



Convention on the Elimination
of all Forms of Discrimination
Against Women

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Sixth session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 86th MEETING

Held at the Vienna International Centre, Vienna,
on Tuesday, 31 March 1987, at 10 a.m.

Chairperson: Ms. BERNARD

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Convention

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The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Initial report of Greece (CEDAW/C/5/Add.28)

1. At the invitation of the Chairperson, Ms. Antonopoulou (Greece) took a place at the Committee table.
2. Ms. ANTONOPOULOU (Greece), submitting her country's initial report (CEDAW/C/5/Add.28), said that her country had made progress in promoting the status of women in recent years, but much still remained to be done. The Government's main aim had been to eliminate blatant legislative discrimination against women. The 1975 Constitution guaranteed equal individual and social rights, with some exceptions which had been interpreted by the courts to apply to the protection of motherhood, health, the family and minors. The General Secretariat for the Equality of the Sexes, working with a consultative committee of women's organizations and State agencies, was seeking to eradicate the remaining legislative discrimination. In 1983, equality of the sexes had been taken into account in the five-year economic and social development programme for the first time. The Government had established a co-operative job creation scheme for women.
3. Social prejudice remained the major obstacle to the promotion of equality between the sexes, and the General Secretariat for Equality had established programmes to combat that prejudice and increase public awareness.
4. There had also been attempts to improve the social infrastructure, with the provision of more day-care facilities and an experimental programme to bring school hours into line with the parents' working day.
5. The General Secretariat for Equality and local equality committees were responsible for informing the people about equality issues and promoting solutions to problems of sexual discrimination.
6. In the field of education, co-educational schooling, including co-educational physical training, had been made compulsory for both boys and girls. New textbooks had been developed with the aim of eliminating sexual stereotypes. Since 1982, home economics had been taught to boys as well as to girls, and men had been accepted for training as nursery teachers. Women were fully represented in general secondary schools: in the technical and vocational schools, girls predominated in subjects such as economics and social services, but were badly underrepresented in the mechanical and electrical sector.
7. In 1983-1984, almost one half of university students and one quarter of university teaching staff had been women. They were well represented in law and humanities, but less well represented in the fields of medicine, physics and mathematics. Men were now accepted to study domestic science and nursing.
8. The Government had undertaken positive action to encourage equality of the sexes in education. An equality guide for primary and secondary school teachers was due for publication in March 1987. The School of Public Administration was to introduce a course on equality of the sexes. Sex education lessons were to be introduced at all levels, and school careers advisers attempted to dispel the traditional sexual stereotypes. Adult education, in which women participated

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widely, now included subjects with a broader social content, including sexual equality, parent-child relationships, labour issues and cultural affairs. One of the main aims of adult education was the eradication of illiteracy; 13 per cent of the female population were illiterate. The Government's goals for the future included the dissemination of the message of equality by the mass media, sex education at all levels, further teaching reforms, the introduction of women's studies at university level, equal distribution of male and female teachers at all levels of education, research into women's career choices and equal job opportunities.

9. Considerable efforts had been made to promote equality of opportunity and treatment in employment by means of legislative measures and positive action programmes. Under Greek law, both men and women were guaranteed equality of access to employment and equal remuneration for work of equal value. The Greek Parliament had also ratified international labour conventions. Social security legislation provided support for those with family obligations and protection for domestic workers, child-minders and piece-workers, of whom the majority were women. Further legislation was to be submitted to Parliament, including a bill on the unacceptable exploitation of the human body by the advertising media. A committee had been established to reform the public service code.

10. The positive action programmes included training in traditional male professions, new technology and the management and operation of co-operatives. The General Secretariat for Equality had published information on the rights and obligations of the working woman and organized congresses to discuss the role played by women in public administration and women farmers in development. Statistics indicated that, in 1985, women had constituted 35 per cent of the workforce and 53 per cent of the unemployed. Women in employment were consistently paid less than men.

11. The right to health care was guaranteed for both men and women. Family planning information was provided in 34 family planning centres, nine advisory bureaux, and through the media. Mobile diagnostic units for smear tests and breast examinations had been established, as well as pre-natal care units. The State also provided for mentally ill and aged women. Abortion could be obtained on demand up to the twelfth week of pregnancy, and later on medical grounds. Abortion was carried out within the national health service and paid for by the social security system. The Ministry of Health and Welfare cared for unmarried mothers and one-parent families, and conducted a fostering programme and activities to protect children within the family. The country's first women's refuge was due to open shortly.

12. The role of women in the agricultural sector was particularly important in Greece because women farmers, who comprised one third of the unemployed female population, continued to experience severe discrimination. In the 1981 census, the majority of women employed in the agricultural sector had been described as "unpaid assistants and family members", a judgement which bore no relation to the amount of work done by women, but referred to the low value placed on their work and their exclusion from the management of farm produce and income. The division of labour between men and women was not only related to skills or muscular strength, but to the use of machinery or special techniques. Agricultural legislation still discriminated against women in respect of land redistribution, although

(Ms. Antonopoulou)

discrimination in the granting of agricultural loans had been eliminated. Participation by women farmers in political life and in co-operatives was very poor. The Government hoped to establish more women's co-operatives to encourage income generation and to improve vocational training for women in rural areas.

13. In the sphere of marriage and the family, there was no discrimination between the sexes either within marriage or in the event of separation or divorce. Parents were obliged to bring up their children without discrimination according to sex. Divorce could be obtained by mutual consent and each spouse had a "participatory claim" to the assets acquired during marriage. Illegitimate children had the same rights as legitimate ones. The law governing adoption and guardianship had been amended to eliminate all sexual discrimination. There were no restrictions on the grounds of sex or marital status on the right to acquire, manage and dispose of property.

14. The CHAIRPERSON invited general comments on the report.

15. Ms. EVATT said that the report showed the strong commitment of the Greek Government to equality and gave a frank and honest description of the obstacles to the achievement of that aim. Impressive achievements had been made in legislation, in establishing institutions, including the General Secretariat for Equality, and in the introduction of programmes aimed at promoting equality. The principal obstacle to the achievement of equality was the continuing social prejudice and attitudes regarding the role of women in the family and society. Greece was by no means unique in that respect.

16. The Greek Government had identified the programmes necessary in order to deal with the obstacles to equality, and she would encourage it to pursue and intensify: (1) the development of programmes already started aimed at altering attitudes and breaking down the patriarchal system; (2) the development of further educational programmes aimed at widening the choices open to girls, especially in technical fields; (3) the enhancement of programmes aimed at promoting equal opportunities and economic independence for women, especially in the rural sector; (4) the taking of further measures in the field of social services, e.g. the establishment of day-care centres, and support for single parents, as well as family life education; and (5) the involvement of women in policy-making in Government. Specific targets for the next reporting period of the Convention should be identified.

17. Ms. WADSTEIN said that the report was the first to demonstrate a truly feminist approach. It gave a good picture of the framework for the provision of equal opportunities to women and the difficulties and obstacles that stood in the way. Enormous efforts had been made to provide the basis for the elimination of discrimination, especially in the field of legislation. Nevertheless, much remained to be done in order to achieve de facto equality. It would be very interesting to follow subsequent developments in the second report.

18. There was clearly a discrepancy between the Government's ambitious aims and the attitudes of ordinary people; that would have to be dealt with.

19. She emphasized the great importance of the new legislation on parental leave and particularly the granting of non-transferrable leave to the father; that was the first time that that had been done. In Sweden, non-transferrable leave for fathers was still only a goal.

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20. Ms. OESER said that the report followed the guidelines laid down and gave an introduction to the general situation and a very useful overview of the position of women in Greek society. She also appreciated the detailed comments on each article of the Convention, and the indication of the obstacles and the programmes aimed at overcoming them. The report also contained information on the women's movement; in general, the Committee received very little information on that subject, which was deplorable. It was clear that women had gone some part of the way towards achieving full equality; that could only be achieved by women themselves, using, inter alia, the women's organizations.

21. She had one general question, arising from pages 7 and 8 of the report, which dealt with the entry into force of the Convention as a law. In that connection, under article 28, paragraph 1, of the 1975 Constitution, the provisions of the Convention were more powerful than any conflicting provision of national law. Did that mean that a conflicting provision was null and void, that judgements must be based on the Convention instead of national law, or that a judgement prejudicial to women would have no legal force? That was an important issue in the light of the information presented on page 33 of the report with regard to problems and difficulties in implementing the principle of equality. Had there been any practical experience up to the present with conflicts between the Convention and national legislation?

22. Ms. NOVIKOVA said that she was highly impressed by the clarity and sincerity of the report, the large amount of statistical data with which the general comments were backed up, and the critical tone of the document; that was proof of the good will of the Greek Government in analysing the situation in depth and of its commitment to the spirit of the Convention.

23. The plans described could be carried out through the national monitoring and application mechanisms described, which covered the entire structure from the grass roots to the very highest levels.

24. Ms. EL-TALLAWY expressed her admiration for the style and organization of the report, and for its realism and candour; it made the point that the status of women was a problem for society as a whole, and not just for women alone. The role of women was linked to the socio-economic development plans for the country, and peace and democracy were the two pillars on which the status of women rested. The report also identified the problems and constraints facing women, and highlighted the reasons underlying the obstacles to equality. She had failed to find anything that she could criticize in the report, which answered all her questions.

25. It was clear that a true revolution had taken place in Greece - in legislation, organization and administration, but above all in the political will to promote the progress of women at all levels. She wished the women's movement in Greece every success; it could serve as an example to other countries. Egypt's recent history had been somewhat similar, but on a more modest scale.

26. The advancement of women was supported by the Greek Government, which was obviously a great help, but she wondered whether any section of public opinion was hostile to that advancement. How could the women's movement be protected from future political changes? She would be most grateful for any answer to that question, because the women's movement in Egypt had encountered such problems.

27. On page 24 of the report, there was a reference to the establishment of co-operatives in the fields of agriculture and tourism. She would be grateful for

(Ms. El-Tallawy)

any further information that could be provided on those co-operatives, so that advantage could be taken of the Greek experience in that field. She would also like an explanation of the statement on page 5 regarding the clash between women's organizations and political parties, especially in purely feminist matters, in spite of the fact that many women's organizations were affiliated to political parties. On page 14, there was a reference to administrative measures under which penalties were imposed for infringements of the laws on equality. Could any examples be given of the imposition of such penalties?

28. Finally, it was clear that, in spite of all the efforts that had been made, the percentage of women occupying important positions had not increased since 1981. What was the reason for that situation?

29. Ms. CORTI commended the report for the large amount of information given and for the clear picture of the situation of women in Greece at the present time that it provided; it was very frank both about what had been done and about the obstacles that still remained. The clear conclusion that could be drawn was that, if the political will was there, positive results could be obtained. The progress reported was particularly praiseworthy since, until comparatively recently, Greece had been under a military dictatorship. As a result of the Government's efforts, Greece, which had always been considered an underdeveloped country, was now in the vanguard of Europe in the field of legislation and of the integration of women into economic and social life. Unfortunately, there were still not enough women active in politics; that was something that applied to all countries. That was not a question of legislation; while a great deal of progress had been made since the Convention had been signed, participation in political life had, in fact, declined. The fact that progress had been made in some spheres but not in others required consideration. The most important contributing factor to the progress made in Greece had been the establishment of the General Secretariat for Equality; the main effort had been made by that body. Italy, which had also been considered to be in the forefront of progress, had been overtaken by Greece, e.g. with respect to legislation on the family. She referred in particular to the granting of parental leave for up to three months for each parent; that did not exist in other European countries.

30. Ms. AKAMATSU said that she had the strong impression that women in Greece were now entering a new era in their very long history. She greatly admired the report, which was both detailed and frank. However, she emphasized that government support was essential, otherwise nothing could be accomplished.

31. Ms. PILATAXI de ARENAS said that she considered Greek legislation on the status of women to be highly praiseworthy. The Greek Government must be congratulated for having amended the Family Code. That must be seen as a true social revolution, and reflected the commitment expressed by Mrs. Papandreou at the Nairobi Conference.

32. Point 4 on page 11 of the report, on the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to promote and achieve equality, was of fundamental importance for all countries of the world.

33. While the situation of women had been greatly improved, there were still fields where there was room for further improvement, e.g. the protection of women agricultural workers, who constituted the majority of women throughout the world.

(Ms. Pilataxi de Arenas)

Referring to article 24 of the Civil Code, which divided agricultural workers into different categories, she was not clear as to the obstacles that prevented unmarried or divorced women from receiving grants of farm land. That was important from the point of view of equality.

34. Greek women had always been considered second-class citizens, but were now making strenuous efforts to achieve progress, for which she was full of admiration.

35. Ms. SALEMA said that the report showed the strong political will to change attitudes throughout all aspects of Greek life and society. That was very important to her country, which, like Greece, was a member of the European Economic Community, but had joined it later than Greece.

36. She had a general question to ask as to the influence of the Orthodox Church on changing attitudes towards women; she wondered whether that influence might perhaps be a negative one. Another question, on which the Convention did not contain any specific provisions, was that of service by women in the armed forces. How had the Government dealt with that question? If it was opposed to such service, was that not in contradiction with the principle of equality?

37. Ms. FORDE commended the Government of Greece for having submitted a comprehensive and well-researched report which showed that much had been achieved in a mere four years and augured well for future efforts to promote women's rights. The legislative programme was most impressive, particularly in the fields of education and labour, and she would be grateful for a progress report on its implementation. Altering ingrained attitudes was not easy but, if the path charted by the report was followed, women would gain the necessary confidence to spark that transformation.

38. The CHAIRPERSON suggested that the Committee should examine the report article by article, and invited comments first on article 2.

39. Ms. EL-TALLAWY said that, in its treatment of article 2 of the Convention, the report described article 116 (2) of the Constitution, the provisions of which seemed to permit discrimination between men and women; she requested clarification on that point.

40. Ms. SALEMA noted that the adoption of the new constitution in 1975 had necessitated a sweeping revision of Greek legislation: had the intervening 12 years sufficed to complete that task? Were recourse procedures available - through the courts or the authorities - to citizens who felt they were confronting discriminatory or unconstitutional legislation? According to the report, an individual could claim his or her rights on the basis of articles 4 (1) and (2) of the 1975 constitution, but how were such claims processed? Did they have the same force as the so-called recurso de amparo, for example?

41. Ms. FORDE said that under article 2 the report referred to the role of central and regional authorities in monitoring the implementation of the principle of equality, and she asked whether the results of that exercise had been satisfactory. Were women aware of legislative modifications, and if so did they see them as relevant to their needs?

42. Ms. VELIZ de VILLALVILLA said the report illustrated the current situation of women's rights and attested to the Government's desire to improve that situation. Policy-making was not divorced from practice, and the necessary mechanisms had been created to enable legislative measures to be implemented. The arrangements outlined in the context of article 3 were illustrative of that concordance.

43. After the creation of the General Secretariat for the Equality of the Sexes, had the bodies which had performed the same or similar functions been abolished? Information on the form taken by the collaboration between the General Secretariat and the Prefectural Equality Committees, and on whether there was a special commission on women's problems within the Greek Parliament, would be appreciated. She welcomed the news that a Special Adviser had been appointed to assist the Greek television industry in promoting equality of the sexes, for the media played a key role in modifying traditional attitudes towards women. Finally, she said that the inclusion in the national development plan of measures to promote equality of the sexes was a truly commendable achievement.

44. Ms. CORTI asked for an explanation of the criteria applied by the General Secretariat for the Equality of the Sexes in giving out grants to encourage women's activities, and of the status within the General Secretariat of the consultative committee consisting of representatives of women's organizations. The report referred to the low rate of participation by women in political activities, and she asked whether the General Secretariat was doing anything to counteract that trend. Finally, she asked whether the General Secretariat was involved, and if so in what way, in drawing up the national development plan.

45. Ms. WADSTEIN, referring to the section of the report covering article 4 of the Convention, said she firmly believed that positive action was required to attain equality of the sexes and was therefore glad to see that the Greek Government was promoting the adoption of special temporary measures for that purpose: she would appreciate additional information on those measures and their results. For example, had training in traditionally male occupations been expanded, and were employers now increasing their recruitment of women?

46. In the context of articles 5 and 6, she said that the efforts being made to abolish role stereotypes were most praiseworthy and should be continued, and she would welcome additional information on the special legislation proposed to deal with exploitation of the human body in advertising. Finally, it would be interesting to know whether men were participating fully in the struggle for equality of the sexes: statistics on how many men ran households and took leave of absence from work for child care, would be illuminating.

47. Ms. MONTENEGRO de FLETCHER said that, under article 4, the report referred to a programme for training women in co-operative activities: was it fully government-financed, or did the women contribute to its funding (an arrangement which was preferable as it was less paternalistic)?

48. In the context of article 5, she would welcome more detailed information on measures being taken by the Government to overcome role stereotypes by dealing with social attitudes within the family. For example, what sort of programmes were offered to prepare young couples for married life?

49. Ms. AKAMATSU asked for more information on the seminars and conferences described in connection with article 5 and on the number of men who participated.

50. Ms. CORTI welcomed the indication that women were accorded equal opportunities for promotion to policy-making levels in the mass media, inquired about the percentage of women employees in television, radio and the press, and asked what else the Government was doing to change the image of women disseminated through the media.

51. Ms. EL-TALLAWY asked why fewer women had been elected to Parliament in 1985 than in 1981. If women's organizations did not have the support of the State, as the report indicated in its coverage of article 7, how could the Government be committed to assisting women's organizations, as was stated elsewhere in the report? Finally, she would like to know the reason for the low rate of participation by women in the trade union movement.

52. Ms. NOVIKOVA said she was also surprised by the low rate of involvement of women in the trade union movement; she requested additional information on the subject.

53. Ms. VELIZ de VILLALVILLA asked whether the General Secretariat for Equality of the Sexes had studied the reasons for the disturbing situation in respect of involvement of women in politics and trade union activities. She requested statistics on the participation of women in political parties and in their decision-making bodies, and on whether the enrolment of women in young people's political organizations was any higher. Women had been entitled to enrol in the armed forces as from 1977, but what were the "special conditions and manifold restrictions" referred to in the report? Could women attend military schools, for example?

54. Ms. SINEGIORGIS said the Greek Government had accomplished a great deal in a short time and should be congratulated on the radical measures it had undertaken to improve the status of women. In the context of article 7 of the Convention, the report indicated that social prejudice and the social and economic system were obstacles to the involvement of women in politics and public affairs. What recourse procedures were available to alleviate that situation? Did women have access to legal assistance in cases of discrimination? It would appear that there was no discrimination against women in the public sector, but she wondered how high women were able to rise in public office: how many were employed at the decision-making level, for example, or served as ambassadors?

55. Under article 16, the report indicated that family law had been changed in 1983 to abolish the institution of the dowry: that was an important innovation, but she wondered whether it was fully implemented in rural areas.

56. Ms. CORTI noted from the report's treatment of article 7 that the percentage of women who were mayors or village presidents was more or less proportional to the size of the townships, and she asked for an explanation of that phenomenon. In her own country, the opposite was true: the smaller the population, the greater the percentage of women mayors. It would appear that women had few opportunities for promotion to the highest levels of public service, and she asked whether the General Secretariat for the Equality of the Sexes had envisaged means of rectifying that situation.

57. The report indicated that the network of crèche and nursery school facilities enabled women to participate in social and political life as well as to discharge their duties to their families, but the discussion of article 7 pointed to social obstacles to women's participation in trade union and political life: she would appreciate an explanation of that dichotomy. She would appreciate information on

(Ms. Corti)

the success or failure of the intriguing experiment on co-ordinating hours of school attendance with the working hours of parents.

58. The illiteracy rate among women was exceptionally high - why? Were programmes envisaged to acquaint women with technological advances? Were women subjected to discrimination in the allocation of unemployment benefits? Was abortion provided free of charge in all medical centres, including in rural areas (subject, of course, to the Government's position that it should not be used as a means of family planning)? Were rural women aware that they could have recourse to abortion? Finally, who provided the financing for crèche and nursery school facilities?

59. Ms. GONZALEZ MARTINEZ said that the Government of Greece was to be congratulated on its frank report.

60. The section on article 7 mentioned the participation of women in government administration and the diplomatic field, and the section on article 8 discussed reasons for the low participation of women in committees and councils at national and international level. She wondered whether a reason for the low level of participation lay in the fact that, according to the section on article 11, there were different age requirements and different conditions regarding appointment in the civil service for men and for women. This would affect the chances for women to rise to the top levels in the government service, including the diplomatic area.

61. The section on article 11 indicated that there was no major discrimination against women in the public sphere, but she considered that differences in minimum ages for employment could have an important effect.

62. She welcomed the proposal of the General Secretariat for Equality, mentioned in the section on article 8, for the establishment of a committee on equal opportunities in each ministry, but she was aware from her own experience of the difficulties such committees faced in trying to bring about change.

63. With reference to social security, she wondered whether the medical insurance of a women worker or civil servant under the social security scheme also covered her husband.

64. She was surprised that the right of a woman civil servant to receive a pension after 15 years of service should be conditional on her being married, widowed or divorced with under-age children; perhaps she was misinterpreting the statement in the report (page 82).

65. Regarding the right of women under law 1539 of 1985 to receive grants for periods before and after childbirth (see pages 86 and 87), she asked whether such grants were additional to or instead of wages.

66. With regard to the provision in law 1483/84 obliging firms employing more than 300 people to provide day-care facilities, she wondered whether employers tried to keep the number of people employed below that figure in order to avoid the obligation.

67. Ms. ESCOBAR asked, in connection with article 8, what the participation of women was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whether a husband and wife could be employed in the same post and what the statistics were regarding women in higher posts.

68. Ms. CARON, referring to article 10, requested information on the number of women in charge of higher educational establishments.

69. Ms. MONTENEGRO de FLETCHER, referring to article 9, said she applauded the progressive Greek legislation regarding the nationality of spouses and children. With regard to the possibility of recognizing children born out of wedlock up to the age of 18, she asked whether it was impossible legally for a father to recognize such a child if he or she was over 18 years of age.

70. Ms. EVATT, referring to article 10, commended the section on that article and the identification of goals at the end of that section. She hoped that there would be further reports on progress made.

71. She noted the statement in connection with article 12 (page 117 of the report) to the effect that abortion was not seen as a method of contraception; that contrasted with the statement on page 150 to the effect that abortion rather than contraception was the principal means of birth control. She inquired whether the abortion rate was high and whether it was diminishing.

72. She also asked whether Greece had any programmes to deal with the problem of AIDS.

73. With reference to article 13, she inquired whether there were family allowances or pensions for single parents caring for children, and if so under what conditions they were available.

74. With regard to article 15, she inquired whether there was any active legal information and advice service for women throughout Greece. She asked whether there was community education on rights of women and legal status, and whether the report before the Committee had been made available to women in Greece.

75. With regard to article 16, she wondered whether the family laws had encountered any problems because of their sharp contrast with the attitudes of a patriarchal society.

76. She also wished to know whether there were any provisions to protect women's property in the event of divorce, and whether the divorce code had retroactive effect.

77. She asked what the arrangements were regarding maintenance, custody of children and property in the case of desertion or adultery, and whether there had been any court decisions in this area. She inquired about the extent of the problem of domestic violence in Greece and wondered whether there were ways in which women who suffered from such violence could be protected.

78. She inquired about the policy of the courts in cases of custody of children involving married women who were separated.

79. Ms. NOVIKOVA, referring to article 10, and the question of education, asked for information on the proportion of women in engineering and technical faculties. What practical steps had been taken to attract women to technical education?

80. Ms. AKAMATSU, referring to page 57, asked whether the curriculum for home economics was the same for boys and girls.

(Ms. Akamatsu)

81. She noted that religious academies admitted boys only, and wondered if that system would be changed.

82. She noted the statement on page 63 that sex discrimination continued to exist in certain institutions for tertiary education, and asked whether the matter would be reviewed.

83. Regarding article 11, she asked the following questions: how big a gap was there between the framework of laws and decrees (page 78) and reality; how many cases of infringement of the provisions of law 1414/84 had occurred (pages 80-81); did the minimum age of 21 years for public sector posts and 18 years for women typists and stenographers tend to cause segregation of occupations (page 81); was it correct that the Greek Government could not abrogate the provisions of ILO Conventions 45 and 89 in the interests of sex equality (page 85); was the arrangement for parental leave actually utilized by fathers (page 88); why was the subsidy for women engaged by industrial firms 1,000 drachmas a day, whereas it was only 900 drachmas for men (page 93)?

84. Was there a prospect of decreasing the discrepancy in unemployment rates for men and women, and why was the rate higher for unmarried, divorced and widowed women?

85. With reference to article 13, was anything being done to eliminate the continued discrimination in national collective labour agreements (page 121)?

86. Did the brief section regarding bank loans (page 123) really reflect the true situation and was there indeed no discrimination?

87. With reference to article 16, she would like further clarification with regard to the question of the wife's surname.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.