



SLOVAKIA

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STATEMENT

by

H. E. Mr. Miroslav Koterec
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Slovakia

54th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

Achievements and challenges in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
in the Slovak Republic

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Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations

801 Second Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, Phone: (212) 260-9880, Fax: (212) 260-8419



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Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my honour to address the 15th session of the Commission on the status of women. Slovakia aligns itself with the statement made by Sri Lanka on behalf of the European Union.

Celebrating the 15 years anniversary of adoption of the Declaration is a great occasion for us to only evaluate our accomplishments' but also to highlight shortcomings and challenges we have been facing.

In my brief presentation I would like to point our main achievements Slovakia has accomplished in 15 years of our work.

Mr Chair,

We do believe that progress and adequate implementation of gender equality depends on political environment and attention paid to particularities. Therefore we can consider as an important progress that the Ministry of the Environment from 2006 for the first time emphasized and declared gender equality as one of the main priorities for the Government of Slovakia. The government undertook an obligation to promote equality as an important factor for the development of democracy and the realization of human rights.

As a follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995 the Government of the Slovak Republic adopted the National Strategy for the Improvement of the Status of Women in 1997. This document was one of the main programme documents of the Beijing Commitment for the improvement of the status of women in the Slovak Republic and after its expiration in 2007 was replaced by the National Gender Equality Strategy for the Period 2008-2012, which focused the equality of women and men as a horizontal and universal social and political priority. The strategy aims to incorporate the gender aspect in the design and implementation of policies at all levels and stages of management.

The fourth critical area of the Beijing Platform for Action deals with the issue of violence against women. In this regard I would like to note that Slovakia has made a number of significant progressive changes in the field of prevention and elimination of violence against women. The Government started the systematic work on combating the issues of violence against women in 2004 by adopting the 'National Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women and in Families.'

Regarding to legislative framework area of the main achievement in the field of gender equality and equal opportunities was adoption of the Anti-discriminatory Act. It comprehensively regulates the implementation of the principle of equal treatment and stipulates the legal instruments of the protection for the victims of discrimination.

Mr. Chairman,

Despite all the progress, there are still many areas of concern such as unequal share of the world labour force, gender pay gap, gender imbalances in decision-making, strong gender stereotypes, which lead to gender segregation in education and consequently also in the labour market. All this demonstrates that progress in the field of gender equality requires a long lasting process.

In this context Slovakia Welcomes the UN's system for enhanced interagency coherence, particularly the creation of a new composite entity for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. We believe that consolidation of four existing UN bodies into one composite entity will strongly contribute to the central and overall operation of the gender equality architecture of the UN System. We hope that this significant structural reform will provide the real universal support to women and girls across the world. Slovakia is also convinced that the new gender entity will represent strong UN normative efforts to achieve true gender equality and empowerment of women thus leading also to the rise of the effectiveness of national mechanisms dealing with gender issues.

I thank you.