

Sex-disaggregated statistics on the participation of women and men in political and public decision-making in Council of Europe member states

Situation as at 1 September 2008

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INFORMATION DOCUMENT PREPARED BY
THE GENDER EQUALITY DIVISION
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe is a political organisation which was founded on 5 May 1949 by ten European countries in order to promote greater unity between its members. It now numbers 47 European states.¹

The main aims of the Organisation are to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and to develop common responses to political, social, cultural and legal challenges in its member states. Since 1989 it has integrated most of the countries of central and eastern Europe and supported them in their efforts to implement and consolidate their political, legal and administrative reforms.

The Council of Europe has its permanent headquarters in Strasbourg (France). By Statute, it has two constituent organs: the Committee of Ministers, composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the 47 member states, and the Parliamentary Assembly, comprising delegations from the 47 national parliaments. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe represents the entities of local and regional self-government within the member states. The Commissioner for Human Rights is an independent institution within the Council of Europe, mandated to promote the awareness of and respect for human rights in the 47 Council of Europe member states.

The European Court of Human Rights is the judicial body competent to adjudicate complaints brought against a state by individuals, associations or other contracting states on grounds of violation of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Council of Europe and Equality between Women and Men

The consideration of equality between women and men, seen as a fundamental human right, is the responsibility of the Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CDEG). The experts who form the Committee (one from each member State) are entrusted with the task of stimulating action at national level, as well as within the Council of Europe, to achieve effective equality between women and men. To this end, the CDEG carries out analyses, studies and evaluations, defines strategies and political measures, and, where necessary, frames the appropriate legal instruments.

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¹ Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	9
Description of the questionnaire	10
Tables and graphs	15
I. Legislative Power	15
1. National Parliaments	15
1.a Single/Lower Houses	15
Table 1: Women and men elected representatives.....	15
Graph 1: Women and men elected representatives.....	16
Table 2: Women and men elected in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system	17
Graph 2: Women and men elected in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system	18
Electoral Quota Laws	19
Table 3: Member states which have adopted electoral quota laws.....	19
Graph 3.b: Member states with no electoral quota laws	20
Table 4: Member states where some/all political parties have created quota rules/regulations	21
Graph 4.a: Member states where some/all political parties have created quota rules/regulations (Single/Lower Houses).....	22
Graph 4.b: Member states where no quota rules/regulations have been created by political parties (Single/Lower Houses)	22
1.b. Upper Houses	23
Table 5: Women and men elected representatives in Upper Houses.....	23
Graph 5: Women and men elected representatives in Upper Houses.....	24
Table 6: Women and men appointed representatives in Upper Houses.....	25
Graph 6: Women and men appointed representatives in Upper Houses.....	25
Table 7a: Quotas by law in Upper Houses	26
Table 7b: Quota rules/regulations created by political parties (Upper Houses).....	26
1.c. Comparison Lower/Upper Houses	27
Table: 8: Bicameral parliamentary states: percentage of women in Upper and Lower Houses.....	27
2. Regional parliaments	28
Table 9: Total number of women and men elected	28
Graph 9: Women and men elected representatives in regional parliaments	29
Table 10: Women members in national and regional parliaments	30

II. Executive Power	31
1. National Governments	31
1.a Heads of State	31
Table 11: Heads of State	31
1.a.1. Monarchies	31
1.b Heads of Government	31
Table 12: Heads of Government.....	31
1.c. Ministers and Deputy/Junior Ministers	32
Table 13: Ministers.....	32
Graph 13: Ministers.....	33
Table 14: Deputy ministers	34
Graph 14: Deputy ministers	35
2. Regional Governments	36
2.a Heads of Regional Government	36
Table 15: Heads of regional government	36
Graph 15: Heads of regional government	37
2.b. Members of Regional Governments	38
Table 16: Women and men members of regional governments	38
Graph 16: Members of regional governments	39
Table 17a: Quota by laws in regional governments	40
Table 17b: Quota by laws in regional governments	40
3. Local Governments	41
3.a. Mayors	41
Table 18: Mayors	41
Graph 18: Mayors	42
3.b. Municipality Councillors	43
Table 19: Municipality councillors	43
Graph 19: Municipality councillors	44
Table 20: Electoral quotas by law in local governments.....	45
Table 21: Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in local governments ..	45
Table 22: Women in executive power in general.....	46
Graph 22: Percentage of women at national, regional and local level (executive power)	47

III. Judicial Power	48
1. High/Supreme Courts	48
Table 23: Judges in High/Supreme Courts	48
Graph 23: Judges in High/Supreme Courts	49
Table 24: Appointment methods for judges to the High/Supreme Courts.....	51
2. Constitutional Courts	52
Table 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts.....	52
Graph 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts.....	53
Table 26: Appointment methods for judges to the Constitutional Court.....	54
IV. Diplomatic service	55
1. Ambassadors	55
Table 27: Women and men Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.....	55
Graph 27: Ambassadors.....	56
2. Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary	57
Table 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary	57
Graph 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary	58
3. Minister Counsellors	59
Table 29: Minister Counsellors	59
Graph 29: Minister Counsellors	60
4. General Consuls	61
Table 30: General Consuls.....	61
Graph 30: General Consuls.....	62
V. Council of Europe	63
1. Delegations to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	63
Table 31: Representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	63
Graph 31: Representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe	64
2. Delegations to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe	66
Table 32: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities.....	66
Graph 32: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities.....	66
Table 33: Members of the Chamber of Local Authorities	67
Graph 33: Women and men members of the Chamber of Local Authorities	68
Table 34: Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities	70

Graph 34:	Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities	71
Table 35:	Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions	72
Graph 35:	Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions	72
Table 36:	Members of the Chamber of Regions.....	73
Graph 36:	Members of the Chamber of Regions.....	74
Table 37:	Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions.....	76
Graph 37:	Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions.....	77
3. The European Court of Human Rights.....		78
Table 38:	Judges in the European Court of Human Rights	78
Graph 38:	Judges in the European Court of Human Rights.....	78
Table 39:	Composition of the European Court of Human Rights	79
Appendix	Questionnaire on the participation of women and men in political and public decision-making.....	81

BACKGROUND

Balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making is a matter of human rights and democracy and as such it is a priority for the Council of Europe. Decisions made by political and public bodies have long-term consequences and it is important that the views and interests of women are fully represented in these spheres. Despite progress achieved in Council of Europe member states, women are still seriously under-represented in political and public decision-making and continue to face difficulties in becoming involved in equitable numbers in the political process.

In March 2003 the Committee of Ministers adopted *Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making* which *inter alia* defines balanced participation as a minimum representation of 40% of both sexes in any decision-making body in political or public life.

The Recommendation puts forward eight objectives to be implemented by the governments of member states to promote balanced participation. They include protection of equal civil and political rights, individual voting rights, revising legislation, setting targets and encouraging women to participate in political decision-making, monitoring etc. It also proposes legislative and administrative measures as well as supportive measures to be adopted by member states.

In paragraph 44 of the Appendix to the Recommendation, it calls on governments to "*monitor and evaluate progress in achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public life, and report regularly to the Committee of Ministers on the measures taken and progress made in this field*", and lists 10 indicators for measuring progress.

This task is the responsibility of the *Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CDEG)*, an intergovernmental committee responsible, *inter alia*, for ensuring follow-up to the Recommendation and monitoring progress.

The CDEG discussed the question of monitoring progress and agreed that what was needed was a *snapshot* of the situation in member states on a given date from which progress could be measured.

It was also initially agreed to limit this first collection of data to the three main decision-making areas: legislative, executive and judicial powers and the three main organs of the Council of Europe: Parliamentary Assembly, Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the European Court of Human Rights. However, following the *Seminar of Women in Diplomacy* (Strasbourg, 28-29 October 2004), it was decided to include sex-disaggregated data concerning the diplomatic services.

Finally, the CDEG examined and adopted a *Questionnaire on Gender Segregated Data on the Participation of Women and Men in Political and Public Decision-Making* during its 32nd meeting on 8-10 June 2005 and agreed that the data collected should refer to the situation as at 1 September 2005.

Data collection

The *Questionnaire on Gender Segregated Data on the Participation of Women and Men in Political and Public Decision-Making* was drawn up and made available as an on-line web form on 1 September 2005. Member states were invited to complete the on-line web form by 30 September 2005.

In all 36 member states completed, or partially completed the questionnaire: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

The results of the 2005 questionnaire were compiled into tables and graphs reflecting the breakdown of women and men in the different decision-making bodies listed above collected by means of this on-line web form.

In 2008, the questionnaire was launched for a second time to measure progress in the participation of women and men in political and public decision-making. Slightly revised in wording, but not in content, the *Questionnaire on the Participation of Women and Men in Political and Public Decision-Making* was made available as an on-line web form on 1 September 2008. Member states were invited to complete it by 17 October 2008.

The 2008 questionnaire was completed, or partially completed, by 42 member states: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

The present document contains tables and graphs reflecting the breakdown of women and men in the different decision-making bodies listed above as at 1 September 2008 and according to the information collected by means of the on-line web form.

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is divided into 4 main sections

1. Legislative power
2. Executive power
3. Judicial power
4. Diplomatic service

1. Legislative Power

This section was designed to give the breakdown of women and men in parliament and to identify if there was a relationship between the type of electoral system and the number of women and men elected. It also aimed to highlight the effectiveness of quota rules/regulations: both as regards the type of quota rule/regulation and the different types of sanctions applied.

It is divided into two main sections:

- National Parliaments, further divided in to Single/Lower House and Upper House
- Regional Parliaments.

National Parliaments – Single/Lower House

All member states were required to complete this section:

- Unicameral parliamentary states referred to their Single House
- Bicameral parliamentary states referred to their Chamber of Representatives
- Federal states referred to their National Chamber

Upper House

Only bicameral parliamentary states completed this section:

Federal states referred to the House which represents the interests of the component states of the Federation (ie German Bundesrat).

Regional Parliaments

The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. For example, Austria: Bundesländer; Russian Federation: autonomous republics and territories; Spain: autonomous communities; Switzerland: cantons; United Kingdom: devolved parliamentary assemblies.

A Regional Parliament is the legislative assembly of a regional political unit. It has the highest legislative powers at regional level.

Types of Electoral systems

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post: This system occurs when a candidate who wins the largest number of votes 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 a 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

Type of Electoral system in member states

Plurality-majority: simple majority or first past the post:	Azerbaijan Luxembourg	Monaco United Kingdom
Plurality-majority: absolute majority (two round):	France	
Proportional representational system: Closed lists	Bulgaria Croatia Czech Republic Iceland Norway Portugal Russian Federation	Slovenia Spain "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" Turkey Ukraine
Proportional representational system: Open lists:	Bosnia and Herzegovina Cyprus Denmark Finland Ireland Latvia	Netherlands Romania San Marino Serbia Sweden Switzerland
Proportional representational system: other	Austria Belgium Estonia	Italy Liechtenstein Luxembourg Malta
Semi-proportional representational system: Open lists	Armenia Georgia Lithuania	
Semi-proportional representational system: Closed lists	Germany Hungary	Montenegro
Semi-proportional representational system: other	Greece	

2. Executive Power

This section gives the breakdown of the situation in government. It is divided into three main sections: national, regional and local government.

Regional governments

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.

Local governments

The municipality is an administrative unit with an elected Council and a Mayor.

3. The Judicial Power

This section gives the breakdown of women and men in the High/Supreme and Constitutional Courts. As well as giving the breakdown of women and men judges it aims to highlight the relationship, if any, between the appointment method and the number of women and men.

It is divided into two sections:

- High/Supreme Courts
- Constitutional Courts.

All member states were asked to complete the first section **High/Supreme Court**. In some countries it 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.

Constitutional Courts

This section was not completed by member states whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurisdiction on questions of a constitutional nature.

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.

4. The Diplomatic Service

This section gives an overview of the number of women and men in the higher ranks of the diplomatic services:

- Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
- Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary
- Minister Counsellors
- General Consuls.

5. Composition of Council of Europe bodies

In addition to the national data collected by means of the questionnaire, this document contains the breakdown of women and men in the following Council of Europe bodies:

- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe and
- European Court of Human Rights.

Data concerning the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe refer to the situation on 1 December 2008, while data concerning the European Court of Human Rights refers to the situation on 20 October 2008. Data on Council of Europe bodies was not provided by the questionnaire.

TABLES AND GRAPHS

I. LEGISLATIVE POWER

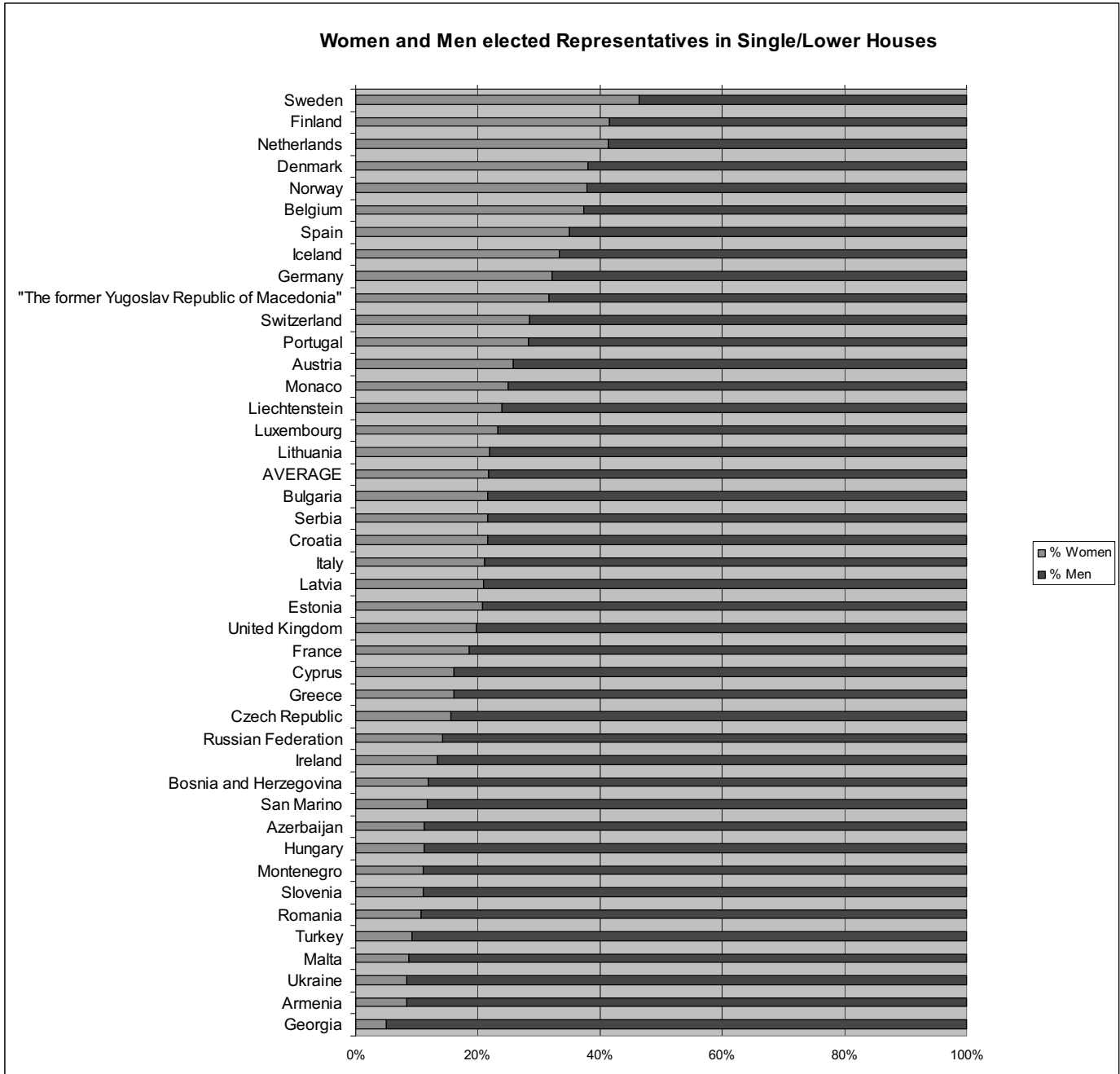
1. National Parliaments

1.A SINGLE/LOWER HOUSES

Table 1: Women and men elected representatives

Women and men elected in Single/Lower Houses						
Member State	Women President	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia		11	120	131	8,4%	91,6%
Austria		16	46	62	25,8%	74,2%
Azerbaijan		14	111	125	11,2%	88,8%
Belgium		56	94	150	37,3%	62,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		5	37	42	11,9%	88,1%
Bulgaria		52	188	240	21,7%	78,3%
Croatia		33	120	153	21,6%	78,4%
Cyprus		9	47	56	16,1%	83,9%
Czech Republic		31	169	200	15,5%	84,5%
Denmark		68	111	179	38,0%	62,0%
Estonia	✓	21	80	101	20,8%	79,2%
Finland		83	117	200	41,5%	58,5%
France		107	470	577	18,5%	81,5%
Georgia		7	131	138	5,1%	94,9%
Germany		197	415	612	32,2%	67,8%
Greece		48	252	300	16,0%	84,0%
Hungary	✓	43	342	385	11,2%	88,8%
Iceland		21	42	63	33,3%	66,7%
Ireland		22	143	165	13,3%	86,7%
Italy		133	497	630	21,1%	78,9%
Latvia		21	79	100	21,0%	79,0%
Liechtenstein		6	19	25	24,0%	76,0%
Lithuania		31	110	141	22,0%	78,0%
Luxembourg		14	46	60	23,3%	76,7%
Malta		6	63	69	8,7%	91,3%
Monaco		6	18	24	25,0%	75,0%
Montenegro	✓	9	72	81	11,1%	88,9%
Netherlands		62	88	150	41,3%	58,7%
Norway		64	105	169	37,9%	62,1%
Portugal		65	165	230	28,3%	71,7%
Romania		35	291	326	10,7%	89,3%
Russian Federation		64	386	450	14,2%	85,8%
San Marino		7	53	60	11,7%	88,3%
Serbia	✓	54	196	250	21,6%	78,4%
Slovenia		10	80	90	11,1%	88,9%
Spain		122	226	348	35,1%	64,9%
Sweden		162	187	349	46,4%	53,6%
Switzerland		57	143	200	28,5%	71,5%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		38	82	120	31,7%	68,3%
Turkey		50	497	547	9,1%	90,9%
Ukraine		38	412	450	8,4%	91,6%
United Kingdom	✓	128	518	646	19,8%	80,2%
Average					21,7%	78,3%

Graph 1: Women and men elected representatives

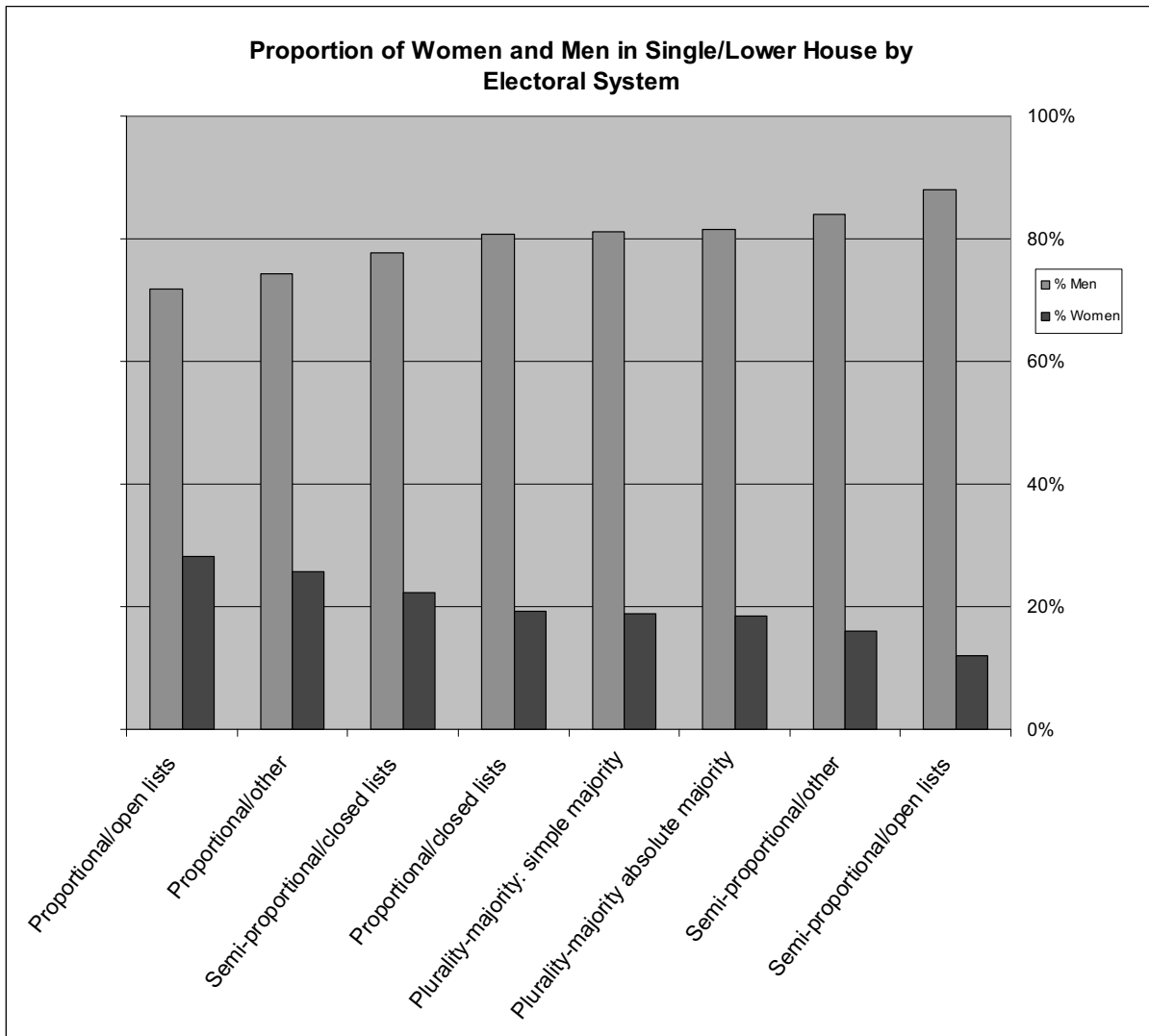


- Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands are the only member states to have attained the recommended minimum of 40 % of both sexes in their national parliaments.
- 42,6 % of the member states (18 out of the 42 which replied to the questionnaire) have less than 20 % women representatives in their Single/Lower House.

Table 2: Women and men elected in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system

Women and men in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system					
Electoral System	Men	Women	Total	Men %	Women %
Plurality-majority absolute majority (two rounds)	470	107	577	81,5%	18,5%
Plurality-majority: simple majority or first past the post	693	162	855	81,1%	18,9%
Proportional representational system - closed lists	2472	588	3060	80,8%	19,2%
Proportional representational system - open lists	1492	585	2077	71,8%	28,2%
Proportional representational system - other	302	105	407	74,2%	25,8%
Semi-proportional representation system - closed lists	1326	382	1708	77,6%	22,4%
Semi-proportional representational system - open lists	361	49	410	88,0%	12,0%
Semi-proportional representational system - other	252	48	300	84,0%	16,0%

Graph 2: Women and men elected in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system



Electoral Quota Laws

Table 3: Member states which have adopted electoral quota laws

Member states which have adopted electoral quota laws (Single/Lower Houses)				
Member State	Quota	Sanction for Non-compliance	Rank order rules	Women Elected
Armenia	15,0%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	8,4%
Belgium	50,0%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	37,3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina			Ziping System	11,9%
Croatia	40,0%	Financial Penalty		21,6%
France		Financial Penalty		18,5%
Greece	33,3%	Lists not accepted		16,0%
Portugal	33,0%	Financial Penalty	Ziping System	28,3%
San Marino		No		11,7%
Serbia	30,0%	No		21,6%
Slovenia	25-35%	Lists not accepted		11,1%
Spain	40-60%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	35,1%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	30,0%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	31,7%
Average				21,1%

Other forms of rank order rules

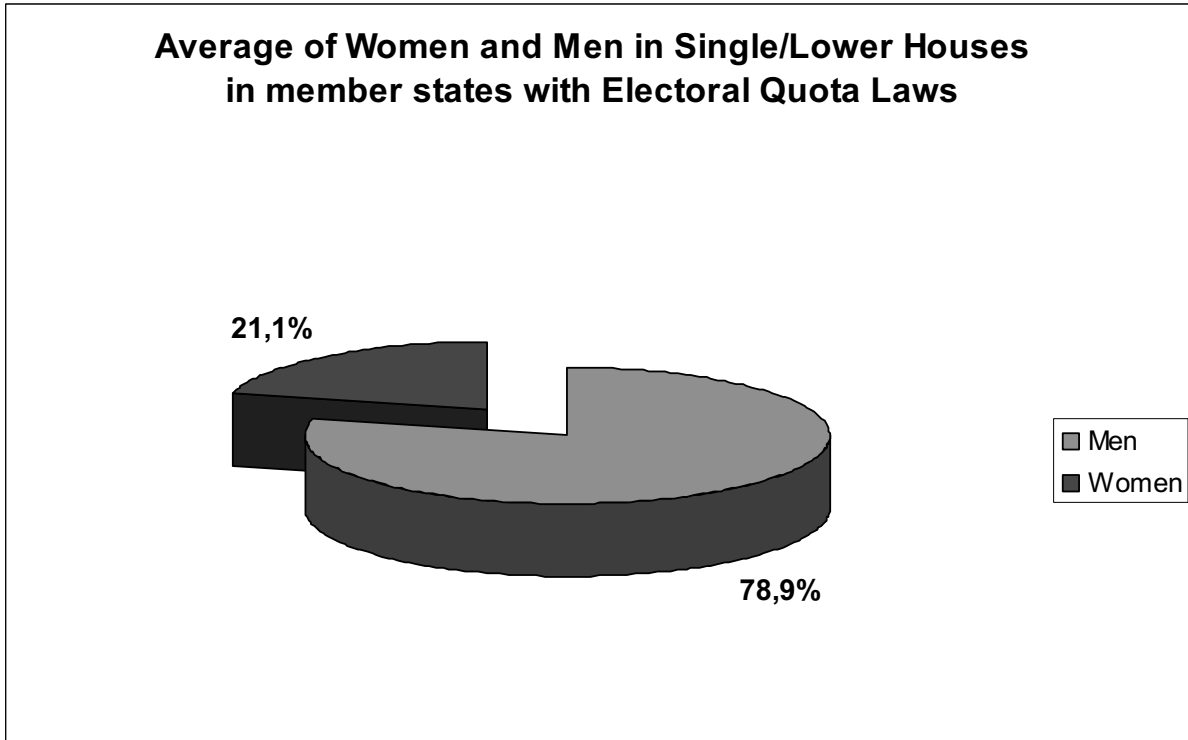
Armenia: The quota law also includes rank order rules for the candidates stipulating that every 10th candidate on the list must be a woman.

Belgium: The quota law also includes rank order rules for the candidates stipulating that both sexes must be represented among the first two candidates on the list.

Spain: The quota law also includes rank order rules stipulating that 40 % of candidates must be from the opposite sex in all groups of five candidates. Should the number of seats to be filled be under five, the number of women and men must still be as numerically balanced as possible.

"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia": The quota law also includes rank order rules for the candidates stipulating that the opposite sex must be represented on every third place on the list.

Graph 3.a: Member states which have adopted electoral quota laws



Graph 3.b: Member states with no electoral quota laws

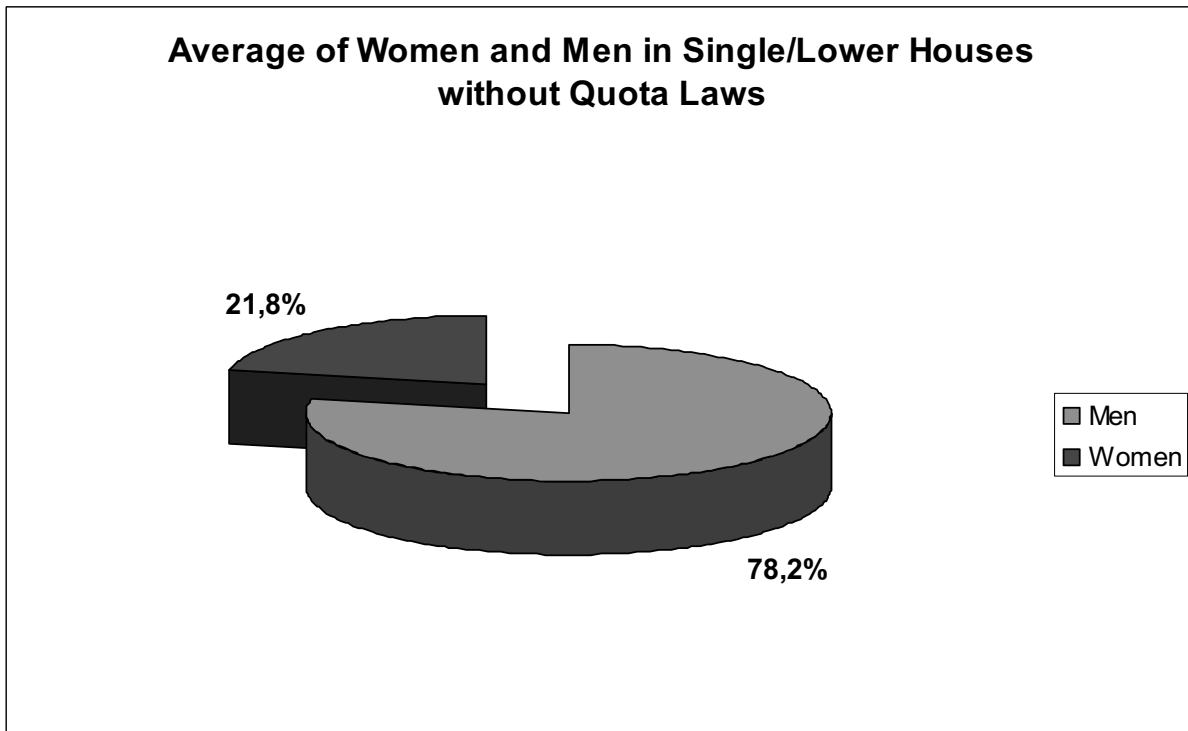
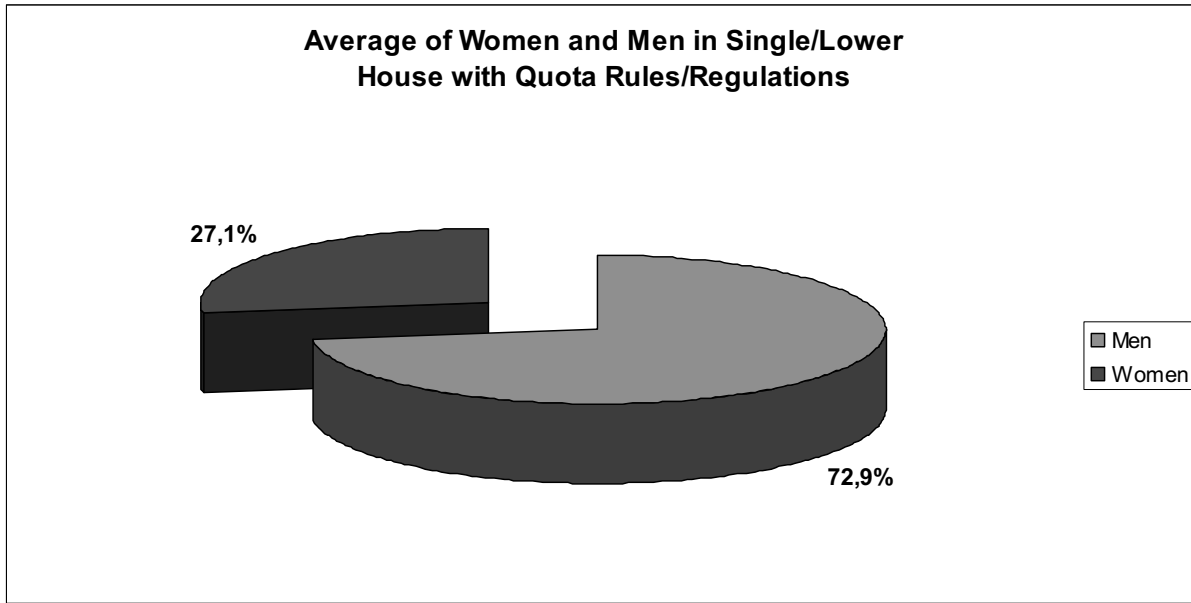


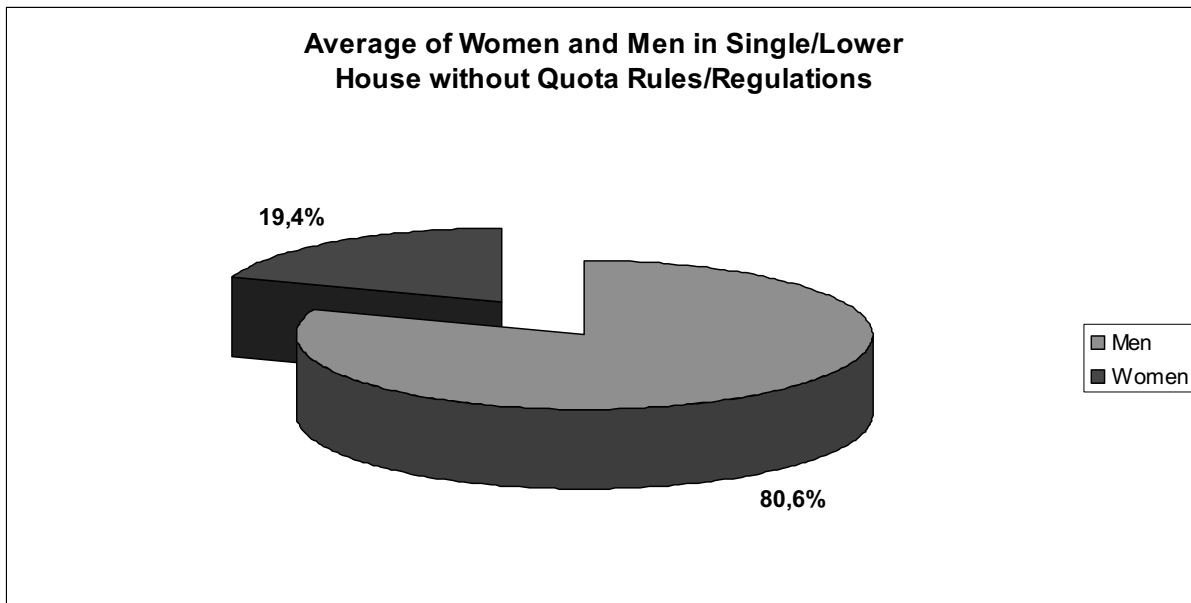
Table 4: Member states where some/all political parties have created quota rules/regulations

Member states where political parties have created quota rules/regulations Single/Lower Houses			
Member State	By	Percentage /Range	% Women elected
Belgium	All Parties	50%	37,3%
Croatia	Some Parties	30-40%	21,6%
Cyprus	Some Parties	20-30%	16,1%
Finland	Some Parties	40-60%	41,5%
Germany	Some Parties	33-50%	32,2%
Hungary	Some Parties	20%	11,2%
Iceland	Some Parties	40-50%	33,3%
Italy	Some Parties	33%	21,1%
Lithuania	Some Parties	30%	22,0%
Netherlands	Some Parties	50%	41,3%
Norway		40%	37,9%
Portugal	Some Parties		28,3%
Romania	Some Parties	30%	10,7%
Slovenia	Some Parties	25-40%	11,1%
Spain		40-60%	35,1%
Switzerland	Some Parties		28,5%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	All Parties	30%	31,7%
Average			27,1%

Graph 4.a: Member states where some/all political parties have created quota rules/regulations (Single/Lower Houses)



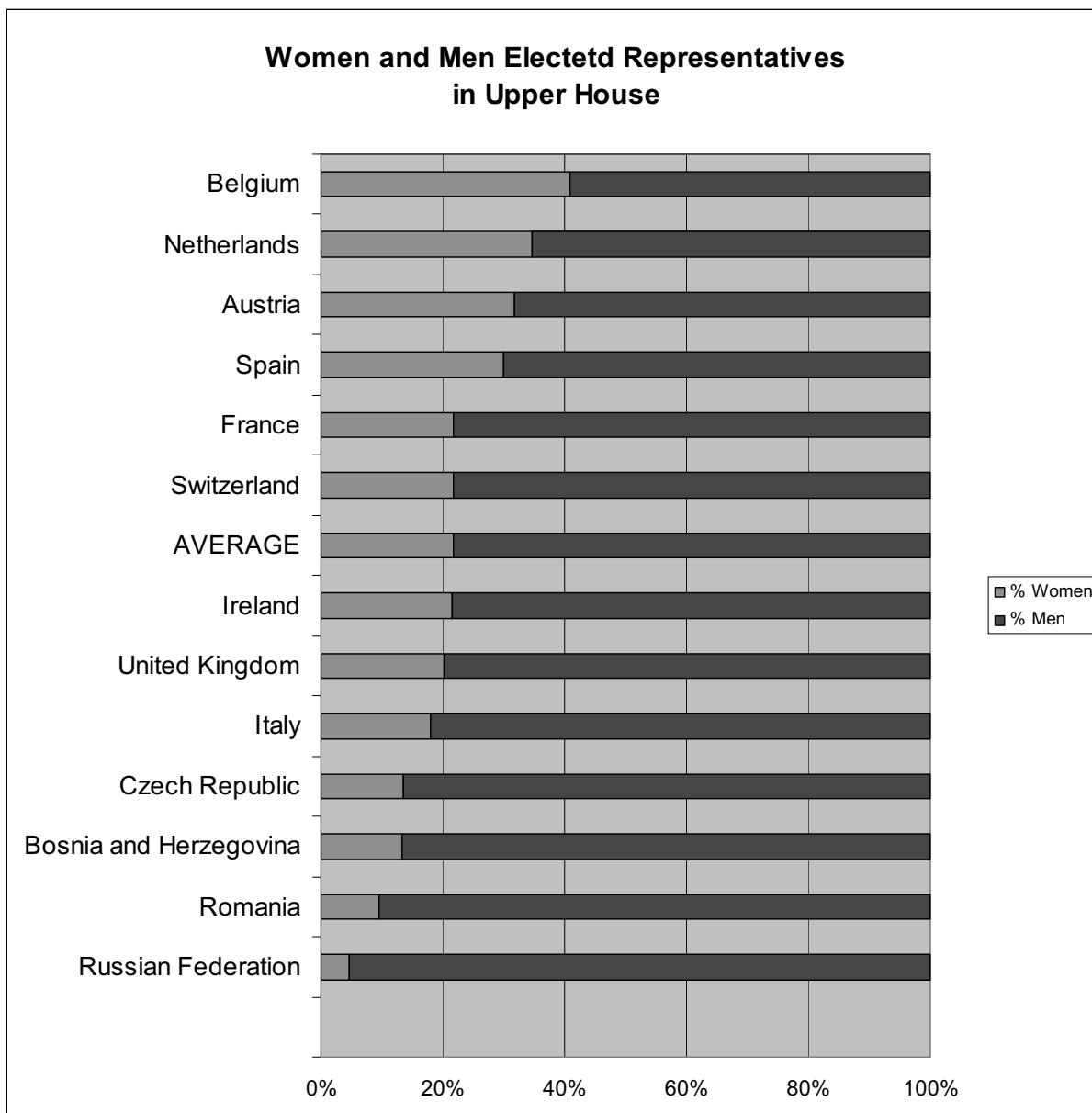
Graph 4.b: Member states where no quota rules/regulations have been created by political parties (Single/Lower Houses)



1.B. UPPER HOUSES

Table 5: Women and men elected representatives in Upper Houses

Women and men elected representatives in Upper Houses					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	58	125	183	31,7%	68,3%
Belgium	29	42	71	40,8%	59,2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	13	15	13,3%	86,7%
Czech Republic	11	70	81	13,6%	86,4%
France	75	268	343	21,9%	78,1%
Ireland	13	47	60	21,7%	78,3%
Italy	58	264	322	18,0%	82,0%
Netherlands	26	49	75	34,7%	65,3%
Romania	13	124	137	9,5%	90,5%
Russian Federation	8	161	169	4,7%	95,3%
Spain	79	184	263	30,0%	70,0%
Switzerland	10	36	46	21,7%	78,3%
United Kingdom	143	566	709	20,2%	79,8%
Average				21,7%	78,3%

Graph 5: Women and men elected representatives in Upper Houses

- Belgium is the only member state with bicameral parliament to have reached the recommended minimum of 40 % representation of both sexes in their Upper House.
- Five out of the 13 member states have less than 20 % of women representatives in their Upper House.

Table 6: Women and men appointed representatives in Upper Houses

Women and men appointed representatives in Upper Houses					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Ireland	4	7	11	36,4%	63,6%
Belgium	11	20	31	35,5%	64,5%
Spain	12	43	55	21,8%	78,2%
Germany	15	54	69	21,7%	78,3%
Italy	1	6	7	14,3%	85,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	13	15	13,3%	86,7%
Russian Federation	8	161	169	4,7%	95,3%
Average				21,1%	78,9%

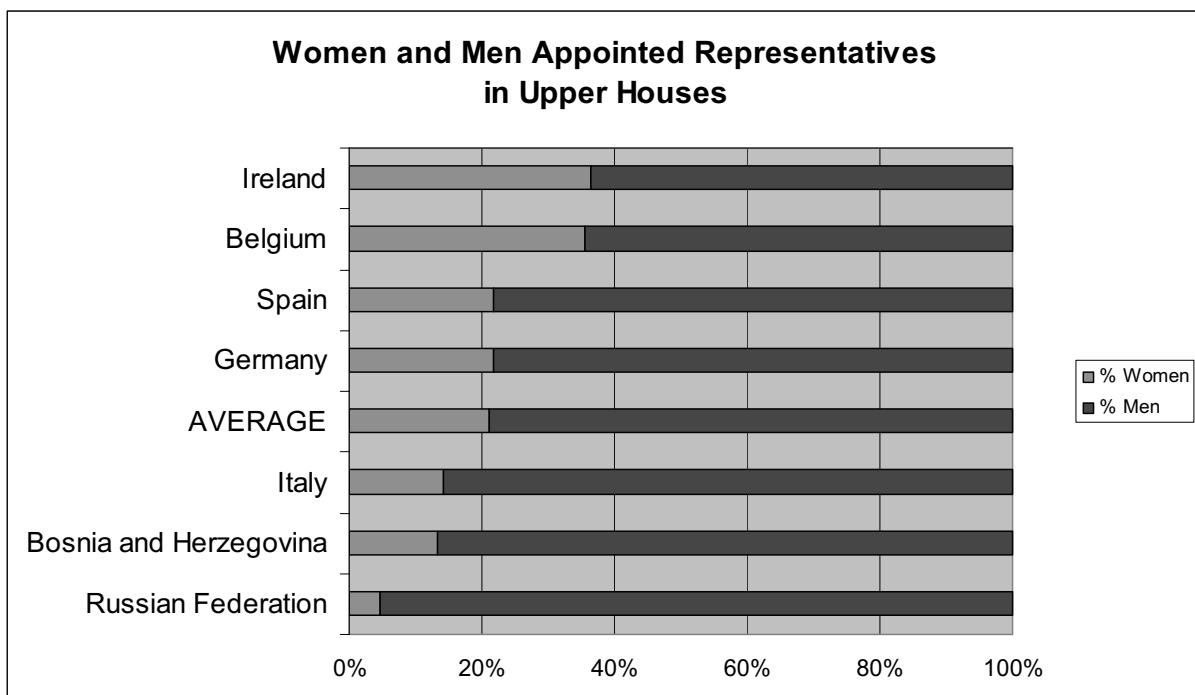
Graph 6: Women and men appointed representatives in Upper Houses

Table 7a: Quotas by law in Upper Houses

Quotas by law in Upper Houses				
Member State	Sanctions Non-Compliance	Rank Order Rules	Percentage /Range	% Women Elected
Belgium		Plurality Other	50%	40,8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lists not accepted	Zipping System	0%	13,3%
France	Financial Penalty			21,9%
Spain		Plurality Other	40-60%	30,0%

Table 7b: Quota rules/regulations created by political parties (Upper Houses)

Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in Upper Houses			
Member State	By	Percentage /Range	% Women Elected
Austria	Some Parties	50%	31,7%
Belgium	All Parties	50%	40,8%
Germany	Some Parties	33-50%	
Italy	Some Parties	33%	18,0%
Netherlands	Some Parties	50%	34,7%
Romania	Some Parties	30%	9,5%
Spain		40-60%	30,0%
Switzerland	Some Parties		21,70%
Average			22,8%

1.C. COMPARISON LOWER/UPPER HOUSES

Table: 8: Bicameral parliamentary states: percentage of women in Upper and Lower Houses

Bicameral parliamentary states: percentage of women elected in Lower and Upper Houses		
Member State	% Women Lower House	% Women Upper House
Austria	25,8%	31,7%
Belgium	37,3%	40,8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,9%	13,3%
Czech Republic	15,5%	13,6%
France	18,5%	21,9%
Ireland	13,3%	21,7%
Italy	21,1%	18,0%
Netherlands	41,3%	34,7%
Romania	10,7%	9,5%
Russian Federation	14,2%	4,7%
Spain	35,1%	30,0%
Switzerland	28,5%	21,7%
United Kingdom	19,8%	20,2%
Average	22,5%	21,7%

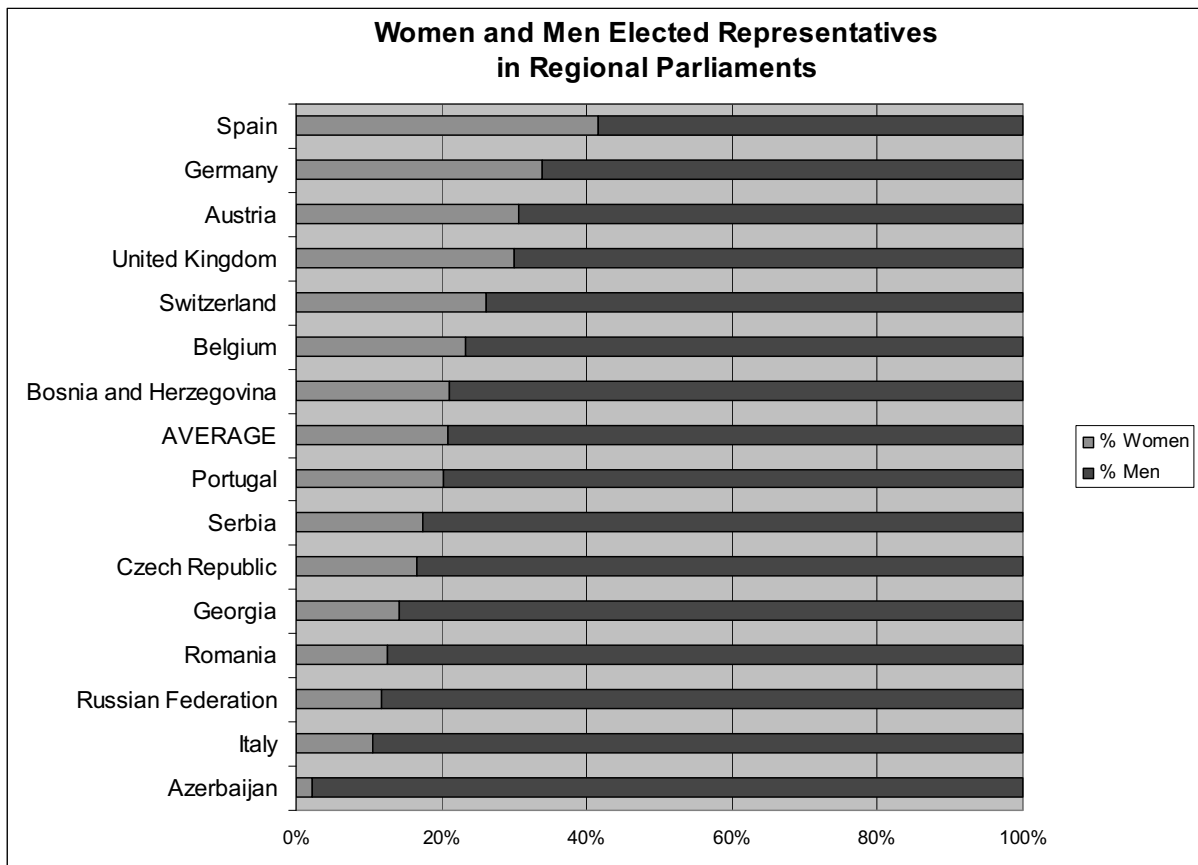
2. Regional parliaments

Applies to states whose regions have a real legislative power.²

Table 9: Total number of women and men elected

Women and men elected in regional parliaments					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	137	311	448	30,6%	69,4%
Azerbaijan	1	44	45	2,2%	97,8%
Belgium	97	319	416	23,3%	76,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38	143	181	21,0%	79,0%
Czech Republic	125	628	753	16,6%	83,4%
Georgia	8	48	56	14,3%	85,7%
Germany	621	1216	1837	33,8%	66,2%
Italy	118	1001	1119	10,5%	89,5%
Portugal	20	79	99	20,2%	79,8%
Romania	178	1229	1407	12,7%	87,3%
Russian Federation	467	3477	3944	11,8%	88,2%
Serbia	21	99	120	17,5%	82,5%
Spain	525	735	1260	41,7%	58,3%
Switzerland	689	1939	2628	26,2%	73,8%
United Kingdom	89	208	297	30,0%	70,0%
Average				20,8%	79,2%

² The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. For example, Austria and Germany: Bundesländer; 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.

Graph 9: Women and men elected representatives in regional parliaments

- Spain has reached the recommended minimum representation of 40 % representation of both sexes, while seven member states have 20 – 40 % of women representatives in regional parliaments.

Table 10: Women members in national and regional parliaments

Women members in national and regional parliaments (Applies only to states with both national and regional parliaments)				
National parliaments				Regional parliaments
Member State	% Women in Single/Lower House	% Women in Upper House	% Women in Single/Lower and Upper Houses	% Women
Austria	8,4%	31,7%	30,2%	30,6%
Azerbaijan	11,2%			2,2%
Belgium	37,3%	40,8%	38,5%	23,3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,9%	13,3%	12,3%	21,0%
Czech Republic	15,5%	13,6%	14,9%	16,6%
Georgia	5,1%			14,3%
Germany	32,2%			33,8%
Italy	21,1%	18,0%	20,1%	10,5%
Portugal	28,3%			20,2%
Romania	10,7%	9,5%	10,4%	12,7%
Russian Federation	14,2%	4,7%	11,6%	11,8%
Serbia	21,6%			17,5%
Spain	35,1%	30,0%		41,7%
Switzerland	28,5%	21,7%		26,2%
United Kingdom	19,8%	20,2%		30,0%

II. EXECUTIVE POWER

1. National Governments

1.A HEADS OF STATE

Table 11: Heads of State

Heads of State					
	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Elected by the citizens	2	18	20	10,0%	90,0%
Appointed by the parliament	0	11	11	0,0%	100,0%

- Finland and Ireland have women Heads of State elected by citizens.

1.A.1. MONARCHIES

- Women can inherit the crown in Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

1.B HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Table 12: Heads of Government

Heads of Government				
Women	Men	Total	% Men	% Women
2	37	39	94,9%	5,1%

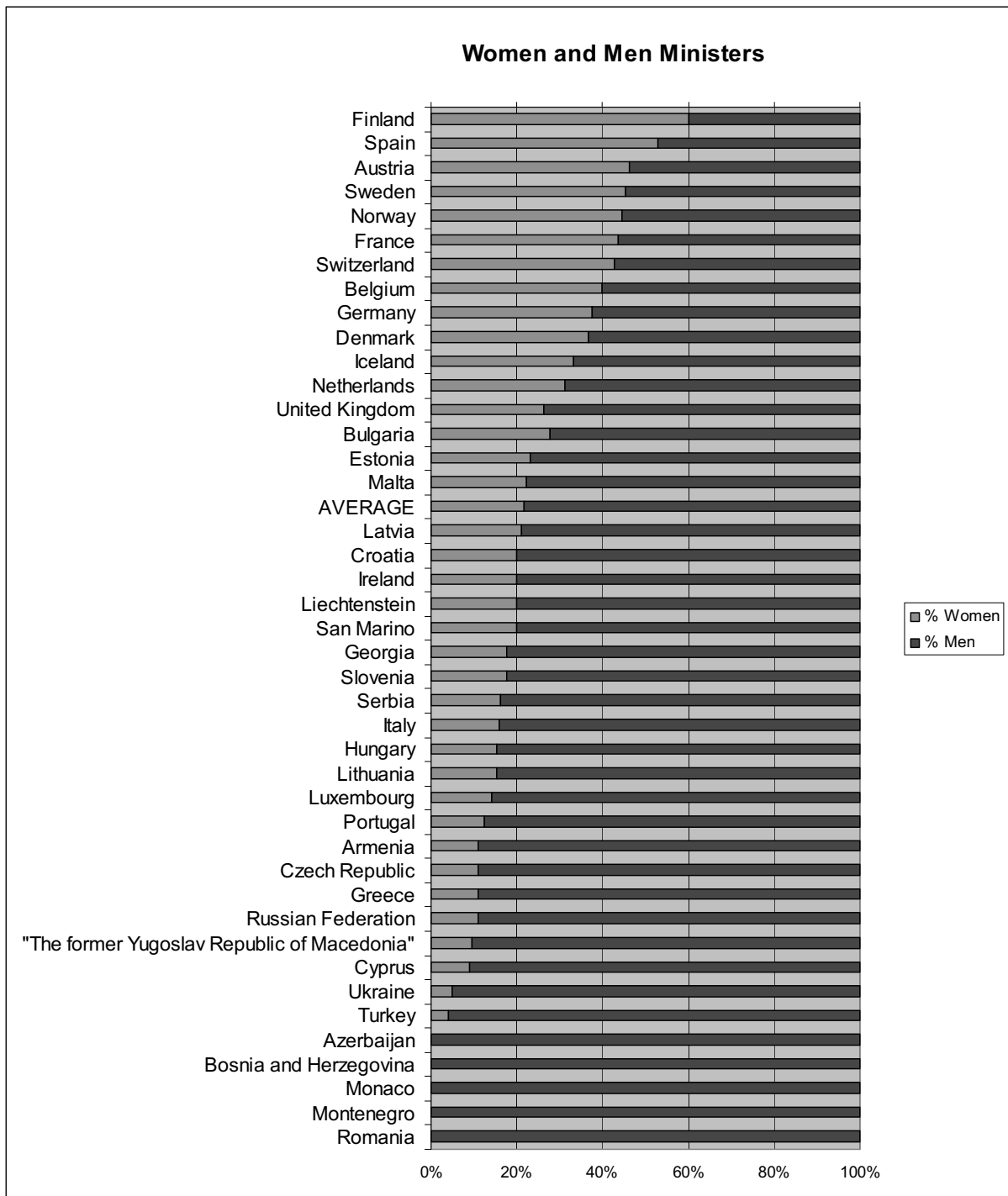
- Germany and Ukraine have women Heads of Government.

1.C. MINISTERS AND DEPUTY/JUNIOR MINISTERS

Table 13: Ministers

Women and men ministers					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	2	16	18	11,1%	88,9%
Austria	6	7	13	46,2%	53,8%
Azerbaijan	0	20	20	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	6	9	15	40,0%	60,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	9	9	0,0%	100,0%
Bulgaria	5	13	18	27,8%	72,2%
Croatia	3	12	15	20,0%	80,0%
Cyprus	1	10	11	9,1%	90,9%
Czech Republic	2	16	18	11,1%	88,9%
Denmark	7	12	19	36,8%	63,2%
Estonia	3	10	13	23,1%	76,9%
Finland	12	8	20	60,0%	40,0%
France	7	9	16	43,8%	56,3%
Georgia	3	14	17	17,6%	82,4%
Germany	6	10	16	37,5%	62,5%
Greece	2	16	18	11,1%	88,9%
Hungary	2	11	13	15,4%	84,6%
Iceland	4	8	12	33,3%	66,7%
Ireland	3	12	15	20,0%	80,0%
Italy	4	21	25	16,0%	84,0%
Latvia	4	15	19	21,1%	78,9%
Liechtenstein	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Lithuania	2	11	13	15,4%	84,6%
Luxembourg	2	12	14	14,3%	85,7%
Malta	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Monaco	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Montenegro	0	14	14	0,0%	100,0%
Netherlands	5	11	16	31,3%	68,8%
Norway	8	10	18	44,4%	55,6%
Portugal	2	14	16	12,5%	87,5%
Romania	0	15	15	0,0%	100,0%
Russian Federation	2	16	18	11,1%	88,9%
San Marino	2	8	10	20,0%	80,0%
Serbia	5	26	31	16,1%	83,9%
Slovenia	3	14	17	17,6%	82,4%
Spain	9	8	17	52,9%	47,1%
Sweden	10	12	22	45,5%	54,5%
Switzerland	3	4	7	42,9%	57,1%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	19	21	9,5%	90,5%
Turkey	1	23	24	4,2%	95,8%
Ukraine	1	19	20	5,0%	95,0%
United Kingdom	7	18	25	28,0%	72,0%
Average				28,6%	71,4%

Graph 13: Ministers

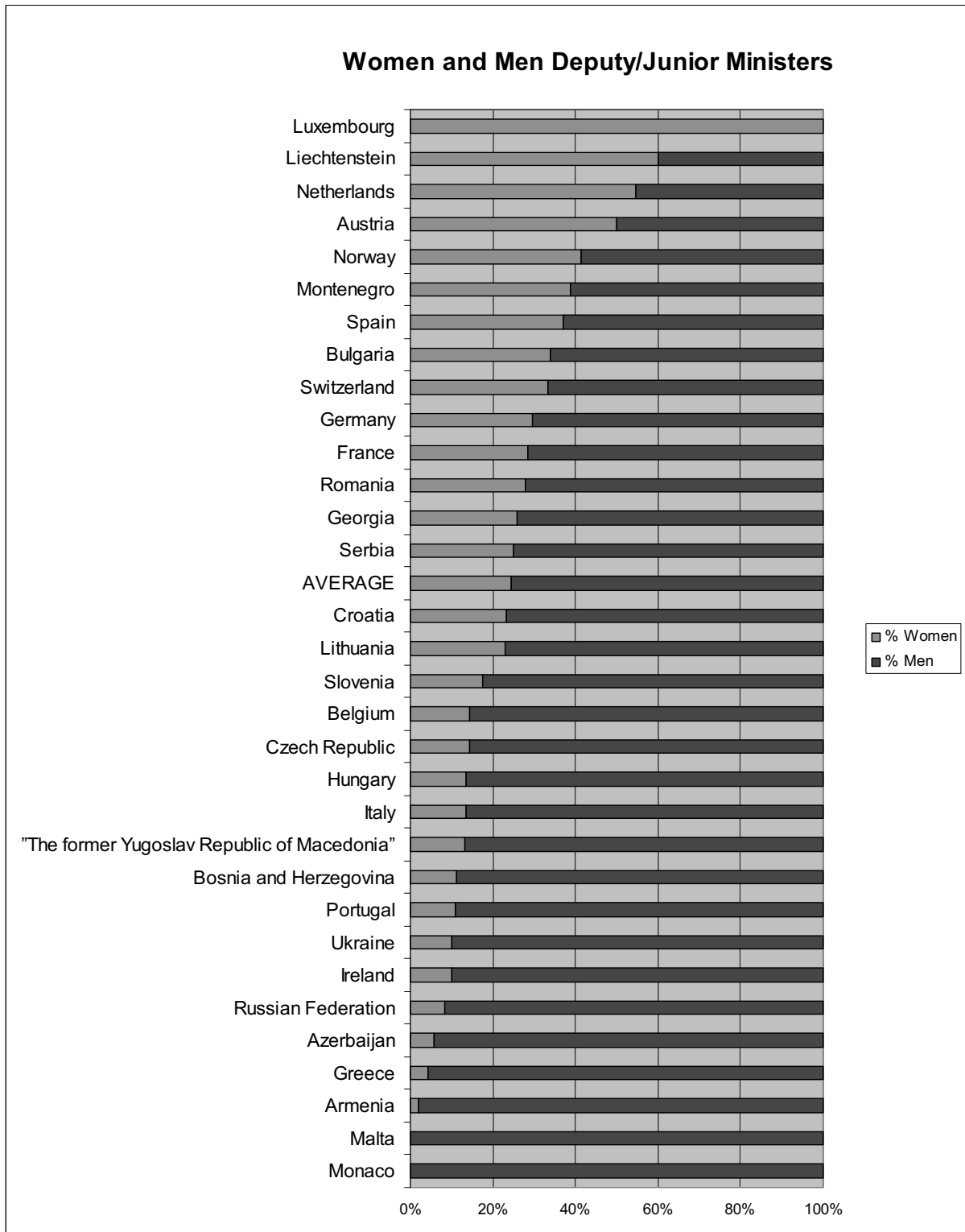


- Eight member states have 40 % or more women ministers in their national government.
- In five other member states there are no women ministers at all, while the average number of women ministers in national governments is 28 %.

Table 14: Deputy ministers

Women and men deputy/junior ministers					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	1	51	52	1,9%	98,1%
Austria	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
Azerbaijan	3	49	52	5,8%	94,2%
Belgium	1	6	7	14,3%	85,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	8	9	11,1%	88,9%
Bulgaria	19	37	56	33,9%	66,1%
Croatia	14	46	60	23,3%	76,7%
Czech Republic	13	78	91	14,3%	85,7%
France	6	15	21	28,6%	71,4%
Georgia	15	43	58	25,9%	74,1%
Germany	8	19	27	29,6%	70,4%
Greece	1	22	23	4,3%	95,7%
Hungary	3	19	22	13,6%	86,4%
Ireland	2	18	20	10,0%	90,0%
Italy	5	32	37	13,5%	86,5%
Liechtenstein	3	2	5	60,0%	40,0%
Lithuania	3	10	13	23,1%	76,9%
Luxembourg	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Malta	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Montenegro	19	30	49	38,8%	61,2%
Netherlands	6	5	11	54,5%	45,5%
Norway	19	27	46	41,3%	58,7%
Portugal	4	33	37	10,8%	89,2%
Romania	22	57	79	27,8%	72,2%
Russian Federation	8	87	95	8,4%	91,6%
Serbia	45	135	180	25,0%	75,0%
Slovenia	4	19	23	17,4%	82,6%
Spain	10	17	27	37,0%	63,0%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	13	15	13,3%	86,7%
Ukraine	13	115	128	10,2%	89,8%
Average				24,4%	75,6%

Graph 14: Deputy ministers



- Five member states have reached the recommended minimum of 40 % of women deputy/junior ministers in national governments.
- In two member states there are no women deputy/junior ministers.

2. Regional Governments

2.A HEADS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Table 15: Heads of regional government

Heads of regional government					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	1	8	9	11,1%	88,9%
Azerbaijan	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Czech Republic	0	14	14	0,0%	100,0%
France	2	24	26	7,7%	92,3%
Georgia	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Germany	0	16	16	0,0%	100,0%
Greece	1	53	54	1,9%	98,1%
Italy	2	18	20	10,0%	90,0%
Portugal	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Romania	4	43	47	8,5%	91,5%
Serbia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Spain	1	18	19	5,3%	94,7%
Ukraine	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
United Kingdom	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Average				2,8%	97,2%

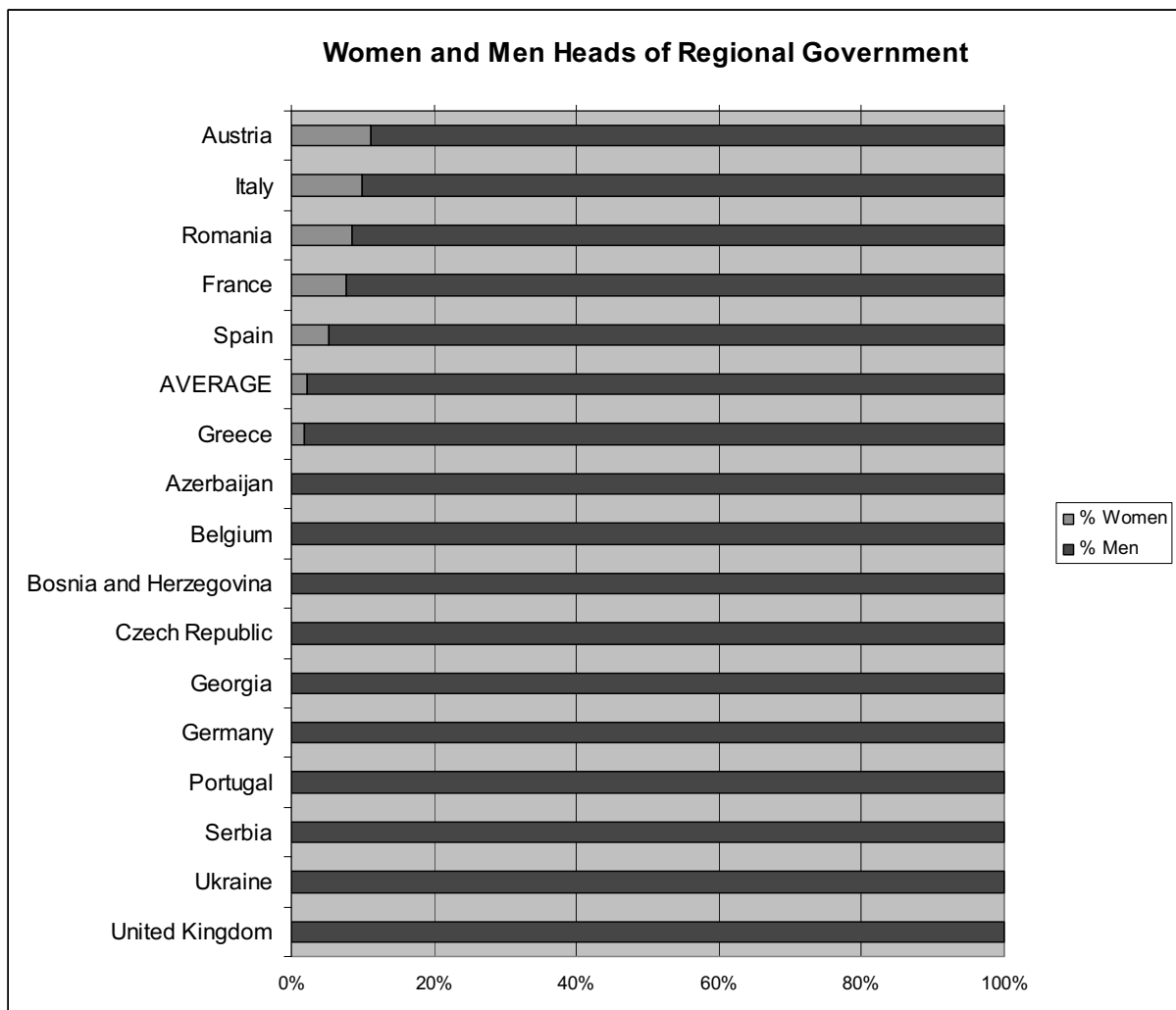
Appointment method for Heads of Regional Governments

Heads of Regional Governments are elected by the citizens in Italy and France.

Heads of Regional Governments are elected by the Regional Parliament in Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Serbia, Spain and Ukraine.

In Azerbaijan, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, the United Kingdom the systems are more complex.

Graph 15: Heads of regional government



- Ten out of 16 member states that replied to this question have no women Heads of Regional Government. All others which replied have less than 20 %.

2.B. MEMBERS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Table 16: Women and men members of regional governments

Women and men members of regional government					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	22	46	68	32,4%	67,6%
Azerbaijan	1	20	21	4,8%	95,2%
Belgium	12	26	38	31,6%	68,4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	28	30	6,7%	93,3%
Czech Republic	20	121	141	14,2%	85,8%
France	140	230	370	37,8%	62,2%
Georgia	1	9	10	10,0%	90,0%
Germany	36	125	161	22,4%	77,6%
Greece	310	1191	1501	20,7%	79,3%
Italy	40	193	233	17,2%	82,8%
Portugal	2	15	17	11,8%	88,2%
Serbia	5	12	17	29,4%	70,6%
Spain	91	138	229	39,7%	60,3%
Switzerland	30	126	156	19,2%	80,8%
Ukraine	3	17	20	15,0%	85,0%
United Kingdom	89	208	297	30,0%	70,0%
Average				21,4%	78,6%

- In France, Greece, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the members of regional governments are elected by citizens.
- In Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Spain, the members are appointed by the Head of Regional Government.
- Azerbaijan, Belgium, Georgia, Portugal and Ukraine have more complex systems.

Graph 16: Members of regional governments



None of the member states above have reached the minimum representation of 40% of each sex in regional government, although Spain and France come very close.

In eight out of 16 states which replied to this question there are less than 20% of women members of regional government.

Table 17a: Quota by laws in regional governments

Quota by laws in regional governments				
Member State	Sanctions Non-Compliance	Rank Order Rules	Quota/ Percentage	% Women elected
Belgium	Yes	Plurality Other		31,6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Financial Penalty	Ziping System		6,7%
France	Financial Penalty			37,8%
Greece	Lists not accepted		33,3%	20,7%

Table 17b: Quota by laws in regional governments

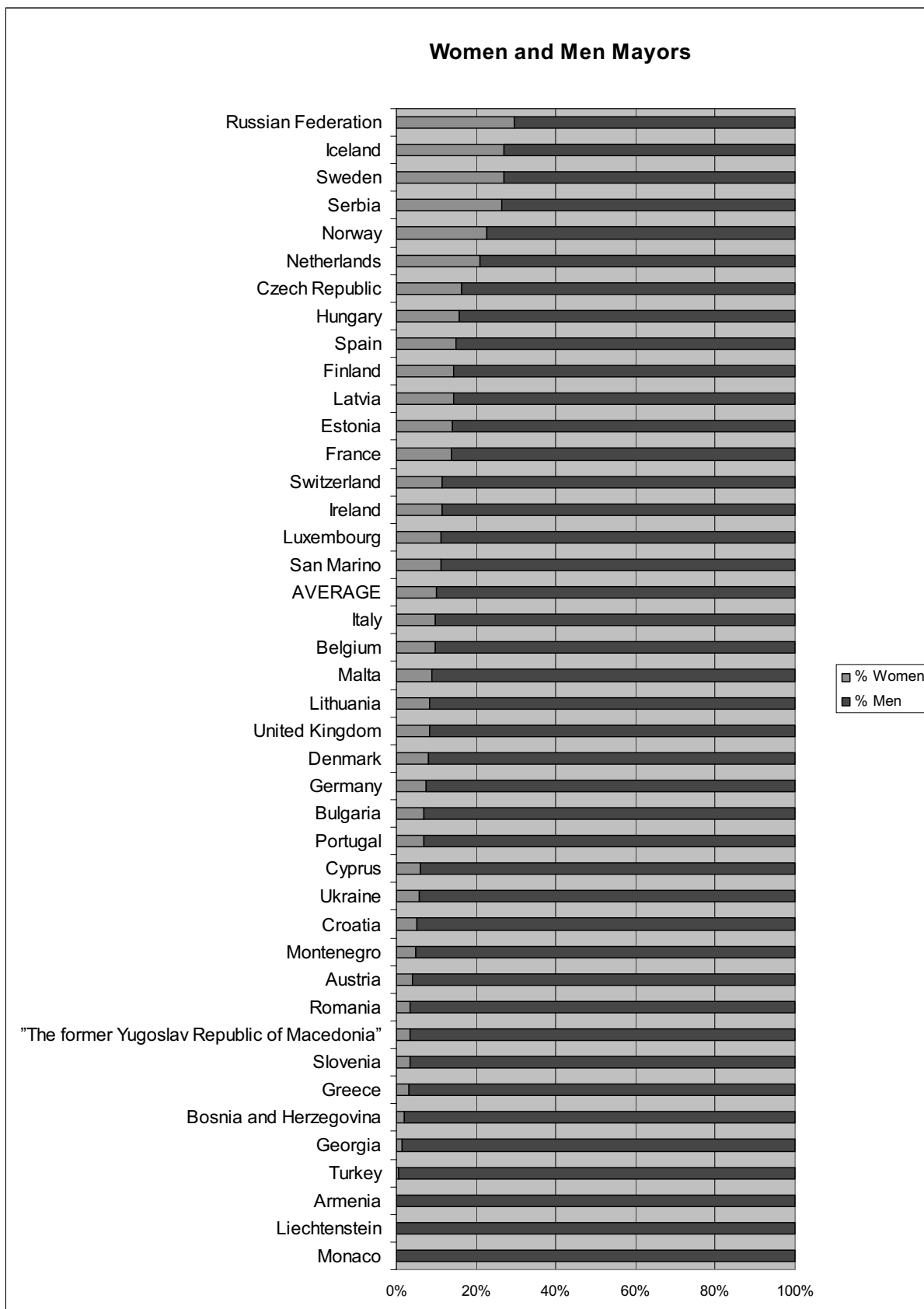
Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in regional governments				
Member State	By	Percentage /Range	% Women	% Men
Austria	Some Parties	50%	32,4%	67,6%
France	Some Parties	50%	37,8%	62,2%
Germany	Some Parties	33-50%	22,4%	77,6%
Italy	Some Parties	33%	17,2%	82,8%
Portugal	Some Parties		11,8%	88,2%
Switzerland	Some Parties		19,2%	80,8%
Average			23,5%	76,5%

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
3.A. MAYORS

Table 18: Mayors

Mayors					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	48	48	0,0%	100,0%
Austria	92	2260	2352	3,9%	96,1%
Belgium	55	516	571	9,6%	90,4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	145	148	2,0%	98,0%
Bulgaria	18	242	260	6,9%	93,1%
Croatia	30	536	566	5,3%	94,7%
Cyprus	2	31	33	6,1%	93,9%
Czech Republic	1041	5263	6304	16,5%	83,5%
Denmark	8	90	98	8,2%	91,8%
Estonia	32	194	226	14,2%	85,8%
Finland	57	342	399	14,3%	85,7%
France	4866	30281	35147	13,8%	86,2%
Georgia	1	68	69	1,4%	98,6%
Germany	40	490	530	7,5%	92,5%
Greece	32	1002	1034	3,1%	96,9%
Hungary	507	2676	3183	15,9%	84,1%
Iceland	21	57	78	26,9%	73,1%
Ireland	13	101	114	11,4%	88,6%
Italy	789	7238	8027	9,8%	90,2%
Latvia	1	6	7	14,3%	85,7%
Liechtenstein	0	11	11	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	5	55	60	8,3%	91,7%
Luxembourg	13	103	116	11,2%	88,8%
Malta	6	62	68	8,8%	91,2%
Monaco	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Montenegro	1	20	21	4,8%	95,2%
Netherlands	92	349	441	20,9%	79,1%
Norway	97	333	430	22,6%	77,4%
Portugal	21	287	308	6,8%	93,2%
Romania	114	3067	3181	3,6%	96,4%
Russian Federation	6340	15165	21505	29,5%	70,5%
San Marino	1	8	9	11,1%	88,9%
Serbia	5	14	19	26,3%	73,7%
Slovenia	7	203	210	3,3%	96,7%
Spain	1200	6875	8075	14,9%	85,1%
Sweden	78	212	290	26,9%	73,1%
Switzerland	14	107	121	11,6%	88,4%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	3	81	84	3,6%	96,4%
Turkey	18	3207	3225	0,6%	99,4%
Ukraine	26	430	456	5,7%	94,3%
United Kingdom	1	11	12	8,3%	91,7%
Average				10,2%	89,8%

Graph 18: Mayors

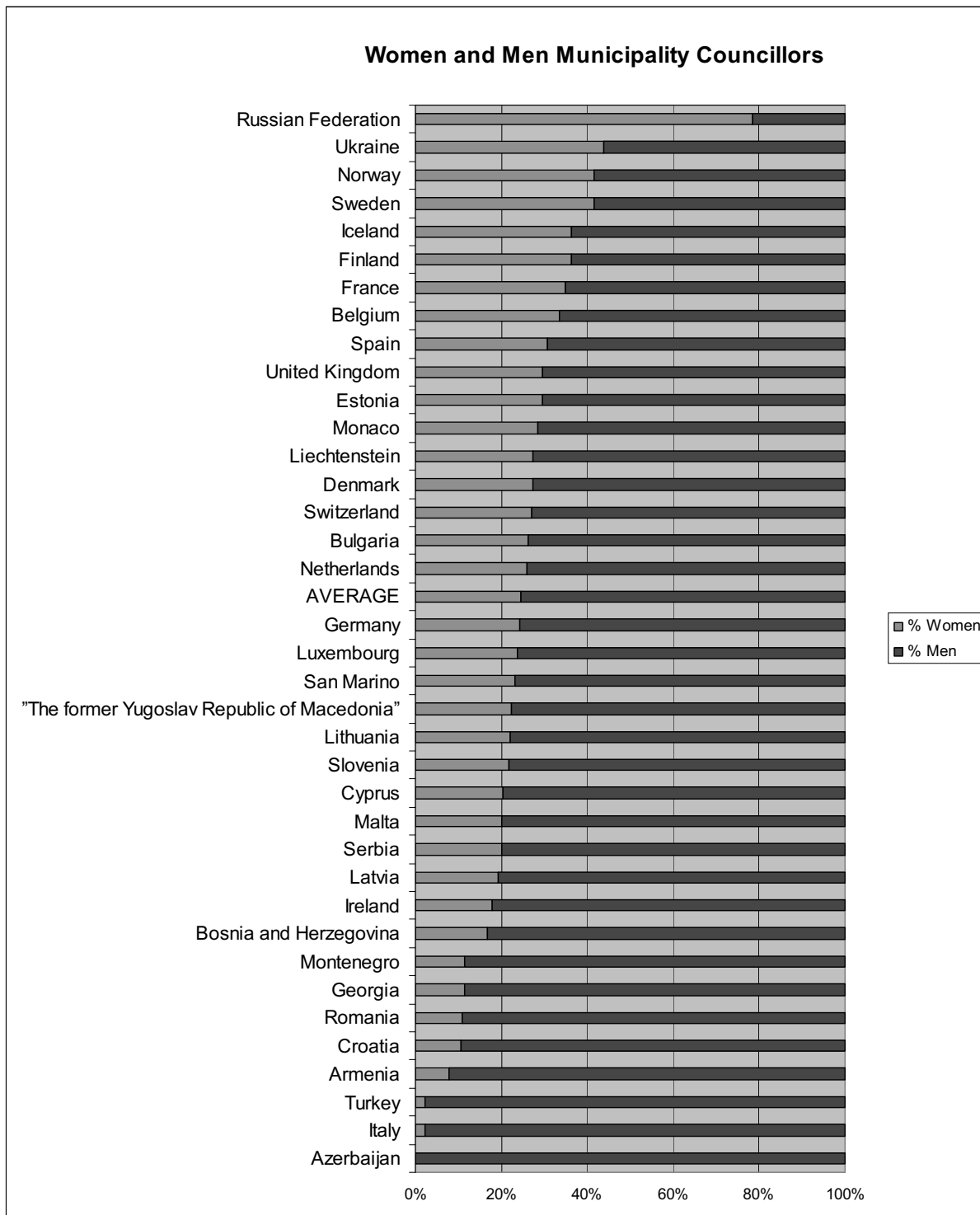


- Six member states have more than 20% of women mayors in local governments.
- None of the member states have reached the required minimum of each sex 40%.
- Three member states have no women mayors at all.

3.B. MUNICIPALITY COUNCILLORS

Table 19: Municipality councillors

Women and men municipality councillors					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	448	5 383	5 831	7,7%	92,3%
Azerbaijan	0	85	85	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	4 402	8 715	13 117	33,6%	66,4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	552	2 729	3 281	16,8%	83,2%
Bulgaria	16	45	61	26,2%	73,8%
Croatia	835	6 980	7 815	10,7%	89,3%
Cyprus	84	330	414	20,3%	79,7%
Denmark	689	1 833	2 522	27,3%	72,7%
Estonia	920	2 191	3 111	29,6%	70,4%
Finland	4 357	7 609	11 966	36,4%	63,6%
France	181 608	337 809	519 417	35,0%	65,0%
Georgia	197	1 536	1 733	11,4%	88,6%
Germany	1 125	3 493	4 618	24,4%	75,6%
Iceland	191	333	524	36,5%	63,5%
Ireland	292	1 335	1 627	17,9%	82,1%
Italy	1 913	86 325	88 238	2,2%	97,8%
Latvia	5	21	26	19,2%	80,8%
Liechtenstein	29	77	106	27,4%	72,6%
Lithuania	344	1 206	1 550	22,2%	77,8%
Luxembourg	183	592	775	23,6%	76,4%
Malta	89	354	443	20,1%	79,9%
Monaco	4	10	14	28,6%	71,4%
Montenegro	87	678	765	11,4%	88,6%
Netherlands	2 598	7 393	9 991	26,0%	74,0%
Norway	2 610	3 645	6 255	41,7%	58,3%
Romania	4 011	32 754	36 765	10,9%	89,1%
Russian Federation	245 696	67 013	312 709	78,6%	21,4%
San Marino	19	63	82	23,2%	76,8%
Serbia	80	320	400	20,0%	80,0%
Slovenia	734	2 652	3 386	21,7%	78,3%
Spain	19 747	44 258	64 005	30,9%	69,1%
Sweden	5 431	7 621	13 052	41,6%	58,4%
Switzerland	197	528	725	27,2%	72,8%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	309	1 080	1 389	22,2%	77,8%
Turkey	817	33 630	34 447	2,4%	97,6%
Ukraine	101 800	129 800	231 600	44,0%	56,0%
United Kingdom	5 774	13 645	19 419	29,7%	70,3%
Average				24,5%	75,5%

Graph 19: Municipality councillors

- Four member states have more than 40% women municipality councillors, with the Russian Federation reaching close to 80%.
- Eleven member states have less than 20% women municipality councillors, one of which has none at all.
- Italy and Azerbaijan, the two member states with the lowest percentage of women municipality councillors or none at all are the only member states in which municipality councillors are not elected by citizens. In Italy, the municipality councillors are elected by the mayor, whereas in Azerbaijan, they are appointed by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.

Table 20: Electoral quotas by law in local governments

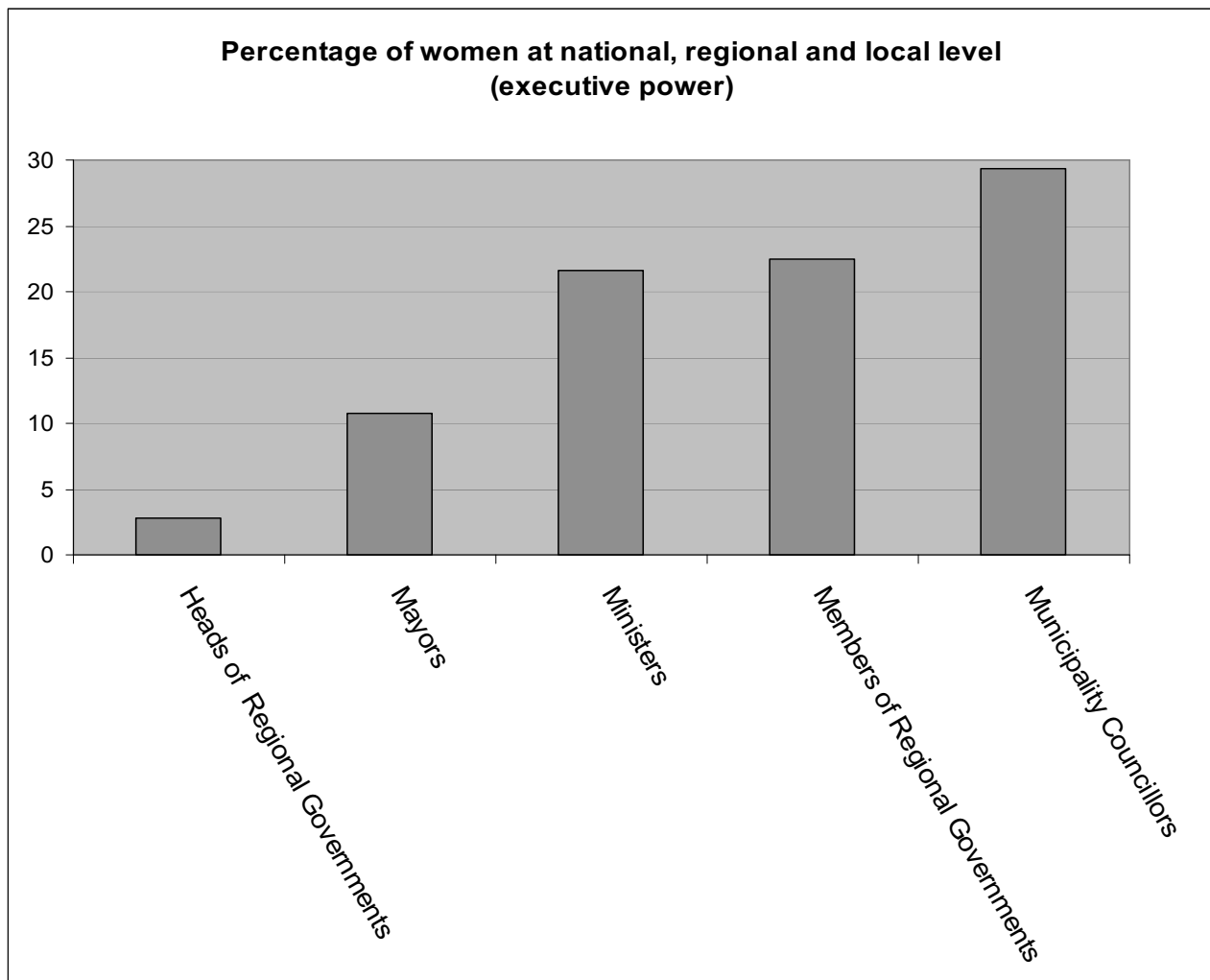
Quotas by law in local governments				
Member State	Quota %	Non-Compliance Sanction	Rank Order Rules	% Women Elected
France		Lists not accepted	Ziping System	35,0%
Belgium	50%		Plurality Other	33,6%
Spain	40-60%		Plurality Other	30,9%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	30%		Plurality Other	22,2%
Slovenia	20-40%		Plurality Other	20,7%
Bosnia & Herzegovina		Lists not accepted	Ziping System	16,8%
Croatia	40%			10,7%
Greece	33,30%			
Portugal	33%	Lists not accepted	Ziping System	
Average				24,3%

Table 21: Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in local governments

Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in local governments			
Member State	By	Percentage /Range	% Women
Austria	Some Parties	50%	
Belgium	All Parties	50%	33,6%
Croatia	Some Parties	30-40%	10,7%
Finland	Some Parties	40/60%	36,4%
France	Some Parties	35%	35,0%
Germany	Some Parties	33-50%	24,4%
Iceland	Some Parties	40-50%	36,5%
Italy	Some Parties	33%	2,2%
Lithuania	Some Parties	30%	22,2%
Luxembourg	Some Parties	30-50%	23,6%
Norway	Some Parties	50%	41,7%
Portugal	Some Parties		
Romania	Some Parties	30%	10,9%
Slovenia	Some Parties	20-40%	21,7%
Spain	Yes	30,90%	30,9%
Switzerland	Some Parties	27,20%	27,2%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	All Parties	30%	22,2%
Average			22,6%

Table 22: Women in executive power in general

Percentage of women in executive power at national, regional and local level					
Member State	National level	Regional Level		Local Level Municipalities or equivalent	
		Heads of Regional Governments	Members of Regional Governments	Mayors	Municipality Councillors
	Ministerial level				
Armenia	11,1%			0,0%	7,7%
Austria	46,2%	11,1%	32,4%	3,9%	
Azerbaijan	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%		0,0%
Belgium	40,0%	0,0%		9,6%	33,6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%	2,0%	16,8%
Bulgaria	27,8%			6,9%	26,2%
Croatia	20,0%			5,3%	10,7%
Cyprus	9,1%			6,1%	20,3%
Czech Republic	11,1%	0,0%	14,2%	16,5%	
Denmark	36,8%			8,2%	27,3%
Estonia	23,1%			14,2%	29,6%
Finland	60,0%			14,3%	36,4%
France	43,8%	7,7%	37,8%	13,8%	35,0%
Georgia	17,6%	0,0%	10,0%	1,4%	11,4%
Germany	37,5%	0,0%	22,4%	7,5%	24,4%
Greece	11,1%	1,9%	20,7%	3,1%	
Hungary	15,4%			15,9%	
Iceland	33,3%			26,9%	36,5%
Ireland	20,0%			11,4%	17,9%
Italy	16,0%	10,0%	17,2%	9,8%	2,2%
Latvia	21,1%			14,3%	19,2%
Liechtenstein	20,0%			0,0%	27,4%
Lithuania	15,4%			8,3%	22,2%
Luxembourg	14,3%			11,2%	23,6%
Malta	22,2%			8,8%	20,1%
Monaco	0,0%			0,0%	28,6%
Montenegro	0,0%			4,8%	11,4%
Netherlands	31,3%			20,9%	26,0%
Norway	44,4%			22,6%	41,7%
Portugal	12,5%	0,0%	11,8%	6,8%	
Romania	0,0%	8,5%		3,6%	10,9%
Russian Federation	11,1%			29,5%	78,6%
San Marino	20,0%			11,1%	23,2%
Serbia	16,1%	0,0%	29,4%	26,3%	20,0%
Slovenia	17,6%			3,3%	21,7%
Spain	52,9%	5,3%	39,7%	14,9%	30,9%
Sweden	45,5%			26,9%	41,6%
Switzerland	42,9%		19,2%	11,6%	27,2%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	9,5%			3,6%	22,2%
Turkey	4,2%	0,0%		0,6%	2,4%
Ukraine	5,0%		15,0%	5,7%	44,0%
United Kingdom	19,4%	0,0%	30,0%	8,3%	29,7%
Average	21,6%	2,8%	22,5%	10,7%	29,4%

Graph 22: Percentage of women at national, regional and local level (executive power)

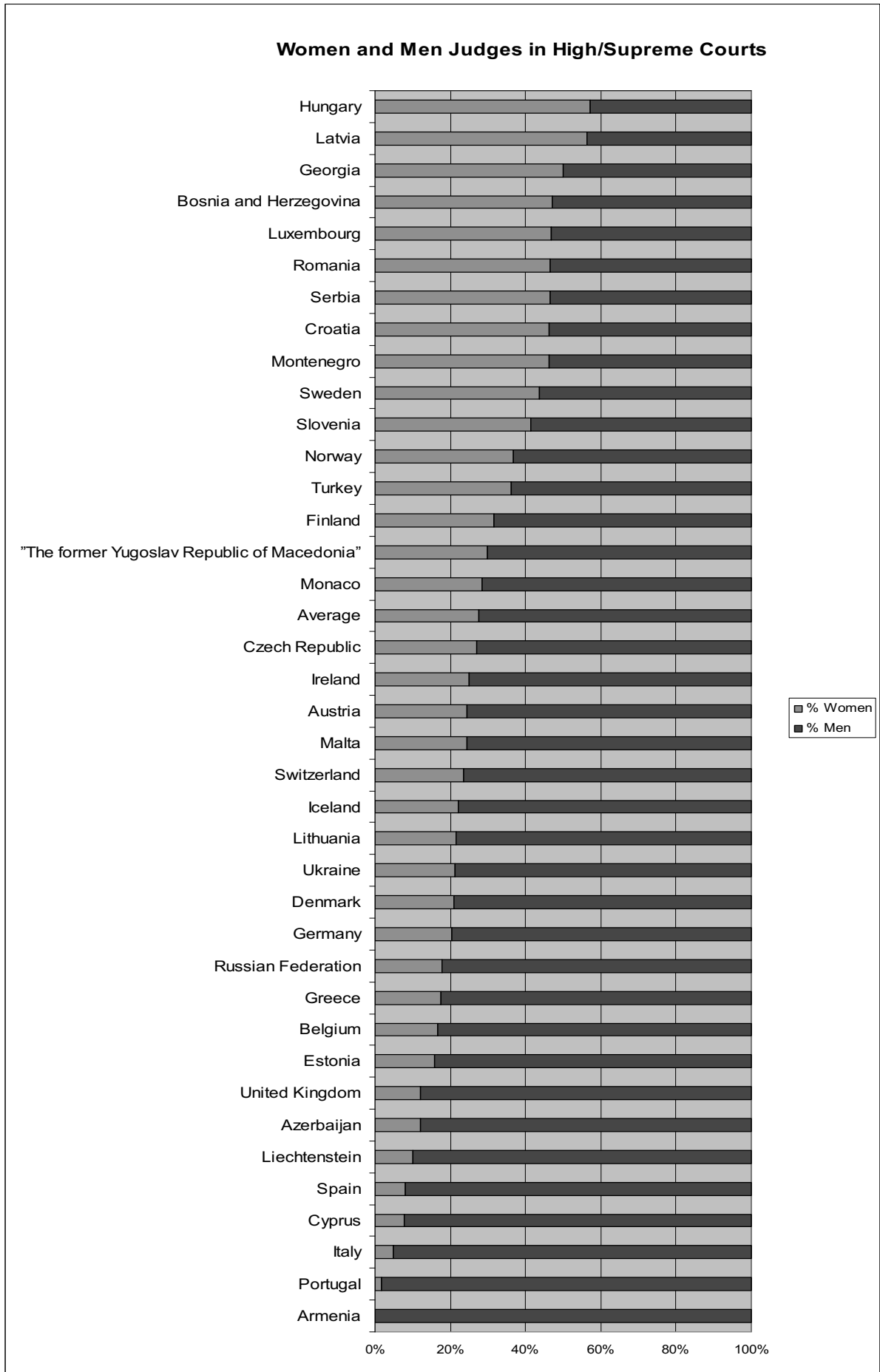
III. JUDICIAL POWER

1. High/Supreme Courts

Table 23: Judges in High/Supreme Courts

Women and men judges in High/Supreme Courts					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Austria	14	43	57	24,6%	75,4%
Azerbaijan	3	22	25	12,0%	88,0%
Belgium	5	25	30	16,7%	83,3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17	19	36	47,2%	52,8%
Croatia	18	21	39	46,2%	53,8%
Cyprus	1	12	13	7,7%	92,3%
Czech Republic	16	43	59	27,1%	72,9%
Denmark	4	15	19	21,1%	78,9%
Estonia	3	16	19	15,8%	84,2%
Finland	6	13	19	31,6%	68,4%
Georgia	9	9	18	50,0%	50,0%
Germany	26	101	127	20,5%	79,5%
Greece	12	56	68	17,6%	82,4%
Hungary	47	35	82	57,3%	42,7%
Iceland	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Ireland	2	6	8	25,0%	75,0%
Italy	22	440	462	4,8%	95,2%
Latvia	27	21	48	56,3%	43,8%
Liechtenstein	1	9	10	10,0%	90,0%
Lithuania	8	29	37	21,6%	78,4%
Luxembourg	15	17	32	46,9%	53,1%
Malta	9	28	37	24,3%	75,7%
Monaco	2	5	7	28,6%	71,4%
Montenegro	6	7	13	46,2%	53,8%
Norway	7	12	19	36,8%	63,2%
Portugal	1	59	60	1,7%	98,3%
Romania	7	8	15	46,7%	53,3%
Russian Federation	21	97	118	17,8%	82,2%
Serbia	7	8	15	46,7%	53,3%
Slovenia	17	24	41	41,5%	58,5%
Spain	6	69	75	8,0%	92,0%
Sweden	7	9	16	43,8%	56,3%
Switzerland	9	29	38	23,7%	76,3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	6	14	20	30,0%	70,0%
Turkey	407	719	1126	36,1%	63,9%
Ukraine	17	63	80	21,3%	78,8%
United Kingdom	20	144	164	12,2%	87,8%
Average				27,6%	72,4%

Graph 23: Judges in High/Supreme Courts



- In eleven member states, there are more than 405 women judges in High/Supreme Courts.
- In twelve member states, there are less than 20% women judges in High/Supreme Courts, while in one member state there are none.
- In five member states, Austria, Czech Republic, Finland, Montenegro and Serbia the president of the High/Supreme Court is a woman.

Table 24: Appointment methods for judges to the High/Supreme Courts

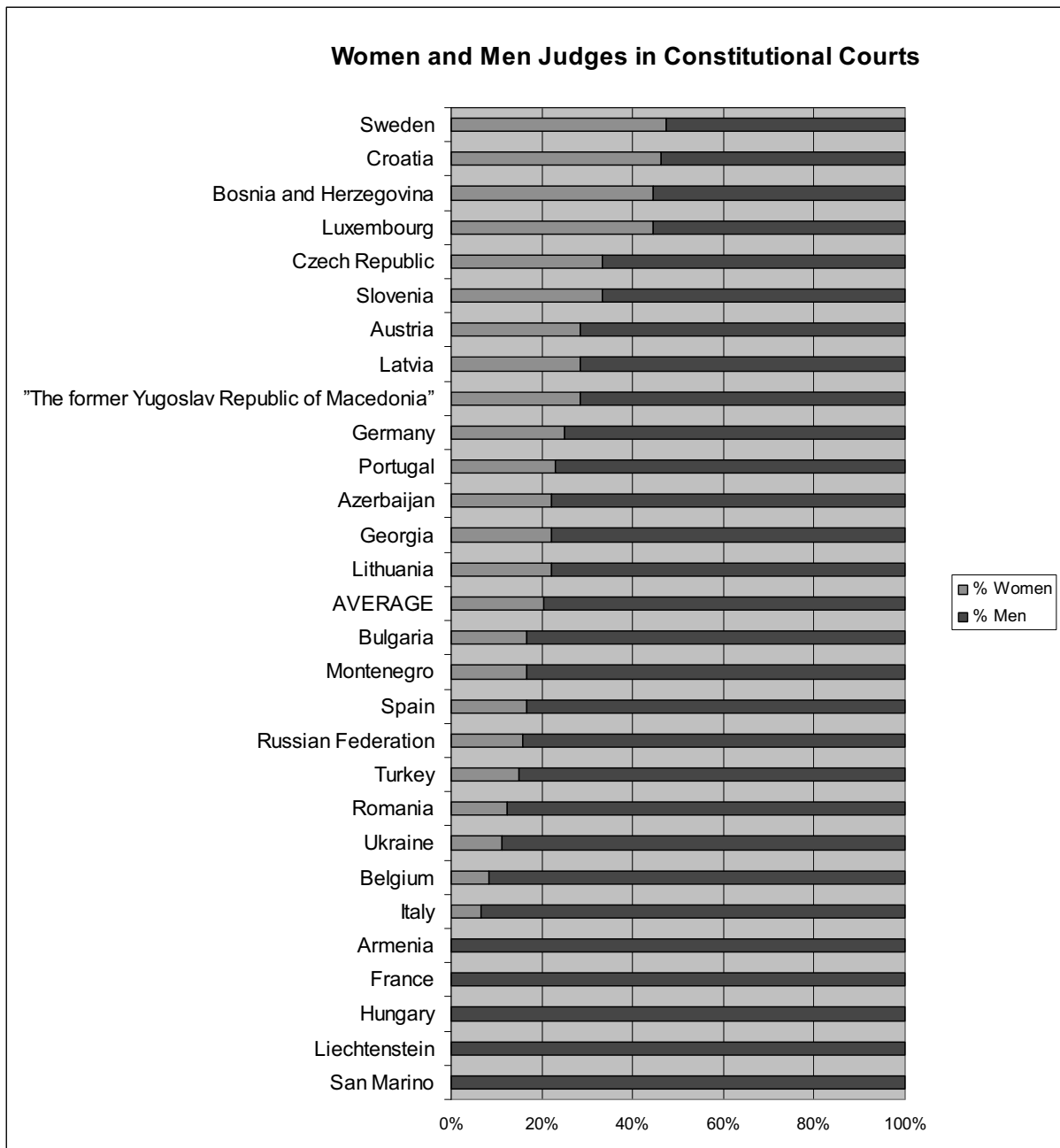
Appointment methods of judges to the High/Supreme Courts					
Member State	By seniority	Appointed by ²	Total number of seats	% Men	% Women
Armenia		HS	6	100,0%	0,0%
Austria		HS	57	75,4%	24,6%
Azerbaijan		O	25	88,0%	12,0%
Belgium		HS	30	83,3%	16,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	HS/HG	36	52,8%	47,2%
Bulgaria		SCM			
Croatia		O	39	53,8%	46,2%
Cyprus		HS	13	92,3%	7,7%
Czech Republic		HS	59	72,9%	27,1%
Denmark		O	19	78,9%	21,1%
Estonia		O	19	84,2%	15,8%
Finland		HS	19	68,4%	31,6%
France					
Georgia		O	18	50,0%	50,0%
Germany		O	127	79,5%	20,5%
Greece		SCM	68	82,4%	17,6%
Hungary		HS	82	42,7%	57,3%
Iceland		HS	9	77,8%	22,2%
Ireland		O	8	75,0%	25,0%
Italy		O	15	93,3%	6,7%
Latvia		O	48	43,8%	56,3%
Liechtenstein		O	10	90,0%	10,0%
Lithuania		O	37	78,4%	21,6%
Luxembourg		HS	32	53,1%	46,9%
Malta		HS	37	75,7%	24,3%
Monaco			7	71,4%	28,6%
Montenegro	✓	O	13	53,8%	46,2%
Netherlands					
Norway			19	63,2%	36,8%
Portugal		SCM	60	98,3%	1,7%
Romania		HS	15	53,3%	46,7%
Russian Federation		O	118	82,2%	17,8%
San Marino					
Serbia		O	15	53,3%	46,7%
Slovenia			41	58,5%	41,5%
Spain		SCM	75	92,0%	8,0%
Sweden		O	16	56,3%	43,8%
Switzerland		O	38	76,3%	23,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		O	20	70,0%	30,0%
Turkey	✓	HS/SCM	1126	63,9%	36,1%
Ukraine		O	80	78,8%	21,3%
United Kingdom		O	164	87,8%	12,2%
Average				70,8%	29,3%
² Abbreviations used in this column: HS = Head of State, HG = Head of Government, SCM = Superior Council of the Magistracy, O = Other					

There is no apparent connection between the procedure of appointment and the percentage of women judges in High/Supreme Courts.

2. Constitutional Courts

Table 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts

Judges in Constitutional Courts					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	9	9	0,0%	100,0%
Austria	4	10	14	28,6%	71,4%
Azerbaijan	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Belgium	1	11	12	8,3%	91,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5	9	44,4%	55,6%
Bulgaria	2	10	12	16,7%	83,3%
Croatia	6	7	13	46,2%	53,8%
Czech Republic	5	10	15	33,3%	66,7%
France	0	11	11	0,0%	100,0%
Georgia	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Germany	4	12	16	25,0%	75,0%
Hungary	0	9	9	0,0%	100,0%
Italy	1	14	15	6,7%	93,3%
Latvia	2	5	7	28,6%	71,4%
Liechtenstein	0	10	10	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Luxembourg	4	5	9	44,4%	55,6%
Montenegro	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Portugal	3	10	13	23,1%	76,9%
Romania	1	7	8	12,5%	87,5%
Russian Federation	3	16	19	15,8%	84,2%
San Marino	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Slovenia	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Spain	2	10	12	16,7%	83,3%
Sweden	9	10	19	47,4%	52,6%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	5	7	28,6%	71,4%
Turkey	7	40	47	14,9%	85,1%
Ukraine	2	16	18	11,1%	88,9%
Average				20,3%	79,7%

Graph 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts

- The percentage of women judges in Constitutional Courts is above 40% in four member states only.
- The average percentage of women judges in Constitutional Courts is only 20%.
- In three member states, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Spain, the President of the Constitutional Court is a woman.
- In five member states there are no women judges in Constitutional Courts.

Table 26: Appointment methods for judges to the Constitutional Court

Appointment methods for judges to the Constitutional Courts					
Member State	By seniority	Appointed by³	Total number of seats	% Women	% Men
Armenia		O	9	0,0%	100,0%
Austria		HS	14	28,6%	71,4%
Azerbaijan		O	9	22,2%	77,8%
Belgium		HS	12	8,3%	91,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	HS	9	44,4%	55,6%
Bulgaria		HS	12	16,7%	83,3%
Croatia		O	13	46,2%	53,8%
Czech Republic		HS	15	33,3%	66,7%
France		HS/HG/O	11	0,0%	100,0%
Georgia		O	9	22,2%	77,8%
Germany		O	16	25,0%	75,0%
Hungary		O	9	0,0%	100,0%
Italy		SCM	462	4,8%	95,2%
Latvia		O	7	28,6%	71,4%
Liechtenstein		HS/O	10	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania		O	9	22,2%	77,8%
Luxembourg		HS	9	44,4%	55,6%
Montenegro	✓	O	6	16,7%	83,3%
Portugal			13	23,1%	76,9%
Romania		HS/O	8	12,5%	87,5%
Russian Federation		O	19	15,8%	84,2%
San Marino		O	6	0,0%	100,0%
Slovenia		O	9	33,3%	66,7%
Spain		O	12	16,7%	83,3%
Sweden		O	19	47,4%	52,6%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		O	7	28,6%	71,4%
Turkey	✓	HS	47	14,9%	85,1%
Ukraine		O	18	11,1%	88,9%
Average				13,0%	79,8%
³ Abbreviations used in this column:					
HS = Head of State, HG = Head of Government, SCM = Superior Council of the Magistracy, O = Other					

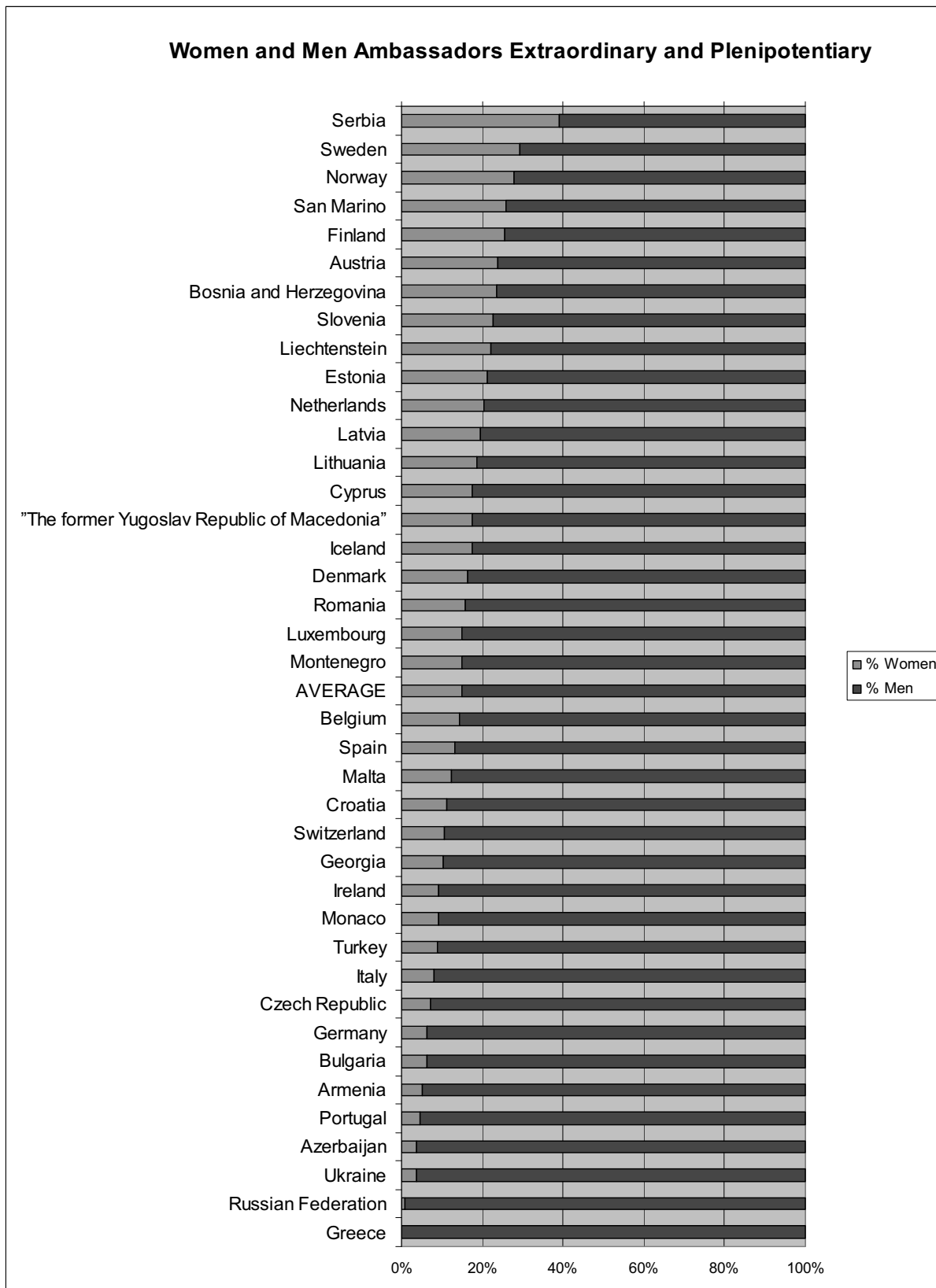
There is no apparent connection between the procedure of appointment and the percentage of women judges in Constitutional Courts.

IV. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

1. Ambassadors

Table 27: Women and men Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary					
Member States	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	1	18	19	5,3%	94,7%
Austria	20	64	84	23,8%	76,2%
Azerbaijan	2	52	54	3,7%	96,3%
Belgium	59	355	414	14,3%	85,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	29	38	23,7%	76,3%
Bulgaria	5	75	80	6,3%	93,8%
Croatia	6	47	53	11,3%	88,7%
Cyprus	3	14	17	17,6%	82,4%
Czech Republic	7	90	97	7,2%	92,8%
Denmark	18	91	109	16,5%	83,5%
Estonia	7	26	33	21,2%	78,8%
Finland	18	52	70	25,7%	74,3%
Georgia	4	35	39	10,3%	89,7%
Germany	10	146	156	6,4%	93,6%
Greece	0	17	17	0,0%	100,0%
Ireland	1	10	11	9,1%	90,9%
Italy	2	23	25	8,0%	92,0%
Latvia	9	37	46	19,6%	80,4%
Liechtenstein	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Lithuania	11	48	59	18,6%	81,4%
Luxembourg	3	17	20	15,0%	85,0%
Malta	3	21	24	12,5%	87,5%
Monaco	1	10	11	9,1%	90,9%
Montenegro	3	17	20	15,0%	85,0%
Netherlands	23	89	112	20,5%	79,5%
Norway	28	72	100	28,0%	72,0%
Portugal	2	42	44	4,5%	95,5%
Romania	12	64	76	15,8%	84,2%
Russian Federation	1	138	139	0,7%	99,3%
San Marino	15	43	58	25,9%	74,1%
Serbia	20	31	51	39,2%	60,8%
Slovenia	12	41	53	22,6%	77,4%
Spain	17	111	128	13,3%	86,7%
Sweden	25	60	85	29,4%	70,6%
Switzerland	13	109	122	10,7%	89,3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	6	28	34	17,6%	82,4%
Turkey	15	151	166	9,0%	91,0%
Ukraine	3	80	83	3,6%	96,4%
Average				14,8%	85,2%

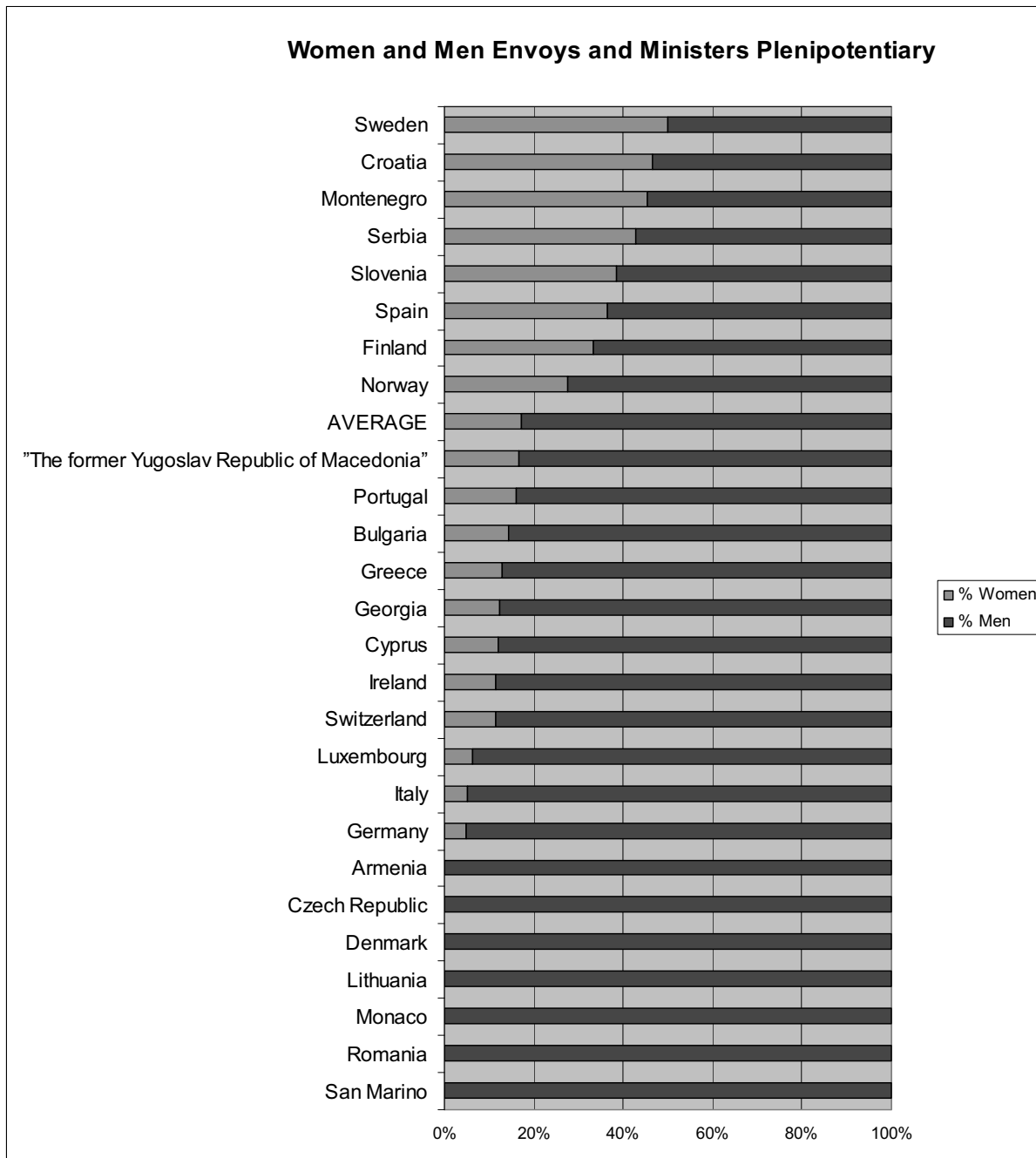
Graph 27: Ambassadors

- One member state has almost reached the recommended 40% representation of each sex among ambassadors, while ten have reached more than 20% representation.

2. Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary

Table 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary

Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary					
Member States	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	15	15	0,0%	100,0%
Bulgaria	1	6	7	14,3%	85,7%
Croatia	28	32	60	46,7%	53,3%
Cyprus	4	29	33	12,1%	87,9%
Czech Republic	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Denmark	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Finland	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Georgia	3	21	24	12,5%	87,5%
Germany	1	20	21	4,8%	95,2%
Greece	21	141	162	13,0%	87,0%
Ireland	5	39	44	11,4%	88,6%
Italy	8	151	159	5,0%	95,0%
Lithuania	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Luxembourg	1	15	16	6,3%	93,8%
Monaco	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Montenegro	5	6	11	45,5%	54,5%
Norway	13	34	47	27,7%	72,3%
Portugal	16	84	100	16,0%	84,0%
Romania	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
San Marino	0	4	4	0,0%	100,0%
Serbia	6	8	14	42,9%	57,1%
Slovenia	17	27	44	38,6%	61,4%
Spain	8	14	22	36,4%	63,6%
Sweden	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Switzerland	5	39	44	11,4%	88,6%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	10	12	16,7%	83,3%
Average				17,1%	82,9%

Graph 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary

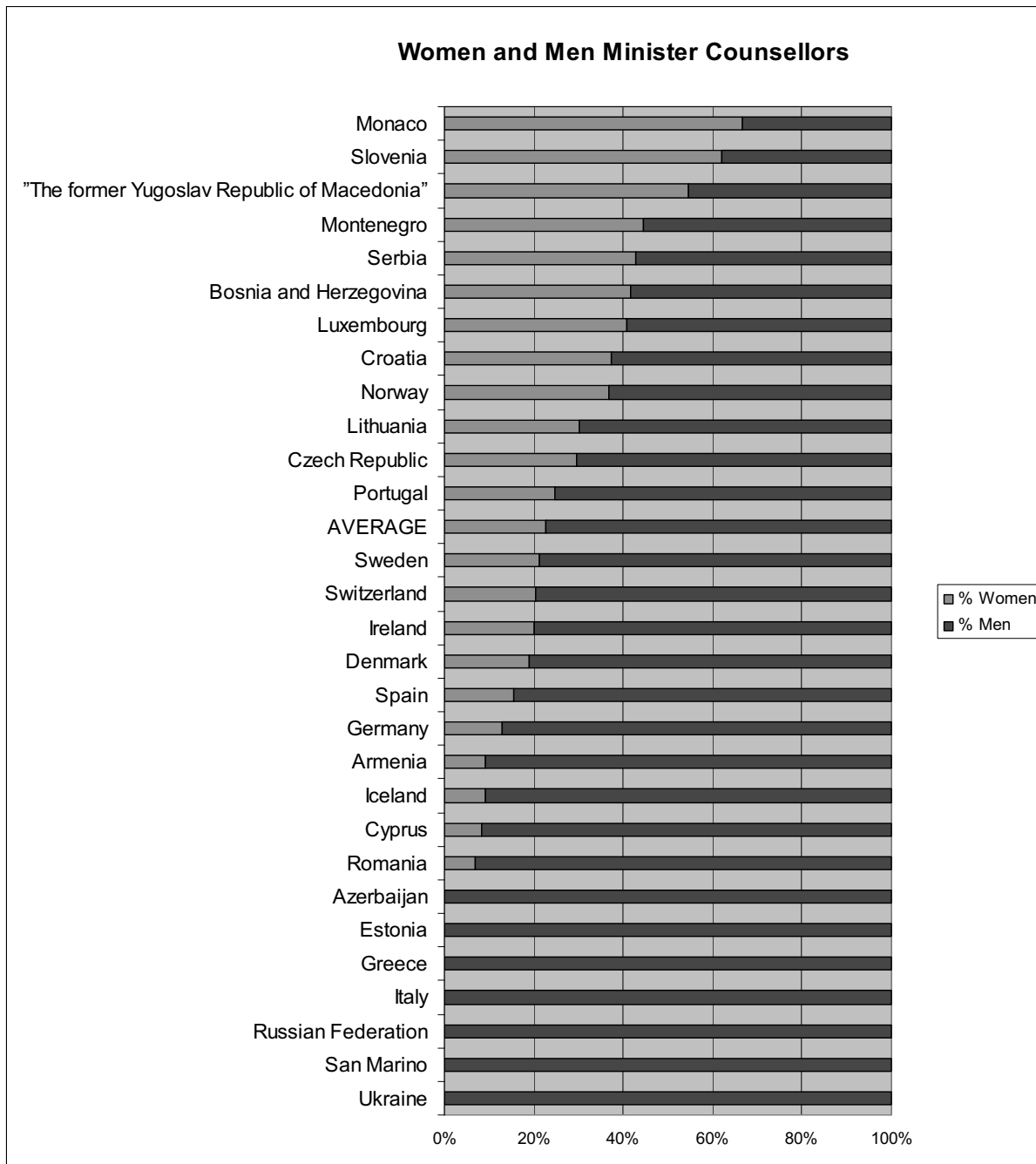
- Four member states have more than 40% of women ministers plenipotentiary, while two others come very close.

- Seven member states have no women ministers plenipotentiary.

3. Minister Counsellors

Table 29: Minister Counsellors

Minister Counsellors					
Member States	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	1	10	11	9,1%	90,9%
Azerbaijan	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	7	12	41,7%	58,3%
Croatia	36	60	96	37,5%	62,5%
Cyprus	2	22	24	8,3%	91,7%
Czech Republic	11	26	37	29,7%	70,3%
Denmark	4	17	21	19,0%	81,0%
Estonia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Germany	3	20	23	13,0%	87,0%
Greece	0	7	7	0,0%	100,0%
Iceland	2	20	22	9,1%	90,9%
Ireland	20	79	99	20,2%	79,8%
Italy	0	4	4	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	10	23	33	30,3%	69,7%
Luxembourg	11	16	27	40,7%	59,3%
Monaco	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Montenegro	4	5	9	44,4%	55,6%
Norway	7	12	19	36,8%	63,2%
Portugal	31	95	126	24,6%	75,4%
Romania	2	27	29	6,9%	93,1%
Russian Federation	0	97	97	0,0%	100,0%
San Marino	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Serbia	3	4	7	42,9%	57,1%
Slovenia	41	25	66	62,1%	37,9%
Spain	20	109	129	15,5%	84,5%
Sweden	10	37	47	21,3%	78,7%
Switzerland	12	47	59	20,3%	79,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	12	10	22	54,5%	45,5%
Ukraine	0	18	18	0,0%	100,0%
Average				22,6%	77,4%

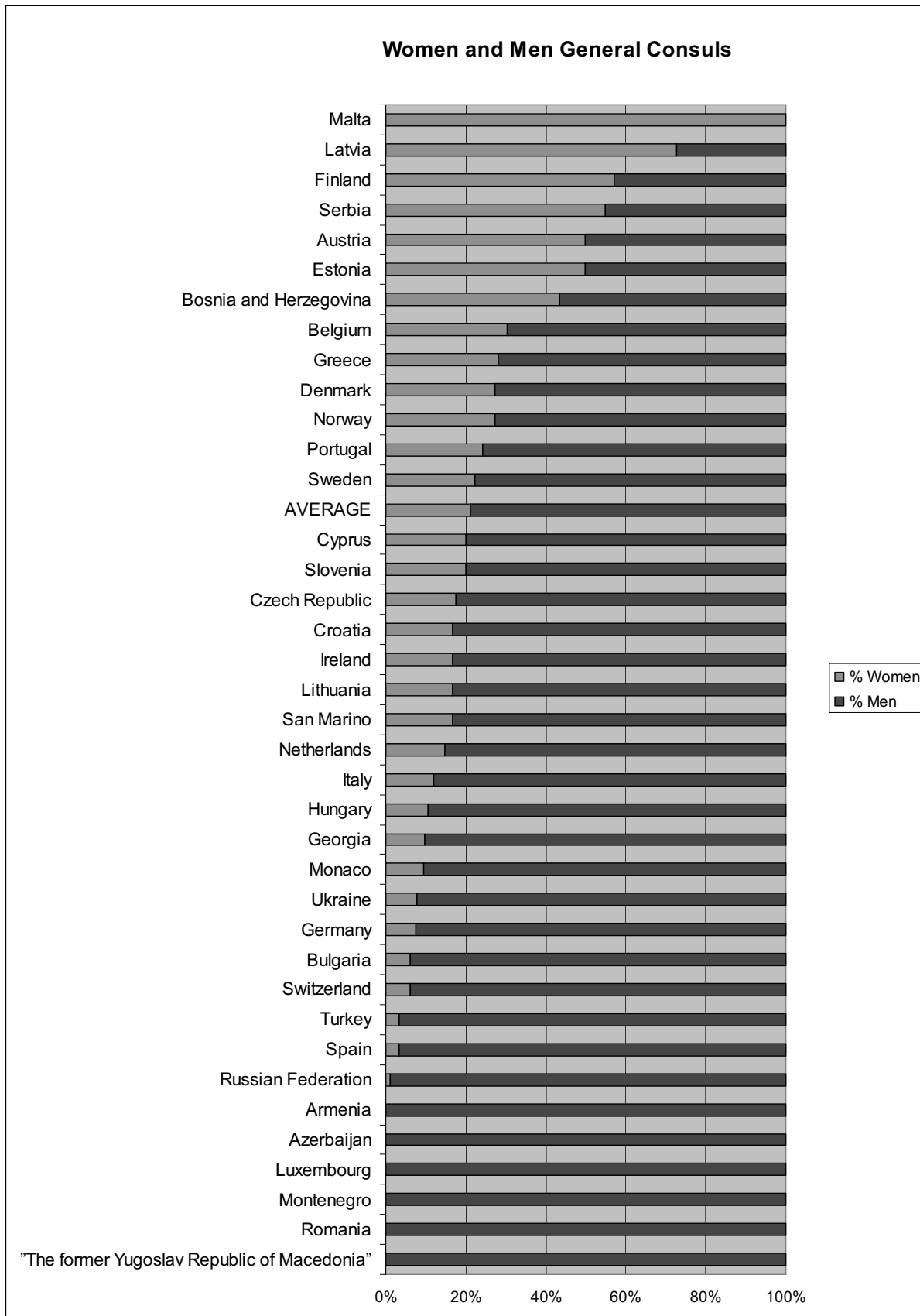
Graph 29: Minister Counsellors

- Seven member states have more than 40% of women minister counsellors, while in an equal number of member states there are no women minister counsellors.

4. General Consuls

Table 30: General Consuls

General Consuls					
Member States	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Austria	7	7	14	50,0%	50,0%
Azerbaijan	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	52	120	172	30,2%	69,8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10	13	23	43,5%	56,5%
Bulgaria	1	15	16	6,3%	93,8%
Croatia	3	15	18	16,7%	83,3%
Cyprus	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Czech Republic	3	14	17	17,6%	82,4%
Denmark	3	8	11	27,3%	72,7%
Estonia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Finland	4	3	7	57,1%	42,9%
Georgia	3	28	31	9,7%	90,3%
Germany	4	49	53	7,5%	92,5%
Greece	13	33	46	28,3%	71,7%
Hungary	3	25	28	10,7%	89,3%
Ireland	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Italy	3	22	25	12,0%	88,0%
Latvia	8	3	11	72,7%	27,3%
Lithuania	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Luxembourg	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Malta	3	0	3	100,0%	0,0%
Monaco	3	29	32	9,4%	90,6%
Montenegro	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Netherlands	4	23	27	14,8%	85,2%
Norway	3	8	11	27,3%	72,7%
Portugal	9	28	37	24,3%	75,7%
Romania	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Russian Federation	1	83	84	1,2%	98,8%
San Marino	4	20	24	16,7%	83,3%
Serbia	28	23	51	54,9%	45,1%
Slovenia	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Spain	3	86	89	3,4%	96,6%
Sweden	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Switzerland	2	30	32	6,3%	93,8%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Turkey	2	56	58	3,4%	96,6%
Ukraine	2	24	26	7,7%	92,3%
Average				21,2%	78,8%

Graph 30: General Consuls

- In seven member states there are more than 40% of women general consuls while in six member states there are no women general consuls at all.

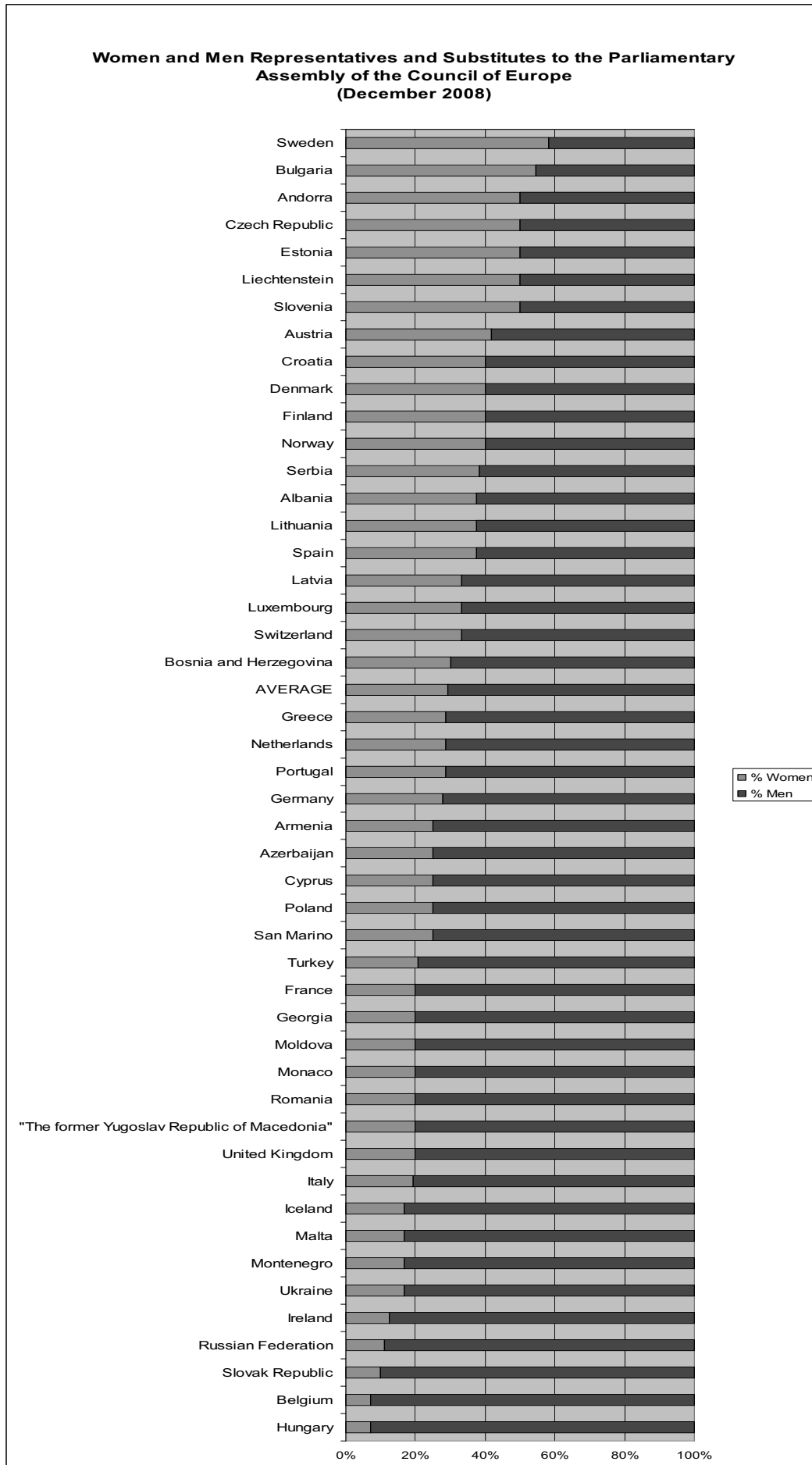
V. Council of Europe

1. Delegations to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Table 31: Representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

Representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (December 2008)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	3	5	8	37,5%	62,5%
Andorra	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Armenia	2	6	8	25,0%	75,0%
Austria	5	7	12	41,7%	58,3%
Azerbaijan	3	9	12	25,0%	75,0%
Belgium	1	13	14	7,1%	92,9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	7	10	30,0%	70,0%
Bulgaria	6	5	11	54,5%	45,5%
Croatia	4	6	10	40,0%	60,0%
Cyprus	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Czech Republic	7	7	14	50,0%	50,0%
Denmark	4	6	10	40,0%	60,0%
Estonia	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
Finland	4	6	10	40,0%	60,0%
France	7	28	35	20,0%	80,0%
Georgia	2	8	10	20,0%	80,0%
Germany	10	26	36	27,8%	72,2%
Greece	4	10	14	28,6%	71,4%
Hungary	1	13	14	7,1%	92,9%
Iceland	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Ireland	1	7	8	12,5%	87,5%
Italy	7	29	36	19,4%	80,6%
Latvia	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Liechtenstein	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Lithuania	3	5	8	37,5%	62,5%
Luxembourg	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Malta	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Moldova	2	8	10	20,0%	80,0%
Monaco	2	8	10	20,0%	80,0%
Montenegro	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Netherlands	4	10	14	28,6%	71,4%
Norway	4	6	10	40,0%	60,0%
Poland	6	18	24	25,0%	75,0%
Portugal	4	10	14	28,6%	71,4%
Romania	4	16	20	20,0%	80,0%
Russian Federation	4	32	36	11,1%	88,9%
San Marino	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Serbia	5	8	13	38,5%	61,5%
Slovak Republic	1	9	10	10,0%	90,0%
Slovenia	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
Spain	9	15	24	37,5%	62,5%
Sweden	7	5	12	58,3%	41,7%
Switzerland	4	8	12	33,3%	66,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Turkey	5	19	24	20,8%	79,2%
Ukraine	4	20	24	16,7%	83,3%
United Kingdom	7	28	35	20,0%	80,0%
Total	169	466	635	29,3%	70,7%

Graph 31: Representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe



-
- Twelve member states have more than 40% of women representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.
 - In ten member states there are less than 20% women representatives and substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

2. Delegations to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe

1. Chamber of Local Authorities

Table 32: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities

Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities					
	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Members	43	129	172	25,0%	75,0%
Substitutes	67	69	136	49,3%	50,7%
Total	110	198	308	35,7%	64,3%

Graph 32: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities

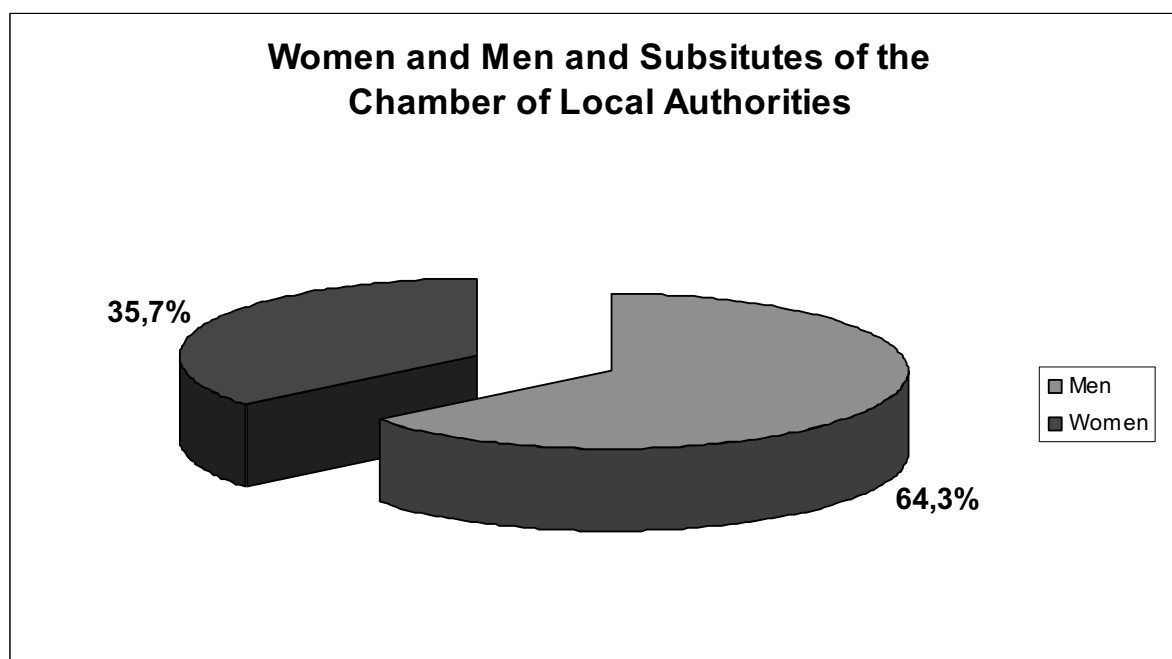
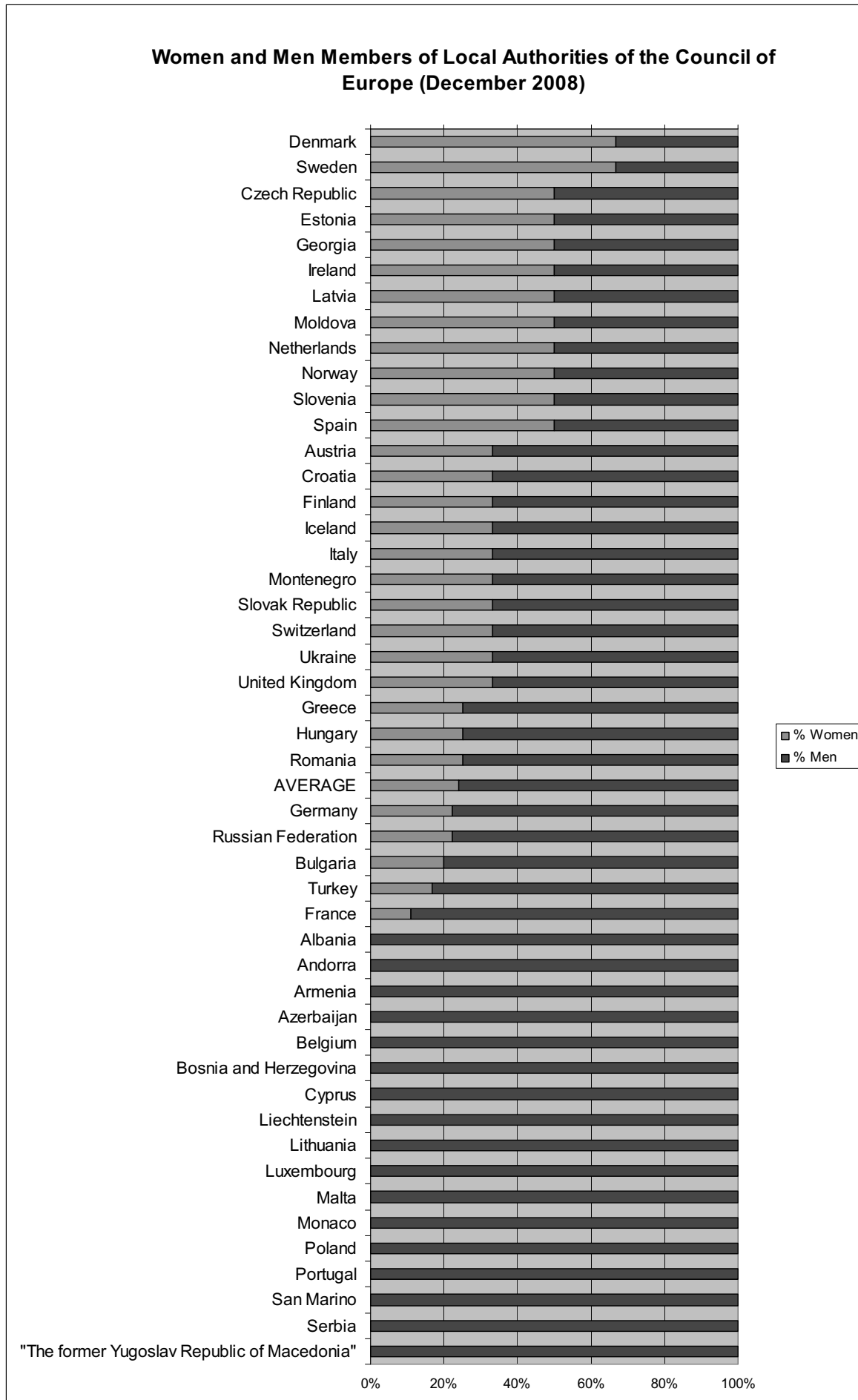


Table 33: Members of the Chamber of Local Authorities

Women and men members of the Chamber of Local Authorities of the Council of Europe (December 2008)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Andorra	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Armenia	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Austria	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Azerbaijan	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Bulgaria	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Croatia	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Cyprus	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Czech Republic	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Denmark	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Estonia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Finland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
France	1	8	9	11,1%	88,9%
Georgia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Germany	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
Greece	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Hungary	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Iceland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Ireland	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Italy	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Latvia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Liechtenstein	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Luxembourg	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Malta	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Moldova	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Montenegro	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Netherlands	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Norway	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Poland	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Portugal	0	4	4	0,0%	100,0%
Romania	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Russian Federation	2	7	9	22,2%	77,8%
San Marino	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Serbia	0	4	4	0,0%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Slovenia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Spain	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
Sweden	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Turkey	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
United Kingdom	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Average				24,1%	75,9%

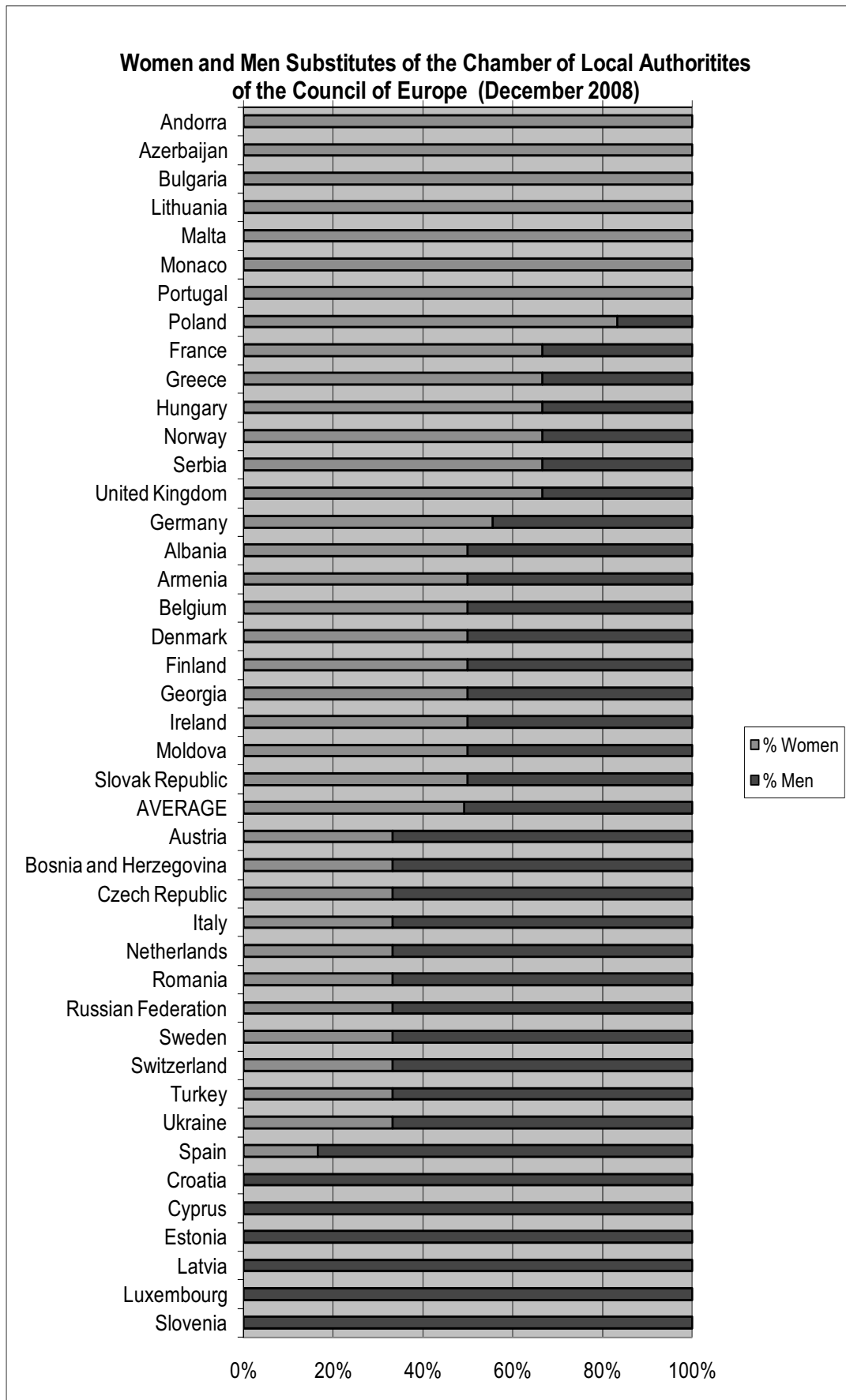
Graph 33: Women and men members of the Chamber of Local Authorities

-
- Twelve member states have at least 40% of women members of the Chamber of Local Authorities of the Council of Europe, but more than a third of all member states (17 in total) no women members at all.

Table 34: Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities

Women and men substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities of the Council of Europe (December 2008)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Andorra	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Armenia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Austria	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Azerbaijan	3	0	3	100,0%	0,0%
Belgium	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Bulgaria	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Croatia	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Cyprus	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Czech Republic	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Denmark	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Estonia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Finland	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
France	6	3	9	66,7%	33,3%
Georgia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Germany	5	4	9	55,6%	44,4%
Greece	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Hungary	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Ireland	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Italy	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Latvia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Malta	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Moldova	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Monaco	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Netherlands	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Norway	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Poland	5	1	6	83,3%	16,7%
Portugal	2	0	2	100,0%	0,0%
Romania	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Russian Federation	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Serbia	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Slovak Republic	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Spain	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Sweden	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Turkey	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
United Kingdom	6	3	9	66,7%	33,3%
Average				49,3%	50,7%

Graph 34: Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities



- Twelve member states have more than 40% of women substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities.
- Three member states have no women substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities at all.

Table 35: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

Women and men members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions (December 2008)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Members	41	98	139	29,5%	70,5%
Substitutes	79	88	167	47,3%	52,7%
Total	120	186	306	39,2%	60,8%

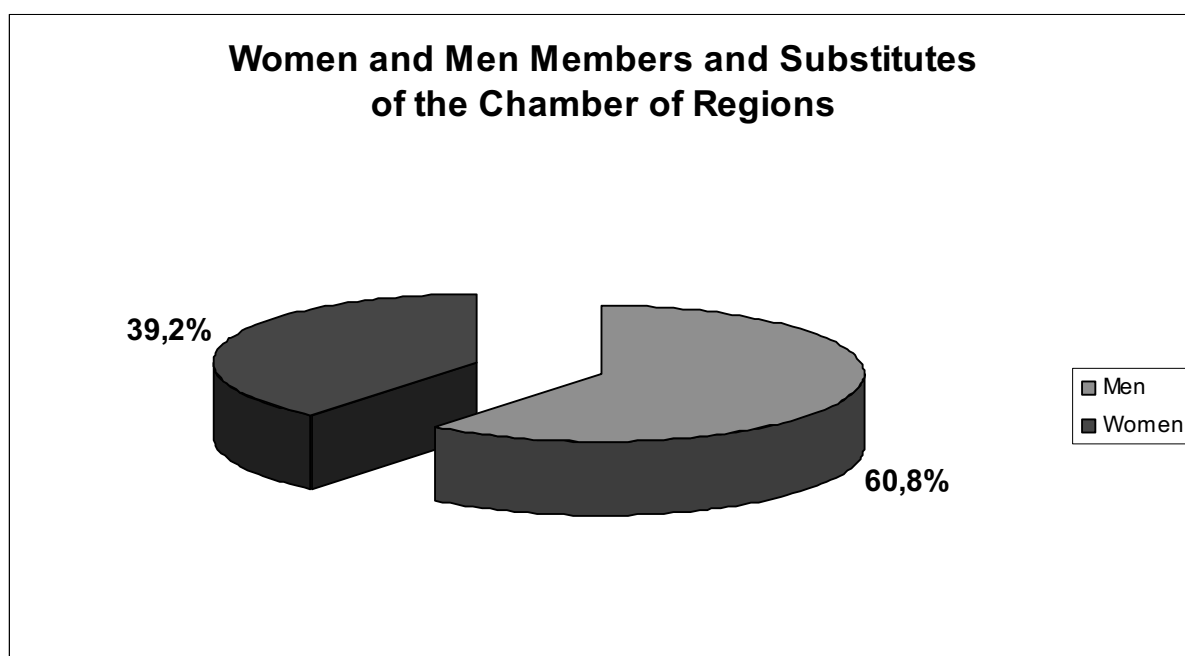
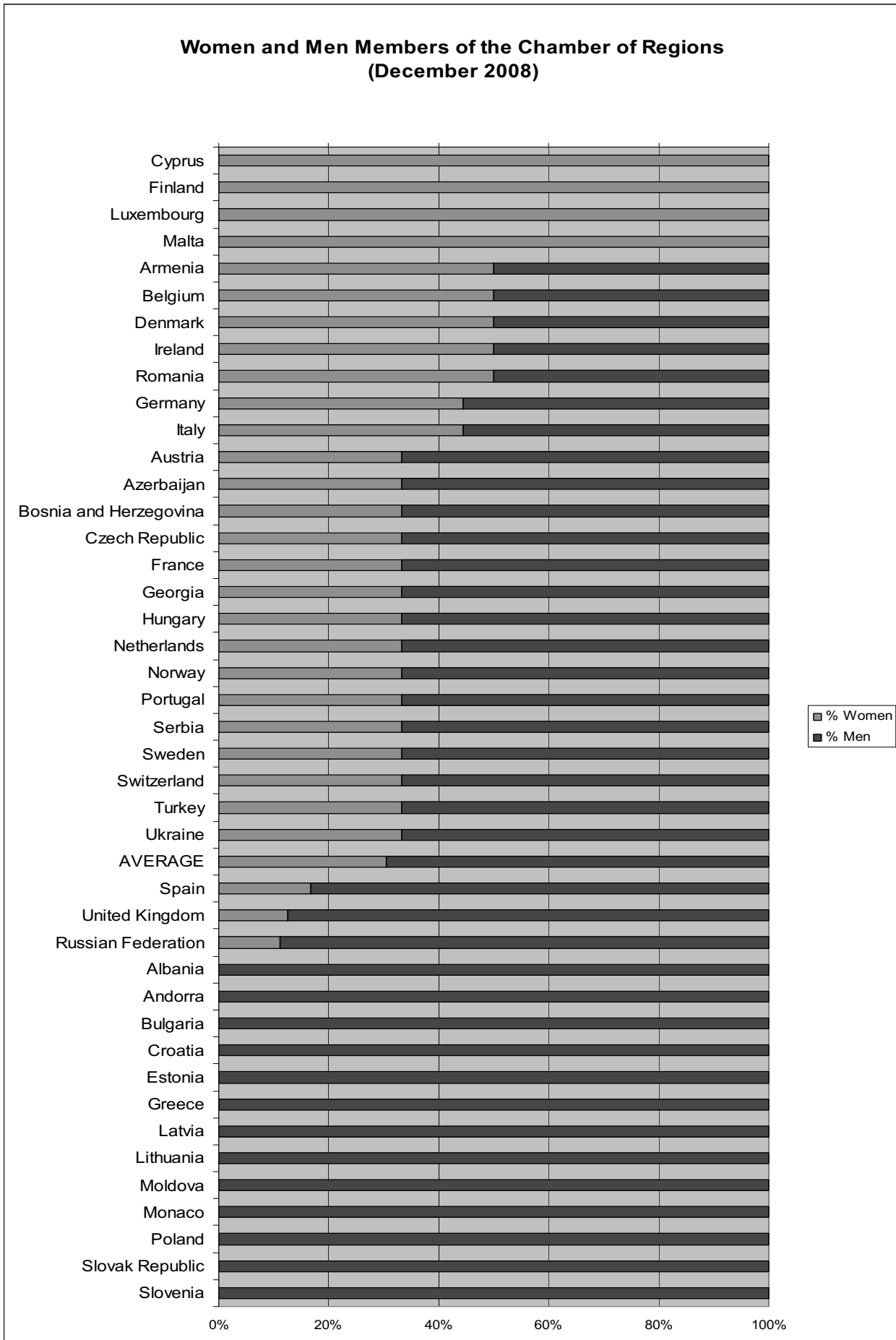
Graph 35: Members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

Table 36: Members of the Chamber of Regions

Women and men members of the Chamber of Regions (December 2008)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Andorra	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Armenia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Austria	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Azerbaijan	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Belgium	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Bulgaria	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Croatia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Cyprus	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Czech Republic	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Denmark	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Estonia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Finland	2	0	2	100,0%	0,0%
France	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Georgia	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Germany	4	5	9	44,4%	55,6%
Greece	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Hungary	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Ireland	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Italy	4	5	9	44,4%	55,6%
Latvia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Lithuania	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Luxembourg	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Malta	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Moldova	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Netherlands	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Norway	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Poland	0	6	6	0,0%	100,0%
Portugal	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Romania	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Russian Federation	1	8	9	11,1%	88,9%
Serbia	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Slovak Republic	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Spain	1	5	6	16,7%	83,3%
Sweden	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Turkey	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33,3%	66,7%
United Kingdom	1	7	8	12,5%	87,5%
Average				30,5%	69,5%

Graph 36: Members of the Chamber of Regions

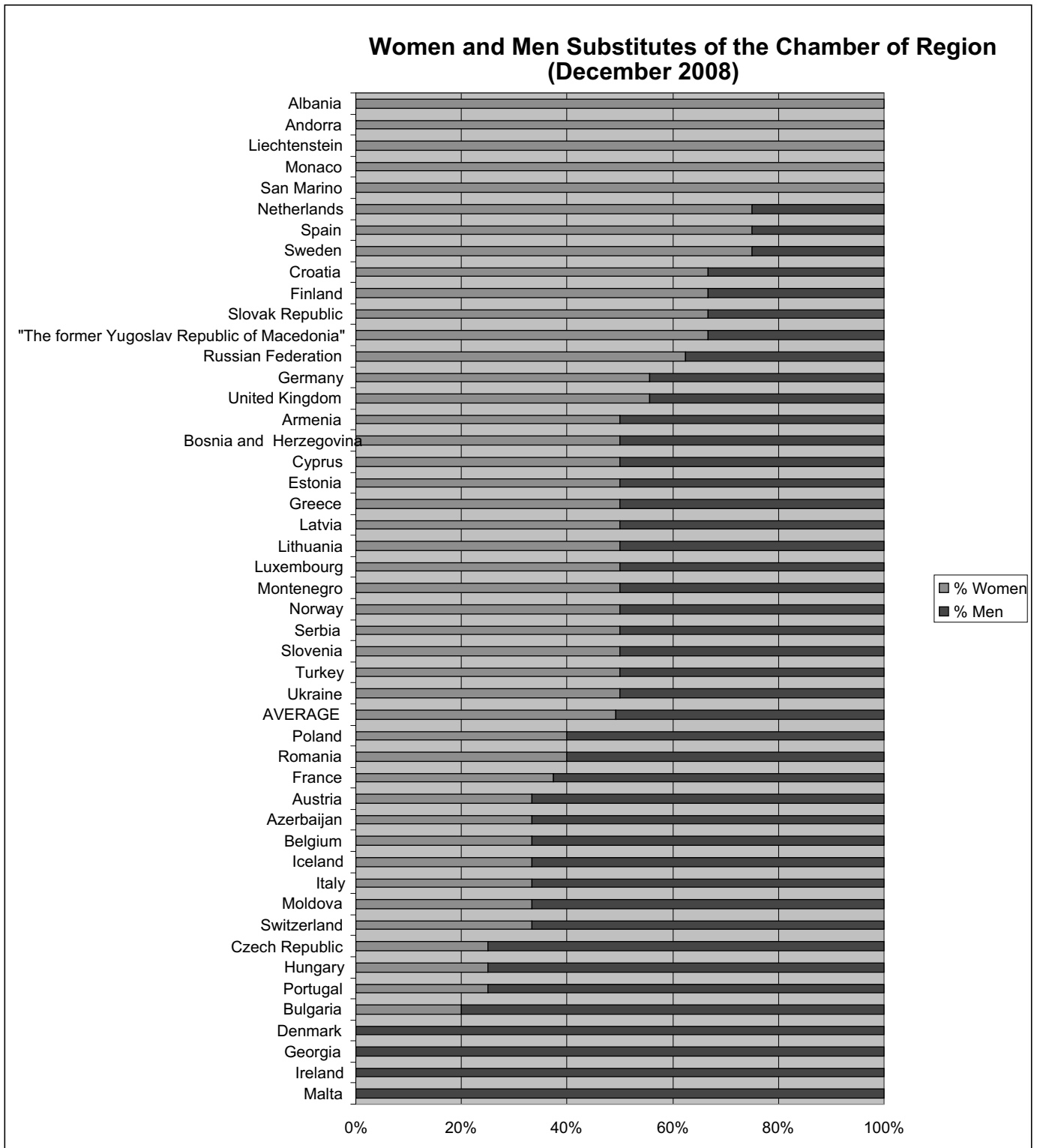


- Thirteen member states have no women members of the Chamber of Regions of the Council of Europe.
- The average representation of women is at 30%.

Table 37: Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

Women and men substitutes of the Chamber of Regions					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	2	0	2	100,0%	0,0%
Andorra	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Armenia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Austria	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Azerbaijan	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Belgium	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Bulgaria	1	4	5	20,0%	80,0%
Croatia	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Cyprus	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Czech Republic	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Denmark	0	3	3	0,0%	100,0%
Estonia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Finland	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
France	3	5	8	37,5%	62,5%
Georgia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Germany	5	4	9	55,6%	44,4%
Greece	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Hungary	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Ireland	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Italy	3	6	9	33,3%	66,7%
Latvia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Liechtenstein	2	0	2	100,0%	0,0%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Luxembourg	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Malta	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Moldova	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Monaco	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Netherlands	3	1	4	75,0%	25,0%
Norway	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Poland	2	3	5	40,0%	60,0%
Portugal	1	3	4	25,0%	75,0%
Romania	2	3	5	40,0%	60,0%
Russian Federation	5	3	8	62,5%	37,5%
San Marino	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Serbia	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Slovak Republic	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Slovenia	1	1	2	50,0%	50,0%
Spain	3	1	4	75,0%	25,0%
Sweden	3	1	4	75,0%	25,0%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	1	3	66,7%	33,3%
Turkey	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
Ukraine	3	3	6	50,0%	50,0%
United Kingdom	5	4	9	55,6%	44,4%
Average				51,9%	48,1%

Graph 37: Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions



- 31 member states have more than 40% of women substitutes of the Chamber of Regions of the Council of Europe.

- On average, 50% of substitutes of the Chamber of Regions are women.

3. The European Court of Human Rights

Table 38: Judges in the European Court of Human Rights

Women and Men Judges in the European Court of Human Rights (October 2008)				
Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
16	32	48	33,3%	66,7%

Graph 38: Judges in the European Court of Human Rights

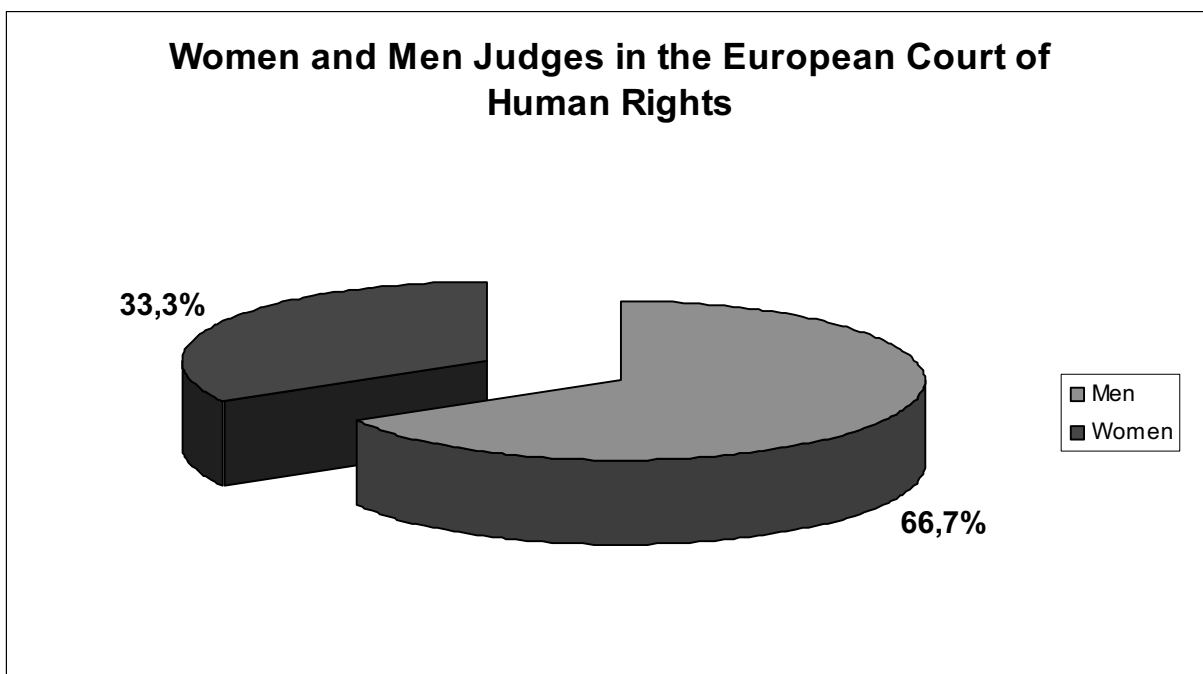


Table 39: Composition of the European Court of Human Rights

Composition of the European Court of Human Rights (October 2008)				
	Women	Men	% Women	% Men
President of the ECHR	0	1	0,0%	100,0%
Vice-Presidents	0	2	0,0%	100,0%
Section Presidents	1	4	20,0%	80,0%
Section Vice-Presidents	2	3	40,0%	60,0%

APPENDIX

Questionnaire on Gender Segregated Data
On the Participation of Women and Men in Political
and Public Decision-Making

I. RESPONDENT DETAILS

Completed by

Ms

Mr

First name

.....

Family name

.....

Title

.....

Organisation

.....

E-mail

.....



II. REFERENCE DATA

MEMBER STATE

.....

Year 2008

*Data should refer to the situation on 1 September of the current year –
NOT to election day results*

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 Chamber of Representatives
 - Federal States should refer to their National Chamber
- **Date of last elections** _____/_____/_____
- **Periodicity of elections** Every _____ years
- **Total number of seats** _____
- **Number of women and men sitting on 1 September** Women _____ 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 Open
 - Closed Lists Closed
 - Other, please specify _____ Other
 - Semi-proportional representation system
 - Open Lists Open
 - Closed Lists Closed
 - Other, please specify _____ Other
- **Do any quotas exist by operation of law?** Yes No
- If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, 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 _____
 - If yes, 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 _____
- **Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?** Yes No
- If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, are the quotas created by
 - All parties
 - Some Parties
- **Is the President of the Single/Lower House a woman or a man?** Woman Man

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

1. b. **Upper House** - to be completed only by bicameral parliamentary States

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	Every _____ years
➤ Total number of seats	_____
➤ Number of women and men sitting on 1 September	Women _____ Men _____
➤ Specify the electoral system (see footnote 1, page 1)	
- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system)	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Proportional representation system	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Lists	<input type="checkbox"/> Open
Closed Lists	<input type="checkbox"/> Closed
Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<hr/>	
- Semi-proportional representation system	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Lists	<input type="checkbox"/> Open
Closed Lists	<input type="checkbox"/> Closed
Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<hr/>	
➤ Can seats be inherited?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
• If yes, can women inherit seats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
➤ Are some of the members appointed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
• If yes, specify by whom:	
- Head of State	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Head of Government	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
➤ Number of women and men appointed	Women _____ Men _____
➤ Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
• If yes, specify the quota percentage	_____ %
• If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
○ If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance	
- financial penalty for parties or political groupings	<input type="checkbox"/>
- electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>
- other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
• If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
○ If yes, please specify	
- the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list	<input type="checkbox"/>
- other, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
➤ Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
• If yes, specify the quota percentage/range:	_____ %
• If yes, are the quotas created by	<input type="checkbox"/> All parties <input type="checkbox"/> Some parties
➤ Is the President of the Upper House a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/> Man <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Regional Parliaments² - 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** Women _____ Men _____
- **Do any quotas exist by operation of law?** Yes No
- If yes, specify the quota percentage: _____%
 - If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? Yes No
 - If yes, please specify,
 - financial penalty for parties or political groupings
 - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements
 - other, please specify _____
 - If yes, 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 _____
-
- **Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?** Yes No
- If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, are the quotas created by All parties Some parties

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

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? Woman Man
- Is she/he directly elected by the citizens? Yes No
- Is she/he appointed by the Parliament? Yes No
- *Monarchies only: Can women inherit the crown?* Yes No

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? Woman Man
- Is the Head of the Government directly elected by the citizens? Yes No
- If no, specify if the Head of Government is:
 - elected by the Parliament
 - appointed by the Head of State
 - Other, please specify _____

1. c. Ministers and Deputy/Junior Ministers

- Number of women and men Ministers Women _____ Men _____
- Number of women and men Deputy/Junior Ministers Women _____ Men _____

2. Regional Governments³ - 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 Government Women _____ Men _____
- Is the Head of a Regional Government elected by the citizens? Yes No
- Is the Head of the Regional Government elected by the Regional Parliament? Yes No
- If no, specify who appoints the Head of the Regional Government:
 - Head of State
 - Other, please specify _____

2. b. Regional Governments' members

- Number of women and men members of regional governments Women _____ Men _____
- Are the members directly elected by the citizens? Yes No
- Are the members appointed? Yes No
- If yes, specify who appoints them:
 - Head of Regional Government
 - Other, please specify _____
- Do any quotas exist by operation of law? Yes No
- If yes, specify the quota percentage: _____%
- If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? Yes No

³

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.

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

- If yes, 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 _____

- **Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?** Yes No
 - If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, are the quotas created by All parties Some parties

3. Local Governments

3. a. Mayors

- **Number of women and men mayors** Women _____ Men _____
- **Are the mayors directly elected by the citizens?** Yes No
 - If no, specify who appoints them:
 - Municipality Councillors
 - Other, please specify _____

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 No
 - If no, specify who appoints them:
 - Mayor
 - Other, please specify _____
- **Do any quotas exist by operation of law?** Yes No
 - If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? Yes No
 - If yes, please specify,
 - financial penalty for parties or political groupings
 - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements
 - other, please specify _____
- If yes, 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 specific _____
- **Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?** Yes No
 - If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____%
 - If yes, are the quotas created by All parties Some parties

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 | Women _____ | Men _____ |
| ➤ Can judges access the High/Supreme Court purely by seniority ? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ➤ Are judges appointed? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • If yes, specify who appoints them: | | |
| - Head of State | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Head of Government | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Superior Council of the Magistracy ⁴ | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Other, please specify _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| ➤ Is the President of the High/Supreme Court a woman or a man? | Woman <input type="checkbox"/> | Man <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 | Women _____ | Men _____ |
| ➤ Can judges access the Constitutional Court purely by seniority? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ➤ Are judges appointed to the Constitutional Court? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • If yes, specify who appoints them: | | |
| - Head of State | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Head of Government | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Superior Council of the Magistracy ⁴ | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Other, please specify _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| ➤ Is the President of the Constitutional Court a woman or a man? | Woman <input type="checkbox"/> | Man <input type="checkbox"/> |

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 _____ |

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

VII. COMMENTS

**Only those replies received using the on-line questionnaire
can be included in the statistics.**

**The on-line questionnaire will be available on the CDEG's restricted area website
from 1 September – 17 October 2008**

Please see document

***"Instructions for completing the on-line questionnaire on the participation of women and men in
political and public decision-making [CDEG (2007) 18]"***

