Women in ministerial positions

" United Republic of Tanzania*
86 Cabo Verde

Papua New Guinea

The Government was formed in January 2020 following elections held in 2019.

yet available. Figures correspond to the Government ad interim.

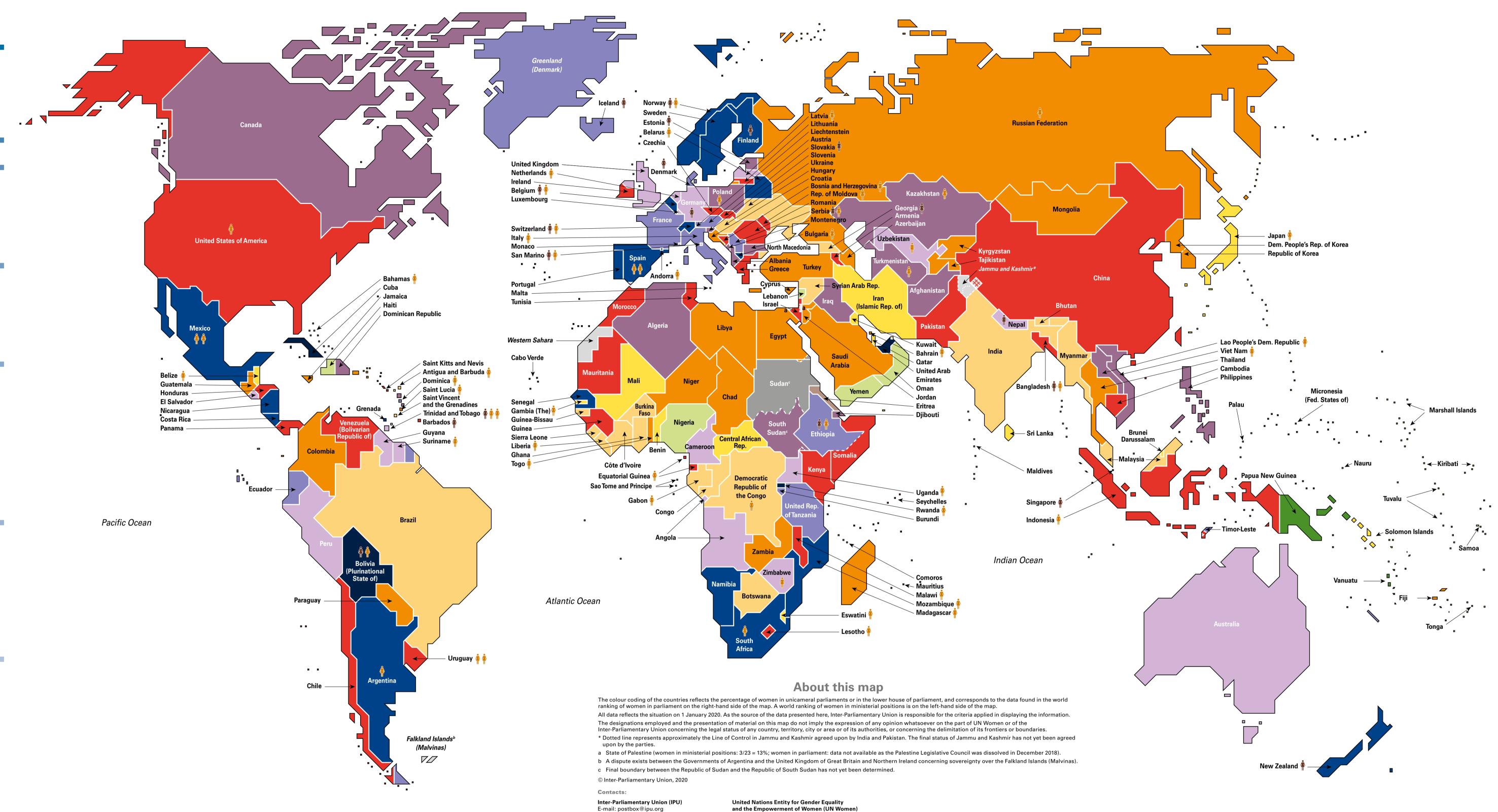
At the time of publication of the man, data on the Government to be formed following the 2019 elections was not

Source: IPU. Data obtained from national governments, permanent missions to the United Nations and * publicly

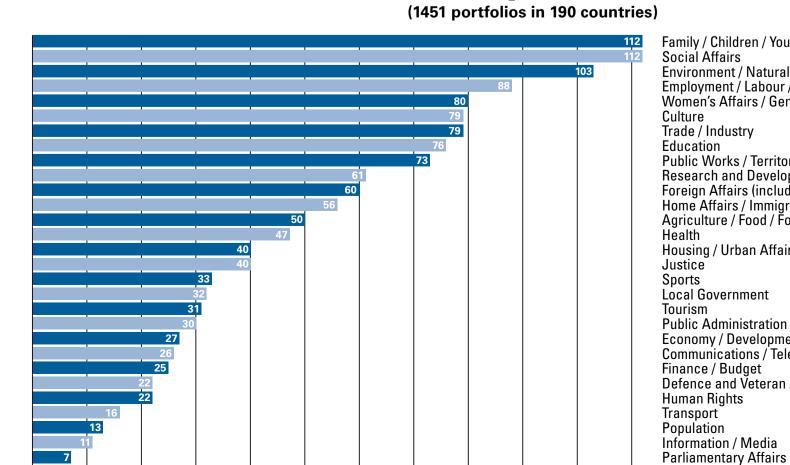
Women in Politics: 2020



Situation on 1 January 2020



Portfolios held by Women Ministers



Environment / Natural Resources / Energy Employment / Labour / Vocational Training Women's Affairs / Gender Equality Trade / Industry Education Public Works / Territorial Planning Research and Development / Science and Technology Foreign Affairs (including Development Assistance) Home Affairs / Immigration (including Integration and refugees) Agriculture / Food / Forestry / Fishing Housing / Urban Affairs Local Government Public Administration / Public Service Economy / Development Communications / Telecommunications / Postal Affairs Finance / Budget Defence and Veteran Affairs Human Rights

Women in the highest positions of State

Women heads of state¹ (10/152=6.6%) and women heads of government (12/193=6.2%)

Bangladesh (HG), Barbados (HG), Belgium (HG), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (HS/HG), Denmark (HG), Estonia (HS), Ethiopia (HS), Finland (HG), Georgia (HS), Germany (HG), Iceland (HG), Nepal (HS), New Zealand (HG), Norway (HG), San Marino (HS), Serbia (HG), Singapore (HS), Slovakia (HS), Switzerland (HS/HG), Trinidad and Tobago (HS)

Women speakers of parliament* (57/278 = 20.5%)

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia (The), Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico (2 chambers), Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Spain (2 chambers), Suriname, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (2 chambers), Turkmenistan, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay (2 chambers), Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

Women deputy speakers of parliament (147/582 = 25.3%)

Of the 220 chambers in 166 countries for which information is available, 94 have at least one woman deputy speaker

Note: (HS/HG) = The head of state is also the head of government. Only elected heads of state have been taken into account.

* Out of a total of 271 parliamentary chambers, two have 2 additional speakers and three have 1 additional speaker, for a total of 278 speakers.

World and regional averages of women in parliament

World averages	Single house or lower house 24.9%	Upper house or Senate 24.7%	Both houses combined 24.9%
Regions* are classified by descending order of or the lower house of parliament.	the percentage of w	vomen in unicame	eral parliaments
Nordic countries	43.9%	_	_
Americas	31.1%	32.1%	31.3%
Europe (Nordic countries included)	30.1%	29.1%	29.9%
Europe (Nordic countries not included)	28.7%	29.1%	28.8%
	24.40/	24.1%	24.4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.4%		
Sub-Saharan Africa Asia	20.5%	16.7%	20.0%
			20.0% 16.6%

* The composition of IPU regional groupings may be consulted at https://data.ipu.org/content/regional-groupings.

Women in parliament

of women in unicameral parliaments or the lower house of parliament

 Bolivia: Elections held in October 2019 were invalidated, and new elections are expected in May 2020. The figures on the map correspond to the situation prior to the October 2019 elections.
 South Africa: The figures on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on Namibia: The figures on the National Assembly correspond to the provisional results of the November 2019 elections, excluding members yet to be appointed. Newly elected members are due to be sworn in March 2020.

(4) Dominica: The figures correspond to the results of the December 2019 elections. They do not include 9 members to be appointed by the President and 2 ex officio members (the Speaker and the Attorney General). Peru: The figures correspond to the situation prior to the dissolution of Parliament in September 2019. New elections are due in 2020.