

Working Paper N°1

THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

OCTOBER 2017



Centro de Derechos Humanos
DERECHO - UBA



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In light of the research that has been under development for the GQUAL campaign ("Campaign for gender parity in international representation"), we are presenting this report to illustrate the results of the first stage of the analysis performed by the Centre for Human Rights (CDH) at the Buenos Aires University School of Law.

The team was integrated by the lawyers Sabrina Frydman, Mariana Kohan, Jimena Posleman, María De los Ángeles Ramallo, Federico Vicente Herrero y Mauro Penna, as well as the Law students Lucía Belén Araque, Ágatha Ciancaglini, Agostina Daniela González. The team has been managed by Liliana Ronconi, Coordinator of the Research Department at CDH. María Noel Leoni, Senior Lawyer, CEJIL (Centre for Justice and International Law) and Viviana Kristicevic, Executive Director of CEJIL, have all contributed by means of orientation and suggestions to the development of this report. Alexandra McAnarney, Communication Official from CEJIL, Ágatha Ciancaglini from CDH, as well as the Communication Office from UBA's School of Law contributed to the editing of this report. Yamila Taboada and Natalia Magalí Balaban, Translators, translated this report into English, under the supervision of the Translator Gabriela Garrido, Professor of Traducción IV, Buenos Aires University, Law School.

This work document was partly supported by the assistance of Elizabeth AbiMershed, Claudia Martin, Julissa Mantilla, the CEJIL team, Berkeley University and American University, all of who have shared their insight by providing comments on an earlier version of the manuscript which was presented at a GQUAL Research Workshop in March, 2016. Mónica Pinto (Dean at UBA's School of Law) and Martín Sigal (Director of Centre for Human Rights) made contributions, comments and suggestions in previous versions of this document.

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The CDH is willing to deepen and contribute to the "Education of Human Rights" (EdDH), in addition to debating about the challenges presented by the education of Human Rights nowadays, particularly in faculties of Law and generally in the training of legal professionals. To meet this goal, the proposal is: to build and secure a space of reference, understanding and participation that welcomes, encourages and guides the University students who are interested in pursuing a career in the field of Human Rights; to incorporate and invigorate work spaces of Human Rights, as well as to encourage research in this field; to strengthen the relationships between the Faculty, other faculties, and entities from both the State and the civil society that are dedicated to the defense of Human Rights; and to increase participation within the Faculty in relevant topics of public discussion with the purpose of gaining visibility and clarifying certain issues of relevance involving human rights.

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INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the research that is being conducted for the GQUAL Campaign ("Campaign for gender parity in international representation,"), we present this report that shows the results of the first stage of analysis performed by the Human Rights Center at the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires. This study sought to investigate the effective participation of women in the administration of the international justice system (treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, international tribunals, among others). Our hypothesis holds that *there is a mild increase in women participation in the administration of the international justice system and that the proportion of women and men is far from parity.*

It is worth pointing out that, in a second stage of analysis –the results of which will be expressed in another report¹–, we reflected on the role of the states when nominating candidates to occupy positions in international organizations. Our thesis is that *states are responsible for maintaining disparity and for the scarce increase in women participation in the administration of the international justice system by nominating more men than women over the last 16 years.*

The objective for this first stage of the study is to identify to what extent women's participation in international tribunals and monitoring bodies has increased over the last 16 years. For this purpose, we analyzed the composition of the international tribunals and monitoring bodies surveyed by GQUAL² and the respective gender balance in four historical moments: from the creation of the body until the year 2000; from the creation of the body until the year 2005; from the creation of the body until the year 2010, and from the creation of the body until the year 2015.

¹ "LACK OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES. ARE STATES RESPONSIBLE?", report made by the Human Rights Center, available at www.derecho.uba.ar.

² List available here: <http://www.gqualcampaign.org/1626-2/>

For the organs or monitoring bodies that were created after any of these years, we started our analysis in the immediately subsequent period (for example, the International Criminal Court was created in 2003 and, therefore, the years under review were 2005, 2010 and 2015).³

I. Methodology

To comply with the objectives set for this stage, we conducted a survey on the number of women and men who had occupied positions in monitoring bodies from the creation of the bodies or from the year in which they started working to (i) 2000; (ii) 2005; (iii) 2010 and (iv) 2015⁴. These data allowed us to know whether the status of women in international organizations improved over the years.

We counted the members of each of the bodies, both women and men, *by person* and not *by position*. In this sense, we counted people who were re-elected once or more times *only once*. In the same way, we counted the total number of members of each organ. For this reason, the number shown in our analysis does not match the number of positions in each body in each year.⁵ Nevertheless, we considered whether the people who occupied positions were re-elected or whether their terms of office were otherwise extended (for example, by resolutions), as well as whether people who had occupied positions in a body, also occupied positions in other international bodies. In this report, we only highlight those cases that called our attention, for example, for showing many re-elected people or a person re-elected in several occasions.

³ GQUAL monitored these data in two periods of time: in September, 2015 and September, 2016, and it continues doing so on a rolling basis. This information is available [here for 2015](#) and [here for 2016](#).

⁴ The four periods of time were measured as follows: from the creation of the body to 2000, from the creation of the body to 2005, from the creation of the body to 2010 and from the creation of the body to 2015. In the case of the organizations or monitoring bodies that were created after any of those periods, the period considered was the immediately subsequent one (for instance, the International Criminal Court was created in 2003 and, thus, the periods considered were 2005, 2010 and 2015.)

⁵ Throughout the report, we refer to members/historical members. Both terms are interchangeable for the purposes of this report.

Also, in those cases in which tribunals had ad hoc judges, we considered those who were permanent only.

II. Missing data

The difficulty in finding or gaining access to the requested information to perform this study must be pointed out. In the cases of many bodies, the information was available, although not in a systematic way, but in other cases it was not possible to obtain it given that the historical composition was not shown or was not identified by years.

Concretely, it was not possible to find any information about the **Court of Justice of the Andean Community**; the **Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**, and the **Committee against Torture**.

Furthermore, the **East African Court of Justice's** website shows a list of sitting judges and of former judges, but neither years nor terms of office are shown. Thus, it was impossible to group them by years.

As regards the **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination**, the available information dates from 1996, but the Committee was created in 1969. In this case, we worked only with the available information. Therefore, it is incomplete. The same happened with the **ECOWAS Community Court of Justice**, the information of which dates from 2001, even though it was created 20 years before.

As regards the **Court of Justice of the European Union**, we only worked with information about the European Court of Justice in accordance with the surveying criteria adopted in GQUAL's preceding reports. However, the Court of Justice of the European Union is composed of the General Court and the Civil Service Tribunal as well.

As regards the **Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations (UN)**, we are still under research and, thus, the survey on this body has been postponed.

In connection with the study on re-elections, in many cases, we were not able to gather information about the terms of office for which the members of the bodies were re-elected. This is the case of the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Justice, the Caribbean Court of Justice and the East African Court of Justice as well as the Hybrid Courts. As regards the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the gathered information does not allow us to obtain conclusive results about re-elections because there is no information about every re-election but just about few of them.

RESULTS

The results of this study after conducting the surveys are described below.⁶

I. International Courts

International Court of Justice

From the creation of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), in the year 1946, to the year 2000, there were a total of 85 persons who had occupied positions in this tribunal: 84 were men and 1 was a woman. Thus, women's representation accounted for 1.17% of the total number of historical members. In 2005, a total of 91 persons had occupied positions: 90 were men and 1 was a woman. Therefore, women's representation decreased to 1.09%.

⁶ The composition of the different bodies and the mode of election of their members were analyzed in the report "LACK OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES. ARE STATES RESPONSIBLE?"

By the year 2010, there had been a total of 99 members: 96 men and 3 women. Women's representation accounted for 3.03%.

In 2015, the total number of members who had occupied positions was 106: 102 men and 4 women. This means that from its creation to 2015 women's representation accounted for only 3.77% of the members of the ICJ.

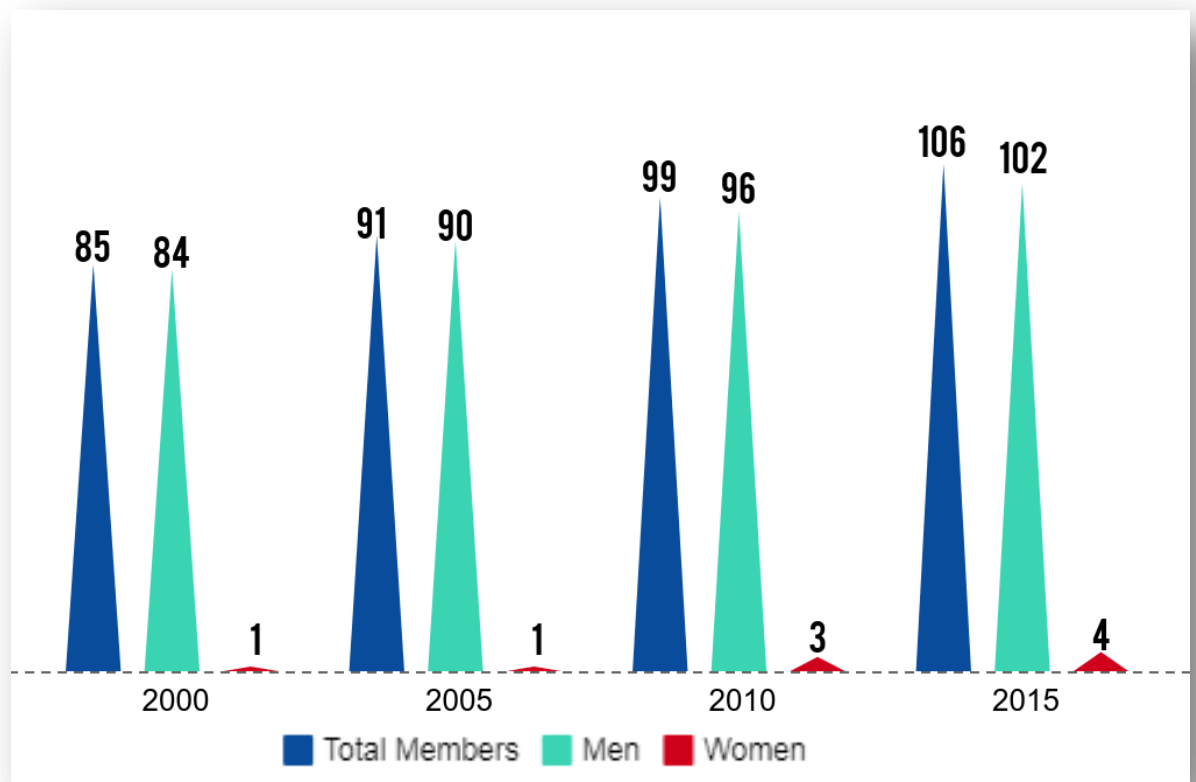


Image 1: Historical composition of the ICJ

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was created in 2003. In 2005, there was a total of 18 persons who had occupied positions: 11 men (61.11%) and 7 women (38.88%). By 2010, the number raised to 28 members: 14 men and 14 women. That is, 50% men and 50% women.

However, in 2015, there was a decrease in women's representation. Of the total of 40 members who had occupied positions, 26 were men and 14 were women. Thus, women's representation accounted for 35% of the total number of historical members.

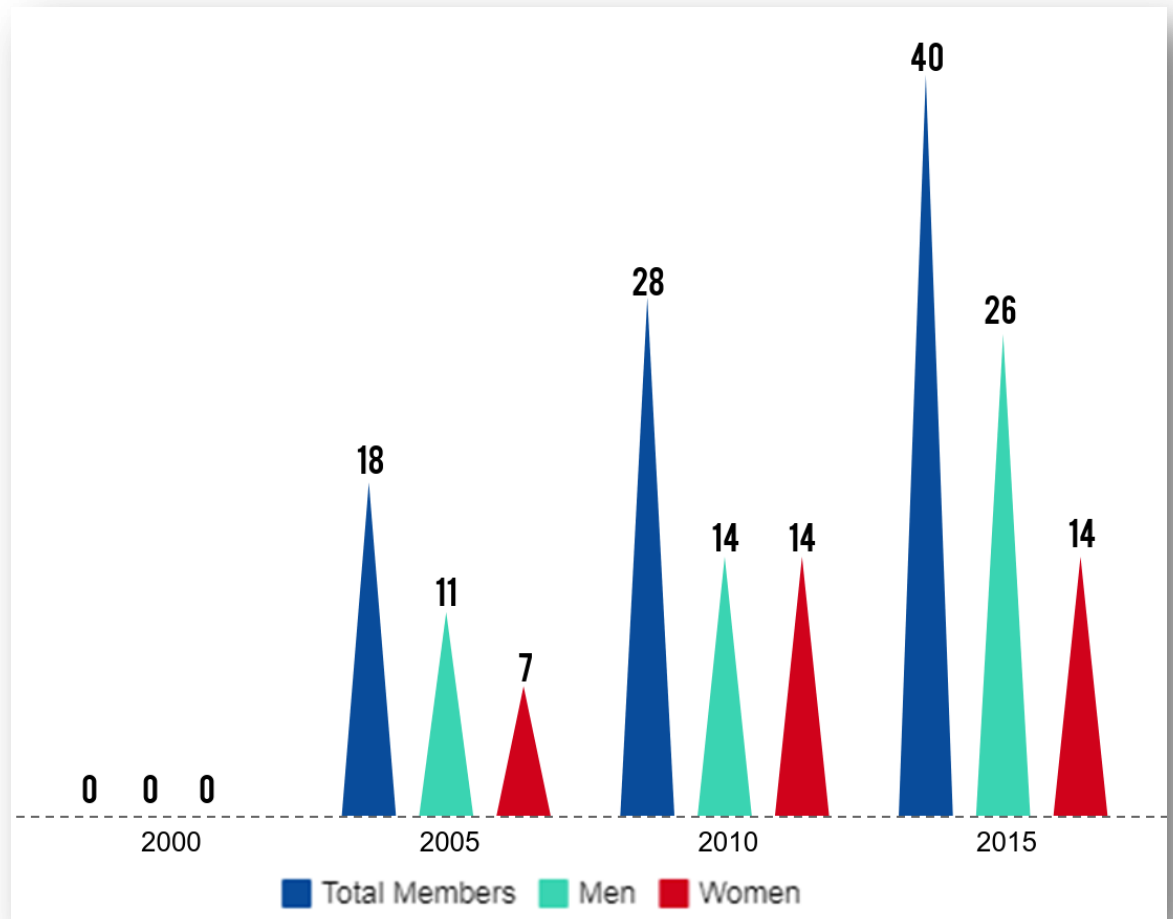


Image 2: Historical composition of the ICC

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) was created in 1996. From its creation to 2000, there had been no woman within the total of 22 personas who had occupied positions. In 2005, there were 31 historical members and, likewise, all of them were men. The same

happened in 2010: all of the 35 persons who had occupied positions were men. Only in 2015 did we find that of the total of 40 members that the tribunal has had, 39 were men and 1 was a woman, which accounted for 2.5% women and 97.5% men. The only woman started holding office in 2011.

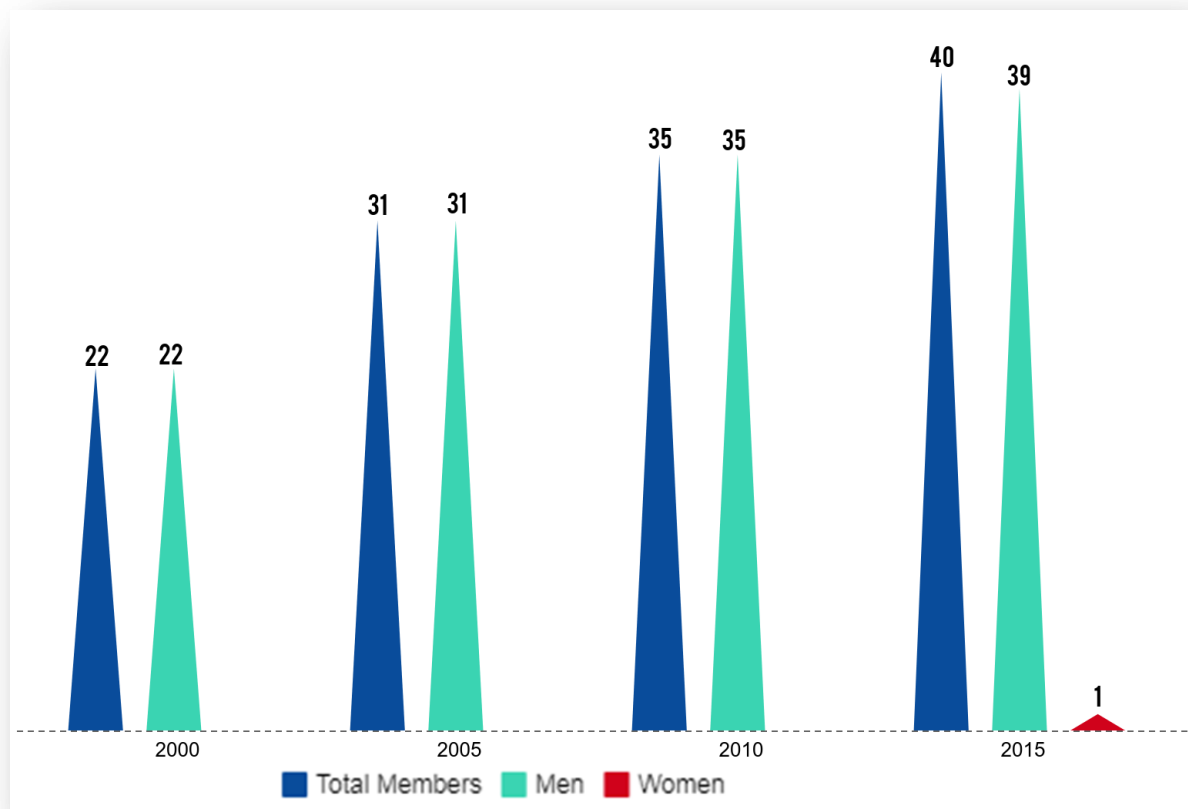


Image 3: Historical composition of the ITLOS

Furthermore, of the 39 men, 22 were re-elected. Of them, 17 were re-elected once and 5 were re-elected twice. This means that were the count to be done by position instead of by person, the total number of men would rise to 63. Men's representation, thus, would rise to 98.43% and women's representation would fall to 1.56%.

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was created in 1993 and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), in 1995.

From the creation of the ICTY to the year 2000, 26 persons had occupied positions: 22 men (84.61%) and 4 women (15.38%). In 2005, there had been 41 members: 34 men (82.92%) and 7 women (17.07%). In 2010, there had been 45 members: 38 men (84.44%) and 7 women (15.55%). Finally, in 2015, the total number of historical members was 51: 42 men (82.35%) and 9 women (17.64%).

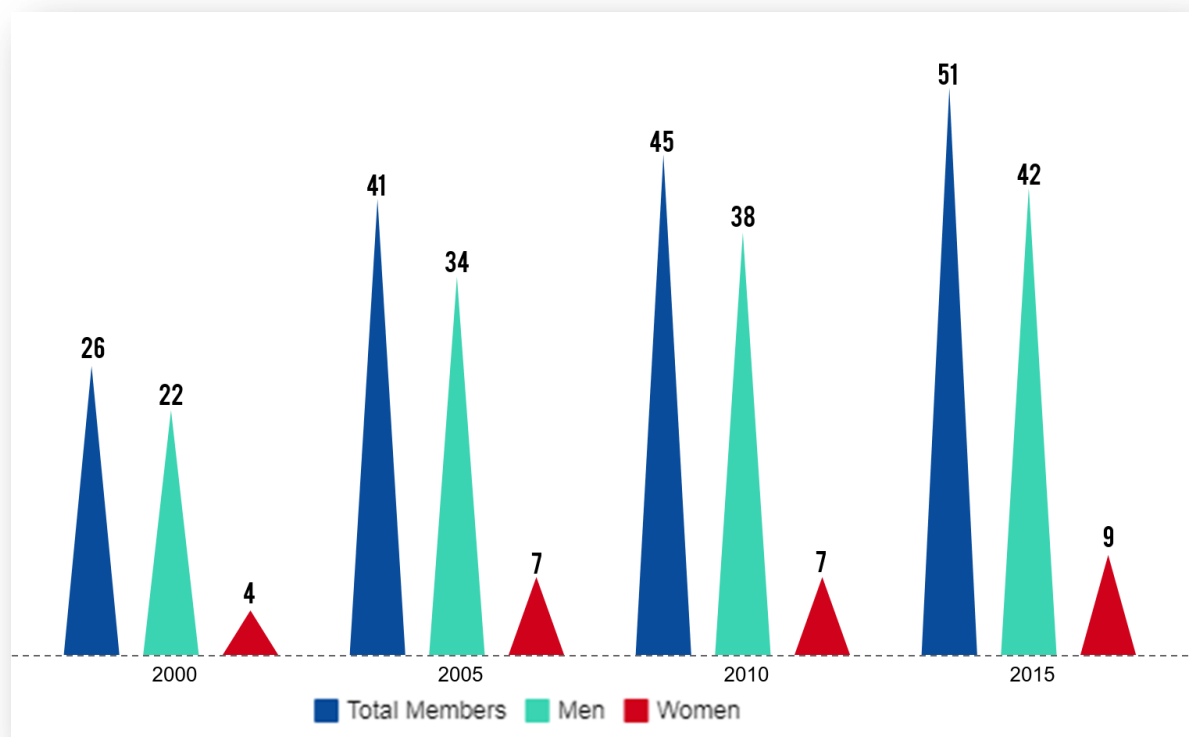


Image 4: Historical composition of the ICTY

From its creation to the year 2000, the ICTR had had a total of 22 members: 20 men (90.9%) and 2 women (9.09%). In 2005, it had had a

total of 38 members: 31 men (81.57%) and 7 women (18.42%). In 2010, it had had a total of 40 members: 33 men (82.5%) and, again, 7 women (17.5%). In 2015, 42 persons had occupied positions in this tribunal. The total number of men increased to 35 (83.33%) and the number of women continued to be 7 (16.66%).

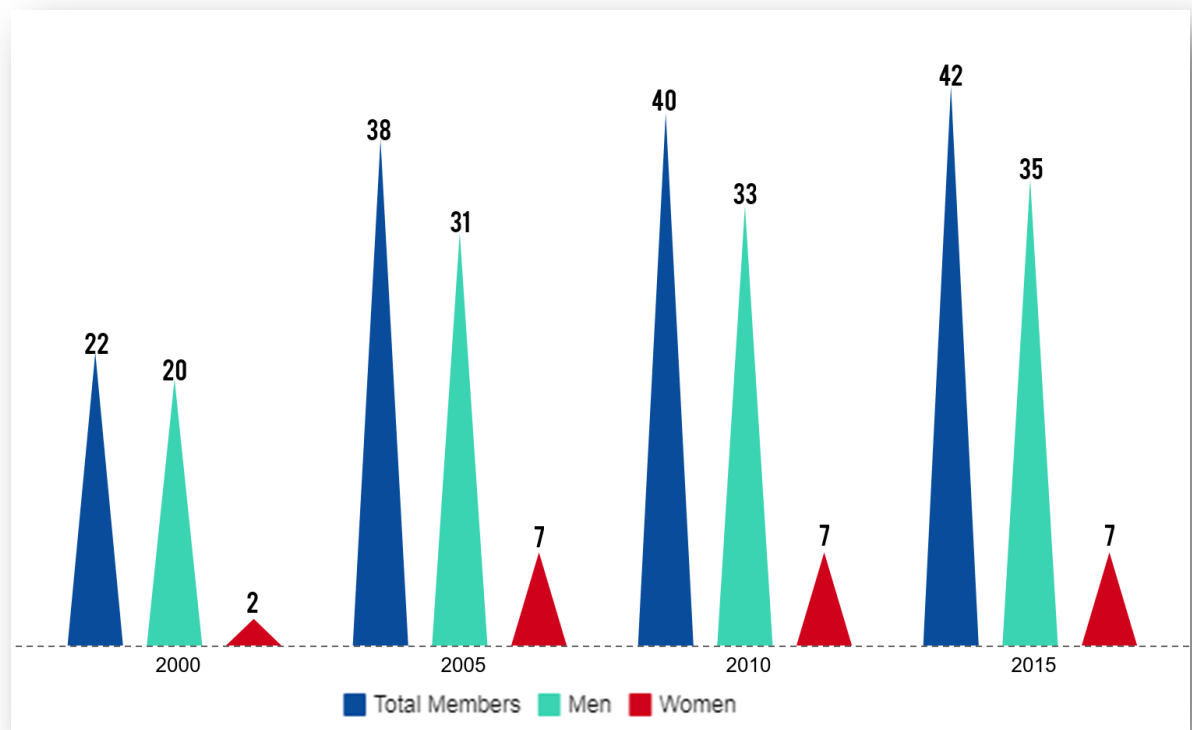


Image 5: Historical composition of the ICTR

It is worth highlighting that, given the special characteristics of these tribunals, many of their members were re-elected or their terms of office were extended by resolution until the conclusion of the pending disputes.

II. Regional Tribunals

European Court of Justice

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) was created in 1952. From that date to the year 2000, there had been a total of 59 members: 57 men (96.61%) and 2 women (3.38%). In 2005, the total number of historical members was 73: 70 men (95.89%) and 3 women (4.10%). In 2010, the total number of persons who had occupied positions in this court was 86: 79 men (91.86%) and 7 women (8.13%). Finally, in 2015, there had been a total of 96 members: 86 men (89.58%) and 10 women (9.33%).

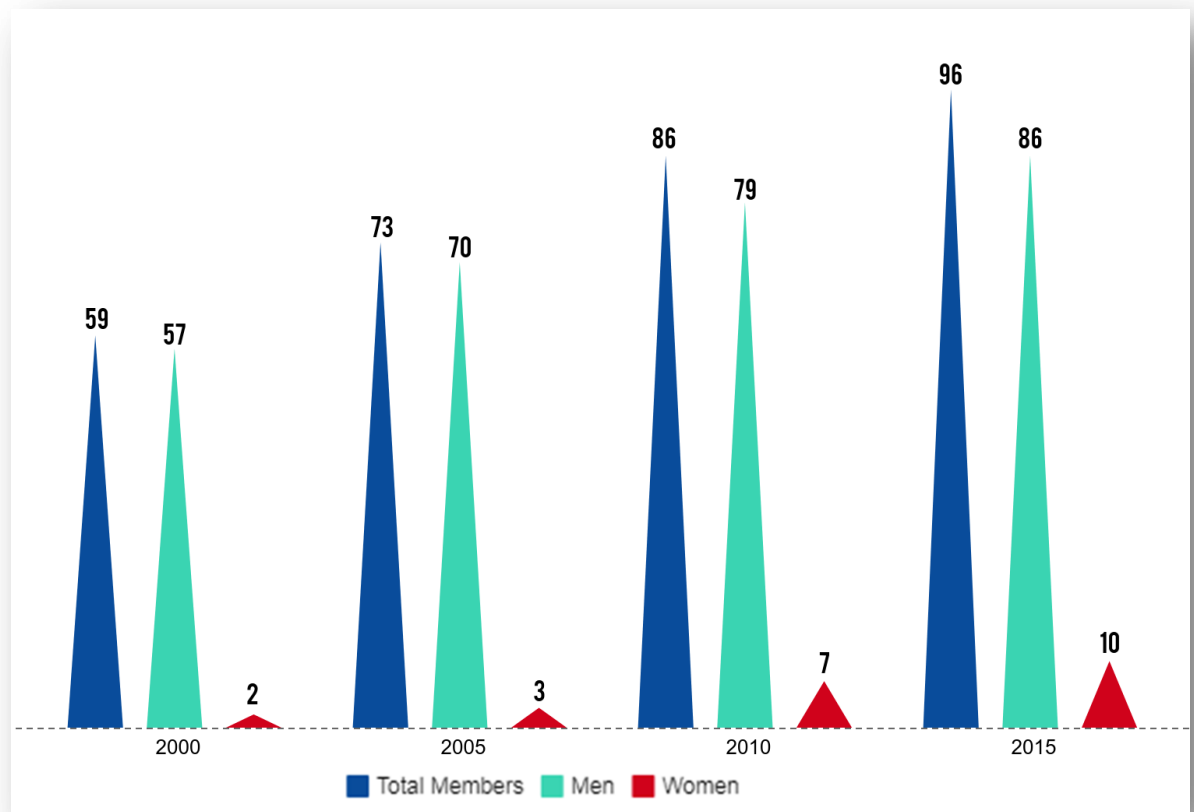


Image 6: Historical composition of the ECJ

Central American Court of Justice

The Central American Court of Justice (CACJ) was created in 1994 and, from that moment to the year 2000, it had had a total of 18 members, all of whom were men. The same was the case between 1994 and 2005. In 2010, the total number of historical members rose to 30: 27 men and 3 women. Thus, women's representation accounted for 10%, whereas men's representation accounted for 90% of the total number of members. The same data can be observed between 1994 and 2015.

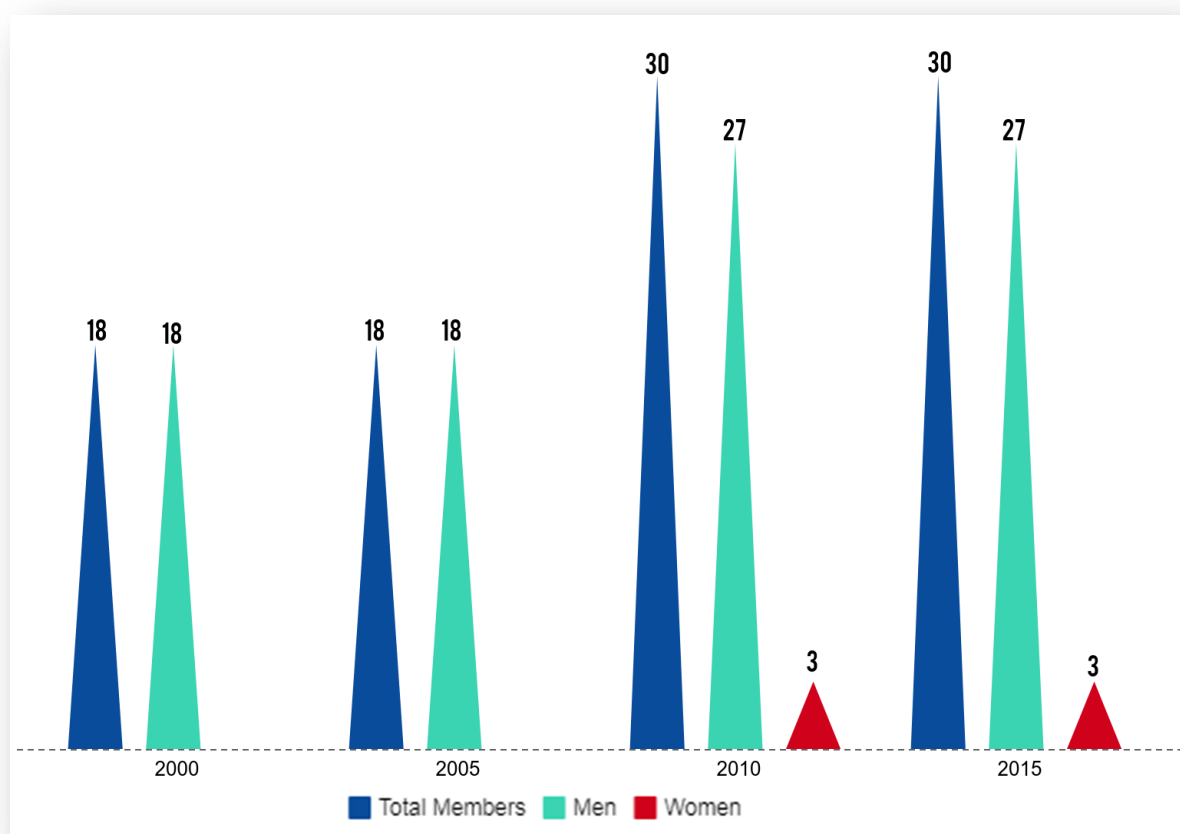


Image 7: Historical composition of the CACJ

Caribbean Court of Justice

The Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) was created in 2005. At that time, there had been a total of 7 members: 6 men (85.71%) and 1 woman (14.28%). In 2010, 8 persons had occupied positions: 7 men

(87.5%) and 1 woman (12.5%). And, in 2015, the total number of members who had occupied positions was 10: 8 were men and 2 were women. At that time, women's representation accounted for 20% of the total number of members.

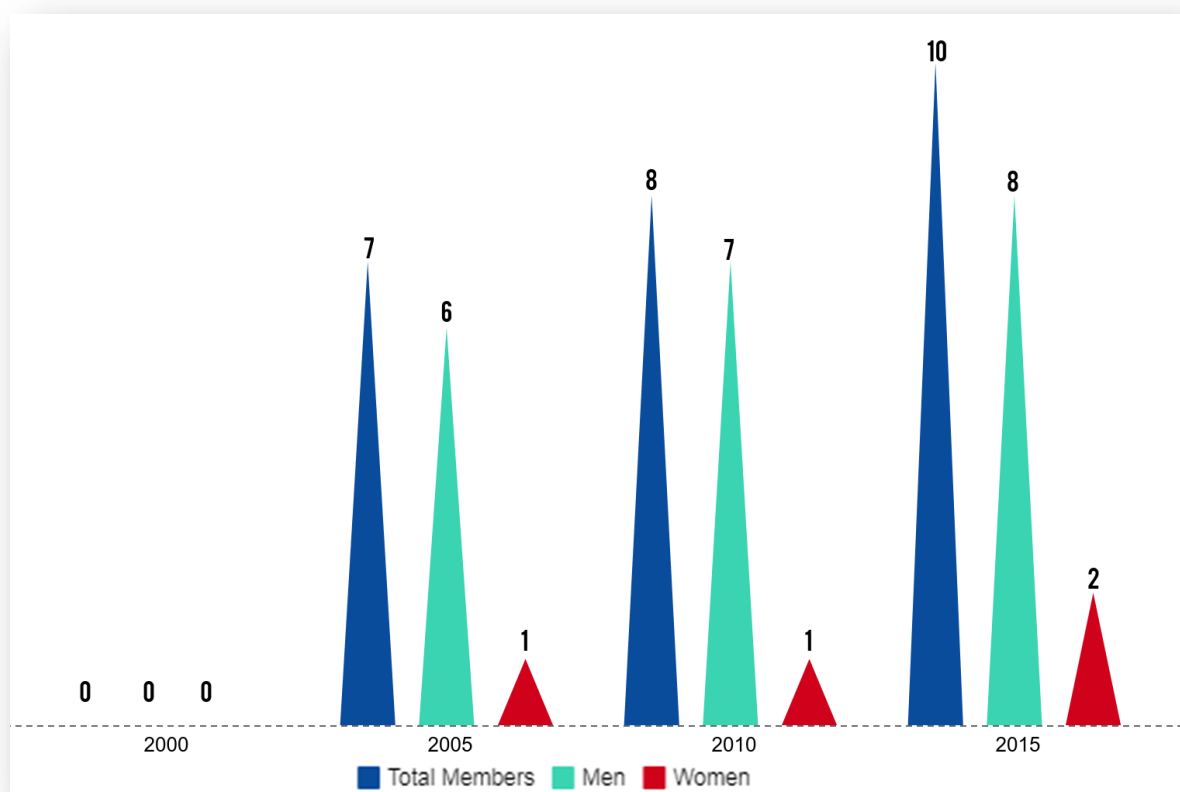


Image 8: Historical composition of the CCJ

ECOWAS Community Court of Justice

The ECOWAS Community Court of Justice (ECOWAS CCJ) was created in 1991. Nevertheless, as mentioned in the "Methodology" section, the information shown here is as from 2001 given that we were only able to obtain information as from that year.

From 2001 to 2005, there were 7 members: 4 men and 3 women. Women's representation accounted for 42.85%. In 2010, there had been a total of 10 members: 6 men (60%) and 4 women (40%).

Finally, in 2015, the total number of persons who had occupied positions in this tribunal was 17: 12 men and 5 women. Thus, men's representation rose to 70.58% and women's representation fell to 29.41%.

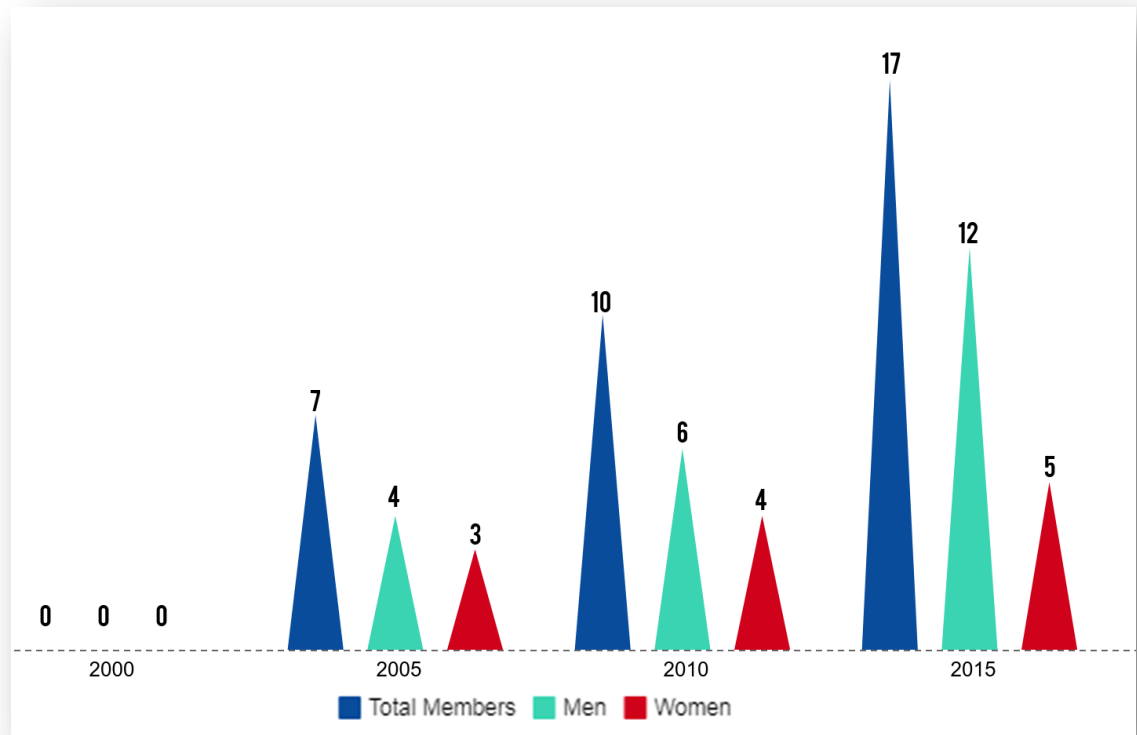


Image 9: Historical composition of the ECOWAS CCJ

East African Court of Justice

The East African Court of Justice (EACJ) was created in 1999. As pointed out in the “Methodology” section, we only had access to information about its historical members in 2016. For this reason, we were unable to count them in the years under review. In 2016, there were 25 judges: 21 men and 4 women. Women's representation accounted for 16% of the total number of members, whereas men's representation accounted for 84%.

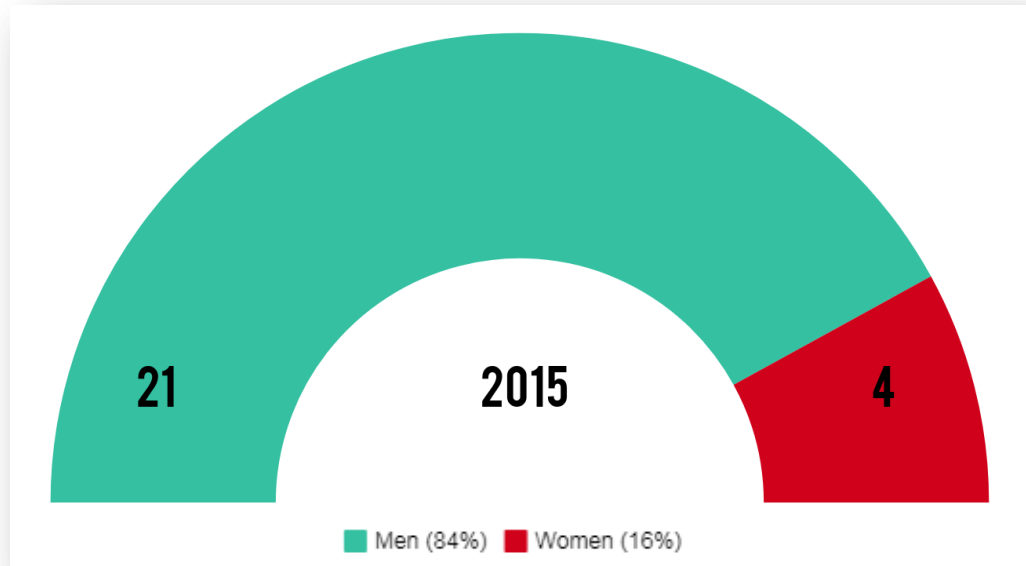


Image 10: Historical composition of the EACJ

III. Regional Human Rights Courts

Inter-American Court of Human Rights

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court) was created in 1979. From its creation to the year 2000, it had had a total of 24 members: 23 were men and 1 was a woman. In 2005, the total number of judges who had occupied positions rose to 27: 25 men and 2 women. In 2010, the total number of historical judges was 32: 28 men and 4 women. Finally, in 2015, the total number of judges who had been members of the court was 35: 31 men and 4 women.

In terms of percentages, by the year 2000, women's representation accounted for 4.67% of the total number of members; by 2005, 7.41%; by 2010, 12.5%, and by 2015, the percentage fell to 11.43% compared to 2010.

As regards re-elections –even though we failed to gain information about the renewal of positions in 6 cases–, of the remaining

29 members, 9 (that is, 31.01%) were re-elected once and all of them were men.

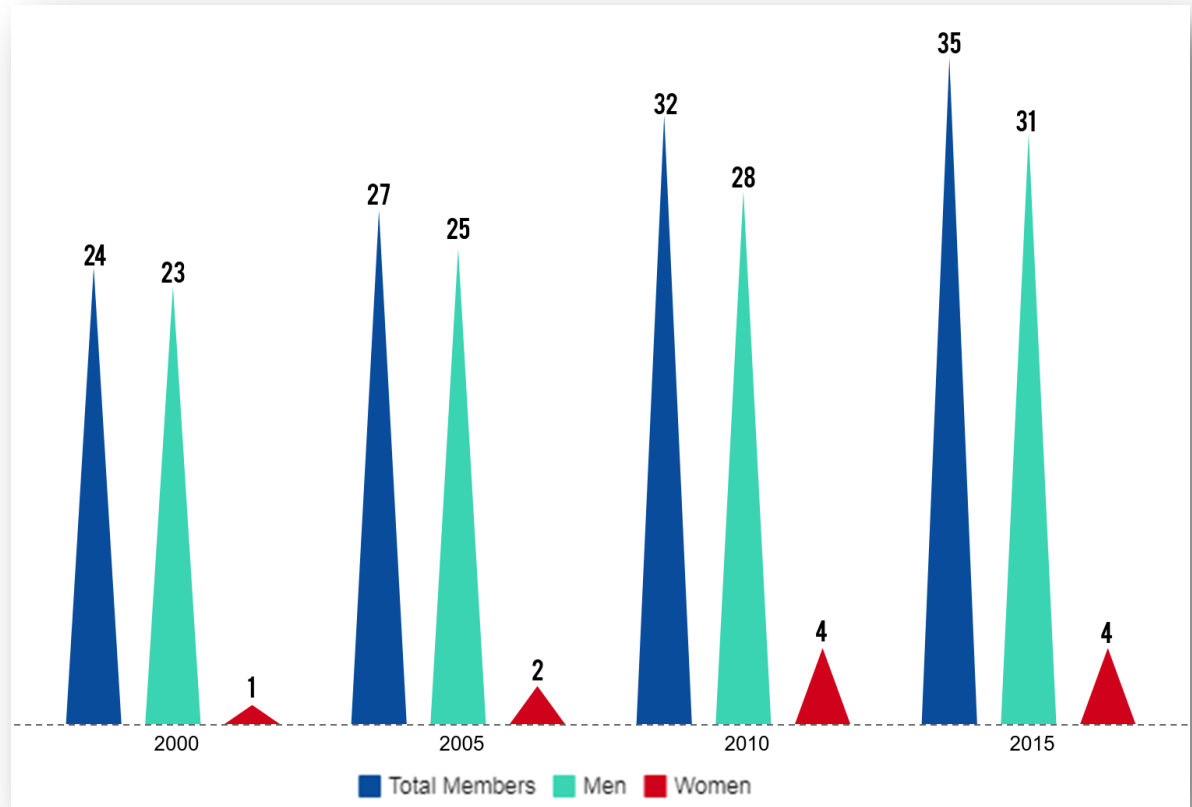


Image 11: Historical composition of the I/A Court

European Court of Human Rights

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) was created in 1959 and, in 2000, it had had 110 members: 100 men and 10 women. In 2000, women's representation accounted for 9.09% of the total number of members.

In 2005, the total number of persons who had occupied positions in this court was 129: 111 men and 18 women. Women's representation accounted for 13.95%.

In 2010, the total number of historical members was 149: 122 men and 27 women. Women's representation rose just to 18.12%.

In 2015, there had been a total of 179 members: 143 men and 36 women. Women's representation got to account for 20.11%.

Members cannot be re-elected in the ECHR.

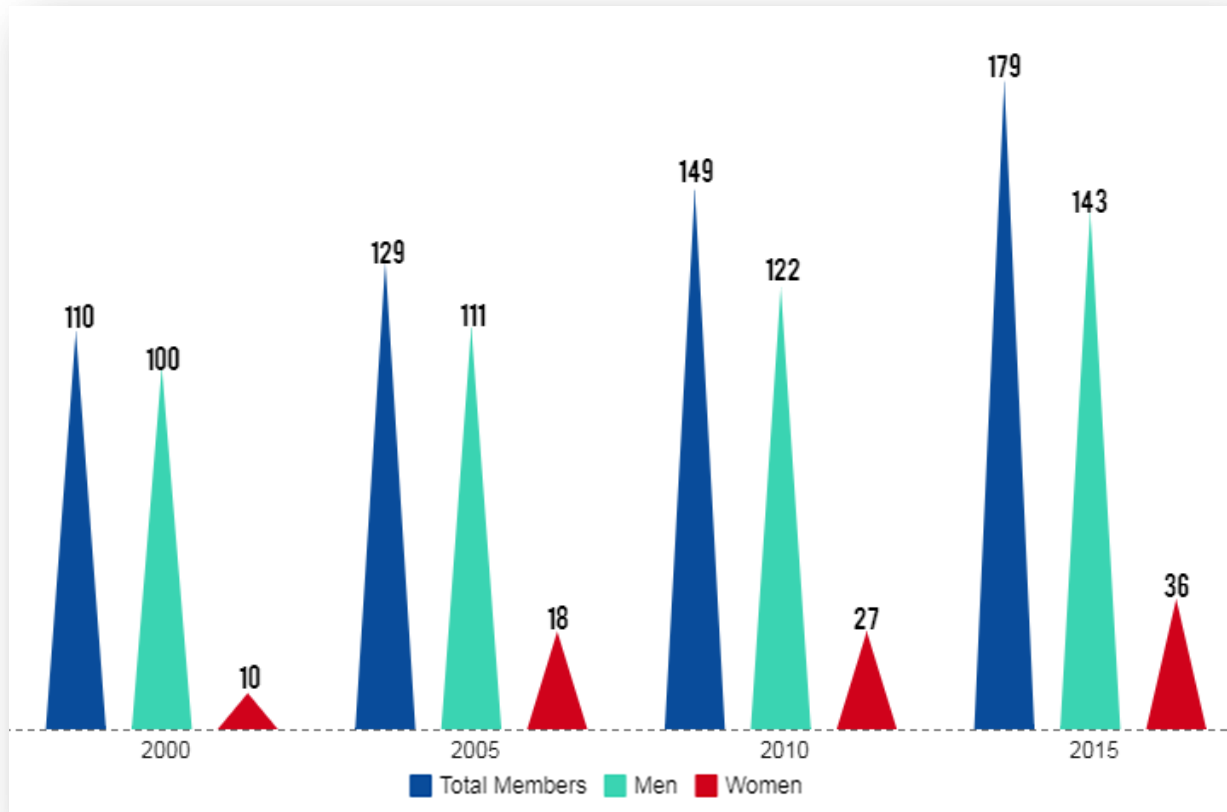


Image 12: Historical composition of the ECHR

African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) was created in 2006. By 2010, it had had 18 members: 15 men (83.33%) and 3 women (16.67%). And in 2015, 22 people had occupied positions in this tribunal: 18 men (81.82%) and 4 women (18.18%).

From the information obtained about re-elections, it can be observed that 3 of these 22 men were re-elected twice.

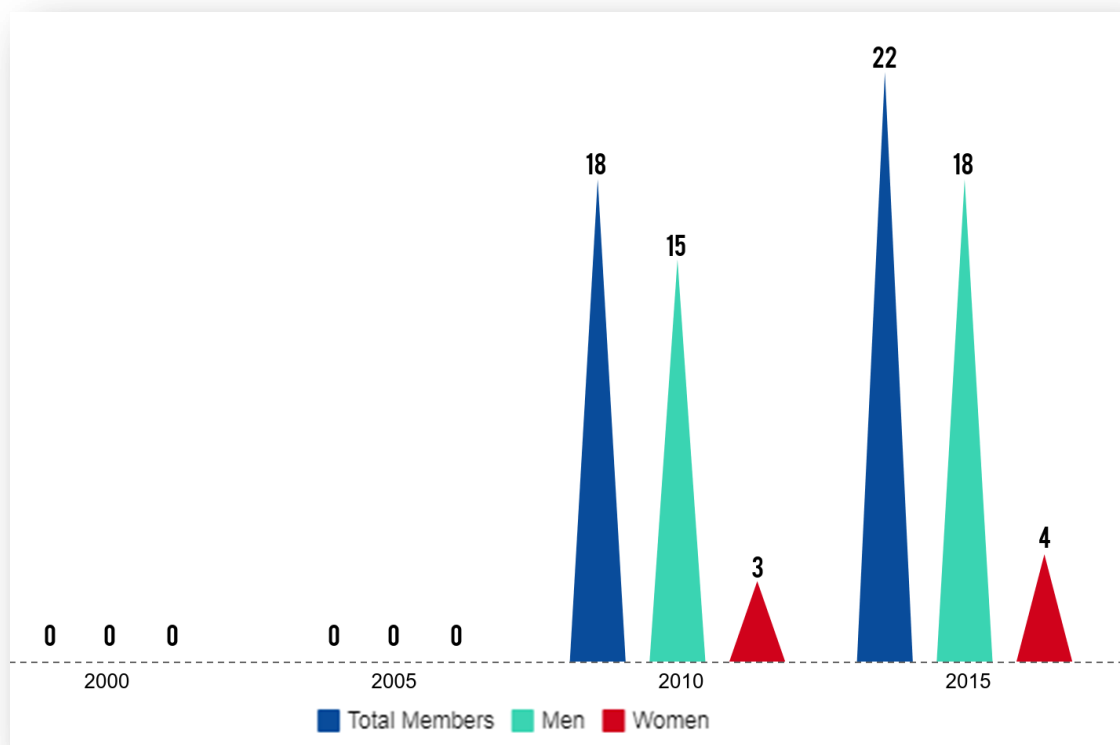


Image 13: Historical composition of the ACHPR

IV. International Commissions

Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) was created in 1959. In 2000, 45 persons had occupied positions in this body: 41 men and 4 women. Women's representation in 2000 accounted for 8.89% of the total members. In 2005, the total number of historical members was 53: 48 men and 5 women. Women's representation in 2005 accounted for 9.44%. In 2010, the total number of members had been 61: 53 men and 8 women. Women's representation in 2010 accounted for 13.12%. Finally, by 2015, 66 persons had occupied positions in the

commission: 54 men and 12 women. Women's representation in 2015 accounted for 18.18%.

As regards re-elections, there is very little information available, for which reason we could not reach a conclusion. In this case, there was information only about half of the members of the Commission, while we could not obtain any information about the rest of them.

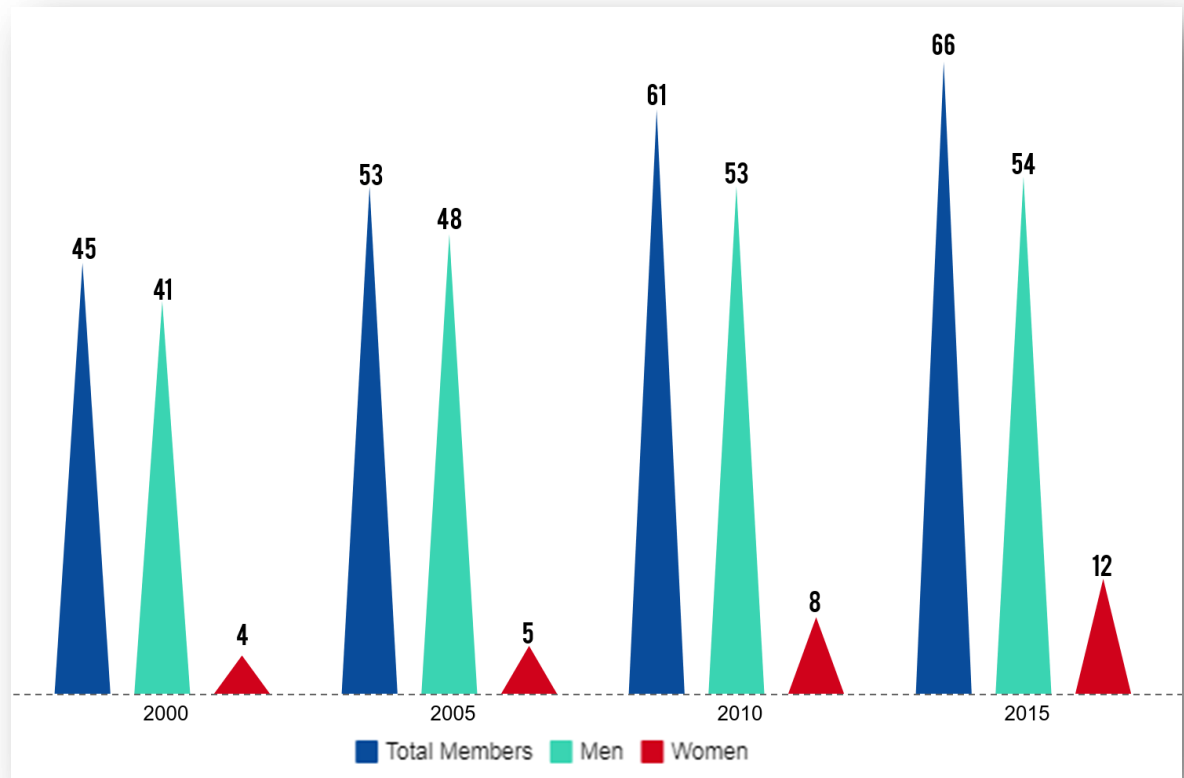


Image 14: Historical composition of the IACHR

African Commission on Human and People's Rights

The African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) was created in 1986. In 2000, it had had 23 members: 18 men (78.26%) and 5 women (21.74%). In 2005, it had had 34 members: 23 men (64.65%) and 11 women (32.35%). In 2010, it had had 41 members: 27 men (65.5%) and 14 women (34.5%). Finally, in 2015, it had had 46 members: 29 men (63.4%) and 17 women (36.5%).

Like the case of the IACHR, we could gather too little information regarding re-elections to reach definite conclusions. In this case, there was available information only about approximately half of the members of the Commission, while we could not obtain any information about the rest of them.

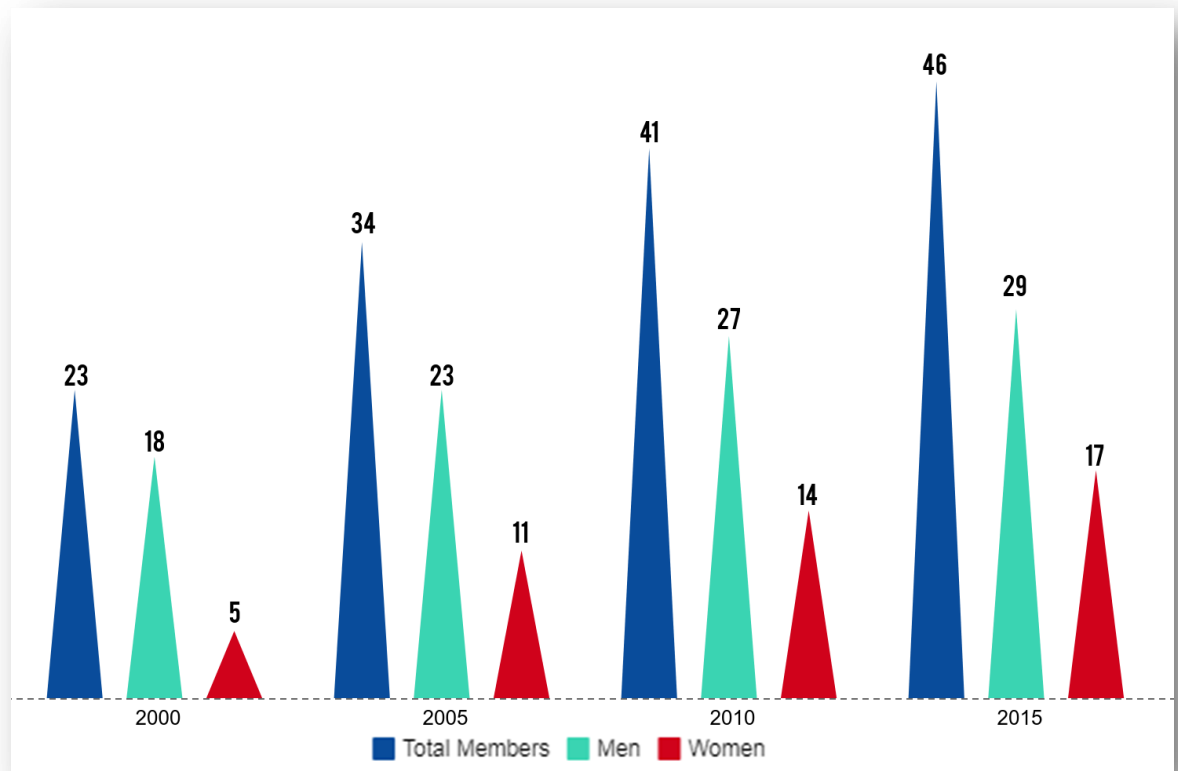


Image 15: Historical composition of the ACHPR

ASEAN Commission on Women and Children

The ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC) was created in 2010, when it had 18 members: 3 men and 15 women. In this case, women's representation accounted for 83.33% of the members. In 2015, the total number of historical members was 24: 3 men, once again, and 21 women. Therefore, women's representation increased to 87.5%.

In the case of this Commission, terms of office last 3 years. Of the 21 women who held offices here, 10 were re-elected once.

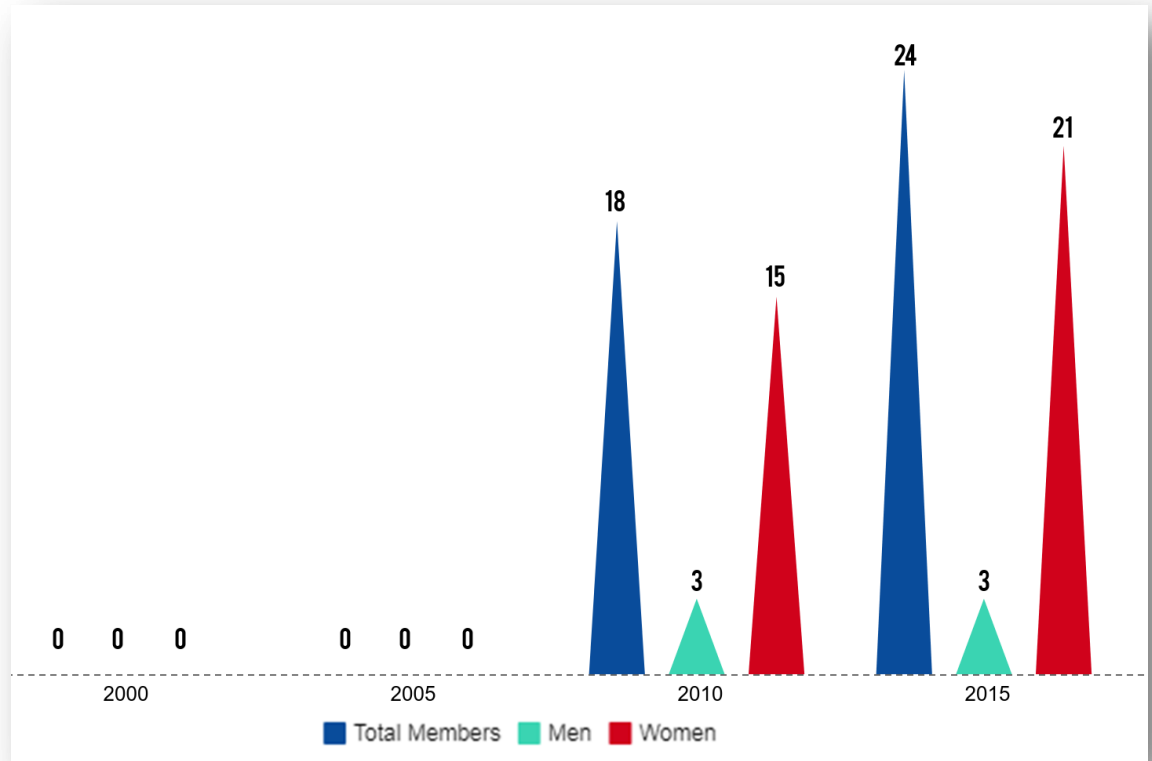


Image 16: Historical composition of the ACWC

Asian Human Rights Commission

The African Commission on Human and People's Rights was created in 2009. In 2010, the total number of members was 10: 8 men and 2 women, which means that women's representation accounted for 20% in total. In 2015, the total number of historical members was 20: 15 men and 5 women. Women's representation accounted for 33.33% of the total number of members. The difference between this Commission and

the ACWC is evident. The reason for this may be related to gender stereotypes.⁷

In addition to this, 5 of the 15 men were re-elected once, while 1 of the 5 women was re-elected once.

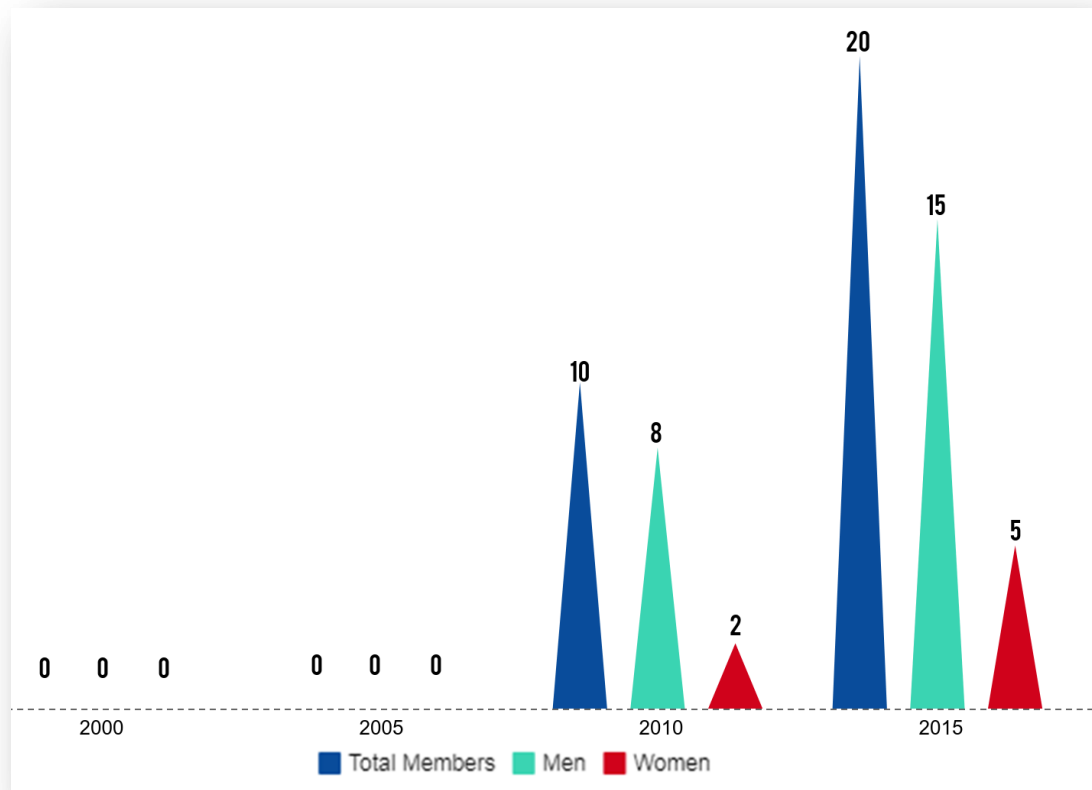


Image 17: Historical composition of the AHRC

V. Hybrid Tribunals

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) was created in 1997. By the year 2000, it had had 23 members: 21 men (91.4%) and 2 women (8.69%). By 2005, it had had 24 members: 22 men

⁷ Beatriz Kohen, *El género en la Justicia de Familia. Miradas y protagonistas*, Buenos Aires, Ed. Ad Hoc, 2008.

(91.67%) and 2 women (8.33%). In 2010, it had had 29 members: 24 men (82.76%) and 5 women (17.24%). Finally, in 2015, the total number of historical members was 33: 27 men (81.82%) and 6 women (18.18%).

As mentioned in the “Methodology” section, information about re-elections was not available.

Special Court for Sierra Leone

The Special Court for Sierra Leone was created in 2002. In 2005, it had had 12 members: 9 men (75%) and 3 women (25%). In 2010, 14 persons had occupied positions: 10 men (71.43%) and 4 women (28.57%). By the year 2015, it had had 15 members: 11 men (73.33%) and 4 women (26.67%). There was no information about re-elections available.

Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone

The Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone was created in 2013. In 2015, the total number of persons who had occupied positions was 16: 11 men (68.75%) and 5 women (31.25%). There was no information about re-elections available.

Special Tribunal for Lebanon

Finally, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) was created in 2009. In 2010, it had 6 members, all of whom were men. In 2015, it had had 12 members: 9 men and 3 women. Women's representation by the year 2015 accounted for 25%. There was no information about re-elections available.

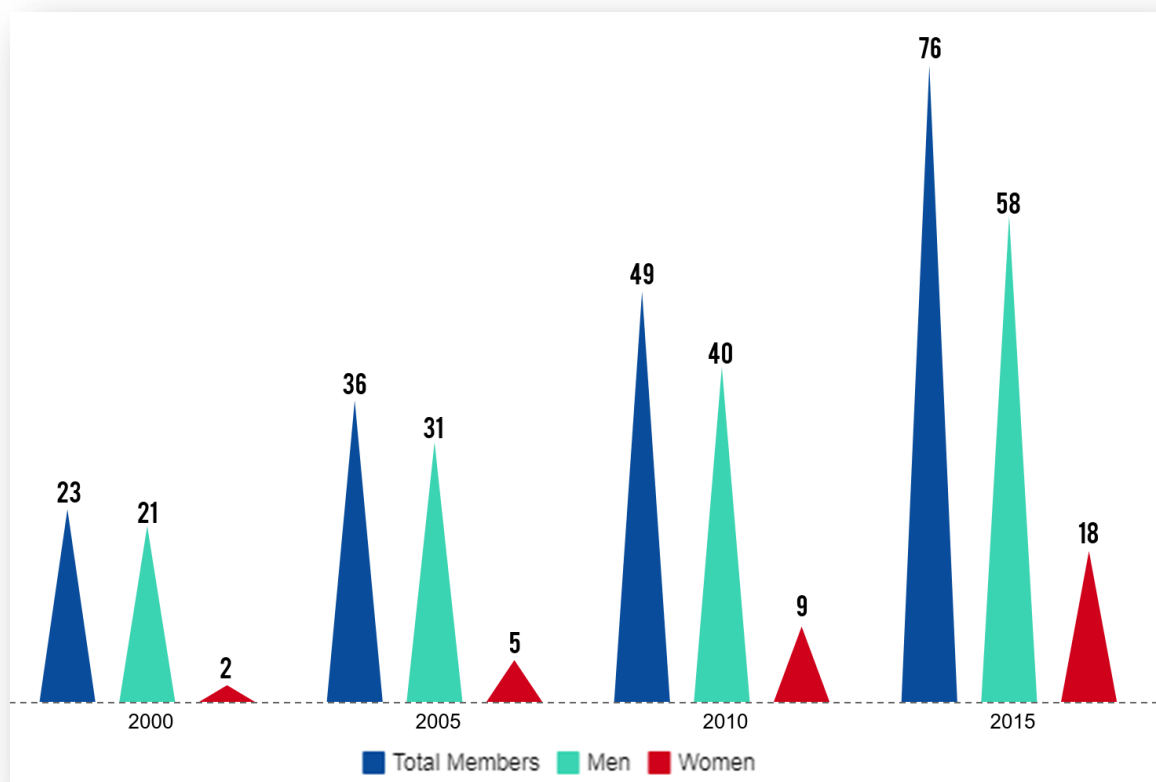


Image 18: Historical composition of the four hybrid courts

VI. UN Committees

Human Rights Committee

The information surveyed on the Human Rights Committee, created in 1976, shows that it had had 75 members by 2000: 68 men and 7 women. Women's representation by the year 2000 accounted for 9.3%. In 2005, it had had 83 members: 73 men and 10 women, whose representation accounted for 12% of the members. In 2010, 100 persons had occupied positions in this committee: 86 men and 14 women. Women's representation increased only to 14%. In 2015, there were 117 historical members: 98 men and 19 women. Women's representation accounted merely for 16.24%.

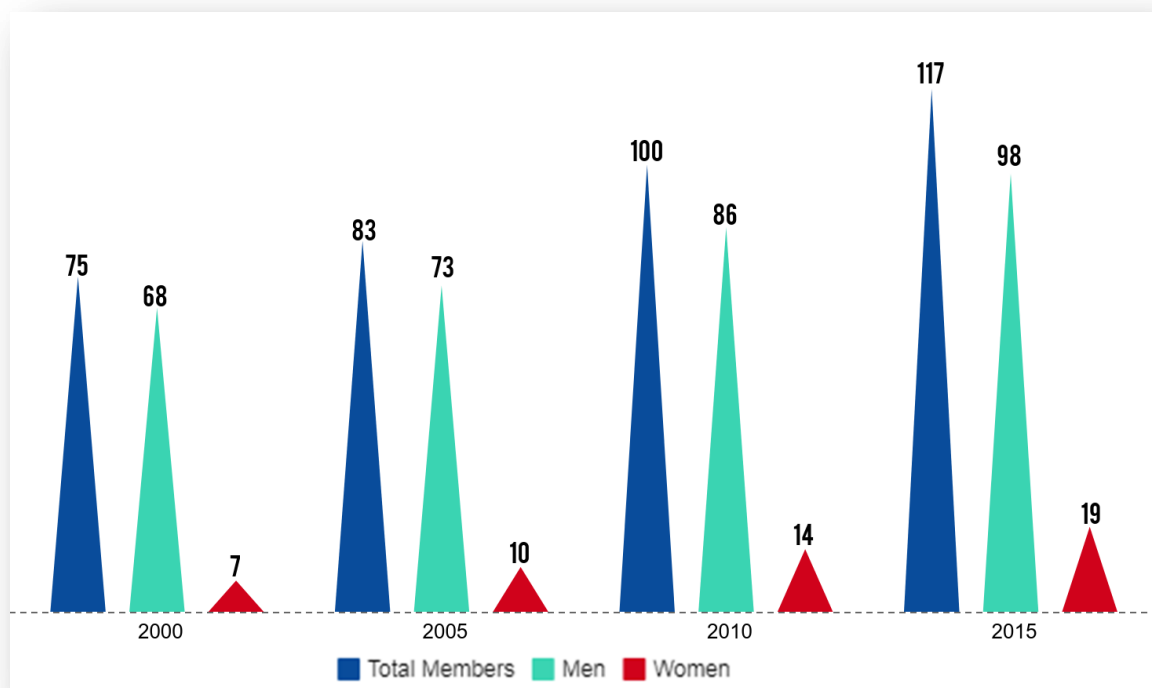


Image 19: Historical composition of the Human Rights Committee

Many members of the Human Rights Committee were re-elected. In this regard, of the total number of men of the Committee, 30 were re-elected once, 10 were re-elected twice, 3 were re-elected 3 times, 3 were re-elected 4 times, 1 was re-elected 5 times, and 1 was re-elected 8 times. As regards women, of the total number of women of the Committee, 10 were re-elected once, 1 was re-elected twice and 1 was re-elected 6 times.

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), created in 1969, had had 27 members by the year 2000: 22 men and 5 women. Women's representation accounted for 18.52%. In 2005, the total number of persons who had occupied positions in this body was 38: 32 men and 6 women. Within 5 years, women's representation

decreased to 15.79%. In 2010, it had had 49 members: 42 men and 7 women. Women's representation decreased again to 14.29%. By 2015, the total number of historical members was 53: 45 men and 8 women. Women's representation accounted for 15.09%.

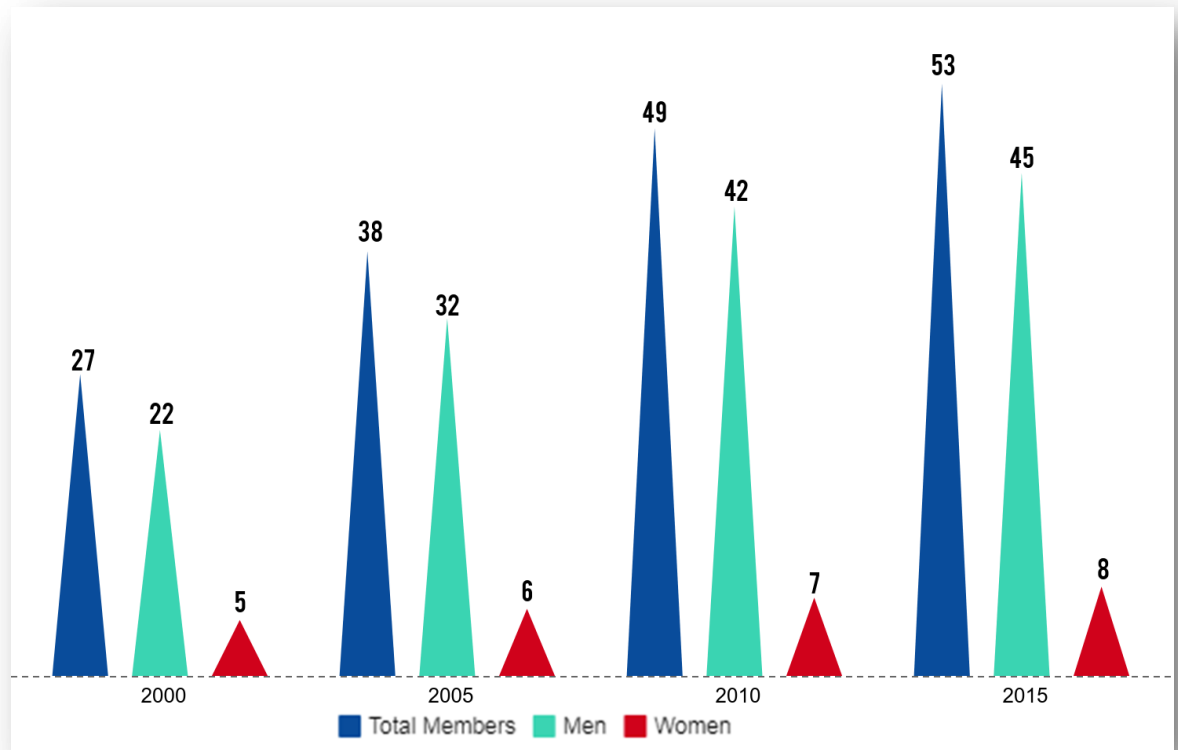


Image 20: Historical composition of the CERD

As in the case of the Human Rights Committee, many re-elections took place in the CERD. Of the total number of men, 18 were re-elected once, 5 were re-elected twice, 7 were re-elected 3 times, and 1 was re-elected 4 times. As regards women, 3 were re-elected once, 1 was re-elected twice and 1 was re-elected 3 times.

Committee on the Protection of the rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

From 2003, when it was created, to 2005, the Committee on the

Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW) had 10 members: 8 men (80%) and 2 women (20%). From 2003 to 2010, it had a total of 16 members: 11 men (68.75%) and 5 women (31.25%). From 2003 to 2015, it had 22 members in total: 15 men (68.18%) and 7 women (31.81%).

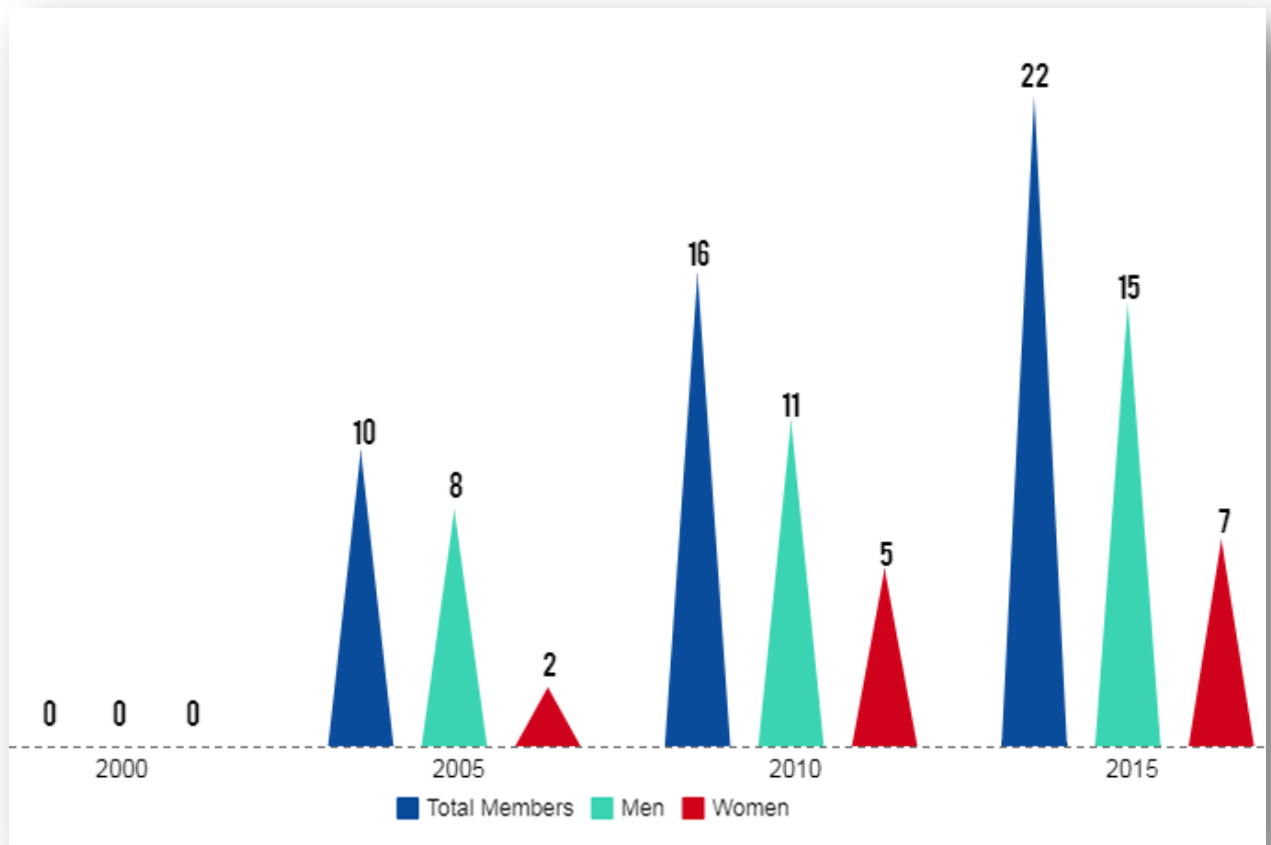


Image 21: Historical composition of the CMW

There were also many re-elections: 3 men were re-elected once, 3 men were re-elected twice, 3 men were re-elected 3 times and 4 women were re-elected once.

Committee on Enforced Disappearances

The Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) was

created in 2011 and it had had 13 members to 2015: 11 men and 2 women. Women's representation in the CED accounted for 15.38%.

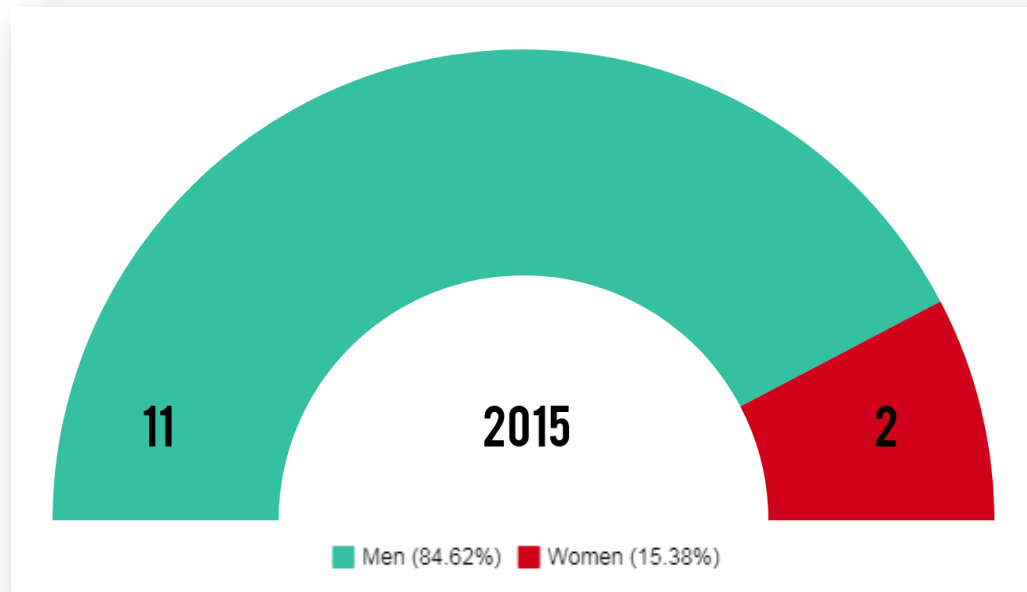


Image 22: Members of the CED

In addition, as regards re-elections, 6 men and 1 woman were re-elected once.

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

In 2000, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), created in 1982, had had 79 members: 1 man and 78 women. In this case, women's representation accounted for 98.73%. In 2005, it had had 105 members: 3 men (2.86%) and 102 women (97.14%). By 2010, it had had 114 members: 4 men (3.51%) and 110 women (96.49%). Finally, in 2015, 126 persons had occupied positions in this body: 4 men (3.18%) and 122 women (96.82%).

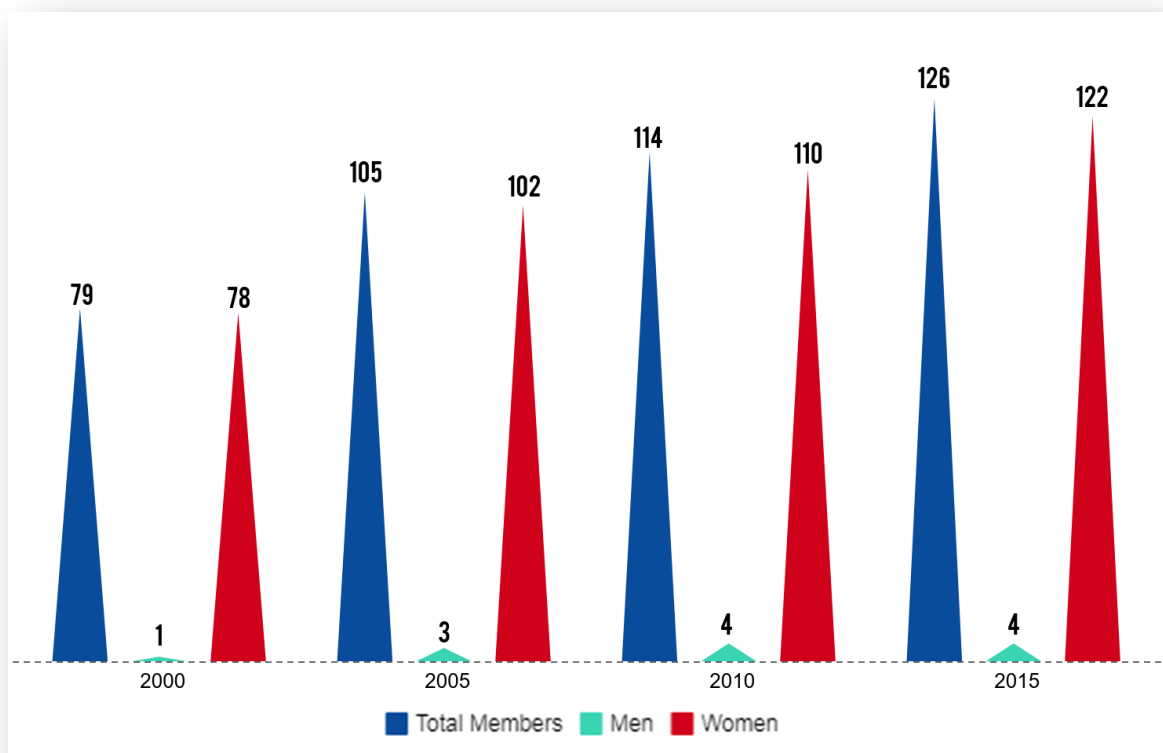


Image 23: Historical composition of the CEDAW

In this Committee, as well as in all the others, there were many re-elections. Of the total number of women, 16 were re-elected once, 12 were re-elected twice, and 2 were re-elected 3 times. As regards men, 2 of them were re-elected once.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was created in 1991. From its creation to the year 2000, it had 23 members: 8 men (34.89%) and 15 women (65.21%). In 2005, it had had 44 members: 18 men (40.91%) and 26 women (59.09%). In 2010, it had had 54 members: 21 men (38.89%) and 33 women (61.11%). Finally, by 2015, it had had 73 members: 28 men (38.36%) and 45 women (61.64%).

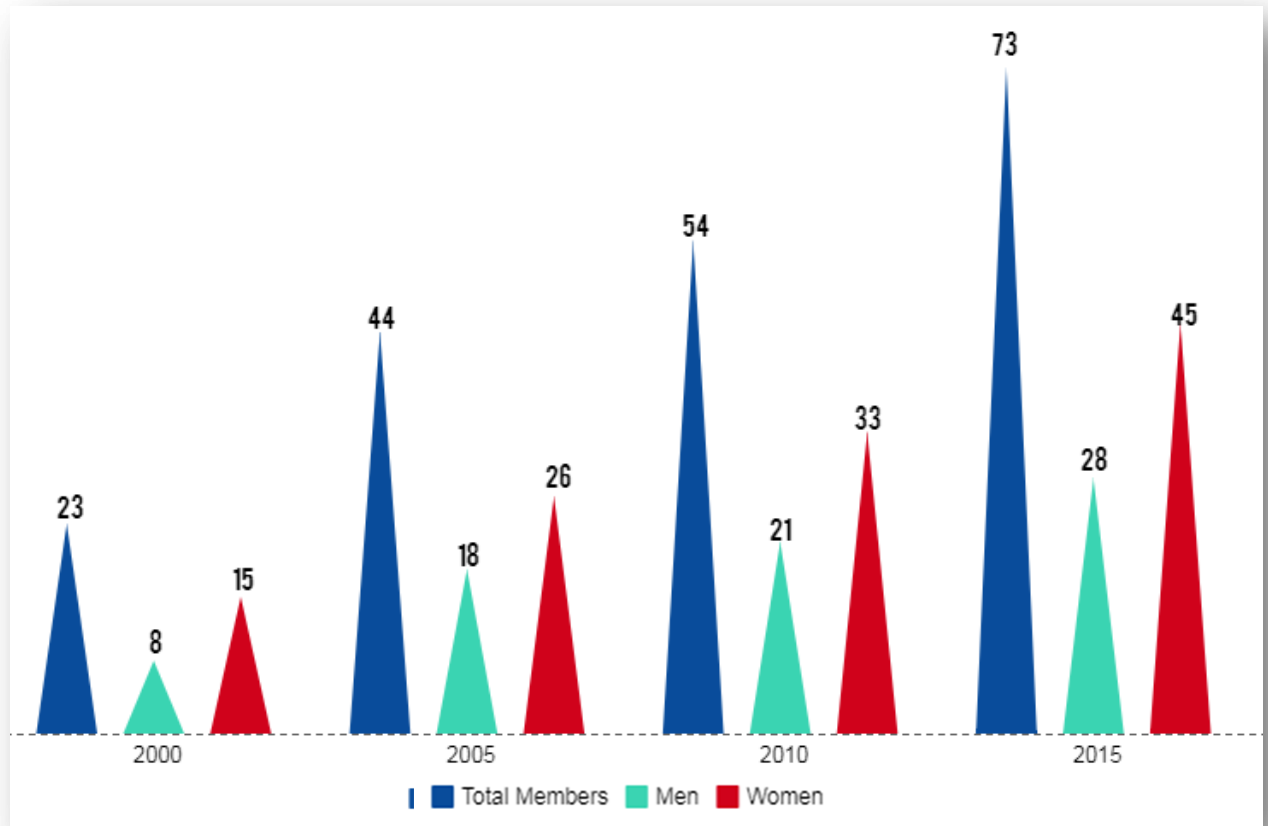


Image 23: Historical composition of the CRC

As regards re-elections, of the total number of women, 9 were re-elected once, 7 were re-elected twice, 2 were re-elected 3 times and 1 was re-elected 4 times. Of the total number of men, 7 were re-elected once, 6 were re-elected 3 times and 1 was re-elected 4 times.

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was created in 2009. From that moment to 2010 it had 12 members: 7 men (58.34%) and 5 women (41.66%). By the year 2015, it had had 30 members: 20 men (66.66%) and 10 women (33.33%).

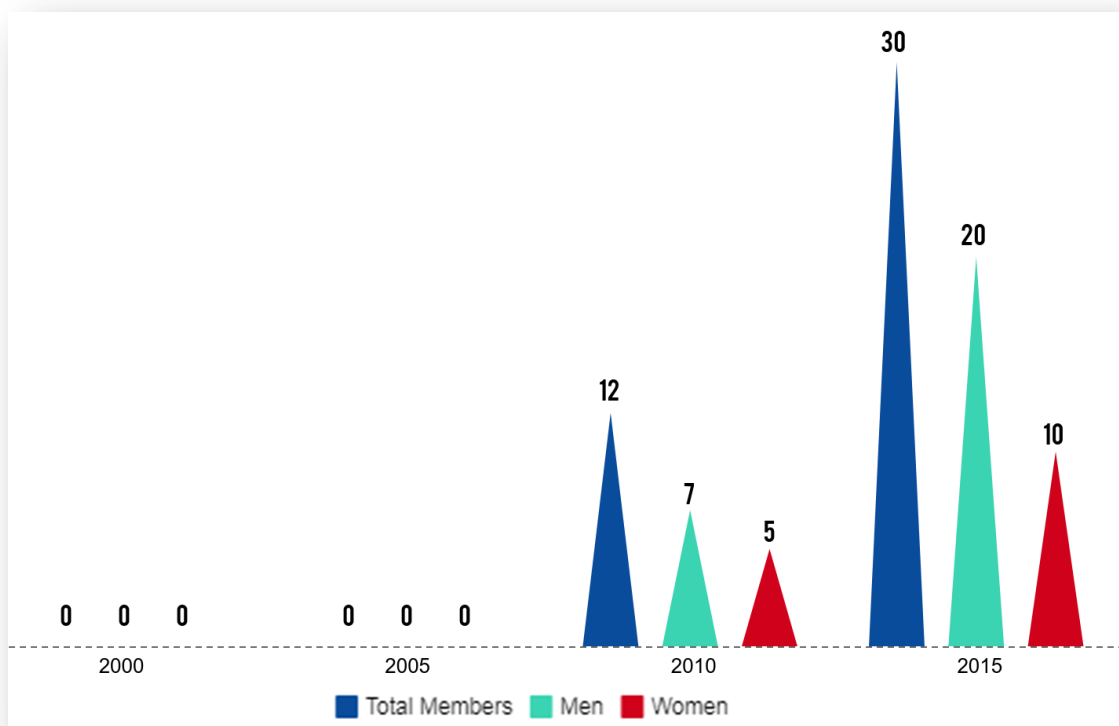


Image 24: Historical composition of the CRPD

As regards re-elections, of the total number of women, 4 were re-elected once. Of the total number of men, 3 were re-elected once and 1 was re-elected twice.

Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture

Finally, from 2007, when the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)⁸ was created, to 2010 it had 28 members: 18 men (64.28%) and 10 women (35.72%). By 2015, 40 persons had occupied positions in this body: 25 men (62.5%) and 15 women (37.5%).

⁸ As mentioned in the beginning of this paper, no information on the Committee on Prevention of Torture was available.

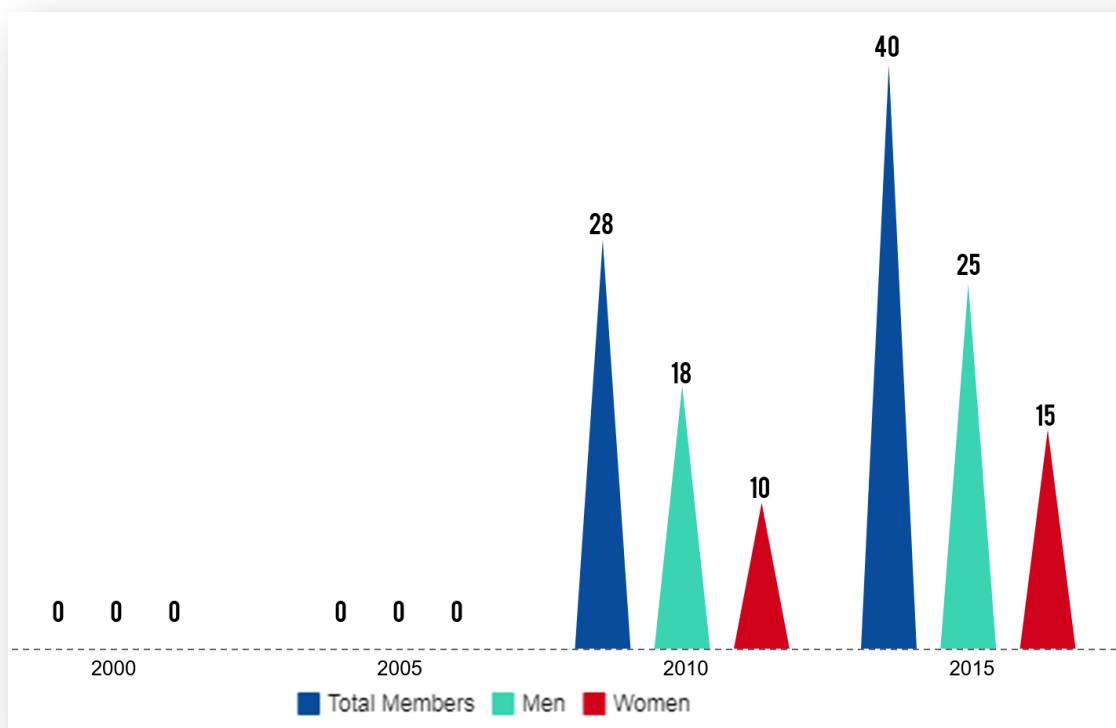


Image 25: Historical composition of the SPT

As regards re-elections, of the total number of women, 10 were re-elected once and 1 was re-elected 3 times. Of the total number of men, 15 were re-elected once and 1 was re-elected twice.

Results for the Committees

If we consider all the committees as a whole, we can find that:

- In 2000, there had been a total of 204 members: 99 men (48.53%) and 105 women (51.47%).
- In 2005, there had been a total of 280 members: 134 men (47.86%) and 146 women (52.14%).
- In 2010, there had been a total of 373 members: 189 men (50.60%) and 185 women (49.50%).
- In 2015, there had been a total of 474 members: 246 men (51.89%) and 228 women (48.1%).

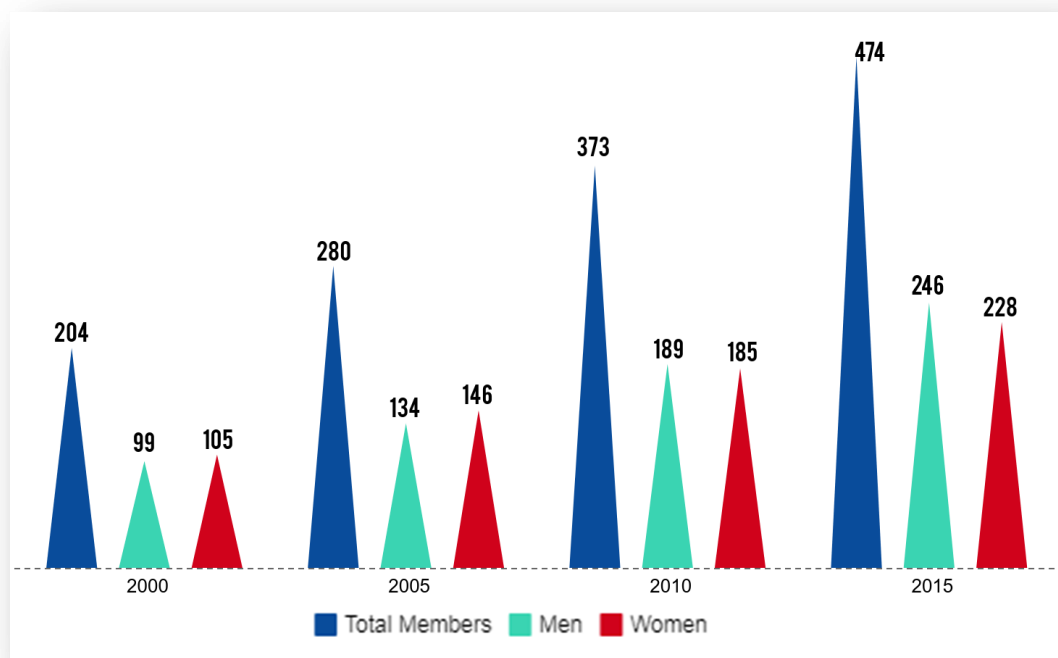


Image 26: Members of all the committees analyzed

However, if we deduct the figures for the CEDAW and for the CRC (committees traditionally related to gender stereotypes,) women's representation in offices falls considerably:

- In 2000, there were 102 members: 90 men (88.23%) and 12 women (11.77%).
- In 2005, there were 131 members: 113 men (86.25%) and 18 women (13.75%).
- In 2010, there were 205 members: 164 men (80%) and 42 women (20%).
- In 2015, there were 275 members: 214 men (77.81%) and 61 women (22.18%).

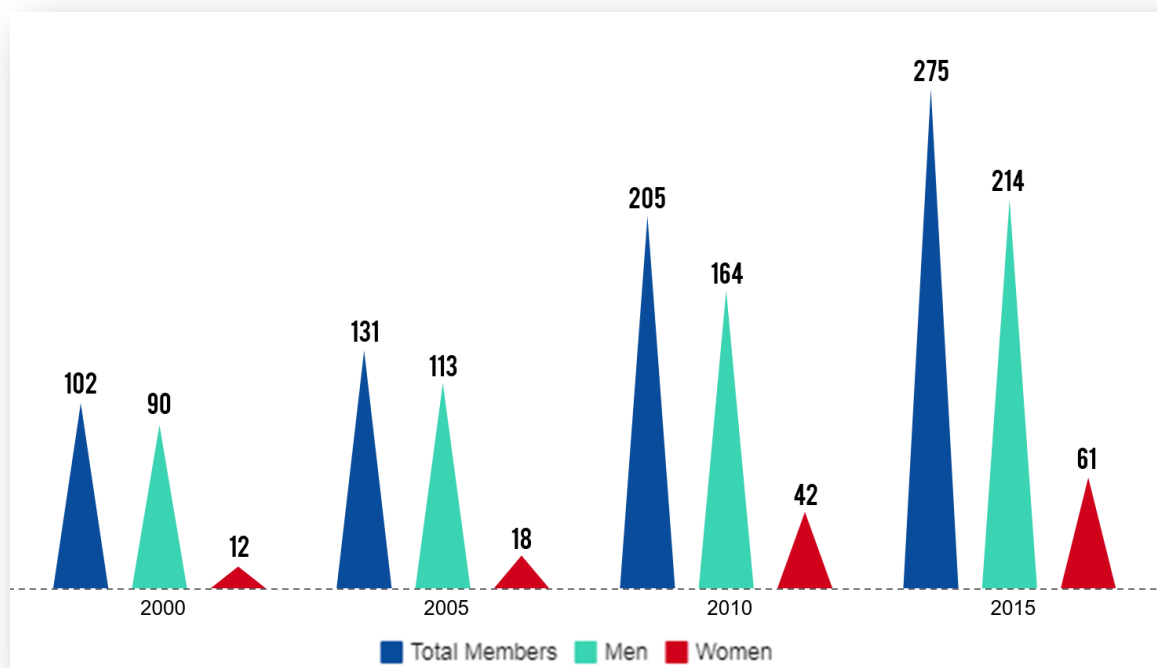


Image 27: Members of all the committees analyzed without considering the CEDAW and the CRC

Besides re-elections within each committee, very few people occupied positions in one committee and then occupied positions in another one. Specifically, this only happened 6 times.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information obtained for the year 2000, there had been a total of 661 members (100%) in all the bodies analyzed, 525 of whom were men (79.43%) and 136 were women (20.57%). These figures changed in 2015. At that time, the number of historical members rose to 1,397 (100%), of whom 993 were men (71.08%) and 404 were women (28.91%).⁹ **This means that, although women's representation increased**

⁹ The information for 2015 includes data on the EACJ. However, we do not have information about this court for the rest of the years

by 40%, in order to achieve parity it should have increased by 150%. Moreover, within 15 years, women's representation increased just 8.30 percentage points.

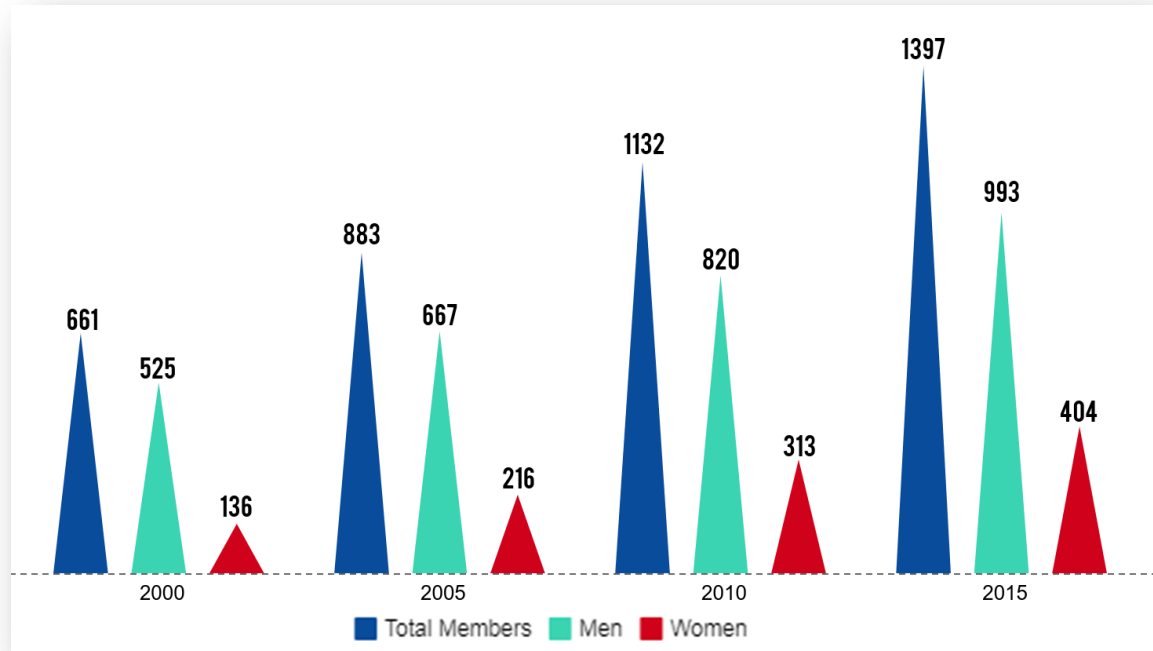


Image 28: Total number of members of the organizations analyzed, based on the information obtained so far

In addition, we can see that a high percentage of women who are members of international bodies is concentrated in bodies traditionally related to gender stereotypes, which are:

- the ASEAN Commission on Women and Children,
- the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and
- the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

In this regard, in 2000, of the 136 women who had occupied positions in international bodies, 93 did so in the CEDAW and in the CRC (the ACWC was created in 2010). This is 68.38% of the women who

occupied positions in international bodies. In 2015, of the 404 women who had occupied positions in international bodies 188 did so in 1 of the 3 bodies mentioned above, which accounted for 46.53% of the total number of women.

If women who occupied positions in one of these bodies are set aside, the numbers fall considerably. Thus, women's representation with regard to the total number of historical members in 2000 accounted for 6.5% and in 2015, for 18.39%.

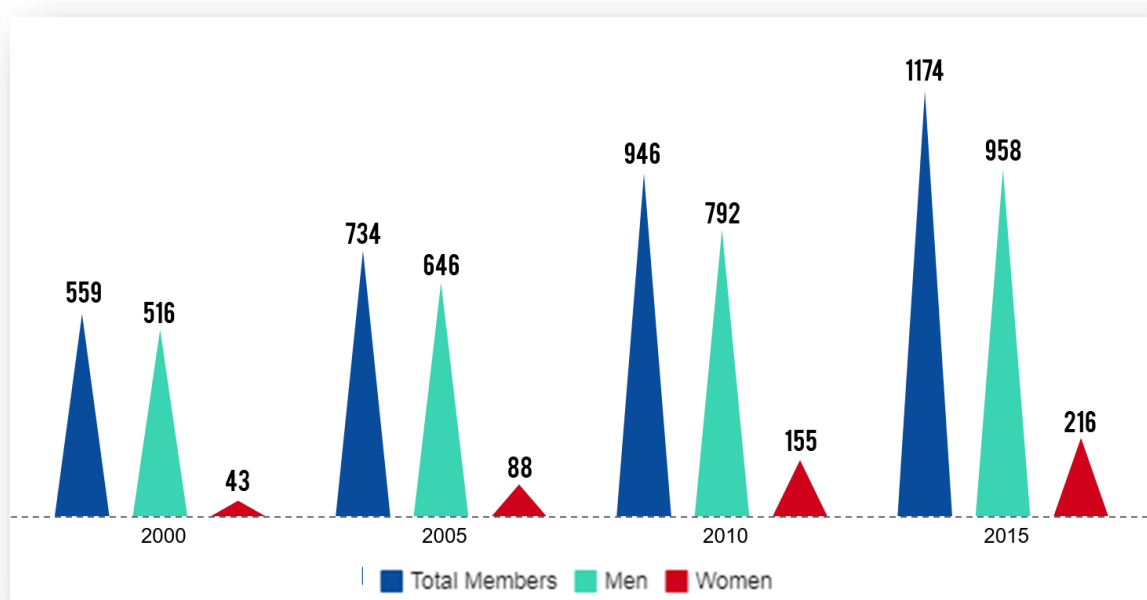


Image 29: Total number of members of the organizations analyzed, based on the information obtained so far without considering the CEDAW, the CRC and the ACWC

It is worth pointing out that there were 4 courts where women's representation accounted for less than 5% by the year 2000, which showed an almost insignificant increase in 2015. These courts are: the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the

Sea, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

We can thus conclude that **even though women's representation in the international bodies analyzed increased during the years under review, the increase was very mild and was far from parity.**

If the poor increase in women's participation in international bodies follows this trend, it will take almost 40 years to reach parity.

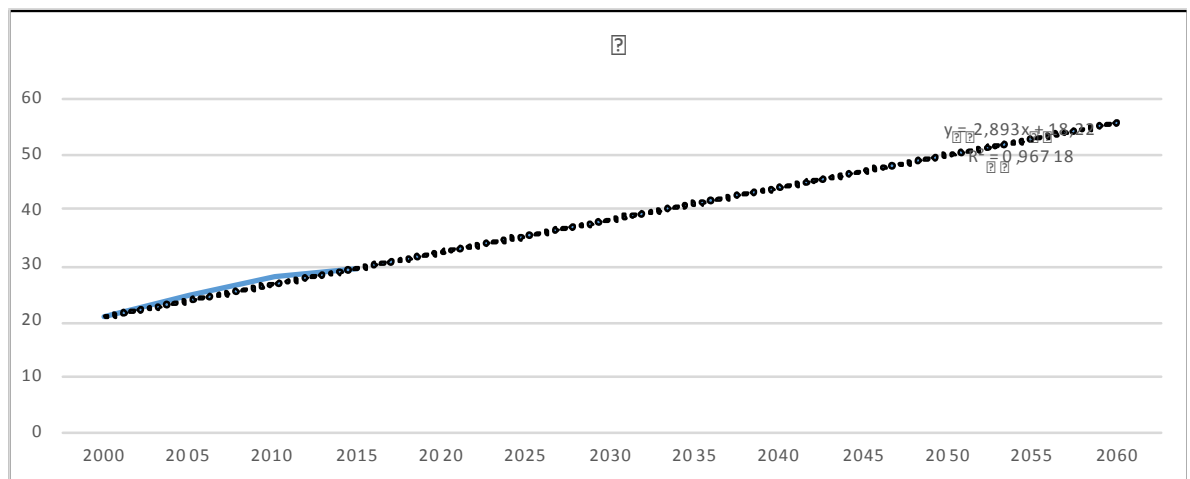


Image 30: Prospective parity curve

This situation worsens if women's representation in the CEDAW, the CRC and the ACWC is set aside. In that case, it would take more than 45 years to reach parity.

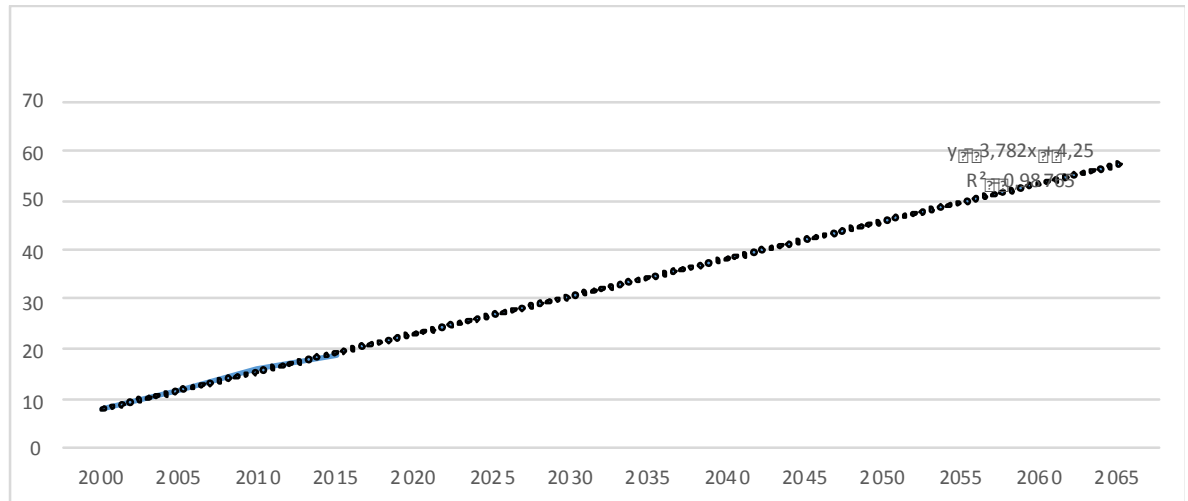


Image 31: Prospective parity curve without considering the CEDAW, the CRC and the ACWC

These results demand that the States take seriously their duty to act in order to revert the current disparity. For that purpose, States must rethink and improve their nomination and selection procedures to provide women with equal opportunities to access to positions in international tribunals and bodies compared to men.

CONSULTED WEBSITES

ICJ: <http://www.icj-cij.org/en/all-members>

ICC: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/about/judicial-divisions/biographies/Pages/default.aspx>

ITLOS: <https://www.itlos.org/the-tribunal/members-of-the-tribunal-since-1996/>

ICTY: <http://www.icty.org/en/about/chambers/former-judges>

<http://www.icty.org/en/about/chambers/judges>

ICTR: <http://unictr.unmict.org/en/documents/annual-reports>

European Court of Justice: https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/p1_217426/en/

https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7026/en/

Human Rights Committee: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/Membership.aspx>

CERD: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en

Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Inter-American Commission of Human Rights: <http://www.oas.org/consejo/sp/AG/resoluciones-declaraciones.asp>

Inter-American Court of Human Rights: <http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/es/acerca-de/composicion>

European Court of Human Rights: http://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=court/judges&c=#n1368718271710_pointer

African Court <http://en.african-court.org/index.php/judges/current-judges>

<http://en.african-court.org/index.php/judges/former-judges>

African Commission <http://www.achpr.org/about/>

Committee on the Protection of the rights of All Migrant Workers
and Members of their Families:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CMW/Pages/CMWIndex.aspx>

Committee on Enforced Disappearances:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CED/Pages/CEDIndex.aspx>

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CEDAW/Pages/CEDAWIndex.aspx>

Committee on the Rights of the Child:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx>

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/CRPDIndex.aspx>

Special Court for Sierra Leone

Appeals Chamber: http://www.rscsl.org/Appeals_Chamber.html

Trial Chamber I: http://www.rscsl.org/Trial_Chamber_I.html

Trial Chamber II: http://www.rscsl.org/Trial_Chamber_II.html

Residual Court for Sierra Leone: [http://www.rscsl.org/RSCSL-Roster of Judges.html](http://www.rscsl.org/RSCSL-Roster_of_Judges.html)

Special Tribunal for Lebanon: <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/about-the-stl/biographies/judges-of-the-special-tribunal-for-lebanon>

UN Subcommittee on the Prevention of
Torture: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/OPCAT/Pages/Elections.aspx>

Central American Court of
Justice: <http://portal.ccej.org.ni/ccj/historia-2/>

Asean Intergovernmental Commission on Human
Rights: <http://aichr.org/about/aichr-representatives/> -
<http://aichr.org/about/>

Asean Commission on the Rights of Women and
Children: <https://humanrightsinasean.info/asean-commission-rights->

[women-and-children/representatives-women.html](#) -

<https://humanrightsinasean.info/asean-commission-women-and-children/representatives-children.html> -

<https://humanrightsinasean.info/documents/3>

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of
Cambodia: <https://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/judicial-chamber>