**Country:** Brazil

**Committee:** CSW (Commission On The Status Of Women)

**Agenda Item:** Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women

Brazil, officially known as the Federative Republic of Brazil, is the largest country in both South and Latin America, covering an area of 8.5 million square kilometers and with a population of over 217 million people. Its sex ratio is 0.97 male(s)/female. Brazil obtained independence from Portugal in 1822 after more than three centuries of Portuguese domination. Up until the abolition of slavery in 1888 and the consequent military proclamation of a republic in 1889, Brazil had a monarchical style of government. It shares borders with all South American countries except for two: Ecuador and Chile. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese, and the legal currency is the real, which has been in circulation since 1994. There are both public and private educational systems in use. The typical primary, intermediate, university, and technical school levels are provided. Despite having one year more of education on average than males, women have fewer career options and are paid 30% less for doing the same work. Brazil grants everyone, regardless of socioeconomic level, access to healthcare. As a result, many individuals from lower socioeconomic levels receive healthcare. Brazil is a member of the UN since its creation and takes part in all its specialized agencies.

Not only is gender equality a fundamental human right, but it is also essential for society to develop in a secure and sustainable way. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is an organization that promotes gender equality, women's empowerment, and the advancement of women's rights. For the purpose of ensuring that the codification of women's legal rights is backed by factual analysis, the commission evaluated the conditions of women throughout the world. The political and legal climate of each nation was thoroughly understood thanks to extensive research, which eventually served as the foundation for the development of human rights legislation. The 1953 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which was the first international legal document to recognize and defend women's political rights, was one of the early global agreements on women's rights that the commission created. From March 12 to March 23, 2018, the United Nations' New York headquarters hosted the most recent and sixty-second session.

Brazil is of the opinion that reducing inequality and poverty and while promoting gender equality and women's rights are all important to long - term development. The nation has passed numerous laws to address these problems such as the Maria da Penha Law and the national plan for women’s rights and gender equality. Brazil is in knowledge of worldwide agreements that supports the equality and rights of women. The Maria da Penha Law was created to safeguard women from family and domestic abuse. The law has gone through several modifications since it was first established. An amendment that requires the perpetrator to pay back the Unified Health System (SUS) for any costs related to victims of domestic violence was approved by the Chamber of Deputies in December 2018. Women could be encouraged to participate more, particularly in politics and the workforce. Equalizing working conditions for men and women is necessary. Progress should be monitored and supported through research and analysis. Promoting those who stand up for this cause is necessary. We look forward to the committee and member states to help while solving this issue.

**References**

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