

## **Abstract**

The process of drawing up lists of candidates, despite relatively little public interest, has a huge impact on the distribution of power and the subsequent behavior of elected political representatives. The selection and nomination of candidates is also a core function of political parties, which distinguishes them from other institutions. Given the importance of candidate lists and in shaping the dynamics within parties, it is worth reflecting on their impact on gender equality in the Chamber of Deputies. The nomination of women on a candidate list is one of the first steps they must take on their political career path. Given that nomination to the candidate list fulfils this filtering function, the idea that by adjusting this process, the representation of different social groups in politics can be equalized is suggested. However, while this is a process that is at least as important as the election itself, it is not affected by nearly as many rules and regulations in comparison. This paper therefore analyses the process of list-making in two countries that have different levels of institutionalization of the list-making process. It attempts to determine, in relation to the representation of women on lists in lower house elections, how different aspects of the process affect women's chances of nomination.