

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tingkat kepatuhan Denmark terhadap *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) dalam menghadapi kekerasan terhadap perempuan pada periode 2015–2022. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya prevalensi kekerasan terhadap perempuan di Denmark meskipun negara tersebut dikenal sebagai salah satu negara dengan tingkat kesetaraan gender tertinggi di dunia. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa studi pustaka. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan konsep kepatuhan (*compliance*) Ronald B. Mitchell melalui indikator *outputs*, *outcomes*, dan *impacts*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Denmark telah mengadopsi berbagai kebijakan dan regulasi yang sejalan dengan CEDAW, seperti amandemen hukum terkait kekerasan domestik, kekerasan seksual digital, reformasi definisi pemerkosaan berbasis persetujuan, pembentukan pusat pendampingan korban, serta pelaksanaan berbagai rencana aksi nasional. Namun, implementasi kebijakan tersebut masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, seperti keterbatasan akses layanan perlindungan, rendahnya kepercayaan korban terhadap aparat penegak hukum, serta koordinasi antarlembaga yang belum optimal. Selain itu, prevalensi kekerasan terhadap perempuan masih berada pada tingkat yang tinggi selama periode penelitian. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kepatuhan Denmark terhadap CEDAW belum sepenuhnya mampu mencapai tujuan konvensi dalam mengurangi kekerasan terhadap perempuan. Berdasarkan korelasi antara kepatuhan dan efektivitas, Denmark dikategorikan sebagai negara dengan *low compliance–low effectiveness*, karena berbagai kebijakan yang telah dibentuk belum diimplementasikan secara konsisten dan belum menghasilkan dampak yang signifikan terhadap penurunan kekerasan terhadap perempuan.

Kata kunci: CEDAW, Denmark, kepatuhan, kekerasan terhadap perempuan, efektivitas.

ABSTRACT

Study aims to analyze Denmark's level of compliance with the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) in addressing violence against women during the period 2015–2022. The research is motivated by the persistently high prevalence of violence against women in Denmark despite its reputation as one of the world's leading countries in gender equality. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method using library research as the primary data collection technique. The analysis is conducted through Ronald B. Mitchell's compliance framework, which consists of the indicators of *outputs*, *outcomes*, and *impacts*.

The findings reveal that Denmark has adopted various policies and regulations in line with CEDAW, including amendments to domestic violence legislation, digital sexual violence regulations, consent-based rape law reforms, the establishment of victim support institutions, and the implementation of national action plans. However, the implementation of these measures continues to face significant challenges, such as limited access to protection services, low levels of trust in law enforcement among victims, and insufficient inter-agency coordination. Furthermore, the prevalence of violence against women remained relatively high throughout the period under study. This study concludes that Denmark's compliance with CEDAW has not fully achieved the Convention's objective of reducing violence against women. Based on the relationship between compliance and effectiveness, Denmark can be categorized as exhibiting *low compliance–low effectiveness*, as the policies adopted have not been implemented consistently and have not produced significant impacts in reducing violence against women.

Keywords: CEDAW, Denmark, compliance, violence against women, effectiveness.