CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

24 March 2015

# GENDER EQUALITY COMMISSION (GEC) 

Monitoring of Council of Europe
Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on Balanced Participation of Women and Men in Political and Public Decision-making

## I. Respondent Details

Completed byMs $\square \quad \mathrm{Mr}$First name
$\qquad$Family name
$\qquad$
TitleOrganisation
E-mail
II. Reference Data

## II. Reference Data

MEMBER STATE

MEMBER STATE
Year 2015

Year 2015Data should refer to the situation on 1 September of the current year, except
욜 for data on political representatives, which should refer to election day for data on political representaitves; which shourd refer to election day results

## QUOTA RULES

## 1. Gender quotas

$>$ Do any gender quotas exist by operation of national law?
Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$

- If yes, please specify the elections these gender quotas are applied to:
- Lower House
- Upper House
- Regional elections
- Local elections
- European elections (if applicable)

> Are the same quota rules used for all elections where they apply?
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
- If yes, only answer the following questions for the lower house. If no, also answer the questions for the elections whose quota rules differ.
> Is there any governmental body that monitors the implementation of Yes No these quotas?
- If yes, please specify which body and who it reports to:
$>$ Is there a data bank of women and men serving in political and
Yes
$\square$
No public decision-making bodies?
- If yes, please provide link:

1. a. Single/Lower House
> Quota percentage
> Are there any sanctions for non-compliance?

- If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance
- financial penalty for parties or political groupings
- electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements
- other, please specify

Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?

- If yes, please specify
- the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list
- other, please specify

1. b. Upper House
> Quota percentage

Are there any sanctions for non-compliance?

- If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance
- financial penalty for parties or political groupings
- electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements
- other, please specify

Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?

- If yes, please specify
- the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list
- other, please specify

Minimum $\qquad$ \% women
Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum \%
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$

Yes $\square$
No $\square$
$\square$
$\square$

Minimum $\qquad$ \% women
Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum \%
Yes $\square$ No $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$

Yes
$\square$
No $\square$

1. c. Local elections
> Quota percentage
> Are there any sanctions for non-compliance?

- If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance
- financial penalty for parties or political groupings
- electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements
- other, please specify

Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?

- If yes, please specify
- the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list
- other, please specify


## 2. Political parties (party quotas)

$>$ Are there any gender quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?
> Are there any gender quota rules/regulations created by political parties for party bodies?

Provide this information per party (see next page)
Provide this information per party (see next page)
> Does the national law on political parties mandate parties to promote gender equality?

- If yes, please specify:
- Gender balance in party bodies
- Elaboration of equality plans
- Providing training for women candidates
- Other

Other
$>$ Does the law on public funding of political parties include measures to encourage them to promote gender equality?

- If yes, please specify:
- Gender balance in party bodies
- Elaboration of equality plans
- Providing training for women candidates
- Other $\qquad$

Yes
No
Minimum $\qquad$ \% women
Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum \%
Yes

No $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$

For political parties using party quotas please provide the following information - Only the 5 parties with the highest seat share in the Lower House elections

|  | Gender quotas |  | Ethnic minority/migrants quotas |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Political party | Elections (Single/Lower House only) | Party bodies | Elections (Single/Lower House only) | Party bodies |
| 1. Name | Yes $\square$ No $\square$ <br> Minimum $\qquad$ \% women Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum $\qquad$ \% <br> Rank orders: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, please specify: <br> Applied to: <br> - Lower house elections $\square$ <br> - Upper house elections $\square$ <br> - Regional elections <br> - Local elections $\square$ | Yes $\square$ No $\square$ <br> Minimum $\qquad$ \% <br> women <br> Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum $\qquad$ \% | Yes $\square$ No $\square$ <br> Minimum $\qquad$ \% women Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum $\qquad$ \% <br> Rank orders: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, please specify: <br> Applied to: <br> - Lower house elections $\square$ <br> - Upper house elections $\square$ <br> - Regional elections <br> - Local elections $\square$ | $\text { Yes } \square \text { No } \square$ <br> Minimum $\qquad$ \% women Either sex minimum $\qquad$ \% maximum $\qquad$ \% |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |

Please answer the following question for the 5 parties with the highest seat share in Lower House elections.

| Political party | Reduced executive body | Membership | Party leader | Party spokesperson Lower Hous Party spokesperson Upper House |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. Name | Women__ <br> Men | \%Women_- <br> \% Men | Woman $\square$ Man $\square$ | Woman $\square$ Man $\square$ | Woman $\square$ Man $\square$ <br> Not applicable $\square$ |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |  |

Please answer the following question for the 5 parties with the highest seat share in Lower House elections.

| Political party | Candidates lower house | Representatives lower house | Candidates upper house | Representatives upper house |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Name | Women $\qquad$ Men | Women $\qquad$ Men | Women $\qquad$ Men | Women $\qquad$ Men |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |

## III. Legislative Power

## 1. National Parliaments

1. a. Single/Lower House - to be completed by all member States

## - Unicameral parliamentary States should refer to their Single House

- Bicameral parliamentary States should refer to their Lower House

Federal States should refer to their National Lower House
> Date of last elections
> Periodicity of elections
> Total number of seats
> Number of women and men candidates competing in this election - Please provide this information for the candidate lists of parties that obtained representation
> Number of women and men sitting on the first session of the legislative term right after the elections
> Specify the electoral system ${ }^{1}$

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system)
- Proportional representation system

Open Lists
Closed Lists
Other, please specify $\qquad$

- Semi-proportional representation system

Open Lists
Closed Lists
Other, please specify
> Is the President of the Single/Lower House a woman or a man?
> Number of presidencies of parliamentary committees
> Is there a specific parliamentary committee on women's rights and/or equal opportunities or gender equality?
> Can lower house legislators vote electronically when they are on (pa) maternity leave?
> Has the country adopted any legislative and/or administrative measures to ensure that timetables and working methods in the lower house ensure that elected representatives of both sexes can reconcile their work and family time?

- If yes, please specify these legislative and/or administrative measures:


## ${ }^{1}$ Electoral systems:

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post: This system occurs when a candidate who wins the largest number of vote is elected. This means that even if a candidate only obtains a fairly low level of the overall vote she/he is elected as long as she/he receives the largest number of votes. Example: United Kingdom
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two-round system): To be elected in the first round a candidate needs to win the absolute majority of the votes. If no candidate receives an absolute majority in the first round, then a second round of voting is conducted between the highest-polling candidates from the first round and the candidate who wins the simple majority of the votes is elected. Example: France
- Proportional representation system: Under typical proportional system a party/list shall receive the number of representative offices proportional to the number of votes cast. The seats allocated to a party/list correspond to the proportion of votes gained by it. This system can operate with open or closed lists (open: voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, closed lists: voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Sweden.
- Semi-proportional representation system: This system attempts to combine the positive attributes of both majoritarian and proportional electoral systems: a proportion of the parliament is elected by plurality-majority system while the remainder is elected by proportional representation system. This system can operate with open or closed lists (open: voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, closed: voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Germany


## Upper House - to be completed only by bicameral parliamentary States

1. b. Federal States should refer to the House which represents the interests of the component States of the Federation (ie German Bundesrat)

## > Date of last elections

> Periodicity of elections
> Total number of seats
> Number of women and men candidates competing in this election -- Please provide this information for the candidate lists of parties that obtained representation
> Number of women and men sitting on the first session of the legislative term right after the elections
> Specify the electoral system (see footnote 1, page 1)

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system)
- Proportional representation system

Open Lists
Closed Lists
Other, please specify $\qquad$

- Semi-proportional representation system

Open Lists
Closed Lists
Other, please specify $\qquad$
> Can seats be inherited?

- If yes, can women inherit seats?
> Are some of the members appointed?
- If yes, specify by whom:
- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Other, please specify
> Number of women and men appointed
> Is the President of the Upper House a woman or a man?
> Number of presidencies of parliamentary committees
> Is there a specific parliamentary committee on women's rights and/or equal opportunities or gender equality?
> Can upper house legislators vote electronically when they are on (pa)maternity leave?
> Has the country adopted any legislative and/or administrative measures to ensure that timetables and working methods in the upper house ensure that elected representatives of both sexes can reconcile their work and family time?
- If yes, please specify these legislative and/or administrative measures:

$\qquad$ Men $\qquad$

Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$

| $\square$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ |  |  |
| $\square$ |  |  |
|  | $\square$ | Open |
|  | $\square$ | Closed |
|  | $\square$ | Other |


| $\square$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $a$ | Open |
|  | $\square$ | Closed |
|  | $\square$ | Other |


| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |


| Women | Men |
| :--- | :--- |
| Woman $\square$ | Man $\square$ |
| Women | Men |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |

2. Regional Parliaments ${ }^{2}$ - only to be completed by States whose regions have a real legislative power
$>$ Total number of Regional Parliaments
> Total number of seats in all the Regional Parliaments
> Number of women and men sitting on 1 September - Given that regions
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$ might not hold elections the same day, this date provides for a common date.
3. Local councils
> Date of last elections
> Periodicity of elections

> Total number of seats
$>$ Number of women and men sitting on local councils right after the elections
> Specify the electoral system

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system)
- Proportional representation system

Open Lists $\begin{array}{lll}\square & & \\ \square & & \\ \square & & \\ & \square & \text { Open } \\ & \square & \text { Closed } \\ & \square & \text { Other }\end{array}$
Closed Lists$\begin{array}{lll}\square & & \\ \square & & \\ \square & & \\ & \square & \text { Open } \\ & \square & \text { Closed } \\ & \square & \text { Other }\end{array}$
Other, please specify $\qquad$
Every $\qquad$ years

- Semi-proportional representation system

Open Lists
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$

Closed Lists
Other, please specify $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square \quad$ Open
$\square$ Closed
Other

[^0]
## IV. Executive Power

## 1. National Governments

1. a. Head of State - to be completed by all member States

## $>$ Is the Head of State a woman or a man?

$>$ Is she/he directly elected by the citizens?
$>$ Is she/he appointed by the Parliament?
> Monarchies only: Can women inherit the crown?

| Woman $\square$ | Man $\square$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |

1. b. Head of Government To be completed only by States where the Head of State is not also the Head of Government

## > Is the Head of the Government a woman or a man?

> Is the Head of the Government directly elected by the citizens?

- If no, specify if the Head of Government is:
- elected by the Parliament
- appointed by the Head of State
- Other, please specify

1. c. Deputy Prime Minister/Vice-presidents
> Number of women and men Deputy Prime Minister/Vice-President
2. c. Senior Ministers and Junior Ministers
> Number of women and men Senior Ministers
> Number of women and men Junior Ministers
3. d. Equality policies
> Do quotas exist for the composition of the national government?

- If yes, specify the quota percentage/range:
> Does the national government include a Ministry of Equality on its own right?
- If no, please specify what ministry is responsible for women's rights and equal opportunities between women and men:
> In the past five years, has the national government developed public programmes for women candidates?
- If yes, please specify the actions developed in these programmes:
> In the past five years, has the national government developed public programmes for business women?
- If yes, please specify the actions developed in these programmes:
> In the past five years, has the national government developed public campaigns aimed at encouraging the sharing of responsibilities between women and men in the private sphere?
- If yes, please specify the actions developed in these programmes:

Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
Woman $\square \quad$ Man $\square$

No $\square$

## $\square$ $\square$ $\square$

Women _ Men $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$

Yes $\square$
$\qquad$ \%

Yes $\square$

Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$

Yes $\square$

Yes $\square$

No $\square$
No $\square$

No $\square$

No $\square$

Junior ministers: members of the government who do not have a seat on the cabinet. The names of the positions covered vary between countries and even between ministries in the same country: see http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-
equality/files/database/005b_map.pdf
2. Regional Governments ${ }^{3}$ - to be completed only by States whose regions have a real executive power
2. a. Heads of Regional Governments
$>$ Number of women and men Heads of Regional Governmen
$>$ Is the Head of a Regional Government elected by the citizens?
Women __ Men
$\qquad$
$>$ Is the Head of the Regional Government elected by the Regional Parliament?

- If no, specify who appoints the Head of the Regional Government:
- Head of State
- Other, please specify $\qquad$ $\square$
$\square$
$\qquad$

2. b. Regional Governments' members
$>$ Number of women and men members of regional governments
$>$ Are the members directly elected by the citizens?
$>$ Are the members appointed?
$\qquad$
Yes $\square$
Men $\qquad$

Yes $\square$ No $\square$

- If yes, specify who appoints them:
- Head of Regional Government
- Other, please specify

Please provide disaggregated data for each of the regions in your country. As regards quotas, only provide information when regional quota rules are different to national rules (i.e. the minimum proportion for women is higher, rank orders are different, sanctions for non-compliance differ, etc.). Quota percentage, rank order rules and sanctions for non-compliance should be specified.

| Region | Regional ministers | Regional Head of <br> Government | Regional legal quota | Specify regional quota rules |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. Name | Women__Men___ | Woman $\square$ Man $\square$ | Yes $\square$ No $\square$ | Percentage: <br> Rank orders: <br> Sanction: |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |

## 3. Local Governments

3. a. Mayors
> Number of women and men mayors
> Are the mayors directly elected by the citizens?

- If no, specify who appoints them:
- Municipality Councillors
- Other, please specify

Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$ Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$
$\square$ $\square$
$3 \quad$ The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule.
The "Regional Government" is the organisation that is the governing authority of a regional political unit. It has the highest executive powers of the regional level.
3. b. Municipality Councillors - The municipality is an administrative unit with an elected Council and a Mayor
$>$ Number of women and men municipality councillors Women ___ Men
$>$ Are the municipality Councillors directly elected by the citizens? Yes $\square$ No $\square$

- If no, specify who appoints them:
- Mayor
- Other, please specify $\qquad$ $\square$


## V. JUdICIAL POWER

- The High/Supreme Court in some countries is the highest court in that jurisdiction and functions as a court of last resort whose rulings cannot be appealed. Its rules are binding on all other courts.
- The Constitutional Court is a high court found in many countries which deals primarily with constitutional law. Its main authority is to rule on whether or not challenged laws are in fact unconstitutional, and conflicting with constitutionally established rights and freedoms.
- Member States whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurisdiction on questions of a constitutional nature should provide information only on the High/Supreme Court.

1. High/Supreme Courts - to be completed by all member States
> Number of women and men judges in the High/Supreme Court
> Can judges access the High/Supreme Court purely by seniority?
> Are judges appointed?

- If yes, specify who appoints them:
- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Superior Council of the Magistracy ${ }^{4}$
- Other, please specify
> Is the President of the High/Supreme Court a woman or a man?

2. Constitutional Courts - Member States whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurisdiction on questions of a constitutional nature should not complete this section.
> Number of women and men judges in the Constitutional Court
> Can judges access the Constitutional Court purely by seniority?
> Are judges appointed to the Constitutional Court?

- If yes, specify who appoints them:
- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Superior Council of the Magistracy ${ }^{4}$
- Other, please specify $\qquad$
> Is the President of the Constitutional Court a woman or a man?

Women $\qquad$ Men
Yes $\square$
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
No $\square$

Women $\qquad$

Men $\qquad$
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$

## Woman <br> Man $\square$

## 3. High Council of the Judiciary

$>$ Number of women and men judges in the High Council of the Judiciary
> Can judges access the High Council of the Judiciary purely by seniority?
$>$ Are judges appointed to the High Council of the Judiciary?

| Women | Men |
| :--- | :--- |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
| Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |

- If yes, specify who appoints them:
- Head of State
- Head of Government
- High Council of the Judiciary ${ }^{4}$
- Other, please specify
$>$ Is the President of the High Council of the Judiciary a woman or a man?

Woman $\square$
Man $\square$
4. Ombudsperson (National-level only) - If there is a single Ombudsperson assign 0 and 1 to the sex of the current officeholder. If there is more than one ombudspersons, aggregate all of them and specify number by sex
> Number of women and men Ombudspersons
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
5. Public Prosecutor (National-level only)
> Is the Chief Public Prosecutor a woman or a man

Woman $\square$
Man $\square$

## SECURITY FORCES

## 1. National police force

> Number of female and male staff (uniformed and non-uniformed) in top ranks of the national police force
$>$ Are there any initiatives currently in place in relation to recruitment, retention and progression of women in top ranks?
If yes, specify: $\qquad$
2. Military

Women $\qquad$
Yes $\square$
No $\square$
> Number of female and male staff (uniformed and non-uniformed) in top ranks in the military
$>$ Are there any initiatives currently in place in relation to recruitment, retention and progression of women in top ranks in the military? If yes, specify:

Women $\qquad$

Yes $\square$

Men $\qquad$

No $\square$

## BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## 1. Corporate boards

Include data for the companies whose shares are traded in the country blue-chip index, that are registered in the country and where the state is a majority stakeholder (with a maximum of $X$ when the index includes more companies, selecting in this case the largest $X$ of the potential sample):

- President: Chairperson of the highest decision-making body in each company, namely the supervisory board or the board of directors.
- Members: All members of the highest decision-making body in each company (i.e. chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present).

| > | Number of women and men presidents of corporate boards | Women | Men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of women and men members of corporate boards | Women | Men |
| > | Have any measures been adopted to promote gender balance in corporate boards? | Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
|  | - If yes, specify: |  | Deadline (specify year) |
|  | - Legal quota rules | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | - Recommendations |  |  |
|  | - Measures included in self-regulation codes |  |  |
|  | - Other, please specify |  |  |
|  | Are there any sanctions for non-compliance? | Yes $\square$ | No $\square$ |
|  | - If yes, specify: |  |  |
|  | - Fines | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \\ & \square \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | - Nullified boards' decisions |  |  |
|  | - Suspension of board members' compensation |  |  |
|  | - Dissolution of the board |  |  |
|  | - Other, please specify |  |  |

## 2. Central Banks

> Number of women and men in the key decision-making bodies of the Central Bank
> Is the Governor of the Central Bank a woman or a man?

Women $\qquad$ Men
Woman $\square$ Man $\square$

## SOCIETY

## 1. Public Universities

All universities included.
> Number of women and men rectors of public universities
$>$ Number of women and men rectors of private universities
$>$ Number of women and men university (full) professors - only the highest category within the academic profession

| Women | Men |
| :--- | :--- |
| Women | Men |
| Women | Men |

## 2. Public/State-owned Media

Include data only for the 5 broadcasters with largest view share.
Include data only for the 5 most read nationwide newspapers and tabloids (exclude sports newspapers/tabloids)
$>$ Number of women and men presidents/directors of public
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$ broadcasters (TV, radio and news agencies)
> Number of women and men presidents/directors of private broadcasters (TV, radio and news agencies)
$>$ Number of women and men directors of newspapers and tabloids
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Men $\qquad$

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Number of women and men
> Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (national delegation)
Women $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$ delegation)

Men $\qquad$
Men $\qquad$

Men $\qquad$

## VI. Diplomatic Service

Number of women and men -officially recognised categories
> Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
> Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary
> Minister Counsellors
> General Consuls

Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
Women $\qquad$ Men $\qquad$
VII. COMments


[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. For example, Austria: Bundesländer; Germany: Länder; Russian Federation: autonomous republics and territories; Spain: autonomous communities; Switzerland: cantons; UK: devolved parliamentary assemblies. A Regional Parliament is the legislative assembly of a regional political unit. It has the highest legislative powers at regional level.

