

**INTERVENCIÓN DE LA MINISTRA DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES E
IGUALDAD DEL REINO DE ESPAÑA
EXCMA. SRA. ANA MATO**

**EN EL DEBATE GENERAL DE LA COMISIÓN DEL ESTADO DE LA MUJER, 57ª
SESIÓN**

Nueva York, 5 de marzo de 2013

(Cotejar con intervención definitiva)

**STATEMENT
BY THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH, SOCIAL SERVICES AND EQUALITY
SPAIN
H.E. MS. ANA MATO**

**AT THE GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF
WOMEN, 57TH SESSION**

New York, 5th March 2013

(Unofficial translation, check against delivery)

Señora Presidenta,

Desde hace más de veinte años

Consciente de ello, España siempre ha apoyado el trabajo que en el ámbito de Naciones Unidas se ha venido desarrollando para erradicar la violencia contra las mujeres. Mi país ha sido pionero en políticas y medidas para erradicarla y ha liderado diversas iniciativas en este ámbito.

En primer lugar, deseo señalar que España dispone en la actualidad de un marco jurídico

Permítanme que les haga partícipes de algunas de estas realidades en mi país:

- Existe un aumento de las mujeres que reconocen haber sufrido maltrato alguna vez en la vida por sus parejas o exparejas pero, al mismo tiempo, existe un aumento de las mujeres que han conseguido salir de esta situación al declarar que ya no la sufren en el último año, según la Macroencuesta de Violencia de Género de 2011.
 - El número de denuncias interpuestas por violencia de género se ha estabilizado o situación
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El objetivo es implicar a toda la sociedad, para que, de manera proactiva, colabore en la detección y apoyo en casos de malos tratos, así como de promover el total rechazo social y la deslegitimación de cualquier conducta de este tipo.

La violencia de género es tema ampliamente tratado, pero el ocultamiento social de esta lacra y el hecho de que sólo se han recogido datos de forma muy reciente motivan que no se conozca con precisión toda su envergadura y magnitud.

Por ello, desde nuestro Gobierno estamos haciendo un especial esfuerzo por conocer mejor esta realidad, de modo que se puedan llevar a cabo aquellas actuaciones que resulten más eficaces para luchar contra la misma.

5. El quinto eje sobre el que trabajamos trata de atender específicamente a las necesidades de los grupos especialmente vulnerables.

Por grupos especialmente vulnerable se entiende: hijos menores, mujeres con discapacidad, mujeres del medio rural, mayores de 65 años, inmigrantes y personas con trastornos adictivos.

6. Por último, en sexto lugar, se trata de dar cada vez mayor visibilidad a otras formas de violencia sobre las mujeres, como la trata con fines de explotación sexual, los mozcacooeee

Madame Chair,

For the past twenty years, Spain has been firmly committed to the cause of eliminating violence against women in all its forms: domestic violence, trafficking, exploitation, abuse, sexual aggression, female genital mutilation, honor killings, forced marriages...

The current Government of Spain is convinced that a society free of violence against women, based on equality, and respectful of fundamental rights, is possible in our country in the 21st century.

This is what we wish for our country, as well as for every country in the world.

The Spanish Constitution, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, encompasses one of the most advanced bills of fundamental rights of its kind.

In several articles, our Fundamental Law states that “the dignity of the person, the inviolable rights which are inherent, the free development of the personality, respect for the law and the rights of others, are the foundation of political order and social peace”.

- A high percentage of the women killed by gender-based acts had never formally complaint about being the victims of gender-based violence. In Spain, only 20% of the mortal victims had done so.
- A high percentage of women that bring forward a formal complaint receive the support of their families; however we also find cases of recrimination on the part of the women's families. In almost half of the cases, the victim's partner or ex-partner's family reproached the victim at the time of bringing the complaint forward.
- The number of inmates serving a sentence on gender base violence cases increases yearly.
- A high percentage of women (70.6%) that admit to currently suffering or having suffered in the past from gender-based violence, have children who are exposed to this situation or direct victims of it, according to the comprehensive survey on Gender Based Violence (Macroencuesta de Violencia de Género, 2011).

From our point of view, the actions taken towards the elimination of gender based violence are at the apex of a pyramid based on equality policies.

We are firmly convinced that, the more we advance towards a society based on equality between men and women and free of gender discrimination, the more effective we will be in stopping the violence suffered by women.

In order to make this goal a reality, the Government of Spain is working on six lines of action:

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1. The first line of action entails breaking the silence complicit to gender based violence on the part of women, their families, their environment, and society as a whole.

2.

6. Finally, the sixth line of action entails making increasingly more visible other forms of violence against women, including trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced marriages and female genital mutilation.

We are working to enhance social awareness about these serious violations of human rights and consequently, to eradicate these violations and to inform victims about the resources available to them.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the eradication of violence against women is a Human Rights issue, a question of equality between men and women and also primarily a question of