

WOMEN 2000

IMPLEMENTATION

~~OPTIONAL FORM FOR THE REPORT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN~~

~~IN THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO~~

Report of the Government of San Marino submitted to the United Nations

Drafted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

San Marino, April 2000

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INTRODUCTION

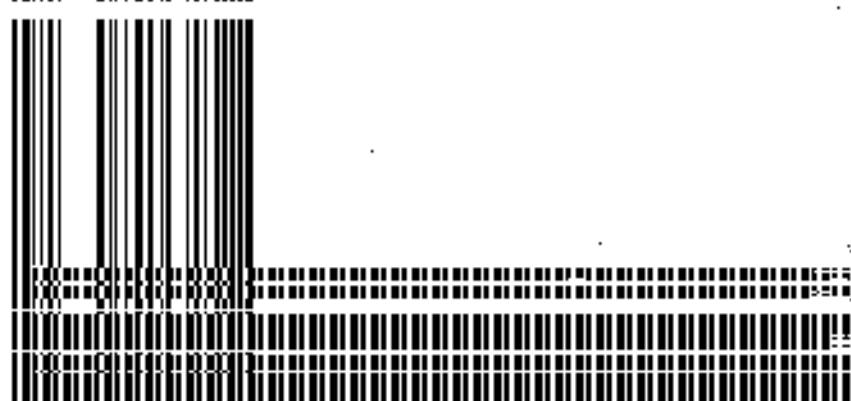
This report, drafted on the basis of statistical data and specific information supplied by the competent national offices, illustrates the status of women in the Republic of San Marino five years after the Fourth World Conference on Women (the Beijing Conference), highlighting the aspects related to the key areas of concern of the Beijing

Government of San Marino (the coalition government Socialist Party - PMS - since 1995 has been composed of the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialists) has undoubtedly allowed women to

The action taken over these five years by the Government formed by the Christian Democratic Party and replaced since 28 March 2000 by a new coalition Democratic Progress Party and the Reform-Mini

The increased presence of women in the Government, with 2 female members out of 10 - and a female Captain Regent for the April-October term - is further evidence of the will of both men and responsibilities. Women to co-operate an

arino delegation in the forthcoming UN special session will certainly give new impetus to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, especially among younger generations, towards the consolidation of a culture based on mutual respect and solidarity between men and women, a precondition for the full achievement of equality.



ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN IN THE TWELVE KEY AREAS OF CONCERN

competitiveness" of all countries - and most of all of tiny countries like San Marino -

depends on their investments in human capital.

Education is free up to the age of 16, at primary and lower secondary school, and grants are available to help families with children in upper secondary school. Higher education is also free of charge, at both the middle and tertiary level. The State provides free schoolbooks and grants for books and other educational materials. High school is also free of charge and contributions are granted to cover the cost of books. Lastly, university students may also rely on scholarships.

The budget allocates considerable amounts of money to education: in 1998, it is Lit. 17,366,059.

enrolment fees and cover expenses for and grants. The State expenditure per stu-

C - WOMEN AND HEALTH

In the health and medical sector has always been extremely innovative. There is no distinction as to sex or age, may benefit - free of charge - from all services in the territory. Equally, all citizens may accede - always free of charge - to medical services outside the Republic, on request and prescription of their treating physician.

In San Marino citizens are given assistance throughout their lives and can rely on high quality medical services. For particular diseases or surgical interventions which cannot be carried out in San Marino, patients are free to choose the hospital or clinic they consider most appropriate outside the Republic.

Women's issues, particularly concerning women and their health and quality of life, are a priority for the Government. Women have a high level of female representation in a number of institutional bodies and in government.

San Marino legislation guarantees equal rights for men and women. Since 1955 all citizens have had access to free public health services provided by the State. All citizens have access to health services provided by the State, free of charge, on request and prescription of their treating physician.

As regards health care, the State guarantees the right of all citizens to receive on high quality medical services, free of charge, which are to be treated or carried out in the best possible way, according to the needs of the patient and the most appropriate outcome.

Thanks to opening up of the economy, the quality of life and the standard of living have increased significantly over the last few years.

All the above-illustrated actions draw inspiration from the Beijing Platform for Action stating that the "women's right to the enjoyment of the highest standard of health must be secured throughout the whole life cycle in equality with men".

Women over 40 are contacted personally to perform periodical screenings for the early diagnosis of potential diseases.

In collaboration with the San Marino Oncological Association, a psychological department was set up in 1998 to support women who had undergone a mastectomy. In 1999 a group therapy project was launched for women in pharmaceutical enterprises.

high-quality health and medical services. Over the last few years, women's access to adequate, inexpensive information campaigns, medical services has been enhanced by means of appropriate awareness activities as regards maternity, where efforts have been made to increase respect with the Beijing recommendations on reproductive health protection.

composed of ultrasound and

Currently, all expectant mothers are constantly monitored by a medical gynaecologists and midwives at the State Hospital. High-tech equipment is used for gynaecological diagnosis.

Moreover, the following courses are made available:

- information courses for pregnant women and puerperae;
- birth preparation courses;
- respiratory autogenous training and music therapy courses;
- gym courses in the swimming pool with babies.

After having been appropriately informed and advised by the medical team, free to choose how to give birth in the hospital structures.

New-borns are given special attention. The paediatric team promotes a series of visits and follows minors up to the age of 16. A complementary paediatric service has been set up since 1995. As regards services to children under 3, the following table shows the figures.

As regards services to schoolchildren, the current situation is the following:

	Total Requests	Places available	Requests not accepted
1996	314	96	218
1997	268	96	172

October

January

	1st per.	2nd per.	3rd per.	4th per.
1998	138	295	238	182
1999	1358	350	233	213
2000	998	1374	138	236
2001	1099	1003	28	217
2002	132	1079	1383	221

Considering the accent need to provide a favourable environment for women's health, as well as the need to promote women's professions and most of all allow women to freely choose whether to work or take care of their babies, a new legislation is being drafted to identify protective measures for family support and protection. In particular, nursery schools are being thought so as to best meet the needs of both children and parents.

women's health prevention programme, and in June 1998 the Belga Foundation established a framework for developing a following initiative: "How can women take better care of their health?". By increasing knowledge of their health and hence make relevant decisions with greater awareness, the Foundation organizes annual gym courses for the elderly, arranged in co-operation with the Elderly Association, lectures on topics like nutrition, general health, alternative medicine, etc., in co-operation with the "Universita del Sud" and the "Società Italiana di Gerontologia e Geriatria".

a Centre for the Protection of Women in Menopause, set up in 1998 at the State Hospital, whose functions include information, research, clinical follow-up, and treatment of "vulnerable" patients. The Centre provides for the clinical, diagnostic and therapeutic follow-up of women over 40.

The Centre is equipped with a densitometer and ultrasound scan for the early diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis, a disease typically affecting women in menopause.

Since 1998, approximately 2,000 clinical examinations (interviews and/or physical examinations) have been conducted on 5,554 women aged 45-85 and over; hormones (about 1,000 prescriptions), phyto-hormones have been prescribed for 700 and about 50 women, respectively.

D - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Fortunately, the Republic of San Marino is not affected by certain forms of violence against women, like trade in women for sexual exploitation. Such practices are effectively thwarted thanks to a rigorous regulation of stay and residence permits granted to foreigners, as well as grass-root controls performed by the police authorities on the whole territory.

In this connection, Law no. 22 of 24 February 2000 has further strengthened security measures by expressly stipulating that foreigners not in possession of a regular stay or sent away by the police for reasons of crime prevention and protection of order and security, are allowed to re-enter the country only in the presence of a prior authorisation.

As regards female genital mutilation, there have been no cases linked to practices.

The forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls may include violence within the family.

Importantly, as early as 1974 San Marino penal legislation criminalised freedom and sexual harassment on minors as offences against personal integrity. The Criminal Code has redefined the terms "rape" and "abduction for a lewd purpose" to include the "sexual harassment of a minor with intent to marry". This attaching greater importance to the past, the above-mentioned crimes are now considered violations of personal autonomy and self-determination.

The criminal action is generally started on the basis of the fact that the crime has been committed by the natural or legal parent or the guardian of any other person having been entrusted with the custody of the victim.

Importantly, the crimes perpetrated within the family are more rigorously prosecuted and punished by the state even if they are committed by a close relative.

San Marino Criminal Code stimulates prosecution of sexual intercourse when performed with the consent of the victim.

The State has the obligation to devise appropriate and effective laws, and undertake initiatives to support and assist women who have been the victims of violence, including psychological violence.

human beings and woman's dignity.

lastly, in situations that are particularly difficult or at risk, the Minor Service, in collaboration with the Cogni, the social and health institutions and schools, provides family advice and consultation, psychotherapy and clinical monitoring.

E - WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

Similar to its long-standing tradition of neutrality and absence of division into a Society or an Army, San Marino has entrusted the safeguard of national security to the Police Department, composed on the one hand of two military corps (the "Gendarmerie", which includes several women, and the "Fortress Guards") and, on the other, the Civil Police, where the presence of female staff is remarkable and the Commander in Chief is a woman.

There are no combat corps in San Marino determined by their staff exclusively, both as members of the Fortress Guards and the Uniformed Militia. Such corps have a merely representation function and are not public order purposed.

Article 1 of the "Declaration of Constitutional Order", states that San Marino legal system, international obligations and the International Convention on

make its contribution in special organisations, and also a number of volunteers who are officially established special stations: the Pro Bosnian Committee and the

and article VIII set principles, the Republic of San Marino con to peace and co-operation between states, both in international forums like the UNHCR, the International Red Cross, UN associations. When armed conflicts break out, San Marino solidarity committees to assist the populations affected (Committee for Kosovo Refugees).

no standing tradition of solidarism, however, in times of emergency, demonstrated especially during World War I, when the Republic hosted, on its small

Solidarity undertaken by San Marino, fell with humanitarian aid on its small

F - WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

Principle advocated in the Beijing Platform for Action with regard to employment, working conditions and access to social security, has long been a central element of the San Marino legal system, though the role of working women has become increasingly

The gender wage gap is recognised

In this connection, statistical data reported in the Table below show that the significant number of

The weakness of such innovative law - aimed at promoting the economic and social progress of the country - is represented by the delay in operating a special "agency for promotion and economic development", to which applications for the above-mentioned facilities are to be addressed.

G - WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION-MAKING

The last decades of the XXth century marked a significant turning point in the century-old history of the Republic (which will celebrate its 700th anniversary in 2001); in the first place due to a number of legislative provisions affirming women's civil, political, social and economic rights.

In this regard, it is worth recalling that women in San Marino were recognised the right to vote by Law no. 17 of 29 April 1959 - such right having been exercised for the first time in the 1964 General Election - and only by Law no. 29 of 10 September 1973 were they recognised the right to be elected to the Great and General Council (Parliament) and the Congress of State (Government) only after the 1974 General Election.

bodies of the country is therefore
In San Marino, women's effective participation in the institutions of government and
influence on Women" - after the 1993
rather recent. While in 1995th year of the Fourth World
Year of the Family, the Great and General Council
had 69 of 110 members (63%), and the Congress of State
had 13 of 15 members (86.67%); in the 1999
general election, the Great and General Council
had 69 of 110 members (63%) and the Congress of State
had 13 of 15 members (86.67%).

the Great and General Council conducts part of its "missions". In 1995, female representation in such
In accordance with Law no. 42 of 21 May
activity through "standing parliamentary
commissions was the following:

and Institutional Affairs; Legal System and Public
Administration; Civil Protection; Justice;
Foreign Affairs; Migration; Information; Transports and
Security); 2 women out of 15 members (13.33%);
out of 15 members (20%);

Commission II (responsible for
Telecommunications; Public C

Commission III (responsible
Economic Cooperation); 1 woman out of 15 members
out of 15 members (6.66%);

Commission IV (responsible for: Society;
Territory; Environment; Public Works and
Agriculture); 1 woman out of 15 members
(6.66%);

Commission V (responsible for: Justice;

its signing of 17 April 2000, female representation within the current standing commissions follows:

- Commission I: 4 women out of 16 members (25%)
- Commission II: 3 women out of 16 members (18.75%)
- Commission III: 2 women out of 16 members (12.50%)
- Commission IV: 2 women out of 16 members (12.50%)
- Commission V: 3 women out of 16 members (18.75%)

ded 1 woman as Minister of Territory.

Environment, Agriculture and Relations with the National Public Works Corporation. At present, 2 women (20%) are in office respectively as Minister of the Interior and Justice and Minister of Education, University, Social Affairs, Cultural Institutions and Information.

within local authorities - the territory of San Marino is subdivided into 16 local authorities. In the elections of 2000, 2 women were elected as mayors (22.22%) and 10 as councillors.

In the elections of 2000, the number of female mayors and councillors increased to 3 (25%) and 11 (50%) respectively.

to Captains Regent in office - the two joint Heads of State, elected from the General Council for a 6-month mandate - is a woman.

as Head of State occurred for the first time in 1981. Up to the present day

1 October 1999 and 1 April 1 October 2000 respectively.

Action has been taken to combat gender discrimination in political activity. In spite of a slight increase in the number of women in politics, however, no significant measures have been adopted by political parties to promote the participation of women in politics. Moreover, one of the Great Officers among the Great Officers of State is a woman.

The election of a woman as Captain Regent in 1981 was the first time that a woman had been elected to this position. Subsequent to the latest local elections in 2000, 3 women (25%) were elected as mayors and 11 (50%) as councillors. The gender mainstreaming principle assumed in the Beijing Platform for Action has been effectively implemented in San Marino as regards access to and participation in political life and freedom of association - including membership in political parties and the slight increase in the number of women in politics; however, no significant measures have been adopted by political parties to promote the participation of women in politics. Moreover, one of the Great Officers among the Great Officers of State is a woman.

In this context, it is worth noting that while the "Declaration of Fundamental Principles of San Marino Constitutional Order" (Law no. 5 of 20 July 1974, that is to say, the Constitution) sanctifies important constitutional principles,

Over the last few years, moreover, a number of NGOs were established to foster female participation in all sectors of society, like the "Associazione sammarinese Sant'Agata, donne, arti, professioni, affari", while the "Futura" Association mainly deals with education for politics. As regards the principle of legal equality, the "3DS" Association is active together with the "Confronto" Association, set up recently.

H - INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The institutional reform planned by the Government, formed on 28th March 2000, includes among its priorities the incorporation, at a constitutional level, of all principles and rules concerning human and citizens' rights enshrined in the international treaties to which San Marino is a party, starting from the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights".

Action calling upon "Governments to mainstream a gender perspective into all

This commitment is in line with the "Beijing Platform for other actors to promote an active and visible policy policies and programmes".

In this connection, the Government also underscored

development", so as to fully
up and consequently to guarantee

- the intention to establish an "Agency for the promotion of economic implementation existing law on young and female entrepreneurship and access to the financial incentives envisaged by law";
- the determination to further strengthen, integrate and harmonise the educational function of the school and that of the families respecting their distinctive functions;
- the need for a law redefining and improving all measures including the development of a comprehensive project aimed to better meet the actual needs and fulfil the educational

sc the fundamental link between
, while preserving and mutually

the introduction of personal pension schemes and other periods of absence from work due to the housewives to receive a contributory pension,

protecting and protecting the family,
new law on nursery schools so as
of this service:

Special attention is devoted to all citizenship-related issues, a bill having as its main objectives the moral and legal

redemption of long-term maternal leaves on
reasons, as well as the possibility also for

and the relations with
electoral law.

consideration of the need to develop
between spouses and the safeguard

This commitment stems
citizenship, which ended

statehood transnational citizenship; legal equality; naturalisation of citizens abroad, also taking into account its potential implications; the

greater social attention and meet the demand for
sexes, in particular the possibility for San Marino

a series of new initiatives concerning gender equality, as can be seen from
presentation by the past Government (reduced in March 2000) as

increasing equality among citizens of both
s to transmit their nationality.

law which would have had significant
voters cast was in favour of this law, thus
crucial in the political and institutional

On 14 September 1999 a referendum was held to consider the impact of the Republic. However, though the majority quorum was not reached. Therefore, this issue still remains under debate.

of activities going from information

The Beijing Platform for Action provided for a wide range of measures to be taken by governments in their national legislation to achieve equality and promote

to the progress regarding women's empowerment, among them the establishment of a Parliamentary Commission responsible for considering the actions necessary to put Women on an equal legal footing with men.

The Great and General Council is made up of ten members chosen by the various groups and political forces on a proportional basis.

This Commission, elected by the Great and General Council, represents all the parishes

and the Commission of the European Union and is coordinated by the Platform for Action. It regularly submits to the Parliament a report on its activity containing data and information collected, together with its own suggestions. This is not an ad-hoc Commission for equal opportunities like those established in other countries, but rather an evaluation instrument with an advisory function within the Parliament, for the integration of those legislative provisions not expressly providing for legal equality between men and women.

This Commission is extremely active also in the field of public information and, on the occasion of the recent referendum, it requested that all citizens could receive all necessary information on the Citizens' Law by calling several telephone numbers to obtain information.

Another enriching opportunity in terms of information and suggestions is represented by the participation in the works of the Interparliamentary Union of a national delegation composed of 13 members, including 3 women (23.07%). In 1995 this delegation included 2 women (15.38%).

The State Office for Economic Planning and Statistics regularly collects and disseminates data on the number of women and men holding responsibility posts in the public and private sectors. Such data are periodically published in a Statistical Bulletin. The State Office carried out and published a detailed research work on the situation of women in which is now enclosed.

I - HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Universality of human "rights" and fundamental freedoms, these issues are at the top of San Marino's agenda, which also seeks to offer its own contribution at an example. In 1998, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Republic offered a financial contribution to a UN project conceived by the UN Commission on Human Rights to promote the dissemination of the UDHR in over 250 languages, thus making it available to all people. The project was set forth in the Platform for Action. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]

A diplomatic delegation, which I shall now follow, also from the UN Office in Geneva, took part, last January, in the Regional Reviewing of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, Commission for Europe.

**Preparatory Meeting for the 2000
Invention by the UN Economic**

the Third Committee and voting of

Since 1995, the
Committee on the Status of Women and the Committee on
the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
have been working together to combat discrimination against women.

Over the years, the Republic of San Marino has clearly promoted the role of women also in international relations, by appointing nine women as Ambassadors to other States or

Information on the services and activity of the 10 State Departments is guaranteed by a considerable number of female professionals and a woman is in charge of the City Link, an office providing general information to the public.

Moreover, the fact that the present Minister of Information is a woman is worth mentioning.

K - WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

In San Marino, environmental protection is not dealt with according to a gender-based approach, nor are female resources particularly favoured. However, a growing awareness of the need for environmental protection and promotion has recently stimulated the establishment of some non-profit associations mainly led by women.

The recently approved Government programme, where sustainable development is (a priority) provides for a thorough revision of legislative and administrative instruments in order to:

- draft a "Charter" of environmental rights;
 - establish an "Authority" responsible for environmental issues;
 - strictly protect natural areas;
 - safeguard water resources and surface waters;
 - guarantee air quality.

as envisaged in the General Town Plan, in compliance with the framework
and develop environmental information, training and education activities,
access to information and full participation in decision-making

- prevent noise
- preserve the
- create the gr
- law on enviro
- promote org
- through comp

The public at large

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oles stated in the Declaration of the Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Constitutional Order, the Republic promotes the full development of youth personality without any distinction based on sex, protecting and supporting the

Law 49 of 26 April 1986 "Reform of Family Law" specifically provides for the case of custody, adoption, separation or divorce from a cultural, juridical, economic and educational point of view.

While Comit was established under Law n. 83 of 28 October 1992 on the Judiciary, an ad-hoc committee follows cases of psychological and social malaise of minors while since 1978, a Ministry of Justice's area of activity includes prevention, rehabilitation and social protection (from 0 to 18 years) and

Nursery schools for children
"Colore del Grano" are under

In 1997, the Government launched, under the aegis of the Captains Regent, a comprehensive "Youth Project" directed to young people aged 14-24 who participated in the organisation of some cultural events such as: shows, art exhibitions, film projections, concerts, soccer tournaments, health awareness campaigns, debates on youth interests and problems like drug and alcohol addiction with the participation of famous experts, and sports events. All these initiatives have been widely supported and welcomed by the public.

On 26 and 27 March 1998, San Marino hosted the Council of Europe Pompidou Group, the works entitled "What can be done to prevent the consumption of cannabis and other drugs in minors and young people?" Some international experts and representatives contributed to this initiative and many young people participated.

Besides the activity of public institutions favouring the young (see sections B on education and C on health), also social centres, lay or religious associations, the National Olympic Committee and different sport federations pay great attention to youth problems.

Classification - 1 A

1*

By the Office of Economic Planning and Statistics

Population and fertility

Age distribution of resident population:	0-4 years	0-14 years	15-49 years	60+ years	Total
	1,391	3,889	13,685	5,484	26,232

Population

	urban	rural	Total
Population:	23,160	3,072	26,232
Population growth rate:			1.19%
Fertility rate:			1.225

Fertility rate of women between 15 and 49 years

Mortality

	M	F
Life expectancy at birth:	76.4	82.6
Infant mortality rate:		
Mortality rate under 5:		
< 1 year	13.20%	14.80%
1-4 years	0.00%	0.00%

Health

Total population having access to health services: 26,232 (all resident pop)

Reproductive health

Contraceptives used:

n.a.

Economy = 1997

GDP (in thousands of lira): 1,331,818,929 lira
 Per capita GNP (in thousands of lira): 45,667 lira

Income and Poverty

Per capita family income: n.a.
 Percentage of population under the poverty threshold n.a.
 Proportion of underweight children under 5: n.a.

Education

Adult literacy rate: 99.3%
 Literacy rate between 15 and 24: 100%
 Primary school enrolments: 485
 Average number of school years completed: 14.15 years

n.a.

POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AGE AND SEX

1998

Educational level	Males	Females	Total	% females
University degree	702	567	1269	44.7
University diploma	89	170	259	65.6
Secondary school certificate	2221	2457	4729	51.4
69.2				
43.9				
SI.				
63.1				
Professional school certificate	620	620	1390	20.0
Middle school certificate	3877	3877	7754	69.0
Elementary school certificate	2265	2370	4635	46.0
Illiterate/almost illiterate	987	1688	2675	26.0

LABOUR

Employed and unemployed by sex

	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed
1994	1997	1998	1994	1997	1998

TOTAL

Males	9,075	10,014	10,468	144	132	131
Females	5,864	6,496	6,760	438	436	422
TOTAL	14,939	16,510	17,228	580	568	553

16-24 Years

Males	137	967	963	69	45	47
Females	75	567	675	45	37	37
TOTAL	1912	1,634	1,638	205	182	164

Over 24

Males	7,938	9,047	9,505	84	87	84
Females	5,089	5,829	6,085	291	299	305
TOTAL	13,027	14,876	15,590	375	386	389

Main labour market indicators by sex

SAN MARINO

Years	Activity rate			Unemployment rate		
	M	F	MF	M	F	MF
1994	63.3	45.8	54.9	2.10	7.9	4.7
1997	66.2	48.1	57.6	1.9	7.3	4.4

Professional level	Public administration		Other services		Total	
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
0	0	0	22.7	28.5	34.8	33.0
50.3	52.3	44.9	66.8	68.2	40.2	40.3
29.9	32.0	41.9	22.2	21.9	23.4	
60.7	63.7	55.9	67.9	55.3	56.1	
14.8	15.3	15.2	70.3	31.6	29.0	

