The advancement of European gender equality rights over the past three decades has been accompanied by a growing diversity of gender regimes in an enlarging EU. While the paradigms in European governance research tend to focus on homogenisation, enforcement and compliance with EU norms, comparative approaches to Europeanisation are premised on the awareness of a multiple Europe. This book explores gendered varieties of Europeanisation, ranging from resistance to adaptation, transformation and innovation. How have EU members engaged with EC equal-opportunity directives since 1975? Which gender issues have sparked political controversy? What were the outcomes of the interplays between EU norms and domestic gender regimes, public discourses on the EU and gender equality advocates?

Gendering Europeanisation presents the findings of an international group of social and political scientists based at the University of Bremen. The volume begins with a scrutiny of the mechanisms and forms of Europeanisation, presents case studies of six countries and concludes with a comparative analysis of gender politics in Europe.


«'Gendering Europeanisation' can be highly recommended - not to find general insights on European gender regimes but to abolish prejudices on this subject.» (Monika Mokre, Journal of European Integration History)

«Der von Liebert herausgegebene Forschungsbericht besticht...durch einen ausgeprägten Theorierahmen...und spannende Empirie. Es werden damit viele Anregungen für die Weiterentwicklung feministischer integrationstheoretischer Perspektiven geliefert. Der Band ist damit unbedingt für EU-Forscherinnen zu empfehlen wie auch für jene, die zur Gleichstellungspolitik in einer der untersuchten Mitgliedstaaten arbeiten.» (Gabriele Abels, femina politica)

The Editor: Ulrike Liebert is professor of Political Science, holds a Jean Monnet Chair in Comparative European Politics, and heads the Centre for European Studies, University of Bremen, Germany.
Gender parity has a fundamental bearing on whether or not economies and societies thrive. Developing and deploying one-half of the world’s available talent has a huge bearing on the growth, competitiveness and future-readiness of economies and businesses worldwide. The index’s rankings offer an effective means to benchmark progress. They are designed to create global awareness of the challenges that gender gaps pose, as well as the opportunities that emerge when action is taken to reduce them. Top 10. Closing the gender pay gap, advancing gender balance in politics and business, ending gender-based violence, international gender equality. Promoting equal economic independence for women and men, closing the gender pay gap, advancing gender balance in decision making, ending gender based violence and promoting gender equality beyond the EU. Gender equality strategy. Measures taken to promote the advancement of women and objectives for strategic engagement for gender equality, impacted on gender-related legislation? This article examines the cultural politics of gender at the juncture of globalisation, securitisation, and Europeanisation, and explores how Europeans have ‘fashioned their distinction’ in attempts to reconstitute themselves as global citizens in a multiethnic, post-imperial Europe. By focusing on the commoditisation of white femaleness, the coercive normalisation of Muslim masculinity, the ‘liberation’ of the veiled Muslim woman, and the