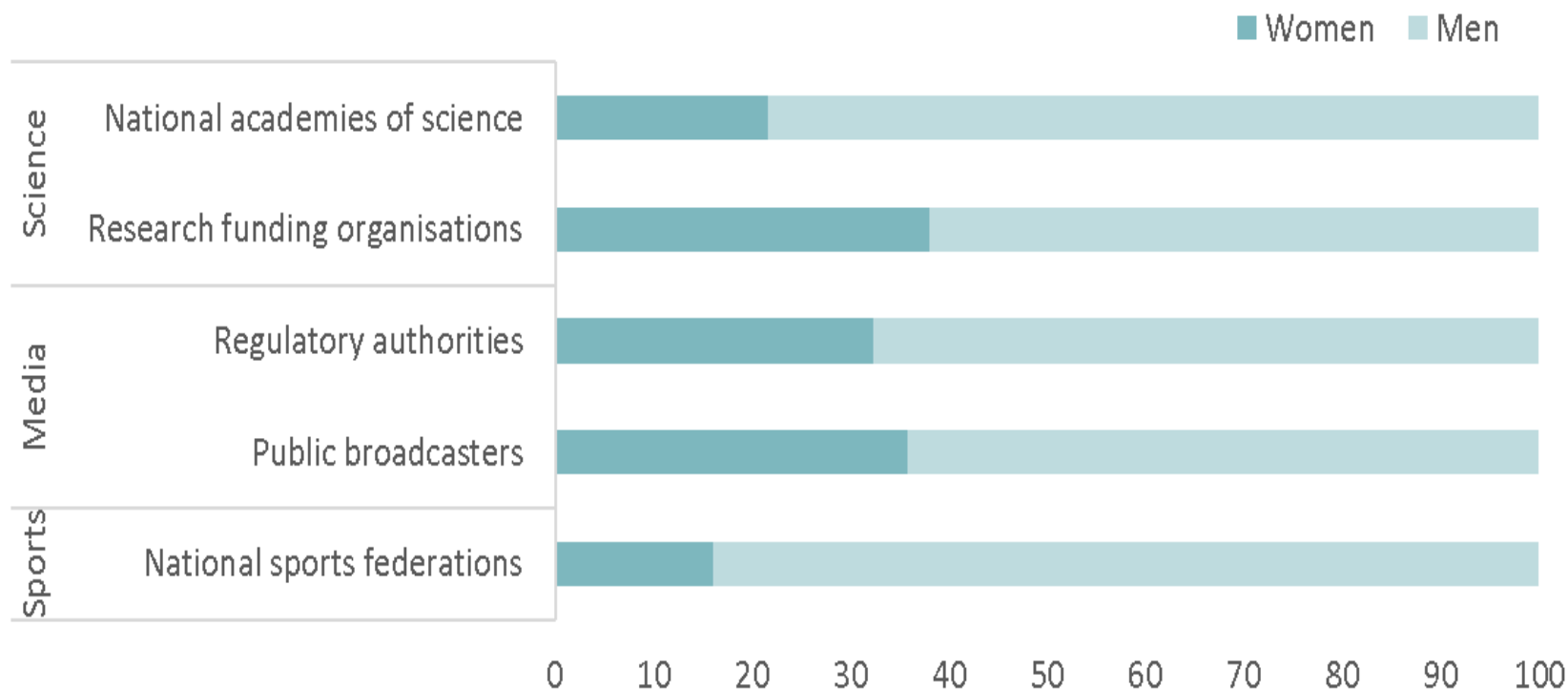


Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics database



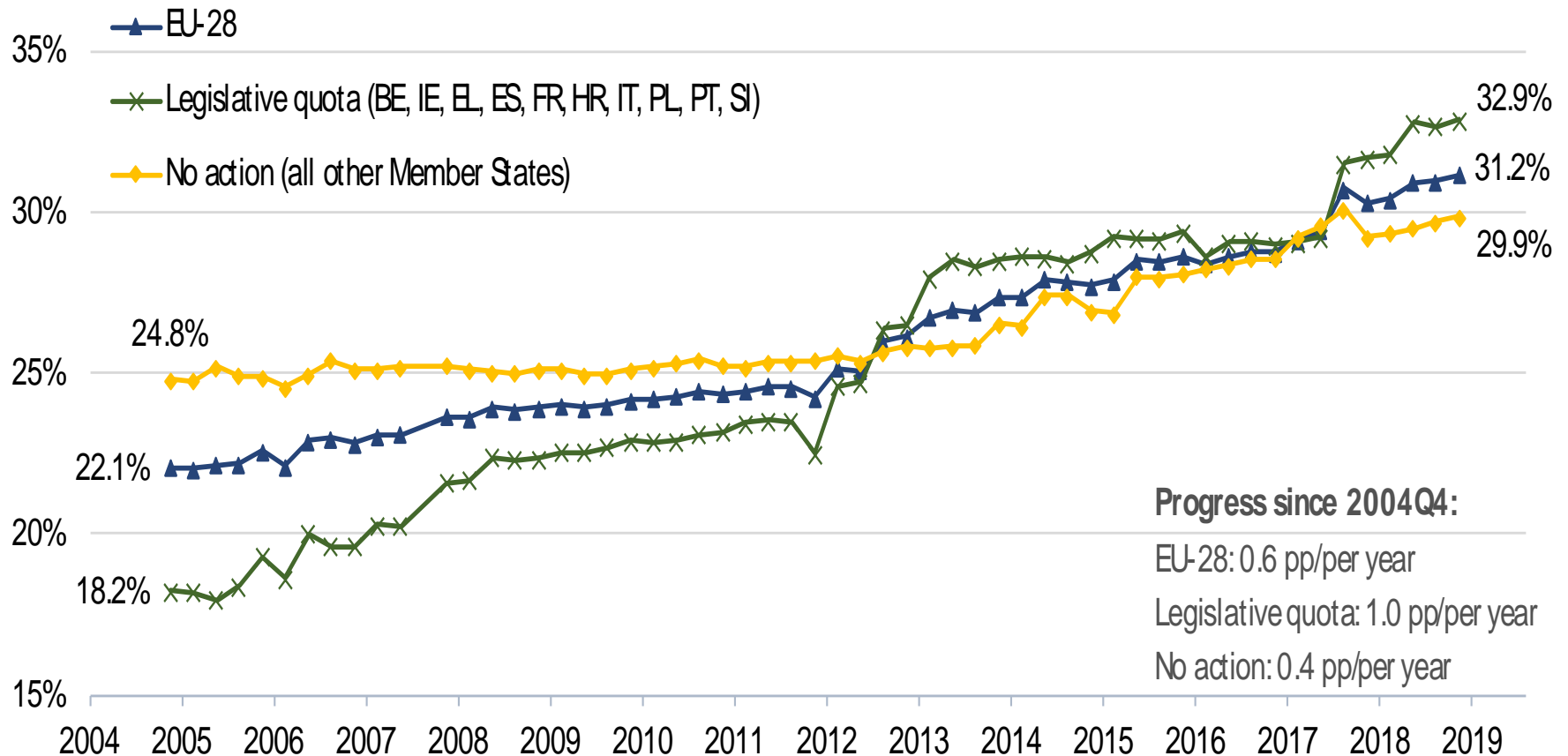
Few women in decision-making positions in media, research and sports

Gender balance in social power: sports, media and science, 2018



Source: EIGE's Gender Statistics database

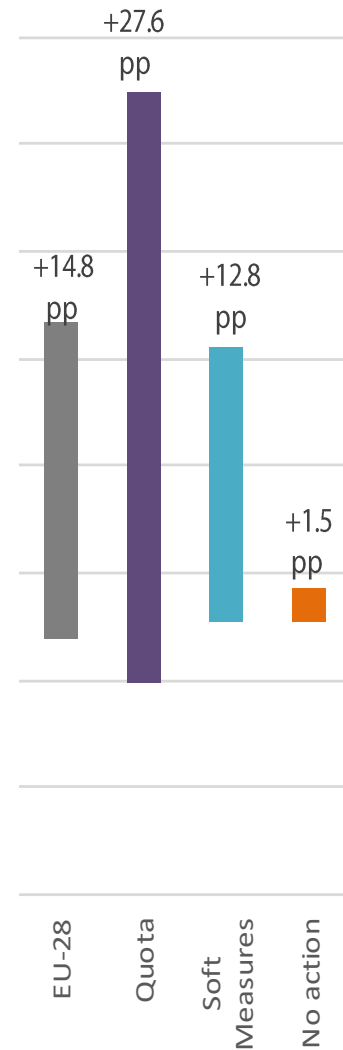
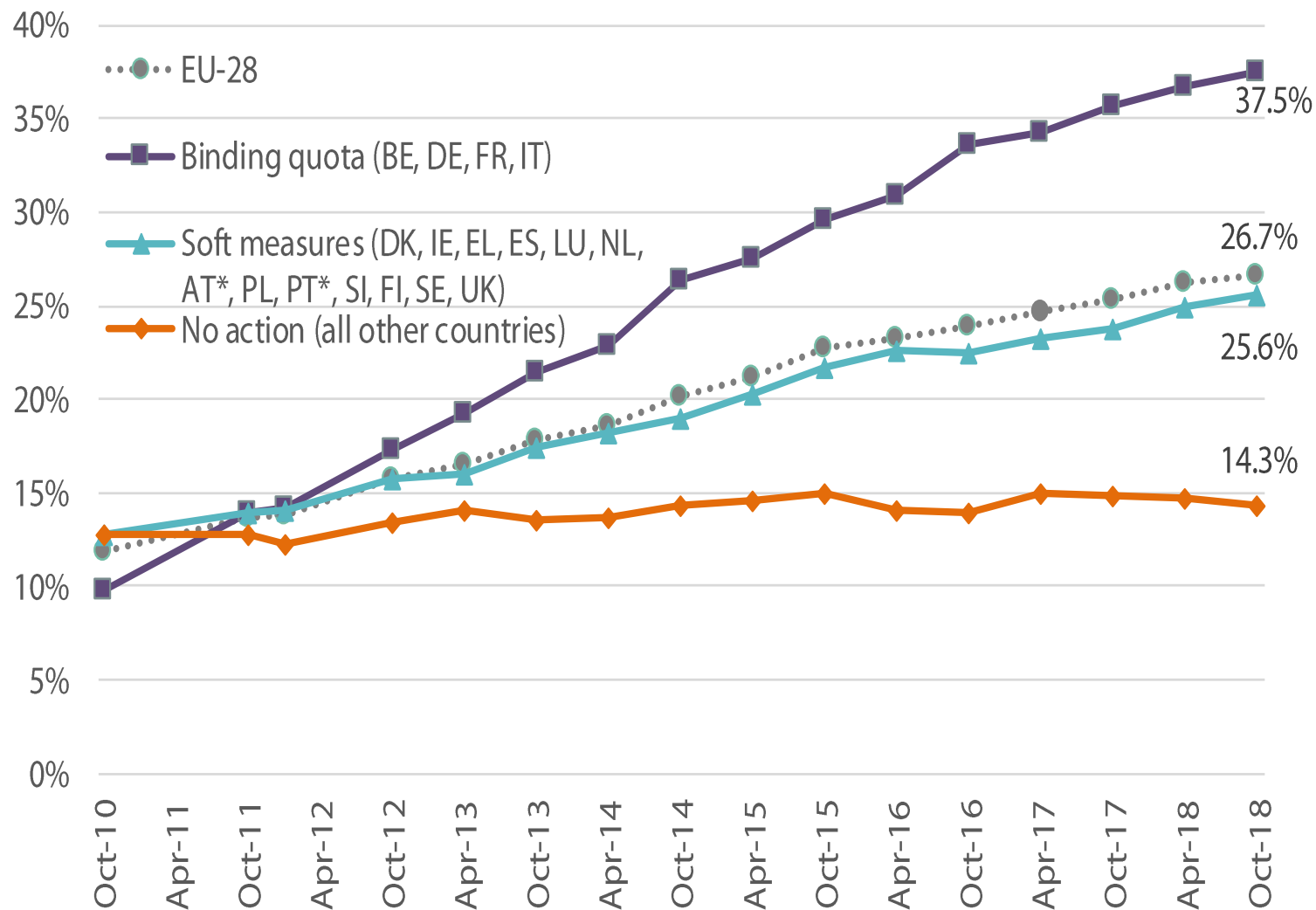
Legislative actions accelerate progress in gender equality in political representation



Projected time to gender parity in national parliaments

	2010	2018	Gap	Yearly increase	Years to gender equality
EU 28	22.1	31.2	9.1	0.7	29
Binding quotas	18.2	32.9	14.7	1.1	16
No actions	24.8	29.9	5.1	0.4	55

Legislative actions proved critical in speeding up progress towards gender-balanced company boards

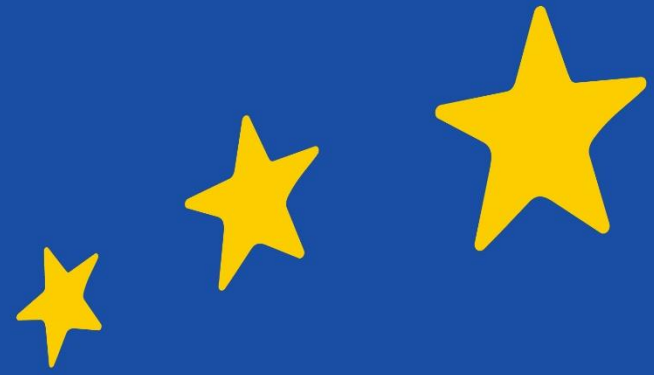


Projected time to gender parity on boards of companies

	2010	2018	Gap	Yearly increase	Years to gender equality
EU 28	11.9	26.7	14.8	1.9	13
Binding quotas	9.9	37.5	27.6	3.5	4
Soft measures	12.8	25.6	12.8	1.6	15
No actions	12.8	14.3	1.5	0.2	190

Progress towards gender balance in decision-making slow and uneven

- Women under-represented in all fields of decision making
- Particularly poor representation (20 % or less) in decision-making posts in companies (27.7), diplomacy (22%) and sports (16.1)
- Progress slow, but faster if supported by governmental actions



Violence against women



New forms of violence emerge in the context of digitalisation

- As many as 1 in 2 women in the EU have experienced sexual harassment and 1 in 3 are affected by physical and/or sexual violence
- The #MeToo movement demonstrated the **widespread nature of sexual harassment** in the workplace
- Over 80 % of women parliamentarians experienced some form of **psychological violence** (IPU, 2016)
- Women in other public functions, such as **journalists** and those fighting for women's and minority rights, are victims of **sexist cyber harassment**
- The exposure to online abuse disproportionately **affects young women**
- Some cases of online abuse are **not recognised** as harassment, the definitions of harm on online platforms rarely acknowledge violence against women

Women face barriers to accessing justice and support services for gender-based crimes

- Access to justice is impeded by certain broad **social stereotypes** (e.g. exaggeration of abuse or rape claims), gender-blind legislation, inconsistent application of gender-related legislation, high costs of legal proceedings and judiciary gender-biases
- There has been a small increase in the number of telephone helplines for women, but a significant **decline in the number of women's shelters**. Number of beds in women's shelters covers only around a half of the estimated need
- An important development in improving the gender-responsiveness of justice systems in the EU would include the **ratification of the Istanbul Convention** by the EU and its MS

Women and girls continue to be the vast majority of victims of trafficking in human beings

- **Women and girls account for more than two-thirds of victims.** They are overwhelmingly trafficked for sexual exploitation, but also for labour exploitation, forced begging, sham marriages and more
- Perpetrators along the whole trafficking chain take advantage of all **structural and contextual vulnerabilities**, targeting e.g. women and girls, Roma community, or people with disabilities
- Trafficking remains a crime driven by the demand for services exacted from the victims and by **high financial profits**. Europol estimated that globally the generated annual profit for all forms of exploitation amounts to EUR 29.4 billion, with EUR 25.8 billion being estimated as global annual profits from trafficking related sexual exploitation
- Trafficking is not a migration related phenomenon per se, nor does it require the crossing of borders. In fact, around **half of the victims registered in the EU are EU nationals.**

Intersecting inequalities increase the risk of violence

- **Disability** substantially increases women's vulnerability to violence, especially violence from a close or intimate partner. 34 % of women with disabilities have suffered intimate partner violence, compared to 19 % of women without disabilities.
- **Lone mothers** are at high risk of intimate partner violence, in majority of cases from the father of their child/ren
- **Women refugees, asylum seekers and migrants** are at a grave risk of gender-based and sexual violence in all stages of their journey, even while in Europe



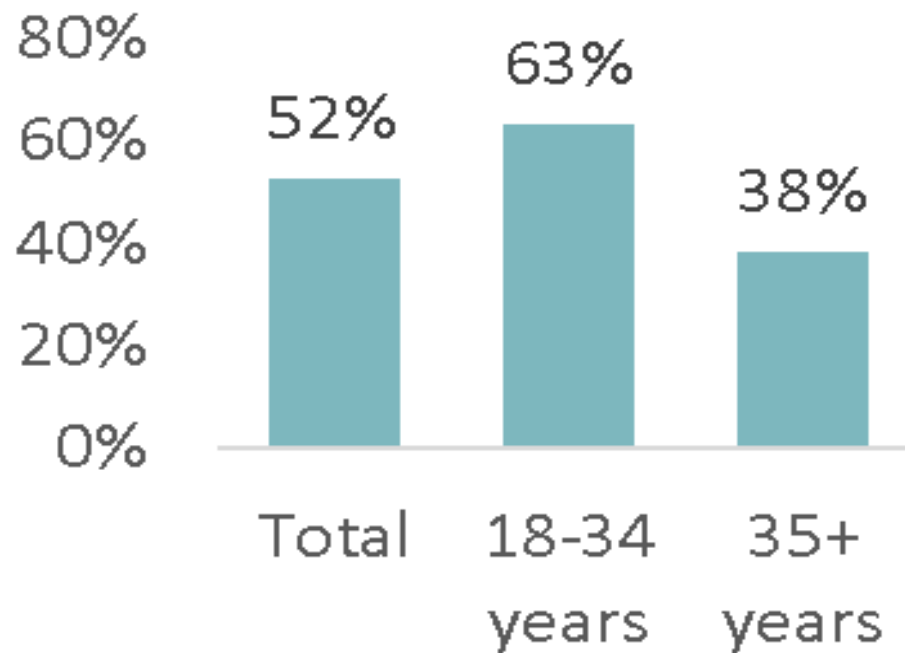
Women and the media

Gender stereotypes persist across different media sectors

- Women are frequently portrayed in stereotypical roles in advertising
- They are more likely than men to be portrayed naked or in sexually-revealing clothing in films
- If women feature in video games at all, they are often depicted in sexualised, secondary roles
- Recent technological developments in online social media platforms may propagate gender stereotypes through built-in artificial intelligence algorithms
- Such inequalities are partially driven by gender imbalances among those responsible for developing, producing and regulating media content

Gender stereotypes persist in advertising and film industry

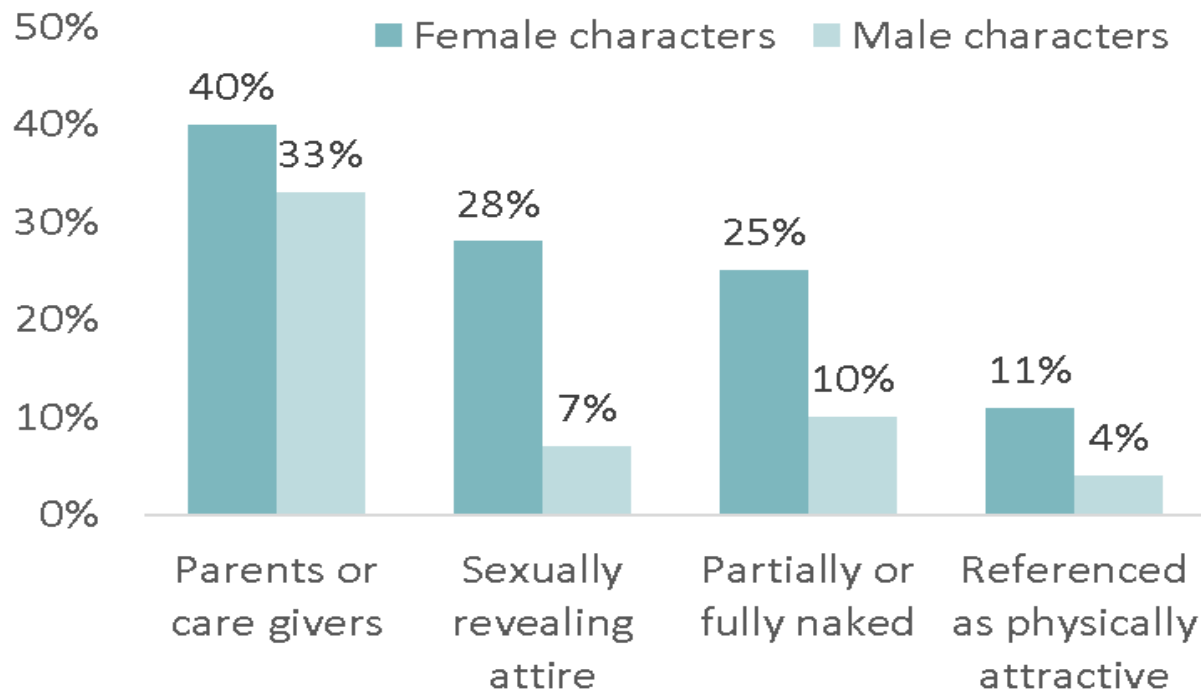
Percentage of women among primary characters of television adverts in eight Member States*, May 2014



Source: Matthes, Prieler and Adam, 2016
Note: Covers DE, ES, FR, NL, AT, RO, SK, UK

Gender stereotypes persist across different media sectors

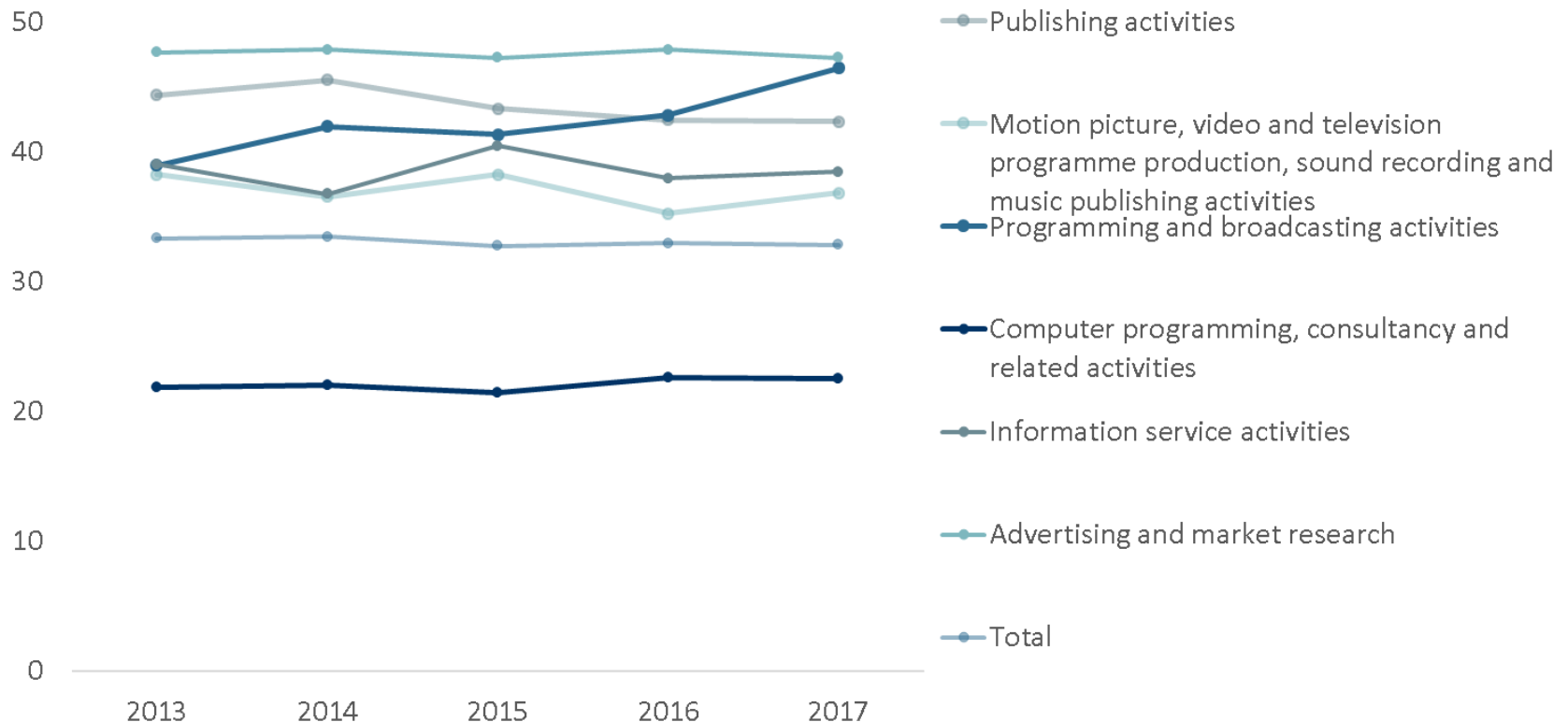
Portrayal and sexualisation of speaking characters in the top-100 films of 2017 (%)



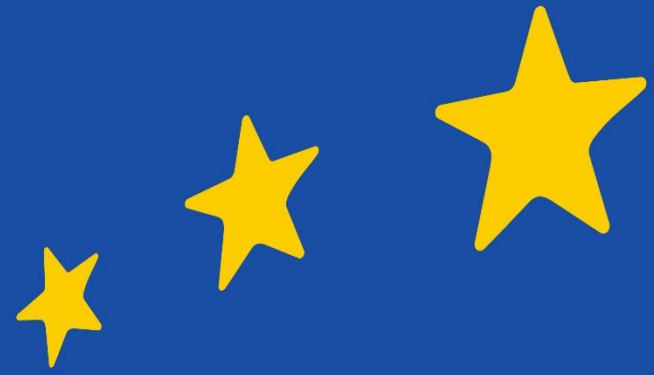
Source: Inequality in 1,100 Popular Films: Examining Portrayals of Gender, Race/Ethnicity, LGBT, & Disability from 2007 to 2017

Creative and technical roles in the media sector are more often held by men

Proportion of women employed in media-related sectors of activity, EU-28



Source: Eurostat



Thank you

