



Revista Moldovenească de Drept Internațional și Relații Internaționale /
Moldavian Journal of International Law and International Relations /
Молдавский журнал международного права и международных отношений

2025, Issue 1, Volume 20, Pages 53-60.

ISSN 1857-1999 EISSN 2345-1963

Submitted: 07.12.2024 | Reviewed 12.12.2024 | Accepted: 20.12.2024 | Published: 01.01.2025

<https://doi.org/10.61753/1857-1999/2345-1963/2025.20-1.04>

**TRIBUNA TÎNĂRULUI CERCETĂTOR
THE TRIBUNE OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS
ТРИБУНА МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ**

**STRATEGII INTERNAȚIONALE PENTRU INTEGRAREA EGALITĂȚII DE GEN
ȘI A DREPTURILOR FEMEILOR ÎN LEGISLAȚIA NAȚIONALĂ**

**INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY
AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ДЛЯ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОГО
РАВЕНСТВА И ПРАВ ЖЕНЩИН В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО**

ABRAMOVA Iuliana* / ABRAMOVA Juliana / АБРАМОВА Юлиана

ABSTRACT:

**INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING GENDER
EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

International human rights standards ensure equality and non-discrimination for all individuals, regardless of gender or sex. Both women and men are entitled to enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. This study examines how transitional societies in post-Soviet countries have adapted this concept into law and fulfilled their international commitments alongside national obligations. The analysis is framed through the lens of international human rights obligations and the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda. The research also assesses the role of women's human rights organizations, with case studies from Georgia and the Republic of Moldova. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations are presented in the study.

Key words: Sustainable Development Goals, international legal protection instruments, women's human rights, gender equality.

JEL Classification: K 1; K 33.

Universal Decimal Classification: 341.2; 341.231.14; 331.23-055.2

<https://doi.org/10.61753/1857-1999/2345-1963/2025.20-1.04>

РЕЗЮМЕ:

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ДЛЯ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ ГЕНДЕРНОГО
РАВЕНСТВА И ПРАВ ЖЕНЩИН В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО.**

Международные стандарты прав человека гарантируют равенство и недискриминацию для всех людей, независимо от пола или пола. И женщины, и мужчины имеют право пользоваться всеми правами человека и основными свободами. В этом исследовании рассматривается, как переходные общества в постсоветских странах адаптировали эту концепцию в закон и

* **ABRAMOVA Iuliana** - Studentă-doctorandă, Universitatea de Studii Europene din Moldova, Facultatea de Drept (Chișinău, Republica Moldova). / **ABRAMOVA Juliana** - PhD Student, University of European Studies of Moldova, Faculty of Law (Chisinau, The Republic of Moldova). / **АБРАМОВА Юлиана** - Аспирантка, Европейский университет Молдовы, юридический факультет (Кишинёв, Республика Молдова). **E-mail:** juliana.abramov@gmail.com ; <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-0272-7910>

выполнили свои международные обязательства наряду с национальными обязательствами. Анализ проводится через призму международных обязательств в области прав человека и Повестки дня в области Целей устойчивого развития. В исследовании также оценивается роль женских правозащитных организаций с примерами из Грузии и Республики Молдова. Результаты, выводы и рекомендации представлены в исследовании.

Ключевые слова: Цели устойчивого развития, международные инструменты правовой защиты, права женщин, гендерное равенство.

JEL Classification: K 1; K 33.

УДК: 341.2; 341.231.14; 331.23-055.2

<https://doi.org/10.61753/1857-1999/2345-1963/2025.20-1.04>

REZUMAT:

STRATEGII INTERNAȚIONALE PENTRU INTEGRAREA EGALITĂȚII DE GEN ȘI A DREPTURILOR FEMEILOR ÎN LEGISLAȚIA NAȚIONALĂ

Standardele internaționale privind drepturile omului asigură egalitatea și nediscriminarea tuturor persoanelor, indiferent de gen sau sex. Atât femeile, cât și bărbații au dreptul să se bucure de toate drepturile omului și libertățile fundamentale. Acest studiu examinează modul în care societățile în tranziție din țările post-sovietice au adaptat acest concept în lege și și-au îndeplinit angajamentele internaționale alături de obligațiile naționale. Analiza este încadrată prin prisma obligațiilor internaționale privind drepturile omului și a Agendei Obiectivelor de Dezvoltare Durabilă. Cercetarea evaluează și rolul organizațiilor pentru drepturile omului ale femeilor, cu studii de caz din Georgia și Republica Moldova. Constatările, concluziile și recomandările sunt prezentate în studiu.

Cuvinte cheie: Obiectivele de dezvoltare durabilă, instrumente internaționale de protecție juridică, drepturile omului ale femeilor, egalitatea de gen.

JEL Classification: K 1; K 33.

CZU: 341.2; 341.231.14; 331.23-055.2

<https://doi.org/10.61753/1857-1999/2345-1963/2025.20-1.04>

All international and regional human rights instruments emphasize that human rights are universal, in the sense that they belong and apply to everyone. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights requires each State “to respect and ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion”¹ and other criteria.

Achieving gender equality, which entails ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women, men, and non-binary individuals, and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, is a fundamental human right. However, women worldwide frequently experience human rights violations throughout their lives, and the enforcement of these rights for women has not always been prioritized by states and governmental institutions. Almost every third of women globally have been subjected to any form of violence, excluding sexual harassment, i.e. physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, or both at least once in their life². Almost the same figures illustrate the prevalence of violence at the OSCE-led survey on violence against women, conducted in 8 states - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, Republic of Moldova, Kosovo and Ukraine. According to that regional survey, 31% of women aged 18-74 pointed out that they

¹ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 2 [Online] URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights#:~:text=2..its%20own%20means%20of%20subsistence> (Date of visit: 16.11.2024).

² Violence against women prevalence estimates. World Health Organization. 2018.[Online] URL: [Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates](#) (Date of visit: 14.11.2024).

experienced either physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a partner or non-partner since the age of 15¹. The data is compatible with the EU average of 33%, ranging from 19% in Portugal to 52% in Denmark².

The impact of gender inequality and violence against women goes far beyond high rates of anxiety disorders and depression, unplanned pregnancies, suicides, HIV and sexually transmitted infections, which are higher among those women who have experienced violence in comparison to women who have not. Gender inequality hinders economic efficiency and growth, reduces quality of life, and ultimately limits productivity³.

Recognizing the importance of the equality, United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in November 2015 which considers to be a universal roadmap for people's well-being, prosperity and peace. The Agenda covers a holistic and comprehensive list of issues across the three aspects of sustainable development: the social, economic and environmental, reflecting human rights and human rights-based approach⁴. One of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly focuses on achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls. Moreover, women's empowerment and gender equality are recognized as a cross-cutting objective across all the goals supplemented by the requirement of gender-disaggregated indicators. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action together with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are recognized as foundations and shared commitments in the Agenda⁵. It sets an explicit list of targets and indicators to achieve and track the progress on a particular goal. The Goal 5 foresees 9 targets supplemented by 14 indicators, among which are the following⁶:

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere (5.1.)
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation (5.2.)
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (5.3.)
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate (5.4.)
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life (5.5.)
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences (5.6.)
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws (5.a.)

¹ OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Well-being and Safety of Women. Main report. OSCE. 2019. p. 44-46

² Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Results at a glance. European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. [Online] URL: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14_en.pdf (Date of visit: 14.10.2024).

³ Jackson T. (2019). The post-growth challenge: secular stagnation, inequality and the limits to growth. *Ecol. Econ.* 156, 236–246. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.10.010

⁴ Lisenco Vladlena. Social-Economic and Legal Imperatives of Sustainable Development // *International Relations 2020: Current issues of world economy and politics Proceedings of scientific works*. Bratislava. ISBN 978-80-225-4786-4 ISSN 2585-9412. (SCOPUS). P. 427

⁵ United Nations General Assembly Resolution, 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (21 October 2015) UN Doc A/RES/70/1, para 11

⁶ Goal 5 UN Sustainable Development Goal [Online] URL: https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5#targets_and_indicators (Date of visit: 29.12.2024).

- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women (5.b.)
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels (5.c.).

For the purpose of monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, a set of 241 indicators was approved at the global level, based on which each country should be assessed at the regional and global levels. The list of SDG indicators was developed by the group of experts from the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators created by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 46th session, composed of 50 representatives of UN Member States and international agencies as observers. In March 2017 the global indicator framework was presented and approved by the group, including some refinements on several indicators, at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission¹.

Out of 241 SDG global indicators, 230 indicators are unique and 9 indicators are repeated under two or three different targets. One of the aims of global indicators was to warn the Member States about the most pressing issues at the global agenda and the need to prioritize actions to tackle the issues at national and regional level.

Many countries with the support of UN Agencies focused on localizing the SDG indicators with a view to incorporate them into the national strategic framework, but also to establish a structure of assessing the progress and reporting in accomplishing relevant goals for the Member States. The process of nationalizing SDG indicators at the national level recognized the need for continuous engagement with academia, civil society organizations and the private sector to facilitate knowledge-sharing, to raise public awareness and to promote partnerships with the educational institutions in the SDG data collection and monitoring processes. In Georgia, during the initial assessment it was found a gap in the baseline data for certain indicators and SDG targets. It was reported that continued research is recommended to supplement data gathering and development of supplementary data that could be relevant for the contextualization of all SDGs at the national level. In Moldova, as a result of consultations on adjusting the indicators for the 2030 SDGs to the country context it was acknowledged that, out of 230 indicators, for 88 indicators there are no established methodologies and standards, or methodology are being developed and for 57 indicators methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. What was identified during the process of nationalization of global indicators as a major challenge is a lack of calculation methodology for 88 of the global indicators, which consist of more than 30% of the total number of indicators to be reported.

All indicators for the SDGs targets are formulated in a specific, measurable, achievable format and the majority of them require concrete legal actions or adjustments to national and local legal frameworks. The essential and crucial role of national parliaments is recognized in achieving 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Goals through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of global, regional and national commitments.

For example, in the Moldovan context for the purpose of monitoring the achievement of SDG 5 on gender equality 16 gender-specific indicators were identified for the country, of which only 8 were available and another 8 were deemed as missing. It is important to highlight some of the missing indicators relevant to legal protection systems for women and girls or that appeared as a result and consequences of inequalities faced by women², among which are: Actions for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All

¹ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 on the work of Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Online] URL: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/207/63/pdf/n1720763.pdf?token=TChYHPuy2WaXHJ6duG&fe=tr ue> (Date of visit: 20.09.2024).

² Report on nationalization of indicators for sustainable development goals, 2017 [Online]: URL: https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/Indicators_UNU_EN.pdf (Date of visit: 30.11.2024).

Forms of Discrimination against Women (indicator 5.1.1), Number of discrimination cases registered and solved (indicator 5.1.2), Recognition of household labour in the social insurance policy (indicator 5.4.4), Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, disaggregated by location and ethnicity (indicator 5.3.1), Proportion of ever-partnered subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than an intimate partner/ husband in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age (indicator 5.2.2.). At the Report on nationalization of indicators for sustainable development goals, issued in 2017, it was recommended to address the gap and report on 8 missing indicators by the development of the calculation methodology and identification of the primary source of data collection.

As part of the Sustainable Development Goals review and follow-up mechanisms, the 2030 SDG Agenda encouraged UN Member States to organise regular and inclusive assessment of the progress at the national levels, which are led and driven by the country. Moldova presented the first Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2020 during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2020 that sought to strengthen government policies and institutions to reach the SDG targets for further implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. While the first VNR report, produced in 2020, three years after the initial report on nationalization of SDG indicators, did not contain information on missing gender-related indicators, the Progress Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova from 2023 filled the gap on SDG 5 indicators and presented some progress in achieving legal protection mechanisms for women. The country report emphasized the existence of an important legal framework in Moldova to protect women from gender inequality¹, specifically Law no. 5/2006 on ensuring equal opportunities for men and women, Law no. 121/2012 on ensuring equality, Law no. 71/ 2016 on modification and completion of some legislative acts introduced a minimum representation quota of 40% for both genders in the electoral lists and governing bodies. The legal documents served as a basis for the implementation of national strategies and action plans to promote gender equality. Following and ruling by those flagship laws, the Government approved several multiyear programs to support and sustain the implementation of progressive laws on gender equality.

The Moldovan Program for promoting and ensuring equality between women and men for the period 2023-2027 (Government Decision no. 203/2023) aims to promote equal opportunities for women and men according to the priorities of the European Union Gender Equality Strategy and the EU Accession commitments for Moldova. Another policy document is the National Program on combating violence against women and domestic violence for the period 2023-2027 (Government Decision 332/2023) which contributes to ensuring zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women and domestic violence, combating gender stereotypes, building a multidisciplinary response to the cases of violence, developing social services for victims, and an effective response of the justice system by holding perpetrators accountable. And the third document the Government approved in March 2023 was the National Program for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for 2023-2027, through Government Decision no. 152. The Program aims to promote women's participation in the security and defense sector, in conflict resolutions and international peacekeeping missions, as well as to reduce stereotypes and gender barriers and improve mechanisms for the prevention and investigation of violence.

The Global commitments to SDGs Agenda foresees that gender-responsive accountability mechanisms should be established and strengthened to increase compliance with gender-related goals and targets. Accountability means that duty-bearers, i.e. governments and government institutions, national human rights institutions are responsible and report to the

¹ Progress Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova [Online]: URL: https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raport_de_progres_odd_2023_vf_07_08_2023_en_final.pdf (Date of visit: 02.12.2024).

people whose rights and freedoms are affected by their actions and decisions¹. If these mechanisms are not in place and are not established, states and their respective governments would have focused the efforts on the achievement of goals, targets and indicators that are not consistent with international human rights standards of women's rights and are not grounded on the voices of women's civil society organisations. The SDG-specific 'follow up and review' mechanisms need to be strengthened, this includes to boost and inform their engagement with women's human rights. This means that women and women's human rights activists should be invited to participate in accountability processes and oversight national and regional monitoring mechanisms for SDGs indicators, especially gender specific goals and targets. At the same time, women's human rights organizations need to seek an avenue to influence policy making, to identify positive practices and systemic failures to address women's needs by the governments, and to inform policy-making and decision-making at all levels.

The Voluntary National Reviews presented by the Governments contain some information on the public consultations organised with civic society, representatives of the private sector, academia, international organisations and development partners to validate the drafts of the reports. It is also mentioned that participants were provided with the opportunity to comment on the conclusions of the report and gave proposals and recommendations for improvement. It is worth to mention that aggregated information on the profile of participants of the consultations impedes the assessment on the level of participation of women's rights civil society organizations and women's activists at the consultations and on the level of meaningful contributions to the discussions to mainstream gender and integrate women's rights. Thus, at the reports presented by Moldova a reference to the online public consultations was made in 2020 and specific consultations were organized with young people and persons with disabilities in 2023, leaving behind organisations that promote gender equality. The first report presented by Georgia included the description of various mechanisms to draft, compile and validate the report, where CSOs were part of the process at every stage, but the information on women's organisations' profile were also missing.

Despite the unforeseen challenges the world has faced over the past four years—such as climate change, food and energy crises, and ongoing and emerging regional conflicts—the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda remains a vital tool in fostering a more equitable global society. It plays a crucial role in strengthening legal protections for women's rights and ensuring accountability within the development agenda for the states². The negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic also continued. Development progress on gender equality has been postponed and in some cases reversed as a result of multiple crises. Experts predict that it will take 286 years to close gender gaps in legal protection and remove discriminatory laws and 140 years for women to be represented equally in leadership in the workplace, at least 40 years - to achieve the equal representation of women in national parliaments³. Governments all over the world should work closely on implementation of SDG Agenda to reach the targets and uphold the commitments that made. Only genuine, inclusive and democratic participation of women activists and women's human rights organisations is a prerequisite for the equal world, where both men and women are protected. A key element for gender mainstreaming is ensuring women's effective and meaningful participation in the process. Feminist organizations and women's rights CSOs, especially those representing the rights of marginalized women (ethnic minorities, Roma, women with disabilities, older

¹ Lisenco Vladlena. Общественные объединения как форма реализации прав человека. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG Heinrich-Böcking-Str. 6-8, 66121 Saarbrücken, Germany, 2017, p. 45

² Sciuchina N. Social Human Rights of a Person and a Citizen in the Republic of Moldova. Monograph. [Online] URL: https://icjp.asm.md/sites/default/files/publicatii/natalia_sciukina_monografie.pdf_p.97 (Date of visit: 01.12.2024)

³ UN Progress on the Sustainable development Goals. [Online] URL: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/gender-snapshot/2022/GenderSnapshot.pdf> (Date of visit: 01.12.2024)

women) must be considered and included in any accountability framework for the SDGs at the national, regional or global levels.

References:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [Online] URL: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights#:~:text=2..its%20own%20means%20of%20subsistence> (Date of visit: 16.11.2024).
2. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 on the work of Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Online] URL: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/207/63/pdf/n1720763.pdf?token=TChYHPuy2WaXHJ6dUG&fe=true> (Date of visit: 20.09.2024).
3. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (21 October 2015) UN Doc A/RES/70/1, para 11
4. Constitution of the Republic of Moldova (1994). [Online]: URL: https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=17055&lang=ro# (Date of visit: 01.12.2024).
5. Goal 5 UN Sustainable Development Goal [Online] URL: https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5#targets_and_indicators (Date of visit: 29.12.2024).
6. Jackson T. (2019). The post-growth challenge: secular stagnation, inequality and the limits to growth. *Ecol. Econ.* 156, 236–246. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.10.010
7. Lisenco Vladlena. Public associations as a form of realisation of human rights. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG Heinrich-Böcking-Str. 6-8, 66121 Saarbrücken, Germany, 2017, p. 45
8. Lisenco Vladlena. Social-Economic and Legal Imperatives of Sustainable Development // International Relations 2020: Current issues of world economy and politics Proceedings of scientific works. Bratislava. ISBN 978-80-225-4786-4 ISSN 2585-9412. (SCOPUS).
9. Lisenco Vladlena. Общественные объединения как форма реализации прав человека. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co. KG Heinrich-Böcking-Str. 6-8, 66121 Saarbrücken, Germany, 2017, p. 45
10. OSCE-led survey on violence against women: Well-being and Safety of Women. Main report. OSCE. 2019. p. 44-46
11. Progress Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova [Online]: URL: https://moldova.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/raport_de_progres_odd_2023_vf_07_08_2023_en_final.pdf (Date of visit: 02.12.2024).
12. Report on nationalization of indicators for sustainable development goals, 2017 [Online]: URL: https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/Indicators_ONU_EN.pdf (Date of visit: 30.11.2024).
13. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 on the work of Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. [Online] URL: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/207/63/pdf/n1720763.pdf?token=TChYHPuy2WaXHJ6dUG&fe=true> (Date of visit: 20.09.2024).
14. Sciuchina N. International legal acts in the field of protection of families, maternity, paternity and childhood. [Online] URL: https://ibn.idsi.md/sites/default/files/imag_file/414-420_3.pdf (Date of visit: 01.12.2024)
15. Sciuchina N. Social Human Rights of a Person and a Citizen in the Republic of Moldova. Monograph. [Online] URL: https://icjp.asm.md/sites/default/files/publicatii/natalia_sciukina_monografie.pdf (Date of visit: 01.12.2024)
16. UN Progress on the Sustainable development Goals. [Online] URL: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/gender-snapshot/2022/GenderSnapshot.pdf> (Date of visit: 01.12.2024)
17. Violence against women prevalence estimates. World Health Organization. 2018. [Online] URL: [Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/violence-against-women-prevalence-estimates) (Date of visit: 14.11.2024).
18. Violence against women: an EU-wide survey. Results at a glance. European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. [Online] URL: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2014-vaw-survey-at-a-glance-oct14_en.pdf (Date of visit: 14.10.2024).

Contact/Contacts/Контакты:

ABRAMOVA Iuliana

PhD student,
University of European Studies of Moldova,
Faculty of Law,
MD-2069, The Republic of Moldova, Chisinau.
2/1 Ghenadie Iablocikin str.

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-0272-7910>

E-mail: juliana.abramov@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.61753/1857-1999/2345-1963/2025.20-1.04>

Tel.: + 37377767801