INTRODUCTION OF REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR PARTNERSHIP AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE EDUCATIONAL CONTENT IN LATVIA

Lidija Rozentāle

Rīga Stradiņš University,

Dzirciema Street 16, Rīga, Latvia

Abstract

Taking into account the situation in the world – fast technological development and spreading of simplified mutual relationships (relationship liberalisation) – the following issues are becoming more topical: rights to respect for private life, housing, correspondence and "family life", as well as compliance of family law with social reality, improvement of demographic situation, the necessity for sex education for children, therefore, constructive and cumulative actions from the side of legislators are required with an aim to modernise family law regulations in conformity to current needs of the society.

It refers to both Latvia and other countries that have not yet adopted regulatory framework for the union outside marriage, i.e., partnership of opposite sex couples has not been regulated by law, thus, union outside marriage between opposite-sex individuals who establish a family has not been legally recognised. Moreover, the issue on legalisation of same-sex relationships within national legal provisions is even more debatable.

Key words: *marriage, partnership, family, relationship, rights*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is essential to note that due to current regulatory framework and negative attitude from the side of the society, the implementation of various amendments to regulatory enactments with an aim to legalise same-sex partnership would not be possible. However, such necessity is becoming more and more topical. For example, on 2 November 2013, an advertisement on transgender beauty contest was published on portal www.e-klase.lv , which is the largest Latvia's educational portal (Teenager social networking "www.draugiem.lv" 2013). Whereas, on November, much attention has been drawn to the fact that in order to log in educational portal of the Republic of Lithuania, parents had to select option "Parent 1" or "Parent 2", instead of "Mother" or "Father" with an aim to position gender equality and raise the issue of single-sex partnership. Lithuanian society had a very negative attitude towards such action from the side of portal administration, therefore, this action was immediately terminated.

Author shares the opinion of professor Andrejs Vilks who claimed that "artificial interference in gender, its transformation, playing a role of opposite sex is unnatural, improper and might lead to serious consequences." (Vilks 2013)

Currently, traditional family institution has been placed in a secondary position by mass media by actually discriminating the choice of individuals to start same-sex relationship. Namely, covert or even intentional propaganda of same-sex relationship occurs, that according to the author's views, contradicts to the nature of natural rights. E.g., upon denying the belonging to gender and functions attributed to particular gender, individual's social role within the society has been belittled.

In conformity with judicature of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter - ECHR), a same-sex couple relationships may also be included in the scope of "family life", however, in conformity with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter – the Convention), no formal obligations to allow same-sex marriage are imposed on countries (ECHR judgement in the case of Schalk and Kopf v. Austria, dated 24 June 2010). Thus, rights to inviolability of family life are not absolute – they can be restricted with an aim to protect the interests of country's economic well-being, public order, safety, culture etc., unless the restriction is proportionate to the

goal to be achieved. According to the author's views, it is related to the implementation of same-sex institution in national legal provisions.

Firstly, same-sex partnership would contradict Article 110 of the Constitution of the Republic of Latvia (hereinafter – the Constitution) stipulating that "the State shall protect and support marriage – a union between a man and a woman, the family, the rights of parents and rights of the child. The State shall provide special support to disabled children, children left without parental care or who have suffered from violence."

As it is stated in the judgement of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia in 2004, the notion of "family" does not relate solely to marriage-based relationship (Judgement of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia in the case No 2004-02-0106). It may also include other de facto "family" links in cases when partners live together without getting married. This notion might need wider interpretation by emphasizing that the conformity of particular relationships with "family life" might be significantly influenced by various factors, such as the fact whether the couple live together, relationship duration and the fact whether both partners are faithful to each other and whether they have children etc.

As it is stipulated by Article 38 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, the family is a base of the society and the state. *Family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood shall be under the protection and care of the State. Marriage shall be concluded upon the free mutual consent of man and woman* (Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania 1992). The rights of spouses shall be equal within the family. It can be concluded that in Lithuania this article puts more emphasis on the significance of family institution for the state and the society in general, thus, the scope of subjects attributed to the family is not restricted. Namely, married couple which concluded marriage for the purpose to have children and single parent or individuals engaged in partnership outside marriage fall within the scope of family.

ECHR judicature foresees that partnership might be regarded as "family life" for the purpose of Article 8 of the Convention, however, as it might be concluded from the current ECHR judicature, no obligations are imposed on couples to register their relationships: "A couple who have lived together for many years constitute a "family" for the purposes of Article 8 Paragraph 1 of the Convention and are entitled to its protection notwithstanding the fact that their relationship exists outside marriage" (ECHR judgement in the case of Petrov v. Bulgaria, dated 22 May 2008).

ECHR also states that the goal to protect traditional family model is more likely to be abstract, and there are wide opportunities to reach this goal, i.e., protect family life and private life. Thus, ECHR can be considered as a live instrument that is to be interpreted according to current situation. As it results from the abovementioned, with an aim to protect family life within the framework of Article 8 of the Convention, society's development and changes of the individuals' perception with regard to various issues related to personal relationship should be taken into account (Stubbbings and others v. The United Kingdom,1996; Odievre v. France 2003; D.H. And others v. The Czech Republic 2007).

To sum up, it can be concluded that several aspects have been clarified with regard to the notion of family life, which have already been reflected in the practice of ECHR. Namely, unmarried partners being truly determined to cherish their unity and take care of each other may have family life.

Next, establishment of regulatory framework for same-sex partnership would cause additional threats to traditional "family life", as legitimate goal of family life is to have children.

To legalise same-sex partnership institution in Latvia, there would be required to amend a list of national regulatory enactments. Primarily, legalisation of same-sex relationship institution would contradict Article 110 of the Constitution. It should be noted that sexual orientation is listed among discriminatory criteria. Namely, the second sentence of Article 91 of the Constitution defines the principle for ban on discrimination: "All human beings in Latvia shall be equal before the law and the courts. Human rights shall be realised without discrimination of any kind (Balodis 2011). As it can be concluded from the aforementioned, partnership between individuals of non-traditional sexual

orientation cannot be legally banned. At the same time, there are no legal instruments for these couples to apply legal provisions.

As Article 10 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter – the Union) stipulates, in defining and implementing its policies and activities, the Union shall aim to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

As it is stipulated by Article 19 of this Treaty, without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaties and within the limits of the powers conferred by them upon the Union, the Council, acting unanimously in accordance with a special legislative procedure and after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament, may take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,consolidated version, 2010). Prohibition of discrimination is also included in Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, 2007) and Council Directive 2000/78/EC. Thus, it can be concluded that not only necessity for regulatory framework for opposite-sex partnership plays an important role within the society, but also the issue of legal consistency with regard to same-sex partnership institution is of the same importance, as in practice, the issue of measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation is becoming more topical. Besides, the issue on the fostering of gender equality is becoming crucially important as well.

ECHR has repeatedly stressed that democracy goes hand in hand with pluralism, tolerance and broadmindedness (ECHR judgement in the case of Handysides v. The United Kingdom, dated 7 December 1976). Thus, it can be concluded that distribution of information directed towards the promotion of tolerance and broadmindedness, e.g. about the existence of non-traditional sexual orientation with an aim to educate the society and to promote the understanding about the diversity of the society, should not be banned. However, with regard to aforementioned, the legal boundary between the education and fostering of understanding and propaganda of particular model of social behaviour is not clearly stated. Whereas, pedagogical goal is to make individuals corresponding to particular socially accepted norms accept and tolerate those not corresponding to such norms. For example, heterosexual person should tolerate and accept the existence of non-heterosexual persons in the society. It should be noted that the society might tolerate homosexual individuals, however, traditional family values should also be taken into account and protected.

According to author's point of view, non-existence of regulatory framework for partnership has reached its critical point. Statistical data testifies to it – for example, in 2012 the number of children born outside marriage, i.e., in partnership, was 8,951, whereas, the number of children born during marriage was 10,946 (Marital births and extramarital births in regions and cities under state jurisdiction by sex 2012). Despite the fact that marriage and family are significant values for many people, 45% of children in Latvia are born outside marriage. The average indicator of European countries is 40%, however, in some countries, such as France, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Iceland, this number is even higher – namely, from 56% till 65%. In Estonia, 60% of children are born outside of marriage, whereas in Lithuania – 30% (Data collection "Children in Latvia" 2013).

Planned termination of pregnancy (abortion) affects general demographic changes within the country. The number of new-borns in Latvia could be higher alongside with the decrease of the number of abortions. For the past years, around 10 thousand pregnancy termination cases have been detected in Latvia due to various reasons. In 2012, the number of artificial abortions was 311 per 1,000 live births. Therefore, it is essential that support policy for women planning to terminate pregnancy would as far as possible prevent from such action, as it would significantly improve the demographical situation (Data collection "Children in Latvia" 2013).

With an aim to gather information and analyse the issues related to unplanned pregnancy of Latvia's women, the research "Unplanned pregnancy and contraception practice in Latvia 2012/2013" has been executed, which is the first research of such kind in Latvia. According to the results of the research, 84% of women (n=608) are in permanent relationships with men, becoming pregnant with their

children. 53% of respondents (n=383) are not married, whereas 31% of women (n=225) are married (Unwanted pregnancy and contraceptive practices in Latvia 2012./2013.)

It is essential to come to an effective instrument that would promote the development of family institution regardless of the fact whether family life starts with wedding ceremony, registration or actual cohabitation. According to statistical data, the percentage of divorce is rather high – 11,244 marriages and 7,311 divorces in 2012 (Divorces and marriages in statistical 2012). Thus, it can be concluded that marriage institution is no more long-lasting.

Taking into account the aforementioned, the author concludes that the significance of marriage is diminishing all over the world, namely, there is a tendency for individuals to choose not to marry. Besides, the proportion of married life years is diminishing.

Strengthening of family relationships primary starts within the family, whereas, the child gains the awareness of responsible citizen with regard to family and the society at the institution of education. Thus, parents should raise responsible, dutiful and patriotic citizens in close cooperation with institution of education. Therefore, it is essential to clarify whether family model chosen by the individual and inclusion of same-sex partnership in national legal provisions would have an impact on the content of education in general. The author emphasizes that legalisation of non-traditional relationship institution would endanger society's fundamental values – i.e. respect towards others, dignity, family and life. Accordingly, implementation of same-sex relationships contributes to the formation of negative attitude towards legal system that is contradictory thereto and to the development of permissiveness as such.

It is essential to define primary state's tasks in line with national constitution and laws, and regulatory enactments of the European Union, thus, acting in the public interest. State is entitled to make free political decisions on the protection of partnership based on constitutional order and fundamental rights. For example, legislator has established a contact with the society, thus, obtaining information on the needs of various social groups. The author emphasizes that the society is to form the inviolability and stability of family life. In other words, public interests can be defined based on economic or social considerations (Mackeben A. Grenze der Privatisierung der Staatsaufgabe Sicherheit. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellshaft, 2004.S.41).

Constitutional court of the Republic of Latvia claimed that fundamental rights included in the constitution cannot bear solely declarative nature. The state should also initiate the introduction of rights by developing effective mechanism for implementation of legal provisions, and be in charge of effective implementation of the rights (Judgement of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia in the case No 2003-19-0113, dated 14.01.2004). As it can be concluded from the aforementioned, if the state has declared particular rights to be protected, the execution of particular activities and allocation of necessary resources for the implementation of such rights are required. The author puts forward the following examples: legal protection of family institution, as well as the issue on basics of family studies that has currently become topical and that would foster constructive approach towards educational content, thus, contributing to the stability of family institution as such with communication and family values as topics for teaching. The author is of the opinion that option to choose particular family model without destruction of family values within their traditional meaning forms the part of organisation of family life.

State Family Policy Guidelines 2011-2017 support conservative approach, namely, promotion of marriage-based family as a value with training of youngsters and unregistered partners as a main instrument for fostering the increase of the number of marriages and the decrease of the number of children born outside the marriage (Political document. Family of national policy guidelines for 2011-2017).

In 2014, during Notary Days Baiba Broka, Minister of Justice, emphasized that family and marriage are Christian values of constitutional level. Author supposes that such political position leads to discrimination against family planning rights of individuals. According to European practice (ECHR judgement in the case of Petrov v. Bulgaria, dated 22 May 2008) and conclusions made by the Constitutional court of the Republic of Latvia (Judgement of Constitutional Court of the Republic of

Latvia in the case No 2003-19-0113, dated 14.01.2004) "family life" may exist within partnership as well, therefore, it is essential to include legal responsibilities of non-registered partners within national legal provisions by treating family institution as a value within its traditional meaning without discrimination of family institution established outside marriage, i.e., within partnership.

Up to now, partnership safety has been viewed from two perspectives. First aspect is subjective reliance on the partner and partner's support with the fact of marriage registration playing minor role. Whereas, second aspect is a form of defence provided by the state, namely, automatic paternity testing, custodial rights and obligations to provide for the child, hereditary rights, resolution of economic conflicts etc.

Improvement of demographical situation is among current topical issues. Research conducted by Cross-Sectoral Coordination Centre "Research on factors promoting the reproduction of population" (Demographic factors 2013) shows that stability of relationship among the partners has a significant impact on the reproduction of population as it ensures the feeling of safety and support within the relationships. According to the author's views, such stability can be reached neither in partnership as from legal perspective such union is not legally protected and acknowledged, nor in married families, as statistical data shows that the proportion of divorces in Latvia is among the highest within the European Union. Taking into account the aforementioned, the author concludes that in general society needs economic and social stability, as partners may protect their interests from legal perspective by concluding a property sharing agreement with the notary or issuing an authorisation document.

According to the data provided by Central Statistical Bureau, in Latvia, around two of three marriages end up with divorce. For example, in 2002, the number of concluded marriages is 11,244, whereas the number of divorces is 7,311 (Divorces and marriages in statistical 2012). The percentage of children born outside marriage reaches 45%, thus, it can be concluded that rights of such children are currently protected by subjective reliance of parents on each other. The fact that upon birth registration the paternity has not been determined in 7% of cases also deserves to be mentioned (Demographic factors 2013).

According to author's opinion, the choice and existence of family model have a significant impact on child's ability to socialise and adapt oneself in school as the cooperation between family and school is among primary conditions for child's achievements. Therefore, it is essential to define the institution of unregistered partnership and legal implementation thereof that would determine property and financial obligations in the case of termination of unregistered partnership in the same way as in the case of registered partnership. That would strengthen family institution and demonstrate that actual cohabitation is subject to legal effects as well.

There are numerous theoretical sources about the significance of family life in the life of individual and the process of personality development and ensuring of developmental physical and emotional environment (Пастернак, Н. А. 2008). Development of the child is significantly affected by family environment, including purposeful and deliberate upbringing. Parents play a significant role in transmission of social culture and fulfilment of reproductive functions, as well as fostering of the sense of well-being, i.e. material and emotional factors (Eiser, 1997). Family with a mother and a father is a base for the development of personality and primary socialisation impacting child's prospective choices (Čamane, 2008). For example, the results of the researches on the development of the child within family context shows that a child needs two parents – a mother and a father – for full development and socialisation (Овчарова, 2005). Gender-differential upbringing of the child is a primary precondition for the preservation of traditional family model with assimilated social symbolism that is embodied and represented by the representative of each gender as the most essential aspect. Thus, the total of skills and biological differences of each gender are of the secondary significance (Fagot, Leinbach, 1995).

The goals and ideals of upbringing within the family represent parents' cumulative views, their views on values and norms by determining the upbringing of the child, tasks, content and methods for the implementation of upbringing, as well as advisable model of family relationship. Whereas, defining of

the goals of upbringing is closely interrelated with socially ideological conditions as well as social values and norms of particular society and time (Čamane, 2008).

Currently, the issue on the introduction of additions to educational content has become topical. It is planned to introduce additional subject into the curriculum that would foster sexual health education and raise child's awareness about moral and family values. Therefore, there are on-going discussions about initial pupils' age and information content with an aim to ensure the desired outcome, i.e., strengthening of family stability and fostering gender equality and the choice of family model etc. significant aspects. The author claims that it is essential to observe the principle of proportionality of information to prevent from the propaganda of particular sexual behaviour and implement rights to information that would diminish discrimination without limiting and belittling traditional family values.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states that a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years and a child is entitled to equal and inalienable recognition of rights, freedom and justice, and the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989). As it results from the aforementioned, primary information exchange takes place within the family, and, secondarily, the child gains information in other environment, namely, in school, internet environment and elsewhere. However, the author points out that there are certain topics that parents do not want or are not able to discuss about with their children within family environment, such as non-traditional sexual orientation and gender equality, and such topics have already been included within the curriculum (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).

According to various researches, there are gender role stereotypes in Latvian society or views of the society on the particular obligations and responsibilities that are attributed to women or men, thus, restricting individual's ability to make a choice in a free and flexible way. 84% of respondents agree with the statement that "usually women are those to do regular daily works within the family", whereas 85% of respondents are of the opinion that "men should take greater responsibility about material well-being of the family" (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).

As it is stipulated by Regulations No 530 of the Cabinet of Ministers, adopted 6 August 2013, the main goals of education are the following: to foster the responsible attitude of the student towards oneself, family and society and treat various groups with tolerance regardless of their cultural background, religious beliefs, gender, age, race or ethnical background. For example, issues related to gender equality are included in the programme of the subject "Social Sciences" within the framework of formal education. Besides, gender equality aspects are also discussed during geography, history and literature classes, while analysing the issues related to the traditions, religion and culture or folksongs reflecting gender differences (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).

In Germany, England, Norway and other countries, it is legally determined and regarded acceptable that such issues as the meaning, appearance and role of male and female sexual organs, masturbation techniques and homosexuality are to be discussed with children at pre-school level.

2. METHODS

Analysis of the scientific literature and laws and regulations, a case study.

3. RESULTS

Germany's regulatory enactments with regard to homosexuality are among the most progressive in the Europe and same-sex couples are granted a permission to adopt children. Popularisation of non-traditional sexual orientation is supported and promoted by influential persons in politics. For example, in Germany, Elisabeth Müller-Heck, representative of Berlin Senate in matters related to education, science and research, read a fairy tale to children about the love between two princes.

Whereas, in Latvia, I. Viņķele, Minister of Welfare, acted in a similar way by adopting methodological teaching materials related to gender roles and gender equality titled "Kindergartens for Pippi Princes and Pirate Girls" (*Latvian "Pirmsskolas, kurās ir Vieta Pepijprinčiem un Pirātmeitenēm"*) (Methodical material for working with gender roles and equality, 2012). As V.Poriņa, Deputy Chairperson of the Education, Culture and Science Committee, informed, 36 members of Latvian parliament signed a letter requesting to suspend the activities within the framework of Gender Equality Plan 2012 – 2014 of the Ministry of Welfare, as they are of the opinion that Latvia is treated as an experimental grounds for such approach to the education of children.

Latvia follows world practice by translating illustrative books for children titled "The Day when Kārlis was Karlīna" and "The Day when Rūta was Rihards" *(Latvian - "Diena, kas Kārlis bija Karlīna" and "Diena, kas Rūta bija Rihards")*, in which gender aspects are reflected in the way demonstrating that a child might as well have two mothers or two fathers, and gender change is possible. The author finds this to be non-commensurate to child's abilities and parents' rights to determine the content and volume of preferable information that would correspond to the interests of the child.

After listening to the opinions put forward by experts and members of the society and sharp discussions, Education, Culture and Science Committee decided to ask V. Dombrovskis, Prime Minister of the Republic of Latvia, to suspend the implementation of Gender Equality Plan 2012 – 2014 of the Ministry of Welfare till its accurate evaluation. After the analysis of the books titled "The Day when Kārlis was Karlīna" and "The Day when Rūta was Rihards", the commission decided that these books are not suitable for use in kindergartens, and greater emphasis should be put on a concept of a family as a traditional value.

Adopting of such decision may lead to the propaganda of homosexuality and reducing of value of traditional family. From author's point of view, such actions should not be supported as they lead to the infringement of children's rights by imposing particular information on them (As it is stipulalated by the judgement of Supreme Court of the Republic of Latvia, Department of Administrative Cases, in the case SKA-457/2008, dated 23 September 2008). According to Article 13 of Protection of the Rights of the Child Law, a child has the right to freely express his or her opinions, and for this purpose, to receive and impart any kind of information, the right to be heard, and the right to freedom of conscience and belief. The parents of a child shall determine his or her religious affiliation (Rights of the Child Protection Act, 1998). Besides, as it is stipulated by Article 3, Part 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration. Whereas, as it is stipulated by Article 12, States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

4. CONCLUSION

Generally, it should be noted that currently it is essential to define partnership at regulatory level in Latvia, both registered and unregistered, and adopt their legal order, thus, defining property and financial responsibility and strengthening family institution.

Society's attitude plays an essential role in this process, especially in the implementation of cooperation between parents, institution of education and the society with an aim to reduce violations with regard to children and to reduce threats to quality of life and wellbeing of children.

REFERENCES

1. As it is stipulated by the judgment of Supreme Court of the Republic of Latvia, Department of Administrative Cases, in the case SKA-457/2008, dated 23 September 2008, child's opinion is to be taken into account in conformity with his/her age and maturity level. If the child is at the age of mature adolescent, the child's opinion shall be determinant.
2. Judgment of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia in the case No 2003-19-0113, dated 14.01.2004;
3. Balodis R., 2010, Latvian Constitutional comments. Latvijas Republikas Satversmes komentāri. Dr.iur.profesora R. Baloža zinātniskā vadībā. Rīga: Latvijas Vēstnesis, 2011, 104.lpp.
4. Data collection "Children in Latvia" 2013, Datu krājums „Bērni Latvijā". Rīga: Lavijas Republikas Centrālās statistikas pārvalde, 2013. Lpp.17.
5. Mackeben A. Grenze der Privatisierung der Staatsaufgabe Sicherheit. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellshaft, 2004.S.41;
6. Demographic factors 2013, Pētījums „Tautas ataudzi ietekmējošo faktoru izpēte". Pasūtītājs – Valsts Kanceleja. Izpildītājs - SIA „Projektu un kvalitātes vadība", 2013. Lpp.64
7. Пастернак, Н. А., 2008, Психология воспитания. Москва: Издателский центр Академия, 224 с.
8. Eiser, C. 1997, Children's quality of life measures. // Arch Dis Child. Vol. 77, Issue 4, pp. 350 – 354.
9. Čamane, I., 2008, Class teacher activities teenager's self-education. Klases audzinātāja darbība pusaudža pašaudzināšanas sekmēšanā. Promocijas darbs pedagoģijā. Rīga: LU.
10. Овчарова, Р. В., 2005, Психология родительства. Москва: Издательский центр Академия, 368 с.
11. Fagot, B. I., Leinbach, M. D., 1995. Gender Knowledge in Egalitarian and Traditional Families. // Sex Roles. Vol. 32, No. 7 - 8, pp. 513 – 526.
12. Teenager social networking "www.draugiem.lv" 2013, *Homosexuality has outgrown the violence against peaceful citizens*. Homoseksuālisms pāraudzis vardarbībā pret miermīlīgiem pilsoņiem, viewed 31 March 2014, Available at: <http://www.draugiem.lv/dzimta/news/valsts-eksperti-politiki-patrioti--nacionalisti-vienoti-par-latvijas-bernu-homoseksualizaciju/>
13. Vilks A, 2013, *The artificial interference in gender roles is aberrant*. Mākslīga iejaukšanās dzimumu lomās ir pretdabiska, viewed 13 March 2014, Available at: <http://www.aprinkis.lv/sabiedriba/dzive-un-ticiba/item/14965-kriminologs-maksliga-iejauksanas-dzimumu-lomas-ir-pretdabiska>
14. ECHR judgment in the case of Schalk and Kopf v. Austria, dated 24 June 2010, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-99605#{"itemid":["001-99605"]}>
15. Judgement of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia in the case No 2004-02-0106, dated 11.10.2004, viewed 29 March 2014, Available at: <http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=94831>
16. Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania 1992 .Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija įsigaliojo 1992 m. lapkričio 2 d. Skelbta: Lietuvos Aidas, 1992, Nr. 220 (1992-11-10); Valstybės Žinios, 1992, Nr. 33-1014 (1992-11-30), viewed 03 March 2014, Available at: <http://www3.lrs.lt/home/Konstitucija/Konstitucija.htm.>
17. ECHR judgement in the case of Petrov v. Bulgaria, dated 22 May 2008, viewed 20 March 2014, Available at: <http://echr.ketse.com/doc/15197.02-en-20080522/view/>

18. Stubbbings and others v. The United Kingdom 1996; Odievre v. France 2003; D.H. And others v. The Czech Republic 2007,), viewed 10 March 2014, at: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-83256#{"itemid":["001-83256"]}>

19. ECHR judgement in the case of Handysides v. The United Kingdom, dated 7 December 1976, Article 48,viewed 20 March 2014, Available at: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-57499#{"itemid":["001-57499"]}>

20. Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,consolidated version, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at: <http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:083:0047:0200:lv:PDF>

21. EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/lv/treaties/dat/32007X1214/htm/C2007303LV.01000101.htm>

22. Council directive 2000/78/EC (27 November 2000) establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000L0078:lv:HTML>

23. Marital births and extramarital births in regions and cities under state jurisdiction by sex 2012, Laulībā un ārpus laulības dzīvi dzimušo skaits pēc dzimuma statiskajos reģionos un republikas pilsētās. 2012.gadā (Atjaunināts: 28.01.2014.). Centrālās statistikas pārvaldes datu bāze, viewed 20 March 2014, Available at: <http://data.csb.gov.lv/Selection.aspx?px_path=Sociala__Ikgad%c4%93jie%20statistikas%20dati__Iedz%c4%abvot%c4%81ji__Iedz%c4%abvot%c4%81ji%20B%20Dzimst%c4%abba&px_tableid=ID0022.px&px_language=lv&px_db=Sociala&rxid=bc416756-778f-4611-a1df-06ee09af8e5c>

24. Unwanted pregnancy and contraceptive practices in Latvia 2012./2013., Nevēlama grūtniecība un kontracepcijas prakse Latvijā 2012./2013.gads, autoru kolektīvs, lpp.7.

25. Divorces and marriages in statistical 2012, Noslēgtās un šķirtās laulības 2012.gadā (Atjaunināts: 21.11.2013). Centrālās statistikas pārvaldes datu bāze , viewed 20 March 2014, Available at: <http://data.csb.gov.lv/Menu.aspx?selection=Sociala__Ikgad%c4%93jie%20statistikas%20dati__Iedz%c4%abvot%c4%81ji__Iedz%c4%abvot%c4%81ji%20D%20Nosl%c4%93gt%c4%81s%20un%20%c5%a1%c4%b7irt%c4%81s%20laul%c4%abbas&tablelist=true&px_language=lv&px_db=Sociala&rxid=fc1c6aed-bfa0-4af2-b85d-2a5dcc19db0c>

26. Political document. Family of national policy guidelines for 2011-2017, Ģimenes valsts politikas pamatnostādnes 2011-2017.gadam.(2012), viewed 03 March 2014, Available at:< http://www.lm.gov.lv/upload/aktualitates/gvp_pamat.pdf>

27. ECHR judgement in the case of Petrov v. Bulgaria, dated 22 May 2008, viewed 20 January 2014, Available at:< http://echr.ketse.com/doc/15197.02-en-20080522/view/>

28. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Konvencija par bērna tiesībām, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at:<http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=85620>

29. Regulations No 530, Regulations on the state standard of basic education, of the Cabinet of Ministers, adopted 6 August 2013, viewed 10 March 2014, Available at:<http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=259125>

30. Methodical material for working with gender roles and equality, 2012. Metodiskais līdzeklis darbam ar dzimumlomām un līdztiesību. viewed 18 March 2014, Available at:<http://www.lm.gov.lv/upload/dzimumu_lidztiesiba/%5B4023%5D_lr_lm_metodiska.pdf>

31. Rights of the Child Protection Act, 1998, Bērnu tiesību aizsardzības likums. Latvijas Republikas likums. Pieņemts 19.06.1998., viewed 10 March 2014, Available at:<http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=49096>