

ICDAFI



Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, allow me to congratulate you on your able stewardship of the Commission

on the Status of Women, and thank you for all your efforts. My delegation also wishes to

religion, nationality, age and sexual preference, and bring legal action against employers who violate anti-discrimination laws. The Commission has helped to strengthen workers and increase the enforcement of labour laws.

In Israel, domestic legislation guarantees equality for women and offers protection for specific circumstances, such as pregnancy and maternity leave, in the workplace. Legislation mandating affirmative action, especially in public tenders and public directories, is being implemented with increasing success. Gender perspectives, especially those focused on gender differences, are increasingly becoming part of the

regular social and political discourse.

Yet, as is the case in other developed and developing nations, implementation remains uneven and existing social norms can obstruct progress. For example, women earn roughly between 82 to 84 percent of what men earn. Hence, advocacy efforts must focus on encouraging judicial activism, enforcing existing legislation, and changing social norms.

Even when legal instruments guarantee equality for women in the workplace, national budgetary strategies — such as those that call for reducing expenditures — can often be

If women are ever to truly see their needs recognized and interests represented in peace accords, they must have access to negotiations from the earliest possible stages. Hence,
~~Israel has been working through government and non-governmental channels to increase~~

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~~awareness and amplify the voice of women in peace negotiations and conflict resolution~~

The Israeli Women's Equal Rights law was amended in past years, in the spirit of