

# Political power of women suffering 'serious regression', General Assembly President warns

The former Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs who leads the 193-member world body, pointed out that in 2105 it would have taken 30 years to close the gender gap, but now, she told the [Commission on the Status of Women](#) (CSW), if current trends continue, gender parity will not be reached for "107 years".

She commended the under-appreciated women of past who "were made invisible, erased from history", saying they "have been protagonists in the destinies of entire nations; of culture and political thinking; science and innovation; and the most significant social changes".

"We don't know anything about many of them" she continued. But for those we do, we must recognize their bravery and "the immense contribution" they made to humanity. "Today we are here for them", she underscored.

Ms. Espinosa praised the leap forward towards full gender parity at the UN, under [Secretary-General António Guterres](#), saying it was a "testament to the fact that when there is political will, and leadership, it is possible to change the course of history".

## **'Push back against the push backs'**

Mr. Guterres informed the high-level event that "for the first time in history, the UN Senior Management Group is comprised of more women than men", adding "we have achieved another first – parity among the Resident Coordinators – our leading officials on the ground."

He noted that resistance and obstacles remained to further progress at the UN, promising that: "We will push back against the pushbacks, and we will not give up until we reach parity across the board".

While the UN was on its way "to reaching parity at all senior levels by 2021", Mr. Guterres lamented that it was far from the case elsewhere.

women continue to be underrepresented in leadership positions in every region of the world – *UN chief*

Women and girls represent [half of the global population](#), yet, women continue to be underrepresented in leadership positions in every region of the world.

As of October, only nine per cent of Member States had a female Head of State or Government and only 24 per cent of parliamentarians were women, according to the UN.

Moreover, in 31 States, women account for less than 10 per cent of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, with four chambers lacking any women members at all. And among the 2018 “Fortune 500” rankings of leading US businesses, only 24 have women CEOs and 12 companies have no women at all on their board.

“We need parity to change power relations”, Mr. Guterres said in conclusion, thanking the gathering “for powering the change our world needs”.

“Without women in politics, sustainable development, human rights and peace, will be seriously jeopardized,” she stated. We need more women in politics”.

### **‘Obligated to be changemakers’**

Speaking on behalf of [UN Women](#), Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka said it was “unprecedented” for women to currently hold the presidencies of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UN Women’s board and CSW chair, along with the Deputy Secretary-General post.

While observing that “there are changes”, she flagged some of many challenges, such as that only 10 countries have gender-equal cabinets and only five per cent of all corporate CEOs are women, adding “and these numbers are coming down”.

Because our institutions were “made for men and by men”, we need to make changes otherwise “we are slipping on the job”, Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka said.

“We therefore, are obligated to be changemakers wherever we are and open paths for other women and lift as we climb”, the UN Women chief stated.

Many speakers highlighted how women are held to a different standard, including having to meet certain requirements when it comes to how they look in public.

Katrín Jakobsdóttir, the Prime Minister of Iceland, noted that just 10 minutes before taking the podium, she had been asked where the Prime Minister of Iceland was. For her part, Marta Lucía Ramírez, Vice-President of Colombia, said that until she introduced legislation to change it, women were prohibited from rising to the rank of General in the Armed Forces.

### **Only one-in-five ministers is a woman**

**Women in ministerial positions**

Country	Number of women in ministerial positions
1. Canada	100
2. United States of America	95
3. Mexico	85
4. Pakistan	80
5. Mauritania	75
6. Palau	70
7. Tonga	65
8. Slovenia	60
9. Japan	55
10. Philippines	50
11. Azerbaijan	45
12. Belize	40
13. Brunei Darussalam	35
14. Iraq	30
15. Kiribati	25
16. Lithuania	20
17. Papua New Guinea	15
18. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10
19. Saudi Arabia	5
20. Thailand	0
21. Vanuatu	0

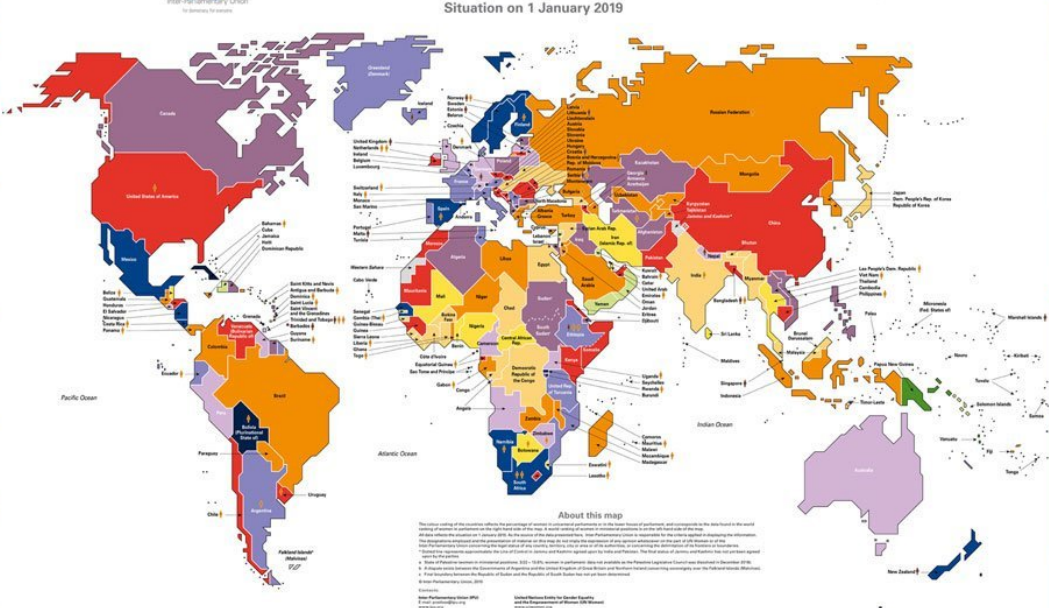


# Women in Politics: 2019



**Women in parliament**

Country	Percentage of women in parliament
1. Sweden	46.9%
2. Finland	46.2%
3. Denmark	45.8%
4. Norway	45.7%
5. Iceland	45.6%
6. Netherlands	45.5%
7. Belgium	45.4%
8. Luxembourg	45.3%
9. Austria	45.2%
10. Germany	45.1%
11. France	45.0%
12. Switzerland	44.9%
13. Canada	44.8%
14. United Kingdom	44.7%
15. United States of America	44.6%
16. Mexico	44.5%
17. Pakistan	44.4%
18. Mauritania	44.3%
19. Palau	44.2%
20. Tonga	44.1%
21. Slovenia	44.0%
22. Japan	43.9%
23. Philippines	43.8%
24. Azerbaijan	43.7%
25. Belize	43.6%
26. Brunei Darussalam	43.5%
27. Iraq	43.4%
28. Kiribati	43.3%
29. Lithuania	43.2%
30. Papua New Guinea	43.1%
31. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	43.0%
32. Saudi Arabia	42.9%
33. Thailand	42.8%
34. Vanuatu	42.7%



**About this map**  
 The map shows the percentage of women in ministerial positions in 193 countries and territories. The data is based on the most recent available information. The map is color-coded according to the percentage of women in ministerial positions, with red representing the highest percentage and blue representing the lowest. The map also shows the percentage of women in parliament for each country.



**Women in the highest positions of State**

**Women heads of state\* (10/152 = 6.6%) and women heads of government (10/193 = 5.2%)**  
 \* Includes: Bangladesh (BG), Bahamas (BS), Belarus (BY), Benin (BJ), Bolivia (BO), Botswana (BW), Brazil (BR), Bulgaria (BG), Burkina Faso (BF), Burundi (BI), Cambodia (KH), Cameroon (CM), Canada (CA), Chile (CL), China (CN), Colombia (CO), Costa Rica (CR), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Dominican Republic (DO), Ecuador (EC), Egypt (EG), El Salvador (SV), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Georgia (GE), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Guatemala (GT), Honduras (HN), Hungary (HU), India (IN), Indonesia (ID), Israel (IL), Italy (IT), Jamaica (JM), Jordan (JO), Kazakhstan (KZ), Kenya (KE), Korea (KR), Kuwait (KW), Kyrgyzstan (KG), Latvia (LV), Lebanon (LB), Lesotho (LS), Liberia (LR), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Madagascar (MG), Malawi (MW), Malaysia (MY), Maldives (MV), Mali (ML), Malta (MT), Mauritania (MR), Mauritius (MU), Mexico (MX), Moldova (MD), Monaco (MC), Mongolia (MN), Morocco (MA), Myanmar (MM), Namibia (NA), Nepal (NP), Netherlands (NL), New Zealand (NZ), Nicaragua (NI), Nigeria (NG), North Macedonia (MK), Norway (NO), Oman (OM), Pakistan (PK), Panama (PA), Paraguay (PY), Peru (PE), Philippines (PH), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Qatar (QA), Romania (RO), Rwanda (RW), Saudi Arabia (SA), Serbia (RS), Seychelles (SC), Sierra Leone (SL), Singapore (SG), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), South Africa (ZA), South Korea (KR), Spain (ES), Sri Lanka (LK), Sweden (SE), Switzerland (CH), Taiwan (TW), Tajikistan (TJ), Tanzania (TZ), Thailand (TH), Timor-Leste (TL), Trinidad and Tobago (TT), Turkey (TR), Uganda (UG), United Arab Emirates (AE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (US), Uruguay (UY), Uzbekistan (UZ), Venezuela (VE), Viet Nam (VN), and Zimbabwe (ZW).

**Women speakers of parliament\* (55/279 = 19.7%)**  
 \* Includes: Antigua and Barbuda (AG), Argentina (AR), Armenia (AM), Bahamas (BS), Bahrain (BH), Bangladesh (BD), Barbados (BB), Belarus (BY), Belgium (BE), Belize (BZ), Benin (BJ), Bolivia (BO), Botswana (BW), Brazil (BR), Bulgaria (BG), Burkina Faso (BF), Burundi (BI), Cambodia (KH), Cameroon (CM), Canada (CA), Chile (CL), China (CN), Colombia (CO), Costa Rica (CR), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Dominican Republic (DO), Ecuador (EC), Egypt (EG), El Salvador (SV), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Georgia (GE), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Guatemala (GT), Honduras (HN), Hungary (HU), India (IN), Indonesia (ID), Israel (IL), Italy (IT), Jamaica (JM), Jordan (JO), Kazakhstan (KZ), Kenya (KE), Korea (KR), Kuwait (KW), Kyrgyzstan (KG), Latvia (LV), Lebanon (LB), Lesotho (LS), Liberia (LR), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Madagascar (MG), Malawi (MW), Malaysia (MY), Maldives (MV), Mali (ML), Malta (MT), Mauritania (MR), Mauritius (MU), Mexico (MX), Moldova (MD), Monaco (MC), Mongolia (MN), Morocco (MA), Myanmar (MM), Namibia (NA), Nepal (NP), Netherlands (NL), New Zealand (NZ), Nicaragua (NI), Nigeria (NG), North Macedonia (MK), Norway (NO), Oman (OM), Pakistan (PK), Panama (PA), Paraguay (PY), Peru (PE), Philippines (PH), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Qatar (QA), Romania (RO), Rwanda (RW), Saudi Arabia (SA), Serbia (RS), Seychelles (SC), Sierra Leone (SL), Singapore (SG), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), South Africa (ZA), South Korea (KR), Spain (ES), Sri Lanka (LK), Sweden (SE), Switzerland (CH), Taiwan (TW), Tajikistan (TJ), Tanzania (TZ), Thailand (TH), Timor-Leste (TL), Trinidad and Tobago (TT), Turkey (TR), Uganda (UG), United Arab Emirates (AE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (US), Uruguay (UY), Uzbekistan (UZ), Venezuela (VE), Viet Nam (VN), and Zimbabwe (ZW).

**Women deputy speakers of parliament (160/538 = 29.2%)**  
 \* Includes: Antigua and Barbuda (AG), Argentina (AR), Armenia (AM), Bahamas (BS), Bahrain (BH), Bangladesh (BD), Barbados (BB), Belarus (BY), Belgium (BE), Belize (BZ), Benin (BJ), Bolivia (BO), Botswana (BW), Brazil (BR), Bulgaria (BG), Burkina Faso (BF), Burundi (BI), Cambodia (KH), Cameroon (CM), Canada (CA), Chile (CL), China (CN), Colombia (CO), Costa Rica (CR), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Dominican Republic (DO), Ecuador (EC), Egypt (EG), El Salvador (SV), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Georgia (GE), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Guatemala (GT), Honduras (HN), Hungary (HU), India (IN), Indonesia (ID), Israel (IL), Italy (IT), Jamaica (JM), Jordan (JO), Kazakhstan (KZ), Kenya (KE), Korea (KR), Kuwait (KW), Kyrgyzstan (KG), Latvia (LV), Lebanon (LB), Lesotho (LS), Liberia (LR), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Madagascar (MG), Malawi (MW), Malaysia (MY), Maldives (MV), Mali (ML), Malta (MT), Mauritania (MR), Mauritius (MU), Mexico (MX), Moldova (MD), Monaco (MC), Mongolia (MN), Morocco (MA), Myanmar (MM), Namibia (NA), Nepal (NP), Netherlands (NL), New Zealand (NZ), Nicaragua (NI), Nigeria (NG), North Macedonia (MK), Norway (NO), Oman (OM), Pakistan (PK), Panama (PA), Paraguay (PY), Peru (PE), Philippines (PH), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Qatar (QA), Romania (RO), Rwanda (RW), Saudi Arabia (SA), Serbia (RS), Seychelles (SC), Sierra Leone (SL), Singapore (SG), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), South Africa (ZA), South Korea (KR), Spain (ES), Sri Lanka (LK), Sweden (SE), Switzerland (CH), Taiwan (TW), Tajikistan (TJ), Tanzania (TZ), Thailand (TH), Timor-Leste (TL), Trinidad and Tobago (TT), Turkey (TR), Uganda (UG), United Arab Emirates (AE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (US), Uruguay (UY), Uzbekistan (UZ), Venezuela (VE), Viet Nam (VN), and Zimbabwe (ZW).

**World and regional averages of women in parliament**

Region	World average	Regional average	High income	Low income
World average	24.9%	24.1%	26.3%	24.3%
Regional averages				
Nordic countries	42.9%	—	—	—
Americas	36.6%	31.3%	30.7%	—
Europe (Nordic countries included)	29.6%	28.5%	28.8%	—
Europe (Nordic countries not included)	22.2%	28.0%	23.4%	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.9%	22.2%	23.7%	—
Asia	19.9%	17.4%	19.9%	—
North East and North Africa	19.9%	12.5%	16.3%	—
Pacific	16.2%	38.0%	18.4%	—

Inter-Parliamentary Union

Women in Politics: 2019

Meanwhile, as the CSW meeting was underway, a new study was launched by UN Women and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, revealing that only one-in-five ministers around the world is a woman.

Calling it nonetheless “an all-time” high, the 2019 edition of [Women in Politics](#) indicates that out of 3,922 ministers, 812 are women – a 2.4 percentage points advance on [2017](#) figures.

According to the data presented, women’s representation in top-level leadership has decreased from 7.2 per cent of elected Heads of State to 6.6 per cent, or just 10 out of 153, and from 5.7 per cent of heads of government to 5.2 per cent, or 10 out of 193.

“More women in politics leads to more inclusive decisions and can change people’s image of what a leader looks like,” Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka underscored, saying “we still have a steep road ahead”.

The study showed that Ethiopia, Mexico, Pakistan, Mauritania, Palau and Tonga saw the strongest gains in the number of women cabinet ministers while that number dropped in Slovenia, Japan and the Philippines. Furthermore, Azerbaijan, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kiribati, Lithuania, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Vanuatu have no women ministers.

We need “bold moves” if “we are to dramatically increase women’s representation in decision-making” concluded Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka.