

24 March 2015 GEC(2015)6

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

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR 2015 MONITORING ROUND

					I. Re	SPON	DENT D	ETAILS				
Completed by	у		Ms			Mr						
First name												
Family name												
Title Organisation												
E-mail						•••••						
			•••••							•••••		
				II.	RE	FERE	NCE D	ATA				
MEMBER	STATE	E										
Year	2015		data o							f the curre refer to ele		
					QUO	TA F	RULES					
1. Gender qu												
>	•	gender quot f yes, please applied to:						is are	Yes □		No □	
	- L - l - F	Lower House Upper House Regional election	e ctions						0	☐ Not appl		
		European ele		(if applica	able)					□ Not appl	icable	
>	• <i>I</i>	same quota If yes, only a no, also ansv rules differ.	nswer ti	he follow	ing ques	stions fo	r the lowe	er house. It	Yes □		No 🗖	
>	Is there these qu	any governi		-			-		f Yes □		No 🗖	
>	ls there	a data bank ecision-mal f yes, please	of working bo	nen and dies?					Yes □		No 🗖	

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l.	a.		Single/Lower House Quota percentage	Minimum	% women
			adota percentage	Either sex minimur	n% women
	>	> A	Are there any sanctions for non-compliance? o 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	Yes	No 🗆
			Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota aw? o If yes, please specify - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify	Yes 🗆	No 🗆
I.	b.		Jpper House Quota percentage	Minimum Either sex minimur %	% women n% maximum
	>	> A	Are there any sanctions for non-compliance? o 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	Yes	No □
			Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota aw? o If yes, please specify - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify	Yes	No □

1.	C.		Local elections		
			Quota percentage	Minimum	
				Either sex minimur	n% maximu
		>	Are there any sanctions for non-compliance?	Yes 🗖	No □
			 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	О	
			- other, prease specify	5	
			Are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?	Yes □	No □
			 If yes, please specify 		
			 the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the 		
			electoral list		
			- other, please specify		
2. PO	iitica		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 inform next page) Provide this inform next page)	ation per party (see
		>	Does the national law on political parties mandate parties to	Yes □	No □
			promote gender equality?		
			If yes, please specify: Conder halones in porty hadies		
			Gender balance in party bodiesElaboration of equality plans		
			 Providing training for women candidates 		
			- Other		
		>	Does the law on public funding of political parties include measures	Yes □	No □
			to encourage them to promote gender equality?		
			If yes, please specify: One does help to be a second to be alice.		
			- Gender balance in party bodies		
			Elaboration of equality plansProviding training for women candidates		
			- Other		

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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 quo	tas	Ethnic minority/i	migrants quotas
Political party	Elections (Single/Lower House only)	Party bodies	Elections (Single/Lower House only)	Party bodies
1. Name	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □	Yes □ No □
	Minimum% women Either sex minimum% maximum% Rank orders: Yes □ No □ If yes, please specify: Applied to: - Lower house elections □ - Upper house elections □ - Regional elections □ - Local elections □	Minimum% women Either sex minimum% maximum%	Minimum	Minimum% women Either sex minimum% maximum%
2.				
2. 3.				
4 . 5 .				
5.				
Please answer	the following question for the 5 parties wi	th the highest seat share in Lo	wer House elections.	

Political party	Reduced executive body	Membership	Party leader	Party spokesperson Lower Hous	Party spokesperson Upper House
1. Name	Women	%Women	Woman ☐ Man ☐	Woman ☐ Man ☐	Woman ☐ Man ☐
	Men	% Men			Not applicable □
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	Women	Women	Women
	Men	Men	Men	Men
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

III. LEGISLATIVE POWER

1. National Parliaments

а.		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	Every		_ years
		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	Wome	en	Men
	>	Number of women and men sitting on the first session of the legislative term right after the elections	Wome	en	Men
		Specify the electoral system¹ - 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 - 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	Woma Wome	en	Open Closed Other Open Closed Other Man Men No No
	>	and/or equal opportunities or gender equality? Can lower house legislators vote electronically when they are on	Yes □	1	No □
		 (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: 	Yes □	1	No □

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

measures:

>	Date of last elections	1	_/_	
>	Periodicity of elections			- years
>	Total number of seats	LVCiy		_ yours
>	Number of women and men candidates competing in this election Please provide this information for the candidate lists of parties that obtained representation	Wom	en	Men
>	Number of women and men sitting on the first session of the legislative term right after the elections	Wom	en	Men
>	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		0	Open Closed Other
	- Semi-proportional representation system Open Lists Closed Lists Other, please specify			Open Closed Other
>	Can seats be inherited?	Yes [J	No □
	If yes, can women inherit seats?	Yes [3	No □
	Are some of the members appointed?	Yes [3	No □
	 If yes, specify by whom: Head of State Head of Government Other, please specify			
>	Number of women and men appointed	Wom	en	Men
>	Is the President of the Upper House a woman or a man?	Wom		Man □
>	Number of presidencies of parliamentary committees	Wom		Men
>	Is there a specific parliamentary committee on women's rights and/or equal opportunities or gender equality?	Yes E		No 🗖
>	Can upper house legislators vote electronically when they are on (pa)maternity leave?	Yes []	No 🗖
>	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?	Yes [3	No □

Regio	nal	Parliaments ² - only to be completed by States whose regions have a real l	egislati	ve powe	r
>	To	otal number of Regional Parliaments			
>	To	otal number of seats in all the Regional Parliaments			
>	m	umber of women and men sitting on 1 September – Given that regions ight not hold elections the same day, this date provides for a common ite.	Wom	Men	
Local	cou	ıncils			
>	Da	ate of last elections	/_	/	_
>	Pe	eriodicity of elections	Every years		
>		otal number of seats			•
	>	Number of women and men sitting on local councils right after the elections	Wom	ien	Men
	>	 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 Closed Lists Other, please specify		0	Open Closed Other
		- Semi-proportional representation system Open Lists Closed Lists Other, please specify		0	Open Closed Other

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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.

IV. EXECUTIVE POWER

	Nation	al Governments		
•	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 □ Yes □ Yes □ Yes □	Man □ No □ No □ No □
-	b.	Head of Government To be completed only by States where the Head of S 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	tate is <u>not</u> also the H Woman □ Yes □ □	ead of Government Man □ No □
	c. c.	Deputy Prime Minister/Vice-presidents > Number of women and men Deputy Prime Minister/Vice-President Senior Ministers and Junior Ministers	Women	Men
		 Number of women and men Senior Ministers Number of women and men Junior Ministers 	Women	Men
	d.	 Equality policies Do quotas exist for the composition of the national government? If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: 	Yes □%	No □
		 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: 	Yes □	No 🗖
		 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: 	Yes □	No □
		 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: 	Yes □	No □
		 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: 	Yes □	No 🗖

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

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2. Region	nal G	overnments ³ - to be	completed only by Stat	tes whose regions have a r	eal executive powe	er
2. a.	He	ads of Regional Gov	vernments			
	A	Is the Head of a Re Is the Head of the Parliament? If no, specify what head of State	Regional Governmen	egional Government elected by the citizens? t elected by the Regional of the Regional Government	Women Yes □ Yes □	Men No □ No □
2. b.	Re	gional Governments	s' members			
	\(\lambda \)	Are the members of Are the members at a lf yes, specify when the Head of Regional of Regio	directly elected by the appointed? The appoints them:		Women Yes □ Yes □	Men No □ No □
regional qu	iota ri or no	ules are different to n	ational rules (i.e. the metc.). Quota percentage Regional Head of	n your country. As regards of inimum proportion for wome, rank order rules and sand	en is higher, rank o	orders are different, pliance should be
1. Name	W	omenMen	Government Woman 🗆 Man 🗅	Yes No	Percentage: Rank orders: Sanction:	
2. 3. 4. 						
3. Local (Gove	rnments				
3. a.	M > >	If no, specify whMunicipality Council	ectly elected by the control of appoints them: cillors	itizens?	Women Yes □	Men No □

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. I	b.	Municipality Councillors - The municipality is an administrative unit wi	th an elected Council	and a Mayor
		Number of women and men municipality councillors Are the municipality Councillors directly elected by the citizens? If no, specify who appoints them: Mayor Other, please specify	Women Yes □	Men No □
		V. JUDICIAL POWER		
rulings ca - The Cor to rule on freedoms	anno nstiti n who	upreme Court in some countries is the highest court in that jurisdiction and fut be appealed. Its rules are binding on all other courts. Sutional Court is a high court found in many countries which deals primarily we ther or not challenged laws are in fact unconstitutional, and conflicting with sixthesis.	ith constitutional law. constitutionally establ	lts main authority is lished rights and
informatio	on o	nly on the High/Supreme Court.		
1. High	/Su _l	preme Courts – to be completed by all member States		
7	-	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	Women Yes □ Yes □ □ □ □ □	Men No □ No □
7	>	s the President of the High/Supreme Court a woman or a man?	Woman □	Man □
		onal Courts - Member States whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurison not complete this section.	diction on questions of	f a constitutional
	> (> /	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	Women Yes □ Yes □ Woman □	Men No □ No □
ŕ	•			

⁴ High **Council of the Judiciary** is the self-governing body of the judges. It issues orders for the appointment, assignment, transfer and promotion of magistrates (judges and public prosecutors) together with having responsibility for disciplinary matters.

. High Council of the Judiciary		
Number of women and men judges in the High Council of the Judiciary	Women	Men
Can judges access the High Council of the Judiciary purely by seniority?	Yes □	No □
Are judges appointed to the High Council of the Judiciary?	Yes □	No □
 If yes, specify who appoints them: Head of State Head of Government High Council of the Judiciary⁴ Other, please specify 		
Is the President of the High Council of the Judiciary a woman or a man?	Woman □	Man □
• Ombudsperson (National-level only) – If there is a single Ombudsperson assign 0 there is more than one ombudspersons, aggregate all of them and specify number by		he current officeholder.
Number of women and men Ombudspersons	Women	Men
. Public Prosecutor (National-level only)		
➤ Is the Chief Public Prosecutor a woman or a man	Woman □	Man □
SECURITY FORCES		
. National police force		
Number of female and male staff (uniformed and non-uniformed) in	Women	Men
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:	Yes □	No □
. Military		
Number of female and male staff (uniformed and non-uniformed) in top ranks in the military	Women	Men
 Are there any initiatives currently in place in relation to recruitment, 	Yes □	No □

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 Number of women and men members of corporate boards	Women	Men
>	Have any measures been adopted to promote gender balance in corporate boards?	Yes	No 🗆
	If yes, specify:		Deadline (specify year)
	Legal quota rulesRecommendations		
	 Measures included in self-regulation codes Other, please specify 		
>	Are there any sanctions for non-compliance?	Yes □	No 🗆
	If yes, specify:Fines		
	- Nullified boards' decisions		
	- Suspension of board members' compensation	_ _	
	Dissolution of the boardOther, please specify		
2. Central I	Ranke		
>	Number of women and men in the key decision-making bodies of the Central Bank	Women	Men
>	Is the Governor of the Central Bank a woman or a man?	Woman □	Man □
	SOCIETY		
	JOCIL I I		
1. Public U All universiti			
>	Number of women and men rectors of public universities	Women	Men
	•	Women	 Men
>	Number of women and men university (full) professors – only the highest category within the academic profession	Women	Men
2. Public/S	tate-owned Media		
Include data	only for the 5 broadcasters with largest view share.		
	only for the 5 most read nationwide newspapers and tabloids (exclude sport Number of women and men presidents/directors of public	ts <i>newspapers/tabloids</i> Women	s) Men
	broadcasters (TV, radio and news agencies)	vvoilleii	IVICII
>	Number of women and men presidents/directors of private broadcasters (TV, radio and news agencies)	Women	Men
>	Number of women and men directors of newspapers and tabloids	Women	Men

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Number of women and men		

>	Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly (national delegation)	Women	Men		
>	Interparliamentary Union (national delegation)	Women	Men		
>	Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (national delegation)	Women	Men		
	VI. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE				
Number of	women and men -officially recognised categories				
>	Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Women	Men		
>	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	Women	Men		
>	Minister Counsellors	Women	Men		
>	General Consuls	Women	Men		
VII. COMMENTS					