



EUGenDem

- European Research Council (ERC) Consolidator Grant (2018-2023), team of 6 researchers, PI: Prof. J. Kantola, based at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Tampere University, Finland
- Provides systematic gender analysis of European Parliament's political groups practices and policies
 - Homepage: https://projects.tuni.fi/eugendem/
- Twitter: @EUGenDem



Context

- EU signed the Convention in June 2017
- EP has supported ratification since 2014 with various resolutions
- EP often regarded as a strong supporter for gender equality
- Like other gendered issues (i.e., sexual harassment; reproductive rights), the Istanbul Convention is contested in the EP
- After 2019 elections = approx. 30% MEPs anti-gender (Zacharenk 2020) and increase of RRP groups, more polirazation (Kantola and Lombardo 2021)





Our approach

- Empirical analysis of the discourses around the EU's ratification to the Istanbul Convention in the European Parliament (EP)
- Attention paid to differences between and amongst political groups
- Understanding the mechanisms involved in norm contestation and opposition to gender equality
- Opposition to the Istanbul Convention is understood as part of a broader project to deligitimize EU's gender equality norm





Key findings

Support for the content	Support for supranational ratification
 Symbolic frames Comitment to gender equality Stress the text as progressive Gendered power imbalance Intersectional approach Define GBV as a violation of human rights "a strong commitment to protect women across	 Strict assessment of EU competences Assessment of ratification on its limited but real scope Ratification limited to some provisions Support ratification by highlighting how it falls within EU competences
Europe" (S&D, EP 2017) Pro-equality groups (S&D, ALDE/Renew, GUE/NGL, Greens/EFA), few from EPP (some delegations)	Pro-equality groups (S&D, ALDE/Renew), also few from EPP and ECR



Berthet, V. 'Norm under fire: support for and opposition to the EU's ratification of the Istanbul Convention in the European Parliament.' International Feminist Journal of Politics, 2022.



Key findings

Oppose supranational ratification	Oppose the content
 Illegitimacy and redundancy frames Oppose supranational ratification Protection best achieved at national level Comitment to subsidiarity principle Ratification by EU not necessary because national legislation already in place (i.e., gender equality is already achieved) Disguise opposition to gender equality behind 	 Most explicit form of opposition Contest the moral validity of the norm Define the Convention as a "gender ideology" Contestation is gendered and racialized Objective: distort, reverse and empty the norm of its content "Whoever agrees to this nonsense is probably on
Eurosceptic arguments Mostly Eurosceptic groups: EFDD, ENF/ID, ECR & some EPP	drugs" (EFDD, EP 2016a) "a mental framework" (ECR MEP M 36:24) "too militant, too political" (ECR MEP M 36:24) Mostly groups on the far-right



Berthet, V. 'Norm under fire: support for and opposition to the EU's ratification of the Istanbul Convention in the European Parliament.' International Feminist Journal of Politics, 2022.



Concluding remarks

- Opposition to gender equality in the EP should not be underestimated
- Building consensus around gender-based violence policies is difficult
- Many contest gender equality policy by contesting the EU as a supranational actor: it raises questions about EU's democratic deficit, legitimacy...
- So far, only non-binding resolutions: What if EP is asked to vote on ratification/new directive?







Thank you for your attention!

Valentine.Berthet@tuni.fi