

**Law aimed at monitoring the application of the resolutions
from the world conference on women held in Beijing in September 1995 and
at integrating the gender perspective into the whole of the federal policies**

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Article 1.

This law regulates a matter discussed in article 78 of the Constitution.

It especially transposes article 1 of Directive 2002/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2002 amending Council Directive 76/207/EEC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions.

Art. 2.

§ 1. The Government watches over the implementation of the objectives of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995, and especially over the integration of the gender perspective into the whole of its policies, measures, budgetary preparations and actions in order to avoid or correct inequalities between women and men. For this purpose, it presents, at the beginning of the period of government, on the occasion of the Government's policy statement, for the whole of the policies, the strategic objectives it wishes to achieve during the period of government, in accordance with the objectives of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995 and, as much as possible, with the conclusions formulated by the Forum of non-governmental organizations which took place in China at the same time as the World Conference on Women.

§ 2. The credits related to the actions which aim at achieving equality of women and men are identified by department, public service with separate management, public enterprise and institution of public interest in a gender note attached to each draft of the general expense budget.

§ 3. Each year, on the occasion of the discussion of the general policy notes, each minister presents the actions, measures and projects which contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives discussed in § 1 as well as to the promotion of the equality of women and men.

Art. 3.

Each minister integrates the gender perspective into all policies, actions and measures he/she is in charge of. For that purpose:

1° he/she watches over the implementation of the strategic objectives mentioned in article 2, § 1 and of the integration of the gender perspective in management plans, management contracts as well as in any other instrument of strategic planning of the federal public services, the Ministry of Defence, the programmatic public services, the public institutions of social security, the federal scientific institutions and the institutions of public interest he/she is in charge of.

To that end, he/she adopts the relevant gender indicators that make it possible to measure the process of the integration of the a gender perspective and the realization of the strategic objectives.

2° for each legislative and regulatory project, he/she makes an assessment report on the impact of the project on the respective situation of women and men;

The King determines the model for the impact assessment report, called the “gender test”, by means of a Decree deliberated by the Council of Ministers and assigns its coming into force.

3° he/she watches, within the scope of the procedures for the assignment of public procurement and the granting of subsidies, over the consideration of the equality of women and men and over the integration of the gender perspective.

Art. 4.

Besides the measures from article 3 of this law, each minister sees to it that, in the domains he/she is in charge of, the statistics that the federal public services, the Ministry of Defence, the programmatory public services, the public institutions of social security, the federal scientific institutions and the institutions of public interest produce, collect and order in their domains of action, are disaggregated by sex and that gender indicators are established when this is relevant.

Art. 5.

§ 1. The Government provides the federal chambers with an intermediate report as well as with a report at the end of the period of government concerning the policy pursued in accordance with the objectives of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995. These reports integrate the policy of development cooperation as well as the specific policy concerning equality of women and men.

§ 2. The intermediate report deals with the follow-up of the progress realized in order to reach the strategic objectives fixed in article 2, describing the eventual obstacles that might have been met and the proposals conceived to resolve those obstacles.

The report is sent to the federal chambers within 60 days after the submission of the second draft of the general expense budget to the Chamber of Deputies.

§ 3. The report at the end of the period of government consists of a diagnostic note which compares the situation at the beginning of the legislation with the situation at the end of it.

The report is sent to the federal chambers within 60 days after the submission of the fourth draft of the general expense budget to the Chamber of Deputies.

Art. 6.

In order to guarantee the implementation of this law, an interdepartmental coordination group will be set up at the federal level. This group will be composed of people appointed within each minister’s strategic cell, each federal public service, the Ministry of Defence and each programmatory public service as well as of representatives of the Institute for the equality of women and men.

Ministers can invite a representative per public institution of social security, federal scientific institution or institution of public interest they are in charge of.

Art. 7.

In accordance with its task defined in the law of 16 December 2002 concerning the foundation of the Institute for the equality of women and men, the Institute for the equality of women and men is charged with the guidance and support of the integration process of the gender perspective within public policies, measures and actions.

Art. 8.

The King determines, by means of a Decree deliberated by the Council of Ministers, the practicalities for the implementation of this law, especially in order to specify some rules regarding the form and the content to be respected when elaborating the reports discussed in article 5, in order to guarantee a certain degree of minimal qualifications when selecting the persons within strategic cells and public administrations who make up the interdepartmental coordination group discussed in article 6, as well as to specify the rules concerning the implementation and working of this group.

Art. 9.

The King is qualified to coordinate the provisions of this law with the provisions of laws concerning equal treatment of women and men.

To that end, the King may:

1° modify the order of the numbering of titles, chapters, sections, articles, paragraphs and clauses of the texts to be coordinated, group them differently, group some provisions under new titles, sections or paragraphs and provide them with a new heading;

2° modify the references made in the texts to be coordinated in order to bring them in accordance with the new numbering;

3° modify the editing of the provisions to be coordinated in order to guarantee their accordance and the uniformity of their terminology.

Temporary provisions

Art. 10.

The present law comes into effect on the day of its publication in the Belgian official journal, with the exception of articles 2, 3 and 5, which come into effect on the first day of the new period of government which follows the one going on at the point in time when this law comes into force.

Until the end of the period of government, reports will still be drafted according to the provisions of the law of 6 March 1996 concerning the monitoring of the application of the resolutions from the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 4 to 14 September 1995. In contravention to this rule, those reports, determined by the law of 6 March 1996 concerning the monitoring of the application of the resolutions from the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 4 to 14 September 1995, will also describe and assess the progress made in the implementation of article 4 of this law.

Art. 11.

The law of 6 March 1996 concerning the monitoring of the application of the resolutions from the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 4 to 14 September 1995 is abrogated on the first day of the beginning of the period of government which follows the one going on at the point in time when this law comes into force.