

Base Line Study: Draft Template

Objectives:

- To provide a well-researched document that will:
 - a. **Give an overview of the evolution of women's presence in politics at EP level, national, regional/local levels.** (Note: Here the idea is that each partner will provide some graphics and tables to simply show numbers of women in elected positions at the identified levels. For some partners this history could start with the first EP elections in 1979 and for others its will be much later.)
 - b. **Provide data on participation of women in political parties and women's voting patterns.**(Note: Again the idea is to provide this with graphics and tables as well as some explanatory text)
 - c. **Provide an overview of policy that has sought to promote more women into politics**(Note: It would be good to provide a chronological accounts showing how this issue has been addressed in terms of policy at national level and also by 4 or 5 key political parties
 - d. **Provide an overview of concrete practices that have been undertaken generally and by political parties to attract more women into politics.**(Note: The idea here is to draw these up as "good practice"/"failed practice " case studies. Where there has been any evaluation of such actions it would be useful to have the outcome of that)

NB: it is essential to focus on the situation in parties and what measures they have taken, as political parties are vital in the promotion of women in politics. The power to recruit, select and nominate candidates is in the hands of political parties, whatever the electoral system.

To realize the above objectives those undertaking this work need to focus (where possible) on providing the following elements:

- the objectives for promotion of gender balance, expressed as a percentage of representation, that are incorporated in the legislation of Member States and of European regions with legislative powers to regulate their electoral processes;
- the percentages of representation of each sex in the European, state and regional parliaments and in local institutions;
- the percentage of representation of each sex in the executive bodies elected or controlled by the above-mentioned legislative institutions. In which owing to persisting gender stereotypes there is still a severe segregation in key political decision-making positions, with care and distributive tasks such as health, social welfare and the environment being entrusted more to women, while men are assigned powerful, resource-related tasks such as economic and monetary affairs, trade, budget, defence and foreign affairs, which distorts the power structure and resource allocation;

- reforms in electoral systems to make them more favourable to women's representation;
- gender-based anti-discrimination provisions in constitutions and electoral laws, with the necessary exception of allowing positive discrimination measures for the under-represented sex;
- gender-sensitive civic education and elimination of gender stereotypes and 'built-in' bias against women candidates, especially within political parties but also in the media;
- measures supporting women's organisations, including by providing them with adequate funding and creating platforms for cooperation and gender campaigning in elections;
- measures facilitating women's networks and to promote mentoring, adequate training and exchange of good practices and programmes, with a special emphasis on women policy-makers in their early careers;
- measure to ensure that women have access, if necessary by preferential treatment, to leadership training and positions of leadership as part of career promotion in order to enhance women's leadership skills and experience;

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11 March 2013

ANNEX: INPUT FROM SLOVENIA

Base Line Study on the Situation on Women in Politics

Framework

Slovenia

1. Slovenia - Basic Data (levels of authorities, demographic data, the system of collecting data about women in politics)

2. EU level

2.1. EU Parliament

- a) Actions at legislative level (quota) and its sufficiency
- b) Other actions
- c) State today
- d) Proposals for changes

2.2. EU Commission

2.3. Other

3. National level

3.1 The President

3.2. National Assembly

3.2.1. President of the National Assembly

3.2.2. Members of the National Assembly

- a) Actions at legislative level (quota) and its sufficiency
- b) Other actions
- c) State today
- d) Proposals for changes

3.3. Government

4. Local level

4.1. Mayors

4.2. Members of Local Councils

- a) Actions at legislative level (quota) and its sufficiency
- b) Other actions
- c) State today
- d) Proposals for changes

5. Conclusion with summary of the proposals for changes