



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The principle of equality is embedded in the constitution as well as other legislation. Appropriate measures, including sanctions, are in place to prohibit all discrimination against women.

Legislation in political, social, economic and cultural fields are in place to ensure the full development and advancement of women.

Temporary measures (e.g., political quotas) are used to eliminate discrimination against women.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Appropriate measures are taken to modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women with a view of achieving the elimination of prejudices.

Family education recognises the responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of children.

Appropriate measures, including legislation, are in place to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women are able to inform government policy and hold public office without discrimination.

Women represent Scotland and the UK on the international stage and participate in the work of international organisations on an equal basis with men.

Women have the equal right to acquire, change or retain their nationality.

Marriage to a foreign national or changes to the husband's nationality cannot automatically change a woman's nationality or render her stateless.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women have equal rights with men in education, including in access to scholarships, participation in sports, and career guidance.

Women have the same employment opportunities as men, including the right to choose their profession, the right to promotion, job security and conditions of service.

Women have the right to equal pay and equal treatment for work of equal value.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women are protected from sanctions and dismissal on the grounds of pregnancy or maternity leave, as well as from dismissals on the basis of marital status.

Women have equal access to health care services, as well as the necessary health services in connection with pregnancy.

Women have the same rights as men to family benefits, bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women have an equal right to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life.

Women in rural areas benefit from rural development, enjoy adequate living conditions, as well as have access to social security, education, adequate health care facilities (including family planning), and credit and loans.

Women are equal before the law and enjoy the same rights as men related to movement and the freedom to choose their home.



CEDAW

THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL
FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Women are treated equally at all stages of procedure in courts and tribunals.

Women can freely choose a spouse and have the equal right to dissolve a marriage.

Women have the right to decide freely the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise this right.

Women have the right to social security.