Comittee: The Commission on the Status of Women  
  
Topic: Gender equality and empowerment of Women  
  
Country: New Zealand  
  
Delegation:Yunus Emre YORUR  
  
According to New Zealand; Gender equality is a sensitive issue that receives great attention in our country. Women do not have any superiority over men and men over women. This way of thinking is also adopted among trans womens. In our country there is no restiriction about trans-gender woman’s educational,political,social and echonomical rights.In New Zealand there are no legal restrictions on many issues such as having a relationship, getting married, having children among trans-gender womens.  
  
Transgender rights in New Zealand are among the most progressive in the world. The protection of transgender rights is advanced, relative to other countries in Oceania, and is one of the most liberal in the world, with the country being the first in the region and thirteenth in the world to enact same-sex marriage. In the late 20th century, the rights of the LGBT community gained greater awareness, and in 1986 gay sexual activity by men was decriminalized with the age of 16, which equated to heterosexual intercourse. Adopting gender-neutral civil partnerships since 2004, New Zealand legalized both same-sex marriage and adoption rights for same-sex couples in 2013. Discrimination regarding sexual orientation, gender identity and expression has been prohibited since 1993. Gay, lesbian, and bisexuals have been allowed to openly serve in the military since 1993. Opinion polls revealed that the majority of New Zealanders support same-sex marriage. Sex reassignment surgery is legal in New Zealand. New Zealand Ministry for Culture and Heritage; [42] An individual is allowed to change their name and legal gender on official documents, including birth certificates, if they can provide medical proof that they have "gained a physical fitness compatible with gender identity".[43] Initially, this only applied to people who had undergone genital reconstruction surgery. However, in June 2008 the Family Court ruled that full gender reassignment surgeries are not always necessary to meet this legal threshold.  
  
We are considering create a comittee in New Zealand because we believe that trans women do not lag behind any gender and have a greater political voice across the countryand and in the coming years, we want to create a joint project with other politically powerful countries, send delegations to countries where transgender equality cannot be achieved, and inform the press and citizens of the country. We demand freedom of the press from the United Nations on this issue. We ask other volunteer countries to join us and consider being together to end this discrimination.