

# **The Role of Electoral Authorities in Promoting the Electoral- Political Rights of Women**

**Fifth Inter-American Electoral Training Seminar  
November 28th, 2012**



**TRIBUNAL ELECTORAL**  
del Poder Judicial de la Federación

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# I. GENDER EQUALITY

# POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

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- Rule of Law
- Quality of Democracy
- Economic Reasons

## II. ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF WOMEN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS



I. Agreements and regulations

II. Citizen Participation

III. Impact in Political Parties

IV. Incentives and Deterrents

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# ***GENDER PERSPECTIVE***



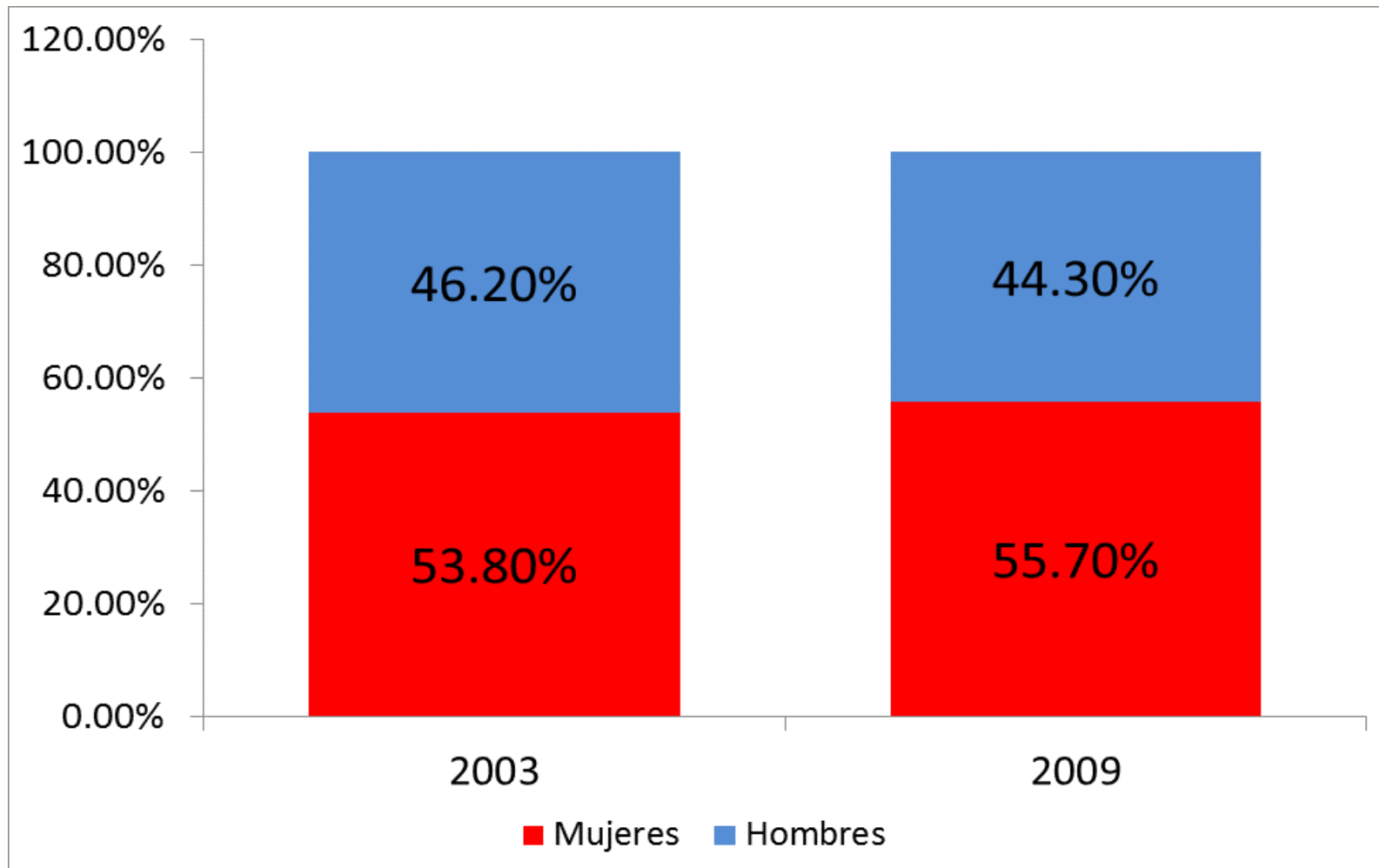
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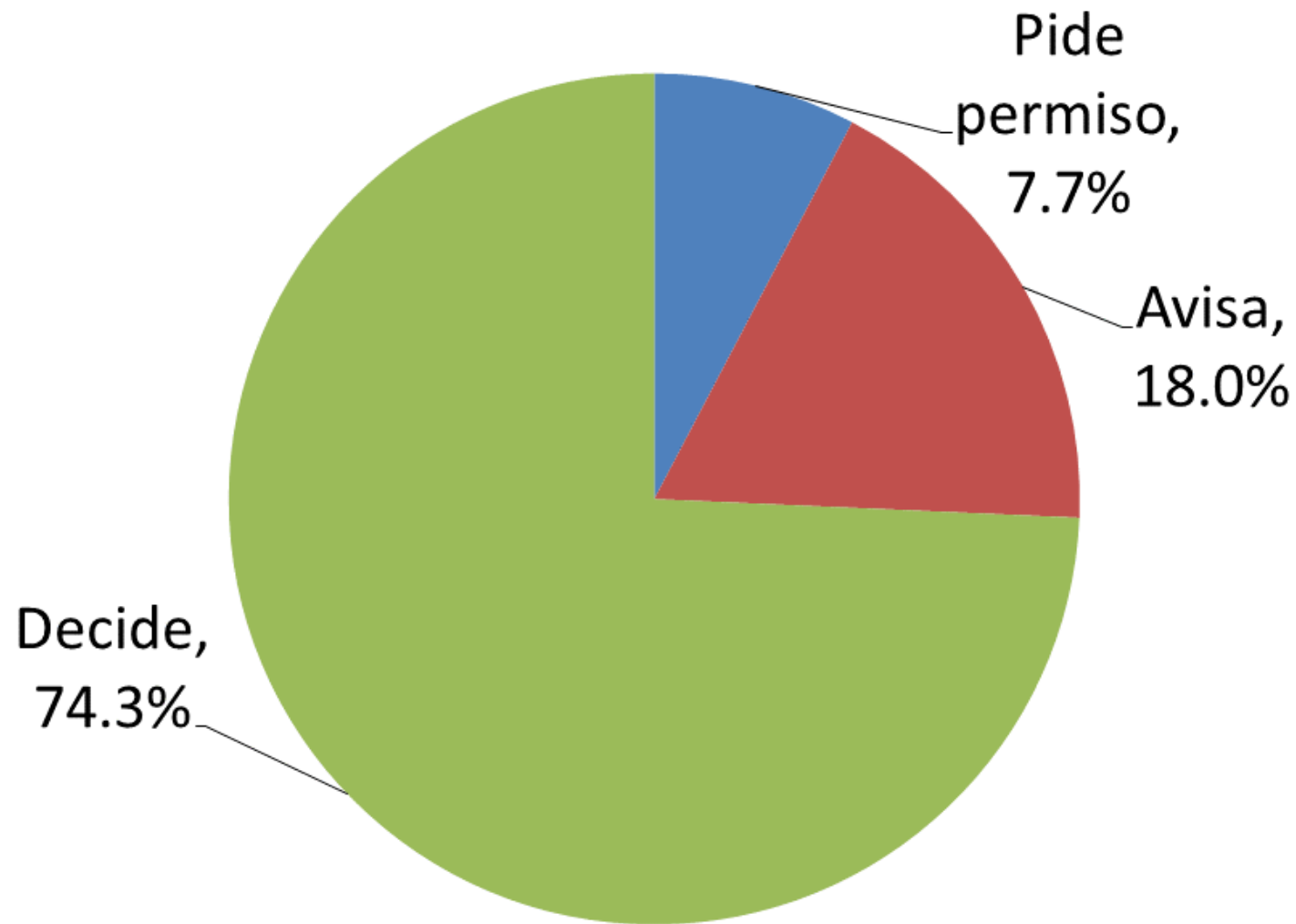
*Analyzing with a gender perspective means recognizing that the neutrality of those rules which regulate the access to power and the exercise of electoral-political rights, may perpetuate gender inequality, as it occurs in an inherited culture where the public space is considered proper to men. Using this lens, we should look for: Strengthening of political participation of women; Giving effect to affirmative actions developed in order to strengthen their representation; and Ensuring that public spaces are free of discrimination.*

# **III. Women in the exercise of citizenship**

## VOTERS IN RECENT ELECTIONS



## DECISION OF THE SENSE OF VOTE



## EFFECTIVENESS OF QUOTAS

- In 2011, in the countries with gender quotas, women achieved 27% of the seats; in the other cases, they achieved only 16%.
- 27 (80%) of the 34 countries in the region that have already reached the barrier of 30% did so using gender quotas.

# GENDER QUOTAS IN MEXICO

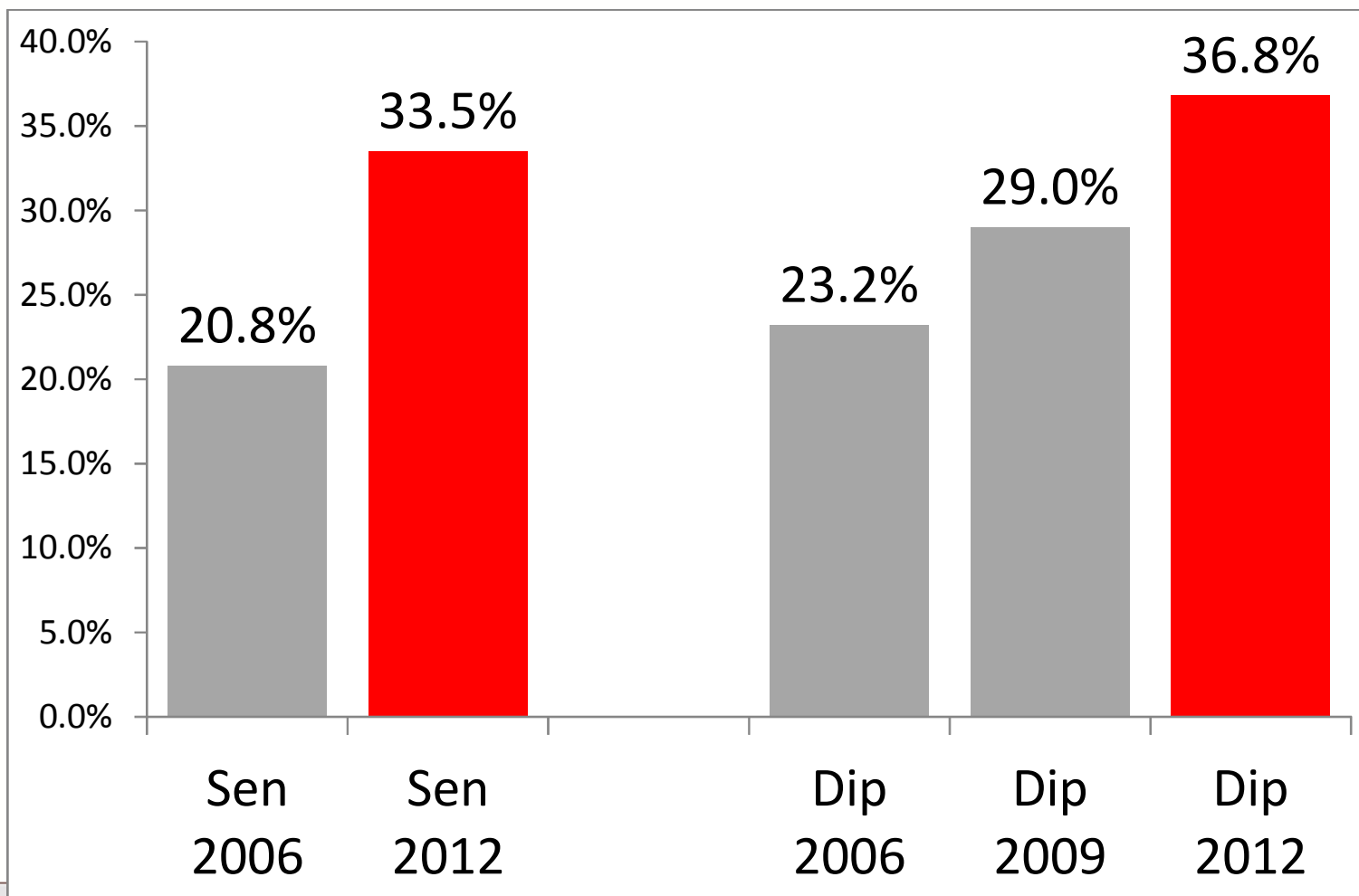
Three stages in Mexican Electoral Legislation:

- Declarative Rules.
- Indicative Rules.
- Obligatory Rules.

Quotas System:

- 2002: Quota 30% - 70% for deputies and senators candidates.  
Proportional Representation Lists for three groups. There must be a different nomination in every segment.
- 2008: Quota 40% - 60%  
Proportional Representation Lists for five groups. There must be two candidates of different gender in every list.

# WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN THE CONGRESS

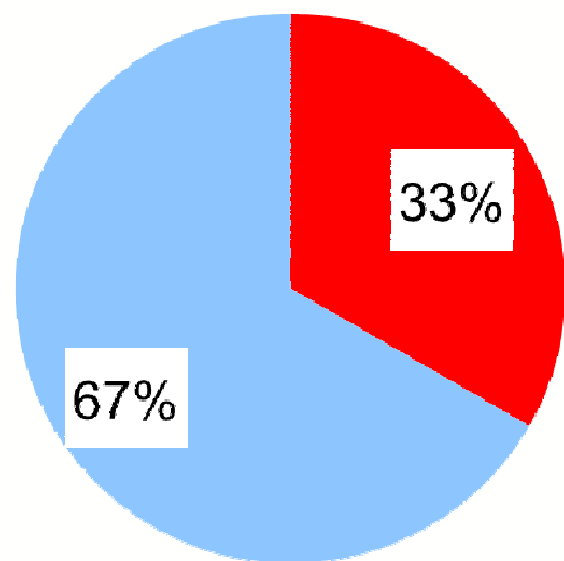


(...) Democratic Procedure should be understood as that in which the election of candidates is done directly by the members of the party or the citizens, or indirectly through a convention or assembly where participates a significant number of elected delegates *ex profeso* by those members.

Criteria for the Registration of Candidates

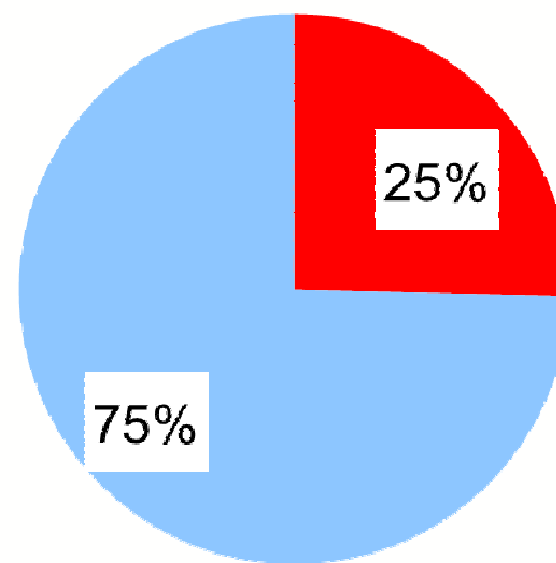


## Senado



■ Mujeres  
■ Hombres

## Diputados



# QUOTAS IN POLITICAL PARTIES LEADERSHIP

- Since 1990, the Mexican Electoral Law obliges the political parties to promote gender equity inward.
- After the Mexican Electoral Reform of 2008, political parties have to promote the gender equity in their Directive Boards.

# SPECIFIC USE FOR THE RESOURCES OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN MEXICO

- After the electoral reform of 2008, the Mexican Electoral Law requires to assign 2% of the financing of political parties to the training and promotion of women leadership.

## AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ASSIGNED BY POLITICAL PARTIES FOR THE TRAINING OF WOMEN

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PAN	944	1,080	1,050	1,120	1,210
PRI	705	758	1,320	1,420	1,350
PRD	605	652	558	598	645
PT	287	309	292	312	337
PVEM	303	326	387	415	447
MC (CONV)	256	292	255	272	294
PANAL	248	274	285	305	328
PSD	244	204	0	0	0
<b>SUMA</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>4,800</b>
					<b>20,847</b>

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# Thank you

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