



TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

**INTERNATIONAL, EUROPEAN, SPANISH AND
CATALAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

love  respect
Preventing Teen Dating Violence



INTERNATIONAL, EUROPEAN AND STATE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legislative framework of international, European and state gender violence is summarized below as well as a brief description of what its resolution supposed.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
DOCUMENT, MEETING, CONVENTION...	HIGHLIGHTS
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979).	It considered that violence against women is discrimination based on sex.
World Conference on Human Rights of the United Nations (Vienna, 1993).	It is the first time that violence against women is understood as a violation of human rights.
Declaration on the elimination of violence against women (General Assembly of the UN, resolution 48/104, 1993).	Urges States to prevent, investigate and legally punish all acts of violence against women.
Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995).	It considers that women and girls of all societies are subject to a greater or lesser extent to physical, sexual and psychological abuse, without distinction of culture or social level. It also places gender violence as one of the most worrisome types of violence and specifies that women's rights are part of Universal Human Rights; Violence against women is considered in any area that it occurs, private or public.
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998.	It understands sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence such as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK	
DOCUMENT, MEETING, CONVENTION...	HIGHLIGHTS
Resolution of 11 June 1986 of the European Parliament on sexual aggressions against women.	It distinguished between sexual assaults, sexual assaults in the private sphere, sexual harassment of minors, trafficking, pornography and prostitution. It requested the violation within marriage to be legally recognized.
Daphne II Program (2004 - 2008) of the European Commission.	It pursued the objective of preventing and combating violence against children, youth and women and protecting victims and groups at risk.
European Summit of Rome 2004: European Constitution.	It established that discrimination and social exclusion will be combated, and justice and social protection will be promoted, as well as equality between men and women, solidarity between generations and the protection of the minor's rights.
Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combat of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, Istanbul, May 2011.	<p>Its objective, among others, was to protect women against any form of violence, especially gender and domestic violence.</p> <p>The definitions of this agreement clearly specified the inclusion in the term "women" of girls under 18, thus being protected by the protection offered by this Convention, as well as in the legal systems of each country that applied it. .</p> <p>This Agreement was ratified by the Spanish State and integrated into the domestic legal system on June 6, 2014.</p> <p>On May 11, 2017 the Council decided the accession of the European Union to the Agreement.</p>

SPANISH LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
DOCUMENT, MEETING, CONVENTION...	HIGHLIGHTS
Organic Law 11/2003, of September 29, on concrete measures regarding citizen security, domestic violence and social integration of foreigners.	It considered crime what was known as occasional gender violence, which is the lack of injuries and the mistreatment without causing injury.
Organic Law 1/2004, of December 28, on comprehensive protection measures against gender violence.	It established a basic type in which it refers to the victim of gender violence as a woman or spouse or whoever that has been aggressed. The suspension of the prison sentence is conditioned to the no approach or communication with the victim and the treatment of the aggressor.
Organic Law 3/2007, of March 22, for the effective equality of women and men.	It aimed to achieve real and effective equality between women and men and the elimination of all discrimination based on sex, in particular the one which affects women.
Instrument for ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the prevention and fight against violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul, May 2011.	In Spain there is no specific law or regulation dedicated exclusively to the treatment of violence between adolescent couples, but from what is extracted in the Convention we can interpret that this type of violence is framed in the specific laws and agreements against gender violence.
National Strategy 2013-2016 Plan for the eradication of violence against women.	The backbone of the actions of the public authorities to end the violence suffered by women by the mere fact of being so.
Law 4/2015 of April 27, of the Statute of the Victim of the crime.	It established guidelines and rights for victims of all types of crimes, with special reference to victims of gender violence.
Organic Law 8/2015, of July 22, on the modification of the protection system for childhood and adolescence.	It explicitly recognized as victims of gender-based violence the minors and emphasizes the obligation of the judicial system to rule on the civil measures that affect minors who depend on women for whom violence is exercised.

National Plan of Sensitization Prevention of Gender Violence.	Common framework for action in terms of awareness and prevention of this type of violence. It includes the commitment of the public administrations that operate in this matter.
National Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities.	Objective 3: Eradicate the violence suffered by women by the mere fact of being so.

CATALAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
DOCUMENT, MEETING, CONVENTION...	HIGHLIGHTS
Law 5/2008, of April 24, on the right of women to eradicate male violence.	<p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To eradicate sexist violence and the elimination of social structures and cultural stereotypes that perpetuate them. -To establish comprehensive measures for prevention, detection and awareness in order to eradicate it from society. - To recognize the rights of women who suffer it to assistance care, protection and recovery.
Law 11/2014, of October 10, to guarantee the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders and intersexuals and to eradicate homophobia, biphobia and transphobia.	<p>The objectives of the law are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To make effective the right to equality and non-discrimination because of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. -To establish the means and measures that have to be applied to influence the public and private spheres, over which the Generalitat and local authorities have powers.