

SLOVAKIA

Questionnaire on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Overview of the situation as regards national machinery to promote equality between women and men:

Governmental Committee for Women and Family - In the years 1990 to 1992 the Governmental Committee for Women and Family was created, which had the competence commented on governmental documents related to women's and family issues and submitted proposals to the Government and certain measures to individual sectors, however. The Committee, however, did not have its own budget which would enable a deeper professional work. The Committee closely co-operated with NGOs. After elections in 1992, the Governmental Committee was abolished and the competence in the family and women's issues were transferred to the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic - At the time of the Beijing Conference, the ministry was the only institution responsible for the area of women's issues.

Co-ordination Committee for Women's Issues (CCWI) - (This body was set up by government resolution in February 1996. The committee is attached through its Secretariat to the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic. The chair of the committee is the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. The committee is composed of representatives of non-governmental organisations dealing with women's and family issues, churches, research institutions, trade unions and employers' associations. Its objective is to coordinate all spheres of the society. It comments on or proposes other measures related to women's issues. The committee submits proposals and recommendations to the Government and the Slovak Republic on the issues related to general status of women in the society and equal opportunities.

CCWI co-ordinates the preparation of documents of the Government of the Slovak Republic concerning the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. It organises these meetings of involved bodies and institutions.

Main objectives of CCWI are to carry out the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and comments for the problems of women.

> to propose corresponding measures and conclusions in connection with the solution of women issues;

> to participate in and to charge the scientific institutions with the elaboration of scientific analyses, studies and expert opinions for the solution of women issues and to apply their results in the own work;

the family while raising
nity as well as to the

ities and in the cultural

to pay attention to the status of the woman
children regarding their biologic individuality and
protection of a woman - mother, family and child
to pay attention to the equal status of women
in the sphere of interrelations
the existence of interrelations
about the rights of children
etc. and their application to the conditions of the Slovak Republic;

> to be initiative in submitting programmes and conceptions oriented on the solution of fundamental universal problems of women for the government's use.

Professional Committee of the CCWI
of the year 1995
and its budget in an amount of professional activity was 100,000 Sk (approx. 2,500 USD).

employment issues,
s legislation and

staff of the Secretariat (2 persons) is paid from the
Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak

The CCWI set up a number of expert groups working
social and population policy, social, political and foreign
on legal affairs. All members of the CCWI are working
experts in the issues
budget of the Ministry
Republic.

Criminality starts to work on Action Plan on elimination of violence against women/domestic violence.

In the frame of Phare – project following activities are planed:

- to create the institute of ombudsman for equal treatment, for access to employment, vocational training, working conditions and professional advancement
- to prepare the analysis of existing international conventions and documents in the field of equal opportunities
- to prepare the system of awarding employers, who will be active in preparing family and women friendly working environment, in the interest of reconciliation of family and working life - „Work and family“.

Members of the CCWI, appointed by the individual ministries in order to create focal points for women's issues within their ministry can be seen as the beginning of mainstreaming activities in Slovakia. !!

Means of mainstreaming are also in the main objectives of DEQ:

- > To carry out training and education in the field of equal opportunities for employers in state and communal institutions on all levels
- > To create a team of voluntary co-operators in the equality issues from these institutions with the future tendency for professional operators.

The co-operation of national machinery and NGO's activity is good and fruitful in the interest of strengthening the

National machinery was supported the UNDP project of the Gender Centre in Slovakia. This project, financed by the UNDP and the Slovak Government has

been launched in Slovakia in last 4 years. The main aim of the project was to

assist women's NGOs how to design projects, raise money for them

and provide information on foreign and national foundations. After finishing

some its activities will continue within another projects carried

out by individual women

will of the Government of the Slovak Republic

to support issues of gender equality in Slovakia. Problems with economic

transition, strong traditional thinking of the society, stereotypes in the role of

men and women in the society and by family creates an important barrier in

implementation of this plan. But we have a plan and we will work on it.

document for implementation

for five years.

Conclusions: There is

not. Women in Slovakia will be at important

of gender equality and women's advancement

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number of employees with vocational skills women comprised 34.0%, and of the total number of employees with basic education women comprised 57.5%.

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600 girls more than boys

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 ...GO is a professional organization...
 ...are involved in...
 ...activities they create...
 ...networks...

Majority of women works mainly
 in the processing industry,
 especially in textile, clothing and
 food industry, in non
 manufacturing sectors, mainly
 education, health, public
 administration and commerce. In
 all this sectors are wages lower
 compared to the branches, were
 men mainly work.

Country	Year	Percentage of population	Percentage of population
Algeria	2000	48%	43.8%
Algeria	2001	48%	43.8%
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Algeria	2015	48%	43.8%
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Algeria	2017	48%	43.8%
Algeria	2018	48%	43.8%
Algeria	2019	48%	43.8%
Algeria	2020	48%	43.8%

...participations... 48% and 43.8%...
 ...percentage of population... 42%...
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the Department of Labour of the Slovak Republic will provide support for activities for

February 1990 - establishment of Equal Opportunity Centre for Social Affairs for the education of victims of violence. This Department will provide support for activities for

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<p>Despite of detected cases of child pornography and sexual abuse, there are not taken effective measures to eliminate the international criminal network of trafficking in human beings.</p>	<p>Despite of detected cases of child pornography and sexual abuse, there are not taken effective measures to eliminate the international criminal network of trafficking in human beings.</p>	<p>Despite of detected cases of child pornography and sexual abuse, there are not taken effective measures to eliminate the international criminal network of trafficking in human beings.</p>	<p>Despite of detected cases of child pornography and sexual abuse, there are not taken effective measures to eliminate the international criminal network of trafficking in human beings.</p>	<p>Despite of detected cases of child pornography and sexual abuse, there are not taken effective measures to eliminate the international criminal network of trafficking in human beings.</p>
<p>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered / lessons learned</p>
<p>1999 - 2000 Preparing of the draft of the Coordinating Committee on protection of children rights</p>	<p>1999 - 2000 Preparing of the draft of the Coordinating Committee on protection of children rights</p>	<p>1999 - 2000 Preparing of the draft of the Coordinating Committee on protection of children rights</p>	<p>1999 - 2000 Preparing of the draft of the Coordinating Committee on protection of children rights</p>	<p>1999 - 2000 Preparing of the draft of the Coordinating Committee on protection of children rights</p>

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Government of Slovakia
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Civil Legal Aspects of
Children.

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

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Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Bratislava 1999

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CONTENT

1. Women and the economy in the Slovak Republic

1.1 Population by gender

1.2 Proportion of women in the total workforce

1.3 Employment structure

1.4 Educational level

1.5 Income differentiation

1.6 Unemployment

1.7 Retraining

1.8 Unemployment benefit

1.9 Social security

2. Institutional mechanisms to provide for women's development

2.1 National institutions

2.2 Position of women in the society and the National Action Plan for Women

2.3 Measures to promote health of women

3. Family, women and violence

3.1 Women and men by family status

3.2 The rate of marriage and divorce

3.3 Income situation of households

3.4 Women and violence

4. Women and power

4.1 Representative democracy and women

4.2 Strategic interests to improve the position of women

5. Suggestions

5.1 At the level of the National Council of SR

5.2 At the level of the Slovak Government and respective departments

5.3 At the regional and local levels

6. Appendix

7. References

Introduction

9, accompanied with the overal
n of principles of economic and
ew foundations. One of the most
en's rights are understood as

Everyone has the right to equal treatment at work and the right to employment
guaranteed regardless of the gender. These rights appear without limitations and
discrimination. Nevertheless, discrepancy exists between declared standards and their actual

development in solution of women's

Following the 4th World Conference on Women in Peking, formation and establishment
constitutional mechanisms for gender
ness of the great part of the Slovak
an's role in family, at work and in
of equal opportunity principles and

ples" as well as establishing of
agement will remain the important
next years.

Public

ation was 5.7 thousand. The natural
of 1.3 thousand persons was due to
omen comprised 51.4 percent of the

In the productive population, women are a minority, comprising
post-productive group, i.e. pensioners' group, they reach 65.5 percent. The
causes unbalanced gender structure. The predominance of women rises with age. The near life
expectancy connected with expected life span at births in 1998 dropped in males to 68.6 years
(falling 0.3 point on 1997) and remained at the level of 1997 in females, 76.7 years. The ageing

The radical change of the social order followed
democratisation of the social system called for the for
social policies of the Slovak Republic based on a comp
vulnerable groups was the social group of women
inseparable part of human and civil rights.

It should be stated with satisfaction that
problems has been positively affected by the proce
Women in Peking. Formation and establish
problems indicate this. In spite of this, in the current
population traditional comprehension of woman's
society is surviving. It significantly complicates as
non-discrimination „de facto“

Legal fulfilment of the abovementioned
mainstreaming basic principles at all levels of soci
call for institutional guarantee of equality of opporti

1. Women and the economy in the Slovak

1.1 Population by gender

Over the course of 1998, the total increase in
increase was 4.4 thousand persons and another in
foreign migration to the SR. As of December 31, 19

In 1991, there were 66,973 students enrolled for full-time study at universities and

and 3,058 were men. There were 8,279 undergraduates enrolled of which 5,221 were

and 44,101 of students enrolled full-time rose to 85,742, of which 41,641

study, the number rose to 6,452, of which 2,585 were women and 3,867 were men. In

ing their qualification than men. We can Women take much greater interest in
is comparable with the European Union. It note that the educational structure of female stu

by SO SR, was 12.5 percent
s, on average, 317.1 thousand
9.6 thousand persons, males

growing source of workforce
employment. Large enterprises

they innovate production programs, which results in the lay-offs of workers, mainly of higher
age and lower education level.

The number of job vacancies registered by district labour offices fell 4.5 percent, when
compared to 1997, there were nine vacancies per 100 registered unemployed, even previous

increases in the age group of 20-24, the age structure of registered population
any changes. In 1998, the proportion of long-term unemployed in the overall unem-

employed was 38.4 percent. Young people aged 15-29, comprise the largest group
age structure of the unemployed registered with labour offices.

The proportion of women in the overall unemployment has been fluctuating about
percent, with 46.8 percent in 1998. Female unemployment is 1-1.5 points higher than

There is a slight increase of less than
often resolved by one of the social assistance

females, there were more significant differences in education. The subset of women,
secondary school graduates have the largest proportion (35 percent) of all unemployed

women. The proportion of college graduates is the same for women and men, namely
percent. In the subset of men, skilled workers prevail, at 31.3 percent.

On average, 1,677 persons completed
5 were males and 1,121 were females (in 1997, 2,762 females

note that the number of trained women is significantly higher

unemployment benefit in 1998 was 3,193 SKK. The National
on SKK in unemployment benefits and 1,557.5 million SKK in

insurance transfers in respect of the unemployed drawing unemployment benefit towards their
health, sickness and pension insurance. The period of drawing unemployment benefits was 5.4

base on which the citizen paid his unemployment insurance contribution over
in three recent years before being with the unemployment register

had in 1998 it was 3,771 SKK for males and 3,478 SKK for fe

by social security.

The system of social security in 1998 was applied thro
Security, state social support and social care (social assistance)

in pension security scheme, a reform of periodic
intended to get the quality of pensioners' life in line wi

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ion increases has been

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1998, according to the Selective Survey of the Work F
(11.9 percent in males and 13.2 percent in females). Th
unemployed. Unemployed women comprised, on avera
comprised 167.5 thousand.

The development in unemployment was affected
resulting from the demographic development and the dec

they innovate production programs, which results in the lay-offs of workers, mainly of higher
age and lower education level.

The number of job vacancies registered by district labour offices fell 4.5 percent, when
compared to 1997, there were nine vacancies per 100 registered unemployed, even previous

increases in the age group of 20-24, the age structure of registered population
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1998. There were 166

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1.8 Unemploy

The average amo

Labour Office paid 3,92

and documents in the field of equal opportunities and where the Slovak Republic has not
opportunities, to co-ordinate joint
on equal opportunities for lower-tier bodies of state administration (training and edu-
tional Offices, District Offices) and self government, to build a team of volunteers of these
es and to strive achieving their professionalisation in the future, to collaborate in the
ation of the National Report on Family and, in the future, to participate in the PHARE
ets
es is currently working on the Concept of Laws in the department of equal oppo-
ective, by 2005, plans to draft the bill on Equal Opportunities, and, in medium-term
concerns.

2.2 Position of women in the society and the National Action Plan for Women

The equality of women and men, though formally declared, did not actually function in
the previous period. Over the last decade, the position of women has changed significantly.

first marriage is progressively rising from 21.3 in 1994 to 22.7 in 1998, the corresponding figures for males being 23.8 and 25.2, respectively.

3.3 Income situation of households

Most adult women and men live in families. The proportion of families has been declining only slightly while the number of people living alone has been increasing. The 1991 Census of People, Houses and Apartments showed that 92.8 percent households of family type in the structure of households of which 8.6 percent were families and 13.4 percent were incomplete, so-called single-parent families.

The development in the levels of consumer prices of goods and services is reflected in the growth of living costs of households, which is determined by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic through living cost index for social households of employees, pensioners, as well as for employee families with

in aggregate more than 5 times, i.e. by 260 percent. The living costs of households have been doubled, compared to 1989, with a moderate dynamics of growth in pensioner households. The living costs of employee households by the Statistical Office of the SR in the year 1998 reached the level of 260 percent compared to 1989.

The statistical data of family net monthly income per a member of the household at 5 013 SKK in 1998. Compared to 1997, it went up 7.8 percent. The index of nominal per capita income to aggregate number of households has a growing trend, since 1989, in 1998, the increase since 1989 was 179 percent. The real net monthly income of households began to rise slightly since 1995, in 1998 it reached the level of 2.4 percent compared with the year 1989.

3.4 Women and violence

The International Centre for the Study of Family notes that women financial provision and the degree of violence to which they are exposed problems they face.

To date special legislation have not been created that would relate to violence against women. The provisions of the Penal Code do not distinguish public and domestic violence.

There is not sufficient information on the extent of violence against women. The provisions of the Penal Code have introduced some new offences, such as attachment of the Penal Code has introduced as well as more stricter production, distribution and sale of child pornography at the criminal offence of injury of a close or corrupted person, criminal liability for employing minors and the offence of rape in a wedlock.

There seems to be a need to enforce criminal liability by law of an offender committed violent crimes in privacy, taking criminal proceeding against this person independently of the consent by the person who suffered. This has become particularly topical in the elimination of violence against women of the Council of the European Union working group on prevention prepared an Action Plan for the elimination of violence against women committed against women.

filed with the Ministry of Justice of the SR, they can be awarded a single-time financial amount.

1994 it was 76 persons,
the number was 215 in
total number of violent
unclassified. For the sake
of women, 2 653 were

The number of persons convicted of rape in 1998 was 1
For sexual abuse there were 305 persons convicted in 1998;

1994 for trading with women four offenders were convicted
crimes committed against women in 1998 was 4 702, 4 458 have
of comparison, in 1994 there were 3 082 violent crimes committed
clarified.

advertisements; that deal with
of the SR.

Of 53 non-governmental organisations of women and t
the issues of women and are filed in the Register of the Ministry

5.2. At the level of the Slovak Government and respective departments

The Government of SR in its Policy Statement undertakes to continue in fulfilment of strategic goals of the national family policy laid down in the National Family Policy Concept aimed at achievement of relative economic independence of the family, successful fulfilment of its functions, stability and social quality of matrimonial and parental relations in the sense of equality of rights and social division of family roles and at accepting of such provisions which enable parents to apply the principle of choice consistently or the principle of parental role merging through giving parents guarantee of right to part-time job. Fulfilment of regulated and guaranteed principle of equal treatment for men and women in family life, especially as regards access to employment, professional training, conditions and remuneration will be an inseparable part of the labour law reform. The Government will also pay attention at constituting the instruments intended for monitoring whether the principle of equal opportunity for men and women is observed.

Implementation of the Peking Action Platform (PAP) in SR

The National Council of SR

The Constitution of SR guarantees basic rights and freedoms to everyone without respect to gender, rights and freedoms.

of NC SR on Health Care and Social Affairs:

at the Committee of NC SR on Human

The rights of women constitute inseparable part of

The Commission on Women's Issues at the Com was working in 1996 -1998.

The Parliament Women's Commission has been Rights and Nationalities.

PAP Signatory

- to ensure equality of opportunity and to mer the principle of equal opportunity for

The Government

The Policy Statement - the goal in the labour law constitute the instruments intended for monitoring men and women is observed.

Co-ordination Committee on Women's Issues (CCWI)
 established - 1996
 advisory, coordinating and initiative body of the Slovak Government
 CCWI Secretariat
 Head Office - MLSAF SR

Equality of Opportunity Department (EOD) MLSAF SR
 established - 1999
 included in the Policy Section

The National Centre for Women's and Men's Equal Rights
 established - 1997
 information, documentary and coordinating centre for contact with non-governmental organizations and link between UNO and the Government of SR (LINDP)

The National Action Plan for Women in SR

adopted by the Government of SR in 1997 for the period of 10 years

1. to implement equal position of woman in family, at work and in society laid legislation;
 2. to make room for personal choice of developmental life strategies of women
 3. to eliminate economic disadvantages which can lead to material poverty
 4. to establish centres of women;
 5. to form public at the educational system through mass
 6. to establish
 7. to establish
 8. to support ac and internatio
- to implement equal position of woman in family, at work and in society laid legislation;
- to make room for personal choice of developmental life strategies of women
- eliminating economic disadvantages which can lead to material poverty
- to establish centres of women;
- to form public at the educational system through mass
- to establish
- to establish
- to support ac and internatio
- to implement equal rights of women and man
- for protection and improvement of women's health;
- eliminating violence committed on women;
- enabling personal development and job opportunities for women with chances (women living in the countryside, women of Romany ethnic women, women not sufficiently prepared for their mother role
- of organizations aimed at women's support and development at national

