

Commission: Political
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: Kenya, Colombia, Belgium, Italy, Cote D'Ivoire, Trinidad and Tobago, Syrian Arab Republic, Pakistan, Sweden

QUESTION OF: **REVIEWING THE DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS ON FEMALE POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH GENDER BALANCE IN GOVERNMENTAL BODIES AND COMMITTEES**

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the global participation of women in national-level parliaments is only 24.3% and that as from February 2019 only 3 countries have 50% more women in parliament in single or lower houses,

Conscious that lack of education in some countries plays a big role in preventing women from gaining leadership skills,

Grieved that a lack of financial resources can limit the participation of female politicians particularly concerning funds required for organizing electoral campaigns,

Noting with regret that the obvious obstacles to women's political participation are traditional and cultural barriers that are entrenched as well as the social norms and the attitude against women which prevent them from becoming leaders and decision makers,

Deploring the fact that monarchies, dictatorships and communist nations rarely allow women into positions of power,

1. Recommends the implementation and enforcement of heavy fines and legislation restricting discriminatory activities against females both in and out of politics, as identified by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);

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2. Urges the United Nations Department of Political and Peace building Affairs (DPPA) to enforce gender quotas within political parties where at least 40% of candidates of each gender is required, implementing financial penalties and disqualifying those parties which fail to meet gender requirements;

3. Directs member states to make Political Science for undergraduate and postgraduate female students more accessible as well as provide fair education to girls at all levels;

4. Further recommends governments to adopt and strengthen sound policies in accordance with SDG 5, which calls for the elimination of all forms of violence against all women in political, economic and public life;

5. Invites non-governmental organisations to provide financial assistance to the advancement of women's political participation;

6. Encourages all states to conduct sustained emancipation sessions during which women with political aspirations are prepared and coached on the political dynamics of their ambitions;

7. Appeals to media outlets to increase awareness of the past achievements of great female leaders, focusing on women empowerment;

8. Endorses a state-initiated system to ensure that all eligible voters are registered and that polling stations are made available to them;

9. Requests member states to recognise the global issue of sex-based pay gap and hence adopt new legislation and legal frameworks prohibiting the arbitrary reduction of a worker's income based on gender;

10. Instructs governments to promote a Gender Equality and Policy Agenda while monitoring and evaluating the progress of the representation of women in various decision-making positions in the private and public sectors;

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11. Calls upon monarchies, dictatorships and communist nations to acknowledge proven essential roles of women in positions of power such as the progressive women's rights laws that are passed by female lawmakers in political decisions;

12. Calls for the enforcement of appropriate sanctions if governments do not abide by such resolution;

13. Stresses the need to assign equal roles to all sexes in the professional fields to lower the gender disparity and to bring balance to the world.