

Table 7: Member State definitions of intimate partner violence or domestic violence

Member State	Definition of intimate partner violence	Reference
BE	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the statistical definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Domestic violence is defined for statistical purposes as ‘any form of physical (e.g. intentional assault and battery), sexual (e.g. molestation and rape), psychological (e.g. stalking and insults) or economic violence (e.g. abandonment of family) between spouses or persons who live together or have lived together and between a stable emotional and sexual relationship that exists or existed.’</p>	Circular of the College of Public Prosecutors COL 3/2006.
BE	<p>IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>Physical violence: ‘In the cases mentioned in Articles 398-405, [...] if the offender committed the crime or offence against the spouse or the person with whom he cohabits or has cohabited and has, or has had, a lasting affective and sexual relationship.’</p> <p>Article 398: ‘Whoever intentionally injures or hits will be punished [...]’</p> <p>Article 375 (Sexual violence): ‘Any act of sexual penetration, regardless of its nature and by whatever means, committed against a non-consenting person, represents a crime of rape. Consent is not considered to have been given, if the crime is committed by violence, coercion, threat, surprise or deceit, or is made possible by the infirmity or physical or mental impairment of the victim.’</p> <p>Article 373: ‘[...] molestation committed on a person or with the help of people of one or the other sex with violence, coercion, threat, surprise or deceit or that has been possible due to the physical or mental impairment of the victim.’</p> <p>Article 377: ‘The punishment is set at alineas 2 to 6: if the culprit is [...] any person who occasionally or regularly cohabiting with the victim and has authority over the victim.’</p> <p>Article 391bis (Economic violence): ‘Any person who, having been convicted by a court decision that cannot be opposed or appealed, to provide maintenance to his spouse, his descendants or ascendants, voluntarily remained more than 2 months without in fulfilling the terms.’</p>	Criminal code, Articles 373, 375, 377, 391bis, 398, 410.
BG	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Section 2: ‘Domestic violence is any act of physical, mental or sexual violence, and any attempt at such violence, as well as the forcible restriction of individual freedom and of privacy, carried out against individuals who have or have had family or kinship ties or cohabit or dwell in the same home.’</p>	Law on Protection against Domestic Violence 2005, Section 2.



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CZ	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Section 199 (Maltreatment of a Person Living in a Jointly Occupied Dwelling):</p> <p>'1. Whoever maltreats a close person or other person, that lives with him/her in a jointly occupied flat or a house shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 6 months up to 4 years.</p> <p>2. The offender shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 2 years up to 8 years:</p> <p>a. if he/she commits the act defined in paragraph (1) in an especially cruel manner; or</p> <p>b. if he/she causes grievous bodily harm;</p> <p>c. if the offence is perpetrated against more than two people;</p> <p>d. if the contravention has continued for a prolonged period of time.</p> <p>3. The offender shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 5 years up to 12 years if he/she causes by the act defined in paragraph (1):</p> <p>a. serious bodily harm to at least two people, or</p> <p>b. death.'</p>	Criminal code, Section 199.
DK	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV or domestic violence. IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>Section 244:</p> <p>'One who practices violence towards another or attacks another's body shall be punished by way of fine or up to 3 years' imprisonment.'</p> <p>Section 245:</p> <p>'The practising of assault/ trespass of the person which is of particularly raw, brutal or dangerous nature, or is guilty of abuse is punishable by imprisonment up to 6 years. Where an assault/trespass of the person results in significant damage to the body or health of that person, this is to be considered an aggravating circumstance.'</p> <p>Section 457:</p> <p>'If a person commits an offence in Sections 244-46 and have previously been convicted of intentionally physically assaulting another or for a crime that is associated with intentional violence then the penalty can be increased by up to half.'</p> <p>Section 249:</p> <p>'A person who negligently causes no significant damage to another's body or health is punishable by fine or imprisonment up to 4 months or where there are aggravating factors punishment can be up to 8 years.'</p>	Criminal code, Sections 244, 245, 457, 249.
DE	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV, prosecuted under separate offences of the Criminal code. Neither family or other close relationship between victim and perpetrator nor cumulative harm are considered as aggravating circumstances under a general principle, but they enter into the definition of some specific offences.</p>	
EE	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 121 (Physical abuse):</p> <p>(1)'Causing damage to the health or another person and physical abuse which causes pain is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to 1 year of imprisonment.</p> <p>(2) The same act if:</p> <p>1. it causes health damage which persists for at least 4 weeks;</p> <p>2. committed in a close relationship or relationship of subordination; or</p> <p>3. committed repeatedly, is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to 5 years' imprisonment.'</p>	Criminal code, Article 121(2).

2. Definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence for statistical purposes

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EE	Template for police in the case of IPV cases is possible to choose between physical abuse, sexual abuse, mental abuse, no abuse, threat by a weapon.	Template for police.
IE	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV. Domestic violence is covered under the Domestic violence act 1996 which deals specifically with the order to protect against domestic violence. Domestic violence is not defined and there is no specific offence of domestic violence; the most relevant offence is assault under the Non-Fatal Offences against the person act, 1997: Section 2: '(1) A person shall be guilty of the offence of assault who, without lawful excuse, intentionally or recklessly: (a) directly or indirectly applies force to or causes an impact on the body of another, or (b) causes another to believe on reasonable grounds that he or she is likely immediately to be subjected to any such force or impact, without the consent of the other.'	Domestic violence act 1996; Non-fatal offences against the person act, 1997, Section 2.
EL	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV and refers to various Criminal code offences. Law 3500/2006 on combating domestic violence: Domestic violence is the execution of an offence against a family member, in accordance with Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this act and Articles 299 and 311 of the Criminal code. The criminal offences in the framework of domestic violence law are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • domestic physical injury • domestic illegal violence and threat • rape and abuse in lewdness (lechery) • sexual abuse • manslaughter by intention • fatal injury. 	Law 3500/2006 on combating domestic violence; Criminal code, Articles 299 and 311.
ES	Legal definition of IPV: Article 1 of Organic Law 1/2004 (Intimate partner violence against women): '1. The purpose of this act is to combat the violence exercised against women by their present or former spouses or by men with whom they maintain or have maintained analogous affective relations, with or without cohabitation, as an expression of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations prevailing between the sexes. 2. The present act establishes integrated protection measures whose goal is to prevent, punish and eradicate this violence and lend assistance to its victims. 3. The gender violence to which this act refers encompasses all acts of physical and psychological violence, including offences against sexual liberty, threats, coercion and the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.' Article 173.2 of the Criminal code (Domestic violence: Intimate partner violence against men, between same sex couples, and violence within family context whether the victim is a man or woman):	Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence, Article 1; Criminal code, Articles 173.2 and 153.





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ES	<p>'Whoever habitually uses physical or mental violence against the person who is or has been his spouse or the person who is or has been bound to him by a similar emotional relation, even without cohabitation, or against descendants, ascendants or biological, adopted or fostered siblings, against that person or the spouse or cohabitating partner, or against minors or the incapacitated who live with him or who are subject to the parental rights, guardianship, care, fostership or safekeeping of the spouse or cohabitating partner, or against a person protected by any other relation by which that person is a member of the core family unit, as well as against persons who, due to their special vulnerability are subject to custody or safekeeping in public or private centres, shall be punished with a sentence of imprisonment of 6 months to 3 years', deprivation of the right to own and carry weapons from 2 to 5 years and, when appropriate, when the judge or court of law sees it fit in the interest of the minor or incapacitated person, special barring from exercise of parental rights, guardianship, care, safekeeping or fostership for a term from 1 to 5 years, without prejudice to the penalties that may be relevant for the felonies or misdemeanours in which the acts of physical or mental violence have been materialised.'</p> <p>Article 153 (Bodily harm; intimate partner relationship is an aggravating circumstance):</p> <p>'1. Whoever, by any means or procedure, causes another mental damage or an injury not defined as a felony in this code, or who hits or abuses another by action, without causing such person an injury, when the victim is or has been his wife, or a woman with whom he has been bound by a similar emotional relation, even when not cohabitating, or an especially vulnerable person who lives with the offender, the offender shall be punished with a sentence of imprisonment of 6 months to 1 year, or community service from 31 to 80 days and, in all cases, deprivation of the right to own and carry weapons from a year and a day to 3 years, as well as, when the judge or court of law deems it appropriate in the interest of the minor or incapacitated person, barring from the exercise parental rights, guardianship, care, safekeeping or fostership for up to 5 years.</p> <p>2. If the victim of the offence foreseen in the preceding Section were any of the persons referred to in Article 173.2, except the persons considered in the preceding Section of this Article, the offender shall be punished with a sentence of imprisonment from 3 months to a year or community service of thirty-one to 80 days and, in all cases, deprivation of the right to own and carry weapons from a year and a day to 3 years, as well as, when the judge or court of law deems it adequate in the interest of the minor or incapacitated person, barring from the exercise of parental rights, guardianship, care, safekeeping or fostership from 6 months to 3 years.'</p>	
FR	<p>No legal definition of IPV. IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>The status of partner, spouse or (ex) partner, (ex)spouse constitutes an aggravating circumstance for numerous criminal offences figuring in the Criminal code.</p>	Criminal code.
FR	<p>Statistical definition of domestic violence:</p> <p>The ministry for justice factsheet: 'Domestic violence is any violence committed against a spouse or cohabitant within a couple, married or not, linked together by a PACS, or simply living together or even separated. Domestic violence may be associated with psychological abuse (offensive words, threats, shouting), physical abuse (battery and assault) or sexual abuse (sexual assault, rape).'</p>	Ministry for Justice Factsheet.

2. Definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence for statistical purposes

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HR	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 4 (Domestic violence): 'Any form of physical, mental, sexual or economic violence, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence or the use of physical force, regardless of whether physical injury resulted or not, • Corporal punishment and other forms of degrading treatment of children in the educational purposes, • Psychological violence, or the application of psychological pressure that caused a feeling of fear, danger, distress or injury to dignity, verbal violence, verbal assaults, insults, cursing, name calling, or otherwise crude verbal harassment, stalking or harassment through all means of communication or through electronic and printed media or otherwise, or to communicate with third parties, illegal isolation or threat to freedom of movement, • Sexual violence or sexual harassment, • Economic violence such as damage or destruction of personal and common property, banning or preventing the use of personal and joint property including the attempts to do so, as well as deprivation of rights or prohibition of having personal income and property acquired by inheritance or personal work at your disposal, exclusion from employment or work, forced economic dependence, denial of funds for maintenance of the common household and care for children or other dependents of a common household.' 	Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (2003), Article 4.
IT	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 572 (Domestic violence): 'Whoever maltreats a member of the family shall be punished with imprisonment from 1 to 5 years. If a serious personal injury derives from the ill-treatment, the offender should be punished with imprisonment from 4 to 9 years; if a very serious personal injury derives from the ill-treatment, imprisonment from 7 to 15 years; when the death of the victim derives from the ill-treatment, imprisonment from 12 to 20 years.'</p>	Criminal code, Article 572.
CY	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV. However, IPV is recognised within the context of 'violence in the family'.</p> <p>Article 3 (Violence in the family): 'Any act, omission or behaviour which causes physical, sexual or mental injury to any member of the family by another member of the family and includes violence used for the purpose of having sexual intercourse without the consent of the victim as well as of restricting its freedom.'</p> <p>Article 5: Law clarifies that rape can be committed within marriage.</p>	Law on violence in the family (Prevention and protection of victims) N. 119(I)/2000 and 212(I) of 2004, Articles 3 and 5.
LV	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV nor domestic violence. There is no specific criminal offence for IPV. IPV is prosecuted under various offences of the Criminal Law provisions, for instance, against intentional bodily harm.</p>	Criminal code, Sections 125, 126, 130, 160.



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LT	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 1: 'Domestic violence shall be an act of violation of human rights and freedoms'</p> <p>Article 2: '1. Domestic environment means the environment comprising the persons currently or previously linked by marriage, partnership, affinity or other close relations, also the persons having a common domicile and a common household. 5. Violence shall mean an intentional physical, mental, sexual, economic or another influence exerted on a person by an act or omission as a result whereof the person suffers physical, property or non-pecuniary damage.'</p>	Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence (2011), Article 1 and 2.
LU	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV. IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>It falls under another form of violence of the Criminal code and when the crime is committed against the (ex)spouse or (ex)cohabitant, this is an aggravating circumstance.</p>	Criminal code, Articles 330-1, 409, 438-1, 439, 448, 377.
LU	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 1: 'In the context of its prevention and protection missions, the police, with the authorisation of the state prosecutor, expelled from their homes and premises the persons against whom there is evidence that they are planning to commit an offence to the life or physical integrity against a person with whom they cohabit, or that they are planning to commit an offence to the life or physical integrity against a person that has already been his/her victim.'</p> <p>Article 11: 'Where a person makes intolerable for a person with whom she/he is cohabiting or has cohabited in a family unit, the continuation of the common life, because he/she committed assaults or threats of assault or because he/she has a behaviour that seriously undermines his/her mental health, the President of the district court shall enjoin this person, upon the request of the person concerned, to leave home and the premises and forbid him/her to return before the expiry of a period of 3 months [...].'</p>	Law of 8 September 2003 on domestic violence, Articles 1 and 11.
HU	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Section 212/A (Domestic violence): '(1) Any person who, on a regular basis: seriously violates human dignity or is engaged in any degrading and violent conduct, misappropriates or conceals any assets from conjugal or common property, and thus causing serious deprivation, against the parent of his/her child, or against a relative, former spouse or domestic partner living in the same household or dwelling at the time of commission or previously, against his/her conservator, person under conservatorship, guardian or person under guardianship is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, insofar as the act did not result in a more serious criminal offence.</p>	Criminal code, Section 212/A.



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HU	<p>(2) Any person who commits</p> <p>(a) battery under Subsection (2) of Section 164 or slander under Subsection (2) of Section 227 against a person defined in Subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 3 years;</p> <p>(b) battery under Subsections (3) and (4) of Section 164, or violation of personal freedom or duress under Subsection (1) of Section 194 against a person defined in Subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between 1 to 5 years.</p> <p>(3) Banishment may also be imposed against persons found guilty of domestic violence.</p> <p>(4) The perpetrator of the criminal offence defined in Subsection (1) shall only be prosecuted upon private motion.'</p>	Criminal code, Section 212/A.
MT	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 2: "Domestic violence' means any act of violence, even if only verbal, perpetrated by a household member upon another household member and includes any omission which causes physical or moral harm to the other; 'household member' includes:</p> <p>(i) persons married or formerly married to each other;</p> <p>(ii) persons living in the same household as the offender or who had lived with the offender; within a period of 1 year preceding the offence;</p> <p>(iii) persons whose marriage has been dissolved or declared null;</p> <p>(iv) parents and their children;</p> <p>(v) other adults sharing the same household;</p> <p>(vi) persons who are, or have been, formally or informally engaged with a view to get married;</p> <p>(vii) persons who are related to each other either by consanguinity or affinity up to the third degree inclusively;</p> <p>(viii) persons having or having had a child in common;</p> <p>(ix) the child conceived but yet unborn of any one of the persons mentioned in paragraphs (i) to (viii), both inclusive.'</p>	Domestic violence act, Chapter 481, Article 2.
NL	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 1 (Domestic violence):</p> <p>'Physical, mental or sexual violence or threat thereof by someone in the family circle.'</p>	Social support act 2015, Article 1.
NL	<p>Statistical definition:</p> <p>Article 2: Domestic violence is violence committed by someone in the family circle of the victim. This includes physical and sexual violence, stalking and threats (whether by, or accompanied by, damage to goods in and around the house). Suspects of domestic violence can be (ex) partners, family and relatives and family friends. Suspects and victims can be men and women, and from children to adults (including the elderly).</p>	Guidelines for the police and prosecution on domestic violence and honour-related violence.





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NL	<p>The violence must be linked to the Criminal code provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Article 300: Assault;• Article 300 (2): Assault, grievous bodily harm of the victim;• Article 302: (Attempted) Aggravated assault;• Article 303: Aggravated assault with premeditation;• Article 304: Pertaining to Article 300 t/m 303 when committed against father, mother, spouse (o) t (e), spouse or child, officer or by administering harmful substances;• Article 350: In the case of recidivism: damaged goods; there are under Article 353 prosecution exclusion grounds (with spouses who are not separated (bed and board or goods)) and the requirement for complaint (bed and board or divorced spouses' goods) pursuant to Article 316 of application;• Article 242 (Jo 45): (Attempted) rape;• Article 243: Intercourse with an unconscious or powerless;• Article 246: Physical assault of accountability;• Article 257: Someone to whom maintenance is accused compulsory entry into helpless condition or cause, serious injury due to having;• Article 282: Unlawful deprivation of liberty, whether grievous bodily harm of the victim;• Article 285: Threat;• Article 285b: Stalking;• Article 287: Murder;• Article 289: Manslaughter.	
AT	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV. IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>Section 38a: An entry ban can be issued by the police 'if it can be assumed due to certain circumstances, especially due to a previous dangerous attack, that a dangerous attack on life, health or freedom is imminent'.</p> <p>Domestic violence is only indirectly covered under the Criminal code under various sections that may be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 75 (Murder);• Section 76 (Manslaughter);• Section 79 (Infanticide);• Section 82 (Abandonment);• Section 83 (Bodily harm);• Section 84 (Grievous bodily harm);• Section 85 (Grievous bodily harm with lengthy recovery time);• Section 86 (Assault with deadly consequences), among others.	Security police act (SPG); Criminal code, Section 38a.

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PL	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV. Article 207 (Mistreatment of close persons): '(1): 1. Whoever mentally or physically mistreats a person close to him, or another person being in a permanent or temporary state of dependence to the perpetrator, a minor or a person who is vulnerable because of his mental or physical condition shall be subject to the penalty of deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years.'	Criminal code, Article 207 (1).
PL	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV. Article 2 (2) (Domestic violence): 'One-time or prevalent intentional action or lack of action which violates rights or personal goods of the people mentioned in item 1 (See below), in particular exposing these persons to the of the loss of their life, health, violation of dignity, physical integrity freedom, including sexual freedom, resulting in the loss of physical and psychological health, resulting in suffering and moral injuries to people exposed to violence.' Article 2 (1) (Family member): 'Closest person as defined by Article 115 Section 11 of the act of 6 June 1997 (Criminal code), but also another person jointly living in or running a common household.'	Act of 29 July 2005 on Counteracting domestic violence, Article 2.
PT	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV. Article 152 (Domestic violence): 'Domestic violence inflicted to intimate partners (namely, the spouse or former spouse, someone of the opposite or the same sex with whom the offender maintains or has maintained a dating relationship or a similar relationship to that of spouses, even without cohabitation).'	Criminal code (Act 110/2015 of 26 August 2015), Article 152.
RO	No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV. Article 2: 'Any deliberate action or inaction, with the exception of self- defence, that is either physical or verbal, perpetrated by a family member against another member of the same family that causes a harm, a physical, psychological or sexual or emotional suffering or a material prejudice, including threat of such acts, constraint or temporary deprivation of freedom.' Family violence takes the following forms: (a) verbal violence: the use of offensive language, brutal language, insults, threats, humiliating or degrading expressions; (b) psychological violence: imposing the will or personal control over a family member. Provoking tension and psychological suffering. Demonstrative violence against objects, pets, verbal threats, display of guns, neglects, acts of jealousy, constraints of all kinds as well as actions of similar effect; (c) physical violence: assault or battery through pushing, blows, hair pulling, slapping, slashing, burning, choking, biting in any intensity; (d) sexual violence: sexual assault, harassment, intimidation, manipulation, brutality in pursuing coerced sexual intercourse, marital rape; (e) economic violence: forbidding professional activity, depriving a family member of economic means, including deprivation of basic needs such as food, medicine, intention of theft of personal goods, deprivation of use of common goods, forced work, refuse to contribute to family expenses, imposing hard or dangerous labour on family members including minors;	Law 217/2003 on Preventing and combating family violence, amended by law 25/2012 Article 2,4.





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RO	<p>(f) social violence: imposing an isolating environment from family, community or friends. Forbidding to attend school, restraining their movement. intentional deprivation of information and all similar acts;</p> <p>(g) spiritual violence: underestimating or diminishing the importance of satisfying moral and spiritual necessities through the interdiction, limit, ridicule or penalising such aspirations by family members, denying access to cultural, ethnical, linguistic or religious values, imposing religion and spiritual practices on family members as well as similar acts.</p>	Law 217/2003 on Preventing and combating family violence, amended by law 25/2012 Article 2,4.
SI	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 3 (Family violence):</p> <p>'(1) Family violence (hereinafter: violence) denotes any form of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence exerted by one family member against the other (i.e. including violence against children), or disregard of any family member as found in the Article 2 of this act (hereinafter: victims) regardless of the age, sex or any other personal circumstance of the victim or perpetrator of violence (hereinafter: perpetrator of violence).</p> <p>(2) Physical violence denotes any use of physical force that causes pain, fear or shame to the family member regardless of the fact whether injuries were inflicted.</p> <p>(3) Sexual violence pertains to handling with sexual content that is opposed by one family member, or if he or she is forced into acting them out or because of his or her stage of development they do not understand their meaning.</p> <p>(4) Psychological violence denotes such actions with which the perpetrator of violence exerting it against a family member induces fear, shame, feelings of inferiority, endangerment and other anguish.</p> <p>(5) Economic violence is undue control or setting of restrictions of any family member concerning disposing with one's income or in other words managing the financial assets with which the family member disposes or manages and it can also mean undue restricting of disposing or managing the common financial assets of family members.</p> <p>(6) Disregard falls under those forms of violence in which a person does not provide due care for the family member who is in need of it due to illness, disability, old age, developmental or any other personal circumstances.'</p>	Family violence prevention act 2008, Article 3.
SI	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Article 191:</p> <p>'(1) Whoever within a family treats badly another person, beats them, or in any other way treats them painfully or degradingly, threatens with direct attack on their life or limb to throw them out of the joint residence or in any other way limits their freedom of movement, stalks them, forces them to work or give up their work, or in any other way puts them into a subordinate position by aggressively limiting their equal rights shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 5 years.</p> <p>(2) The same punishment shall be imposed on whoever commits the acts under the preceding paragraph in any other permanent living community.</p> <p>(3) If the act under paragraph 1 is committed against a person with whom the perpetrator lived in a family or other permanent community, which fell apart, however this act is connected to the community, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 3 years.'</p>	Criminal code, Article 191.

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SK	<p>No definition of IPV. However, the definition of domestic violence includes IPV.</p> <p>Section 208 (Battering a close person and a person entrusted into one's care):</p> <p>'(1) Whoever ill-treats a close person or a person in his custody or care, causing physical or psychological suffering by:</p> <p>(a) beating, kicking, punching, causing injuries and burns of any kind, humiliating, contemptuous treatment, stalking, threatening, evoking fear or stress, forcing into isolation, emotional blackmailing or any other behaviour endangering the person's physical or psychological health or limiting the person's safety,</p> <p>(b) groundless denying of food, rest or sleep, or denying of necessary personal care, basic clothing, hygiene, healthcare, housing, upbringing or education,</p> <p>(c) forcing the person to beg or to perform activities requiring excessive physical or psychological exhaustion regarding the age or health condition of the person, or to perform activities that may harm the person's health,</p> <p>(d) exposure to substances that may harmful the person's health, or</p> <p>(e) groundless preventing of access to property that the person has a right to use shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 3 to 8 years.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(3) The offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of seven to 15 years if he commits the offence referred to in paragraph 1,</p> <p>(a) and causes grievous bodily harm or death through its commission,</p> <p>(b) by reason of specific motivation,</p> <p>(c) in spite of having been convicted for the same offence during the past 24 months or released from the service of a term of imprisonment imposed upon him for such offence, or</p> <p>(d) acting in a more serious manner.</p> <p>(4) The offender shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 15 to 25 years or to life imprisonment if he commits the offence referred to in paragraph 1, and causes grievous bodily harm or death to several persons through its commission.'</p>	Criminal code, Section 208.
FI	<p>No legal or statistical definition of IPV. IPV is prosecuted under various offences.</p> <p>Chapter 21, Section 5 (Assault):</p> <p>'(1) A person who employs physical violence on another or, without such violence, injures the health of another, causes pain to another or renders another unconscious or into a comparable condition, shall be sentenced for assault to a fine or to imprisonment for at most 2 years.</p> <p>(2) An attempt is punishable.'</p> <p>Chapter 21, Section 10 (Negligent bodily injury):</p> <p>'A person who through negligence inflicts not insignificant bodily injury or illness on another shall be sentenced for negligent bodily injury to a fine or to imprisonment for at most 6 months.'</p> <p>Chapter 20, Section 4 (Coercion into sexual act):</p> <p>'A person who by violence or threat coerces another into a sexual act other than that referred to in Section 1 (Rape) or into submission to such an act, thus essentially violating his or her right of sexual self-determination, shall be sentenced for coercion into a sexual act to a fine or to imprisonment for at most 3 years.'</p>	Criminal code, Chapter 21: Sections 5 and 10, Chapter 20: Sections 4 and 5.





Member State	Definition of intimate partner violence	Reference
FI	<p>(2) Also a person who, by taking advantage of the fact that another person, due to unconsciousness, illness, disability, state of fear or other state of helplessness, is unable to defend himself or herself or to formulate or express his or her will, causes him or her to engage in or submit to the sexual act referred to in subsection 1, essentially violating his or her right of sexual self-determination, shall be sentenced for coercion into a sexual act. (495/2011)</p> <p>(3) An attempt is punishable.'</p> <p>Chapter 20, Section 5 (Sexual abuse): '(1) A person who abuses his or her position and entices one of the following into sexual intercourse, into another sexual act essentially violating his or her right of sexual self-determination, or into submission to such an act, [...]</p> <p>(4) a person who is especially dependent on the offender, where the offender blatantly takes advantage of this dependence, shall be sentenced for sexual abuse to a fine or to imprisonment for at most 4 years.</p> <p>(3) An attempt is punishable.'</p>	Criminal code, Chapter 21: Sections 5 and 10, Chapter 20: Sections 4 and 5.
SE	<p>Section 4a (Gross violation of a woman's integrity): 'A person who commits criminal acts as defined in Chapters 3, 4, or 6 (crimes against life and health) against another person having, or have had, a close relationship to the perpetrator shall, if the acts from a part of an element in a repeated violation of that person's integrity and suited to severely damage that person's self-confidence, be sentenced for gross violation of integrity to imprisonment for at least 6 months and at most 6 years.</p> <p>If the acts described in the first paragraph were committed by a man against a woman to whom he is, or has been, married or with whom he is, or has been cohabiting under circumstances comparable to marriage, he shall be sentenced for gross violation of a woman's integrity to the same punishment.'</p>	Criminal code, Chapter 4, Sections 4a.
UK	<p>Section 76 (Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship): '(1) A person (A) commits an offence if: (a) A repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards another person (B) that is controlling or coercive, (b) at the time of the behaviour, A and B are personally connected, (c) the behaviour has a serious effect on B, and (d) A knows or ought to know that the behaviour will have a serious effect on B.</p> <p>(2) A and B are 'personally connected' if: (a) A is in an intimate personal relationship with B, or (b) A and B live together and (i) they are members of the same family, or (ii) they have previously been in an intimate personal relationship with each other.</p> <p>(3) But A does not commit an offence under this section if at the time of the behaviour in question: (a) A has responsibility for B, for the purposes of Part 1 of the Children and young persons act 1933 and, (b) B is under 16.</p> <p>(4) A's behaviour has a 'serious effect' on B if: (a) it causes B to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against B, or (b) it causes serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on B's usual day-to-day activities.'</p>	Serious crime act 2015, Section 76.

2. Definitions of rape, femicide and intimate partner violence for statistical purposes

Member State	Definition of intimate partner violence	Reference
UK	<p>The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse:</p> <p>'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological, • physical, • sexual, • financial, • emotional! 	<p>Domestic violence (crime and victims) act 2004; Home Office Circular 003/2013.</p>