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## **Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs**

# **Participation of members in Parliamentary Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings**

## **Information memorandum**

prepared by the Secretariat

### **1. Introduction**

#### *1.1. Framework for the collection of statistics in relation to plenary sessions*

1. In Resolution 1583 (2007) on “Improving the participation of members in Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings”, the Parliamentary Assembly adopted measures aimed at promoting improved participation by Assembly members in its activities and those of its committees. Paragraph 7 of the resolution provides for follow-up to the measures taken:

#### *“7. The Assembly:*

*7.1. invites its Secretary General to continue observing closely the level of participation of members of national parliamentary delegations at plenary sessions, including during votes, and in the general committees of the Assembly, and to inform the Bureau of the Assembly and the Committee on Rules of Procedure and Immunities regularly thereon;*

*7.2. invites the President of the Assembly to examine, with the speakers and political groups of the parliaments concerned, the possible consequences if, during one year following the adoption of this resolution, the average level of participation of national delegations in Assembly sittings, as shown by the signatures in the register of attendance, falls below 50% of their nominal strength;*

*7.3. resolves to review the Assembly’s committee structure, including the possible merger of committees, if, during the same period, there is no improvement in the level of participation in committees.”*

2. The purpose of this information memorandum is therefore to allow the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs, in compliance with paragraph 7.1 of Resolution 1583, to consider relevant statistics on the following points:

- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in plenary sessions,
- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in votes during plenary sessions,
- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in the Assembly’s general committees.

3. The Assembly has made regular efforts since Resolution 1583 (2007), to improve its operation and the participation of its members in its work, in particular by offering them more opportunities to speak during debates and by making debates more lively. Reviews of the structure of Committees and methods of functioning were notably made in 2011 and 2015 to improve participation.

#### *1.2. Framework for the collection of statistics in relation to committee meetings*

4. Rule 44.10 of the Assembly’s Rules of Procedure states that “*If (...) in the course of a parliamentary year\*, the average level of participation of a national delegation in the meetings of a committee is below 33%,*

*the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly shall inform the President of the Assembly, the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs and the chairperson of the national delegation concerned. The President of the Assembly shall bring this to the attention of the speaker of the national parliament concerned and the Bureau of the Assembly.”*

[\* If during the reference year, parliamentary elections are held, the national delegation concerned may request that the reference time be prolonged by the Bureau up to a maximum of two years.]

5. The aim is therefore to observe, firstly, the average level of participation of each delegation in all the committees, taken as a whole; and, secondly, the average level of participation of each delegation in each separate committee, which can be more complex. The statistics on attendance at committee meetings, like those on attendance at Assembly sessions, should be viewed in the light of the fact that they only reflect the number of members who signed the register at the beginning of meetings, not their actual presence during the meetings.

### 1.3. *Specific contextual elements for 2024*

6. 2024 was a very significant year for elections – indeed it has been referred to as “the biggest election year in history”, with national general parliamentary elections taking place in 16 of the Assembly’s 46 member states. The countries holding national elections in 2024 were: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino and the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>. As is well known, in election years, it is often impossible for members to take part in Assembly activities when they are required to stay in their constituencies for the election campaign in the run up to an election. Moreover, elections often imply a change to the national delegation where members lose their seats or parliamentary political representation changes, causing further impacts on participation. This can therefore have a significant effect on participation for those countries holding national elections. For this reason, where relevant to the statistics, in this note an Asterisk has been placed next to the countries that held a general parliamentary election in 2024 in acknowledgement of the impact this will have had on the statistics, not least given that two of the largest delegations, France and the United Kingdom, had general elections, which thus is likely to have an impact on the overall Assembly statistics.

7. The credentials of the delegation of Azerbaijan were not ratified in 2024, naturally leading to very low statistical participation from that delegation. In order to ensure consistency in the statistics, Azerbaijan’s attendance has been included in the statistics for 2024. However, the statistics in respect of Azerbaijan (and indeed any consequent impact on the overall participation statistics) needs to be read in light of the non-ratification of the credentials of the delegation and therefore in their very low participation.

## 2. **Statistics**

### 2.1. *Participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in plenary sessions*

8. Statistics show that the overall level of participation<sup>2</sup> of members of the 46 national delegations for the four 2024 part-sessions was 41% (see Appendix I).<sup>3</sup> All part-sessions recorded a participation rate below 50%. It should be mentioned that almost every year the January part-session has the highest rate, in 2024 it was 48%.

9. It should be pointed out that these “participation” rates are based on the electronic registration (badge), and they do not reflect the actual presence of parliamentarians in the Assembly chamber or their actual participation in the debates. Members do not necessarily remain throughout the debate for which they have registered, and this is not dependent on whether they are called on to speak. Moreover, members who attend a debate but do not swipe their badge are not recorded as being present.

10. In 2024, 32 delegations had an average participation rate of less than 50%, and thus are affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (2007). This can be compared with 27 delegations

<sup>1</sup> National elections held in 2024, in alphabetical order (does not include indirect elections, presidential elections and referendums): Austria (National Council – 29 September), Azerbaijan (Parliament – 1 September), Belgium (Parliament – 9 June), Bulgaria (Parliament – 9 June and 27 October), Croatia (Parliament – 17 April), Czechia (Senate – 20/21 and 27/28 September), France (National Assembly – 30 June and 7 July), Georgia (Parliament – 26 October), Iceland (Parliament – 1 June and 30 November), Ireland (Dáil Éireann – 29 November), Lithuania (Parliament – 13 and 27 October), North Macedonia (Parliament – 8 May), Portugal (Parliament – 10 March), Romania (Senate and Chamber of Deputies – 1 December), San Marino (Parliament – 9 June), United Kingdom (House of Commons – 4 July).

<sup>2</sup> The average presence rate of a delegation for each year is calculated on the basis of the number of members that registered for each sitting.

<sup>3</sup> It was 44.80% in 2023; 56.86% in 2022; 69.68% in 2021; 54.34% in 2019; and 51.75% in 2018.

in 2023, 16 delegations in 2022, 18 delegations in 2019; 20 delegations in 2018 and 17 delegations in 2017. It should be added that 12 of the 32 delegations held national general elections in 2024. The 32 delegations are, in descending order<sup>4</sup>:

- Sweden (49.21%)
- Malta (47.75%)
- Republic of Moldova (45.56%)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (43.25%)
- Croatia (42.22%)\*
- Iceland (42.06%)\*
- Portugal (41.16%)\*
- Lithuania (40.97%)\*
- Spain (40.54%)
- Greece (40.36%)
- Germany (40.32%;)
- Montenegro (39.81%)
- Italy (39.70%)
- Poland (38.99%)
- Hungary (38.32%)
- Georgia (34.60%)\*
- Bulgaria (34.33%)\*
- Ireland (34.13%)\*
- Belgium (31.35%)\*
- Romania (31.03%)\*
- Denmark (30.95%)
- Albania (30.06%)
- France (29.96%)\*
- North Macedonia (29.63%)
- Serbia (29.08%)
- Netherlands (25.62%)
- Estonia (24.60%)
- Czechia (22.96%)\*
- United Kingdom (21.76%)\*
- Slovenia (9.66%)
- Azerbaijan (6.55%)
- the Slovak Republic (2.78%)

11. It is also noteworthy that the participation level of four of the five large delegations – France\*, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom\* were below the expected 50% for 2024, which has an impact on overall statistics given the size of their delegations.

12. During the 2024 session, the Assembly adopted 81 texts (see Appendix IX), compared to 71 in 2023 and 88 in 2022. Moreover, during the 2024 session, the Assembly held 6 debates under urgent procedure<sup>5</sup> and 11 current affairs debates<sup>6</sup> (of which 6 were held during the Standing Committees). Since 2004, the average number of texts adopted by the Assembly is around 92 per year and in 2024 there was no major negative impact on the productivity of the Assembly.

13. The list of texts adopted by the Assembly this year (see Appendix VIII) shows that the interest of Assembly members was focused on topical political issues (the protection of children, the situation in some member States, the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine, climate change and the follow-up on the Reykjavik declaration), issues relating to the protection of human rights, discrimination, gender aspects, specific questions on migration, etc.

14. While a statistical analysis of participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in plenary sessions provides a level of indication of interest and importance attached by delegations to the work of the Parliamentary Assembly, it does not provide an indication of impact of the work of the Assembly or the level of visibility given to the Assembly. This would require a separate examination outside the scope of this document, and may be worth following up, taking into account Resolution 2277 (2019) on *“Role and mission of the Parliamentary Assembly: main challenges for the future”*. This notes that enhanced impact and visibility of the

<sup>4</sup> An asterisk (\*) next the name indicates that the country had general parliamentary elections in 2024.

<sup>5</sup> Under Rule 53 of the Rules of Procedure.

<sup>6</sup> Under Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure.

Assembly's work is only possible if the decisions it takes are being followed up, in particular by or through national parliaments. Resolution 2277 (2019) introduces, *inter alia*, the following proposals:

*“13.1 the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly to ensure that Speakers of national parliaments are regularly informed about conclusions and proposals made in Assembly resolutions, especially those concerning their own country;*

*13.2 national parliamentary delegations to the Assembly to regularly report to their parliaments on their activities in the Assembly, preferably after each part-session, and to inform the Assembly's Bureau on the national follow-up given to Assembly resolutions at least once a year”.*

15. The above-mentioned challenges could be considered by the Assembly in the framework of the report on *“Increasing members' active participation in and contribution to the work of the Parliamentary Assembly and its committees”* currently under preparation in the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs (Rapporteur: Mrs Petra Bayr (Austria, SOC)).

## *2.2. Participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in voting at plenary sessions*

16. There is still a very significant difference between the number of members electronically registered in sittings and the number who actually take part in the votes at the sitting for which they have registered.

17. In 2024, the participation rate of 27% of Assembly members in votes in plenary sittings is slightly lower than the figures in 2023 (31.23%), in 2022 (31.22%), in 2021 (31.92%) or in 2019 (38.25%, pre Covid-19), but is higher than in 2018 (26.13%)<sup>7</sup>.

18. Only eight delegations out of 46 had a participation rate of over 50% in votes in 2024 (in order of participation rate): Andorra (79%), Ukraine (68%), Liechtenstein (59%), Norway (59%), Finland (54%), Switzerland (53%), Sweden (51%) and Spain (51%).<sup>8</sup>

19. The fact that 26 delegations' participation rates in votes were less than 25% is of concern.<sup>9</sup> Those with rates below 25% are Albania, Armenia, Belgium\*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria\*, Croatia\*, Cyprus, Czechia\*, Estonia, France\*, Georgia\*, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland\*, Ireland\*, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Romania\*, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Türkiye, United Kingdom\* (see Appendix VI).

20. It is worth noting that there is no absolute correlation between the participation rate of national delegations as recorded in the register of signatures and the participation rate of the members of the same delegations in votes.<sup>10</sup> It would be appropriate therefore to discuss matters more thoroughly with the delegations to understand better why their members attend sessions but do not vote on the texts being debated.

## *2.3. Participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in meetings of general Assembly committees*

### *2.3.1. Participation levels in committee meetings by delegation*

21. In 2024, the nine Assembly committees held a total of 67 meetings (see Appendix X).<sup>11</sup> This figure is in line with the level of previous years, except for 2021, when the highest score was recorded.

22. The overall level of participation of Assembly members in the Assembly's nine committees in 2024 was 45.26 %. Such participation was recorded in previous years except 2021 when the highest rate was recorded.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The average participation rate of national delegations to voting is calculated by averaging the percentage of members of each delegation that have voted in each Resolution, Recommendation or Opinion.

<sup>8</sup> The figure was three in 2023, eight in 2022, eleven in 2021, fifteen in 2019 and six in 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Compared to 23 delegations in 2023, 21 delegations in 2022, 18 delegations in 2021, 15 delegations in 2019, and 29 delegations in 2018.

<sup>10</sup> Some delegations had more than 30 p.p. of difference between the participation and the voting rate, for example, the Armenian delegation's participation rate in 2024 was 62% and its participation rate in voting was 17% only. The same applies to Cyprus (63% and 25%), Luxembourg (69% and 36%) and Montenegro (40% and 7%).

<sup>11</sup> The nine Assembly committees held: 64 meetings in 2023; 74 meetings in 2022; 85 meetings in 2021; 62 meetings in 2020; 68 in 2019, and 70 in 2018.

<sup>12</sup> The rate was 54.43% in 2022; 65.09% in 2021; 51.78% in 2020; 47.69% in 2019; and 49.80% in 2018.

23. With more specific regard to the participation of national delegations in the meetings of the six committees where they are represented (as opposed to the committees where candidatures are presented by political groups), the rate was 44.79% in 2024 (see Appendix VII).<sup>13</sup>

24. Thirteen delegations had average rates of participation in all committee meetings below 33% (thus engaging Rule 44.10 of the Rules of Procedure). These were, in alphabetical order: **Azerbaijan**<sup>14</sup>, **Belgium**\*, **Bulgaria**\*, **Czechia** \*, **Germany**, **Hungary**, **Republic of Moldova**, **Netherlands**, **North Macedonia**, **Romania**\*, **San Marino**, **Slovak Republic**, **Slovenia**.<sup>15</sup>

25. Thirteen of the 46 delegations achieved average participation rates of 50% or more.<sup>16</sup> Five delegations have an average of over 70%, a decrease from 2023, when they were eighteen.<sup>17</sup>

26. The national delegations' levels of participation in committee meetings varied greatly in 2024:

- the delegation of the Slovak Republic did not participate in any Committee meeting;
- the delegations of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Czechia\*, Estonia, Iceland\* and Malta did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development;
- the delegations of Belgium\* and Denmark did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights;
- the delegations of Albania, Lithuania\*, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Slovenia did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media;
- the delegations of Albania, Czechia\*, Estonia, Republic of Moldova and North Macedonia did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons;
- the delegations of Czechia\* and Ireland\* did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Equality and Non Discrimination.

27. Reasons for these variations vary. Members belonging to small delegations are often members of many committees and this can lead to a heavy/unmanageable workload were they to attend them all, resulting in the low participation rates of some delegations. Several delegations are faced with budgetary constraints which rule out long or frequent journeys.

28. Unlike 2020 and 2021, committees since then have been held in *presential*. As mentioned in Resolution 2377 (2021), it is essential to continue to base the Assembly's work on face-to-face meetings between its members, so as to allow for rich exchanges that are indispensable for the work of a multilateral organisation. While online meetings were originally devised as an exceptional measure in the face of exceptional circumstances, they are also a complementary working method which allows for greater flexibility under certain circumstances.<sup>18</sup> The Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs will consider various aspects of organisational issues of the committees' work in its further report on "*Increasing members' active participation in and contribution to the work of the Parliamentary Assembly and its committees*" (Rapporteur: Mrs Petra Bayr (Austria, SOC)).

### 2.3.2. Overall participation levels in meetings by committee<sup>19</sup>

29. As to the level of participation in committees, two out of nine committees recorded an overall figure of over 50% compared to two in 2023, five in 2022, eight in 2021, six in 2020, four in 2019, and six in 2018 (see Appendix X).

30. The Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights had the highest participation rate at 59.09%, followed by the Committee on Political affairs and Democracy at 57.95%. In all other committees, the overall rate was between 37% and 47%. Three committees had participation rates of under 40%: the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media; the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development; and the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons. Some caution, however, has to be expressed in these figures as mentioned earlier.

<sup>13</sup> The rate was 44.74% in 2023, 51.27% in 2022; 51.82% in 2020, 47.10% in 2019, and 50.99% in 2018.

<sup>14</sup> The credentials of the Azerbaijan delegation were not ratified for 2024.

<sup>15</sup> There were 22 in 2020, 15 in 2019, 6 in 2018, 13 in 2017, and 10 in 2016.

<sup>16</sup> Compared to 17 in 2023, 22 in 2022; 21 in 2021, 22 in 2020, 15 in 2019 and 24 in 2018.

<sup>17</sup> Compared to 18 in 2021, 13 in 2020, 2 in 2019, 0 in 2018, 7 in 2017.

<sup>18</sup> See Resolution 2377 (2021) *Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2022-2023*.

<sup>19</sup> The statistics provided concern the participation of committee members in meetings of their committees in the strict sense and do not take account conferences and seminars held by those committees, which sometimes nevertheless are attended by very large numbers of participants.

### 3. Possible explanations

31. Since 2008, the committee has examined the statistics on participation by members in the work of the Assembly and its committees, and looked for factors that might explain certain aspects. Since the 2007 report on *“Improving the participation of members in Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings”* (see explanatory memorandum, Doc. 11295; paras. 31 to 41) and through the information memoranda presented since 2008, the committee has highlighted relevant considerations.<sup>20</sup> As it has already pointed out, some caution is required when interpreting raw statistics, which take no account in themselves of the, often valid, reasons explaining parliamentarians’ absence.

32. The participation of members of national delegations in plenary sessions tends to be decreasing, with the exception of 2021, when it increased sharply. Many of the traditional reasons for lower rates of attendance remain. These include: (i) budgetary problems and cuts in national parliaments affecting the ability of members to travel, and (ii) dual mandates which sometimes require members to stay in their national parliaments or be called back for important debates. While hybrid meetings would, in principle, help to address these two problems, parliamentarians are always juggling with agendas and priorities, and the mere fact of the possibility of online participation would not be a guarantee of their availability.

33. As already mentioned, some smaller delegations have regularly referred to the fact that their members cannot ensure regular participation in all the meetings of all the committees, because there are so few of them to cover all committees which they are entitled to attend.

34. It is also well known that, in election years, it can be impossible for members to take part in Assembly activities when they are required to stay in their constituencies for the election campaign. This was specifically highlighted in the introduction to this memorandum and asterisks have been placed next to the affected delegations for 2024 where mentioned in this memorandum, in acknowledgement of that reality and that they perhaps do not fall to be assessed as if they had not undergone a general parliamentary election in 2024. This affected: Azerbaijan<sup>21</sup>, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, San Marino and United Kingdom. These elections had a considerable impact on both participation and voting rates within the Assembly, particularly as some of the largest delegations, such as France and United Kingdom, were among those affected. This explanation may account for the depleted ranks of these delegations during the part-sessions preceding or following national elections (pending also the appointment of a new delegation), but it should not be used to justify the absence of members throughout a whole year.

35. It is also necessary here to underline the importance of national parliaments renewing their national delegations to the Assembly as quickly as possible after elections, as the late renewal of delegations has a significant impact on rates of participation in Assembly activities.<sup>22</sup>

36. Another point emphasised by numerous members is that it is important to continue the work of the Assembly through face-to-face meetings and online meetings should be seen as an exceptional measure when exceptional circumstances arise. In this context it can be noted that in 2022, in 2023 and in 2024, the use of the online system of KUDO was provided to allow for participants from Ukraine to participate in the work of the Assembly. Members of the Ukrainian delegation however participate actively and mainly in presential in committee meetings.

37. The low level, or lower level of participation of national delegations in voting clearly remains a concern and further exploration of the factors affecting this could be useful.

38. Notwithstanding the different comments above, it should be noted that the statistics on the participation of delegations in the Assembly in 2024 are broadly in keeping with recent trends but show a slight regression in terms of the participation of members in plenary and committee meetings. The report *“Increasing members’ active participation in and contribution to the work of the Parliamentary Assembly and its committees”* (Rapporteur: Mrs Petra Bayr (Austria, SOC)) will therefore be very timely, and the committees’ input will be of outmost relevance.

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<sup>20</sup> See documents AS/Pro (2008) 13, AS/Pro (2009) 21, AS/Pro (2010) 21, AS/Pro (2012) 02, AS/Pro (2013) 02, AS/Pro (2014) 03, AS/Pro (2015) 02, AS/Pro (2016) 03, AS/Pro (2017) 03, AS/Pro (2018) 02, AS/Pro (2019) 01, AS/Pro (2020) 03, AS/Pro (2021) 01 and AS/Pro (2022) 01.

<sup>21</sup> The credentials of the Azerbaijan delegation were not ratified for 2024.

<sup>22</sup> Under the Rules of Procedure (Rule 11.3), parliaments are required to appoint members of the new delegations within six months of parliamentary elections.

#### 4. Conclusions

39. The success, utility and credibility of the Assembly depends on national delegations and individual members of the Assembly attending, participating and contributing to its work. There are both qualitative and quantitative elements to such participation – however, the quality of the output depends on sufficient presence in plenary debates, in votes, and in committee meetings. It is therefore vital that the Assembly remains alive to challenges to meaningful participation and looks at ways to ensure it remains a vibrant forum for political dialogue in Europe.

40. The statistics vary year on year depending on a multiplicity of factors. For 2024 these notably include the significant number of States having general parliamentary elections which has affected a significant number of Assembly members; the non-ratification of the credentials of one delegation (Azerbaijan) has also affected participation statistics. However, even bearing in mind these factors, more can arguably be done to ensure a higher rate of participation in plenary votes, in plenary debates and in committee meetings. This is important for the credibility for Assembly reports and positions, as well as for the value of the political exchanges that take place within the Assembly.

41. The Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs will hold an exchange of views on the basis of this memorandum, and will consider, in accordance with Resolution 1583 (2007), what conclusions might be drawn from the analysis of the statistics on delegations' participation.

42. The committee is invited to transmit this memorandum to the Bureau of the Assembly, containing the following proposals, for appropriate follow-up:

43. The committee invites the President of the Assembly to notify in writing the chairpersons of the delegations and the speakers of the parliaments concerned by low participation rates (Rule 44.10 of the Rules of Procedure and paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (2007) – the President of the Assembly is invited “to examine, with the speakers and political groups of the parliaments concerned, the possible consequences if... the average level of participation of national delegations in Assembly sittings... falls below 50% of their nominal strength”) and to arrange a meeting with the chairpersons of the relevant delegations.

44. The 32 delegations affected by the measure planned under paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (average participation rate in Assembly sittings below 50%) is below, although those with an asterisk may be considered to have special reasons for not having met the 50% target for 2024 and it may therefore be considered not appropriate to write to the chairpersons and speakers of those delegations<sup>23</sup>:

- **Albania, Azerbaijan\*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium\*, Bulgaria\*, Croatia\*, Czechia\*, Denmark, Estonia, France\*, Georgia\*, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland\*, Ireland\*, Italy, Lithuania\*, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal\*, Romania\*, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom\*.**

45. The twelve delegations affected by the measure planned under Rule 44.10 (average participation rate in committee meetings below 33%) is as follows, although those with an asterisk may be considered to have special reasons for not having met the 33% target for 2024 and it may therefore be considered not appropriate to write to the chairpersons and speakers of those delegations:

- **Azerbaijan\*, Belgium\*, Bulgaria\*, Czechia\*, Germany, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Romania\*, San Marino, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.**

Moreover, the committee suggests that the statistics relating to the participation of national delegations be made publicly available on the Assembly's website.

<sup>23</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to a country's name indicates either that it held general parliamentary elections in 2024 or, in the case of Azerbaijan, that the delegation's credentials were not ratified.

**APPENDIX I – Participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions in 2024<sup>2425</sup>**

Country	Number of members	Average presence January 2024	Average presence April 2024	Average presence June 2024	Average presence October 2024	Average presence 2024	Rank
Albania	4	17,86%	35,71%	44,44%	22,22%	30,06%	36
Andorra	2	50,00%	92,86%	94,44%	88,89%	81,55%	2
Armenia	4	75,00%	64,29%	52,78%	55,56%	61,90%	10
Austria*	6	80,95%	71,43%	57,41%	66,67%	69,11%	6
Azerbaijan*	6	26,19%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,55%	45
Belgium*	7	40,82%	30,61%	38,10%	15,87%	31,35%	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	57,14%	31,43%	48,89%	35,56%	43,25%	18
Bulgaria*	6	57,14%	19,05%	35,19%	25,93%	34,33%	31
Croatia*	5	62,86%	17,14%	60,00%	28,89%	42,22%	19
Cyprus	2	50,00%	64,29%	77,78%	61,11%	63,29%	8
Czechia*	7	40,82%	8,16%	36,51%	6,35%	22,96%	42
Denmark	5	40,00%	37,14%	33,33%	13,33%	30,95%	35
Estonia	3	28,57%	14,29%	37,04%	18,52%	24,60%	41
Finland	5	80,00%	62,86%	64,44%	62,22%	67,38%	7
France*	18	43,65%	48,41%	9,88%	17,90%	29,96%	37
Georgia	5	62,86%	20,00%	33,33%	22,22%	34,60%	30
Germany	18	46,83%	37,30%	36,42%	40,74%	40,32%	25
Greece	7	44,90%	53,06%	36,51%	26,98%	40,36%	24
Hungary	7	44,90%	16,33%	46,03%	46,03%	38,32%	29
Iceland*	3	47,62%	42,86%	62,96%	14,81%	42,06%	20
Ireland*	4	35,71%	28,57%	44,44%	27,78%	34,13%	32
Italy	18	50,00%	34,13%	38,27%	36,42%	39,70%	27
Latvia	3	57,14%	57,14%	55,56%	74,07%	60,98%	11
Liechtenstein	2	85,71%	78,57%	27,78%	27,78%	54,96%	12
Lithuania*	4	46,43%	53,57%	47,22%	16,67%	40,97%	22
Luxembourg	3	80,95%	66,67%	62,96%	66,67%	69,31%	5
Malta	3	38,10%	38,10%	48,15%	66,67%	47,75%	16
Republic of Moldova	5	57,14%	42,86%	53,33%	28,89%	45,56%	17
Monaco	2	85,71%	42,86%	72,22%	88,89%	72,42%	4
Montenegro	3	66,67%	66,67%	25,93%	0,00%	39,81%	26
Netherlands	7	14,29%	18,37%	36,51%	33,33%	25,62%	40
North Macedonia*	3	28,57%	38,10%	0,00%	51,85%	29,63%	38
Norway	5	68,57%	68,57%	60,00%	51,11%	62,06%	9
Poland	12	34,52%	38,10%	27,78%	55,56%	38,99%	28
Portugal*	7	42,86%	26,53%	31,75%	63,49%	41,16%	21
Romania*	10	42,86%	25,71%	31,11%	24,44%	31,03%	34
San Marino*	2	78,57%	57,14%	27,78%	44,44%	51,98%	13
Serbia	7	32,65%	40,82%	15,87%	26,98%	29,08%	39
Slovakia	5	0,00%	0,00%	11,11%	0,00%	2,78%	46
Slovenia	3	19,05%	4,76%	11,11%	3,70%	9,66%	44
Spain	12	39,29%	32,14%	50,93%	39,81%	40,54%	23
Sweden	6	50,00%	35,71%	35,19%	75,93%	49,21%	15
Switzerland	6	85,71%	69,05%	79,63%	75,93%	77,58%	3
Türkiye	18	59,52%	47,62%	51,23%	44,44%	50,71%	14
Ukraine	12	80,95%	95,24%	80,56%	85,19%	85,48%	1
United Kingdom*	18	25,40%	13,49%	16,67%	31,48%	21,76%	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>47,92%</b>	<b>38,74%</b>	<b>39,31%</b>	<b>38,36%</b>	<b>41,08%</b>	

<sup>24</sup> The average presence rate of a delegation for each year is calculated on the basis of the number of members that registered for each sitting.

<sup>25</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to a country's name indicates either that it held general parliamentary elections in 2024 or, in the case of Azerbaijan, that the delegation's credentials were not ratified.



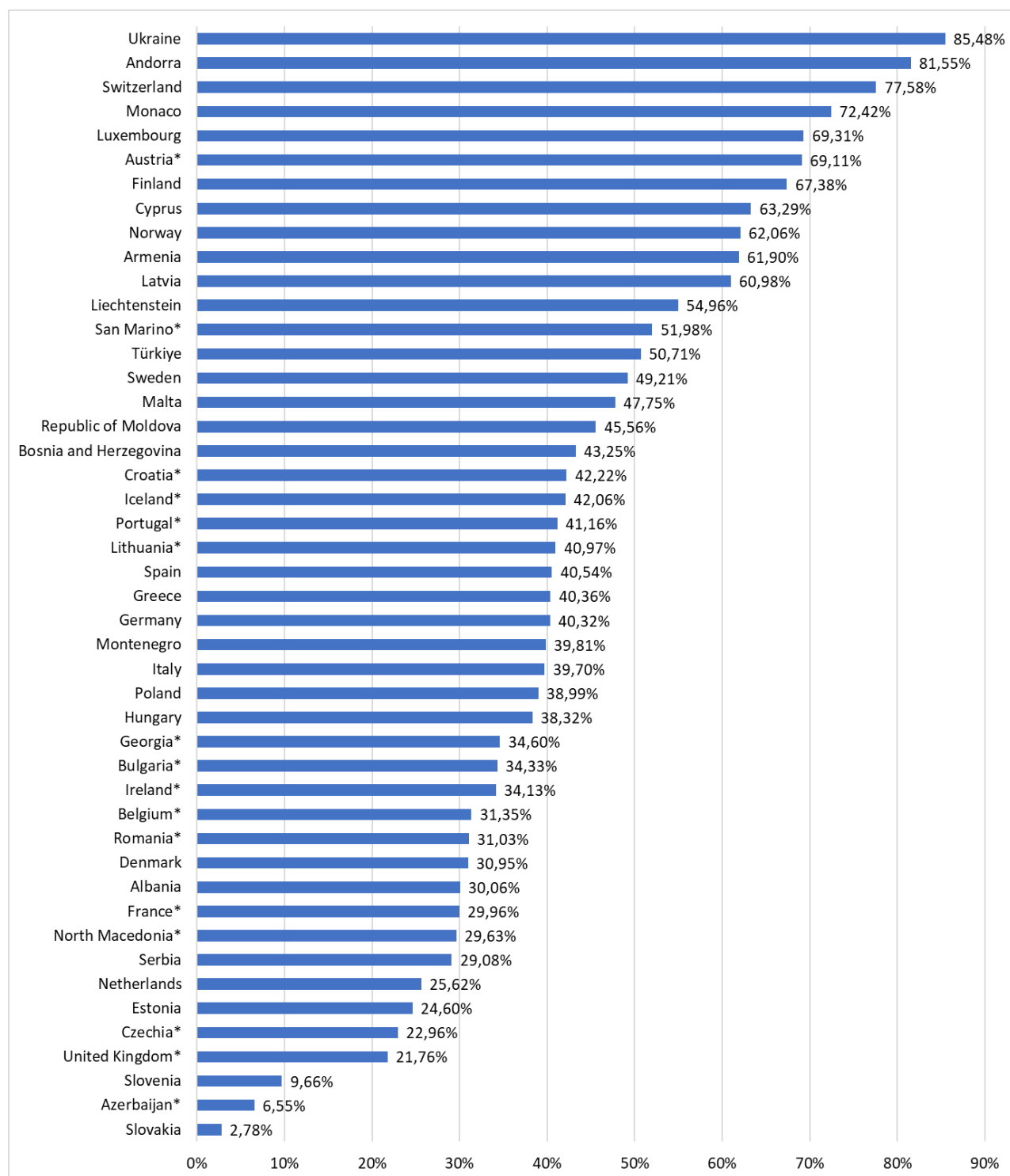
**APPENDIX II – Participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions from 2021 to 2024<sup>2627</sup>**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Average presence 2021</b>	<b>Average presence 2022</b>	<b>Average presence 2023</b>	<b>Average presence 2024</b>
Albania	61,16%	51,29%	25,42%	30,06%
Andorra	53,13%	74,01%	5,28%	81,55%
Armenia	85,16%	85,12%	77,92%	61,90%
Austria*	87,87%	70,44%	69,44%	69,11%
Azerbaijan*	90,63%	88,43%	80,00%	6,55%
Belgium*	62,18%	57,14%	37,38%	31,35%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53,75%	40,08%	52,00%	43,25%
Bulgaria*	35,04%	36,90%	25,93%	34,33%
Croatia*	80,09%	59,37%	59,89%	42,22%
Cyprus	70,31%	75,60%	64,72%	63,29%
Czechia*	55,93%	36,79%	23,89%	22,96%
Denmark	49,20%	34,29%	53,44%	30,95%
Estonia	62,50%	33,73%	28,33%	24,60%
Finland	76,88%	74,13%	53,22%	67,38%
France*	75,00%	55,58%	40,71%	29,96%
Georgia*	50,80%	30,95%	33,67%	34,60%
Germany	43,92%	39,48%	33,95%	40,32%
Greece	83,29%	50,40%	26,59%	40,36%
Hungary	70,98%	41,95%	49,52%	38,32%
Iceland*	55,51%	50,53%	56,11%	42,06%
Ireland*	81,92%	69,44%	62,22%	34,13%
Italy	63,69%	39,31%	37,13%	39,70%
Latvia	80,95%	69,31%	77,78%	60,98%
Liechtenstein	84,38%	91,27%	37,22%	54,96%
Lithuania*	78,79%	51,98%	52,78%	40,97%
Luxembourg	72,77%	51,72%	43,15%	69,31%
Malta	31,25%	43,52%	47,41%	47,75%
Republic of Moldova	92,19%	46,67%	24,22%	45,56%
Monaco	66,22%	69,05%	53,33%	72,42%
Montenegro	76,72%	34,39%	25,19%	39,81%
Netherlands	68,57%	48,98%	37,94%	25,62%
North Macedonia*	58,59%	39,55%	37,59%	29,63%
Norway	77,87%	78,81%	69,44%	62,06%
Poland	63,39%	36,41%	33,06%	38,99%
Portugal*	59,87%	44,33%	59,13%	41,16%
Romania*	90,40%	65,95%	48,44%	31,03%
San Marino*	83,55%	85,71%	66,67%	51,98%
Serbia	26,16%	48,92%	36,83%	29,08%
Slovakia	47,32%	9,44%	0,00%	2,78%
Slovenia	73,55%	18,52%	3,33%	9,66%
Spain	86,98%	48,38%	42,22%	40,54%
Sweden	84,90%	72,62%	60,19%	49,21%
Switzerland	69,64%	88,96%	70,37%	77,58%
Türkiye	80,03%	61,71%	42,44%	50,71%
Ukraine	89,47%	81,68%	82,45%	85,48%
United Kingdom*	68,58%	49,76%	42,31%	21,76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,68%</b>	<b>52,80%</b>	<b>44,80%</b>	<b>41,08%</b>

<sup>26</sup> The average presence rate of a delegation for each year is calculated on the basis of the number of members that registered for each sitting.

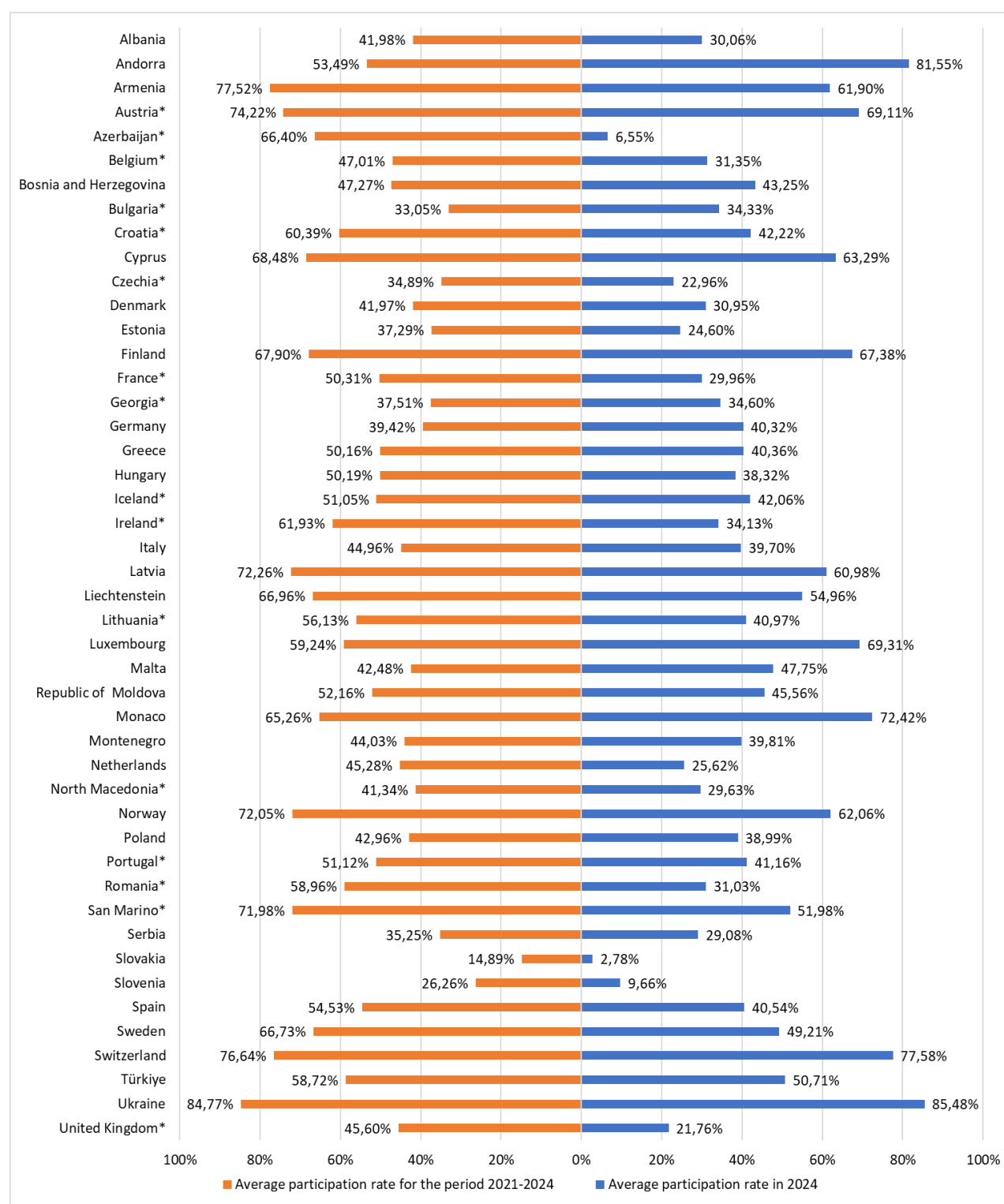
<sup>27</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to a country's name indicates either that it held general parliamentary elections in 2024 or, in the case of Azerbaijan, that the delegation's credentials were not ratified.

### APPENDIX III – Average participation of national delegations in the Assembly 2024 Session – Ranked<sup>28</sup>



<sup>28</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to a country's name indicates either that it held general parliamentary elections in 2024 or, in the case of Azerbaijan, that the delegation's credentials were not ratified.

# APPENDIX IV – Average participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions from 2021 to 2024, comparison with 2024 participation rate<sup>29</sup>



<sup>29</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to a country's name indicates either that it held general parliamentary elections in 2024 or, in the case of Azerbaijan, that the delegation's credentials were not ratified.

**APPENDIX V – Average participation in votes: 2018 – 2024<sup>30</sup>**

<b>Part-session</b>	<b>Votes cast</b>	<b>Number of votes</b>	<b>The average number of participants in each vote</b>
January 2018	5912	71	83
April 2018	9037	105	86
June 2018	7453	103	72
October 2018	4613	60	77
<b>Total 2018</b>	<b>27015</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>80</b>
January 2019	5912	80	74
April 2019	9373	99	95
June 2019	43134	280	154
October 2019	7505	83	90
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>65924</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>103</b>
January 2020	19657	146	135
April 2020			
June 2020			
October 2020			
<b>Total 2020</b>	<b>19657</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>135</b>
January 2021	7496	62	121
April 2021	4577	40	114
June 2021	4618	49	94
October 2021	7794	82	95
<b>Total 2021</b>	<b>24485</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>106</b>
January 2022	10529	115	92
March 2022	2928	14	209
April 2022	5362	54	99
June 2022	2442	36	68
October 2022	4493	58	77
<b>Total 2022</b>	<b>25754</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>109</b>
January 2023	6989	70	100
April 2023	2171	28	77
June 2023	6553	96	68
October 2023	4070	55	74
<b>Total 2023</b>	<b>19780</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>80</b>
January 2024	5413	53	102
April 2024	4105	41	100
June 2024	3165	45	70
October 2024	3926	45	87
<b>Total 2024</b>	<b>16609</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>30</sup> The number of votes cast and the number of votes in this table includes votes for Resolutions, Recommendations, Opinions, Amendments and Sub-Amendments.

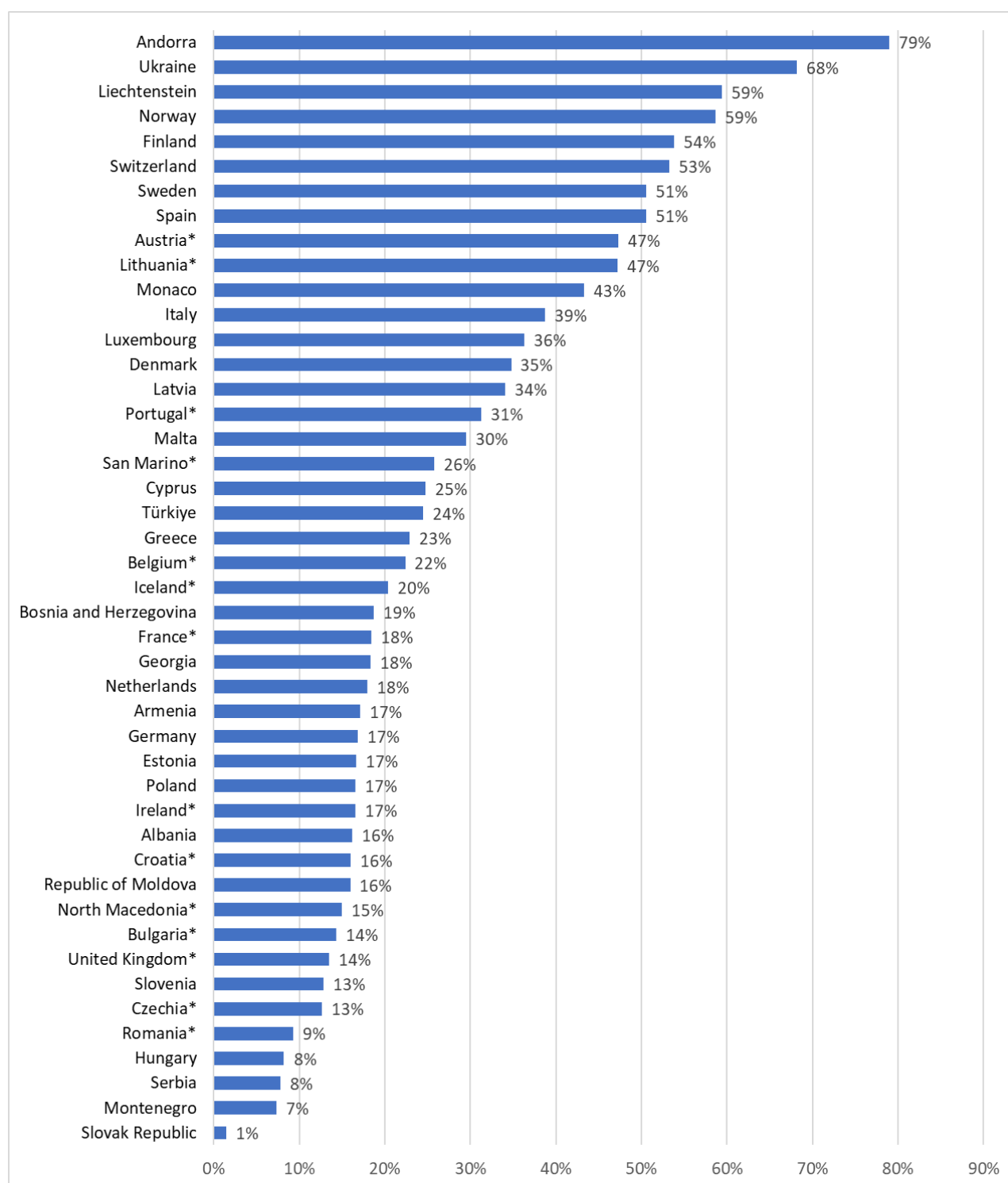
**APPENDIX VI – Participation of national delegations in voting at the Assembly part-sessions in 2024 (only includes votes to Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions)<sup>3132</sup>**

Country	Votes	Seats	%	Rank
Albania	44	4	16%	33
Andorra	112	2	79%	1
Armenia	48	4	17%	28
Austria*	198	6	47%	9
Belgium*	107	7	22%	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	5	19%	24
Bulgaria*	60	6	14%	37
Croatia*	56	5	16%	34
Cyprus	35	2	25%	19
Czechia*	60	7	13%	40
Denmark	119	5	35%	14
Estonia	36	3	17%	30
Finland	190	5	54%	5
France*	227	18	18%	25
Georgia	65	5	18%	26
Germany	216	18	17%	29
Greece	112	7	23%	21
Hungary	42	7	8%	42
Iceland*	41	3	20%	23
Ireland*	47	4	17%	32
Italy	491	18	39%	12
Latvia	73	3	34%	15
Liechtenstein	81	2	59%	3
Lithuania*	128	4	47%	10
Luxembourg	77	3	36%	13
Malta	63	3	30%	17
Republic of Moldova	55	5	16%	35
Monaco	60	2	43%	11
Montenegro	15	3	7%	44
Netherlands	93	7	18%	27
North Macedonia*	35	3	15%	36
Norway	206	5	59%	4
Poland	145	12	17%	31
Portugal*	160	7	31%	16
Romania*	63	10	9%	41
San Marino*	37	2	26%	18
Serbia	40	7	8%	43
Slovak Republic	5	5	1%	45
Slovenia	27	3	13%	39
Spain	428	12	51%	8
Sweden	215	6	51%	7
Switzerland	226	6	53%	6
Türkiye	310	18	24%	20
Ukraine	566	12	68%	2
United Kingdom*	173	18	14%	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5653</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>27%</b>	

<sup>31</sup> The average participation rate of national delegations to voting is calculated by averaging the percentage of members of each delegation that have voted in each Resolution, Recommendation or Opinion.

<sup>32</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to the name indicates that the country had general parliamentary elections during 2024.

**Participation of national delegations in voting at the Assembly part-sessions in 2024 (only includes votes to Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions) – Ranked<sup>33</sup>**



<sup>33</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to the name indicates that the country had general parliamentary elections during 2024.

**APPENDIX VII – Participation of delegations in committee meetings in 2024 (6 committees)<sup>34</sup>**

No.	Country	no of members in committee	Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	Committee on Equality and Non Discrimination	Average level of participation	Rank
	N° of meetings in 2024		9	8	8	7	8	7		
1	Albania	1	8	0	3	0	0	5	34,04%	33
2	Andorra	1	2	4	3	2	2	4	36,17%	29
3	Armenia	1	6	6	9	7	6	7	87,23%	1
4	Austria*	2	15	12	11	8	8	15	73,40%	4
5	Belgium*	2	2	6	0	12	1	9	31,91%	34
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	6	0	7	4	3	3	48,94%	14
7	Bulgaria*	2	9	3	6	5	2	2	28,72%	38
8	Croatia*	1	6	2	6	3	4	1	46,81%	16
9	Cyprus	1	7	0	6	6	6	1	55,32%	11
10	Czechia*	2	10	0	1	6	0	0	18,09%	44
11	Denmark	1	3	2	0	7	1	5	38,30%	26
12	Estonia	1	7	0	7	1	0	3	38,30%	26
13	Finland	1	6	5	7	2	7	8	74,47%	3
14	France*	4	32	12	10	2	7	6	36,70%	28
15	Georgia*	1	2	4	6	3	1	5	44,68%	18
16	Germany	4	13	18	9	1	9	6	29,79%	36
17	Greece	2	18	8	7	3	12	11	62,77%	7
18	Hungary	2	6	1	5	2	8	3	26,60%	39
19	Iceland*	1	4	0	6	5	5	1	44,68%	18
20	Ireland*	1	5	6	2	5	6	0	51,06%	13
21	Italy	4	21	11	11	17	16	23	52,66%	12
22	Latvia	1	9	3	4	5	2	5	59,57%	8
23	Liechtenstein	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	40,43%	22
24	Lithuania*	1	8	1	3	0	3	2	36,17%	29
25	Luxembourg	1	7	5	6	3	4	2	57,45%	10
26	Malta	1	6	0	1	0	3	7	36,17%	29
27	Republic of Moldova	1	4	1	3	0	0	2	21,28%	42
28	Monaco	1	7	1	2	3	2	8	48,94%	14
29	Montenegro	1	3	5	3	5	4	2	46,81%	16
30	Netherlands	2	3	10	8	3	3	2	30,85%	35
31	North Macedonia*	1	5	1	2	1	0	3	25,53%	40
32	Norway	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	44,68%	18
33	Poland	3	8	11	11	4	11	15	42,55%	21
34	Portugal*	2	9	4	1	6	8	6	36,17%	29
35	Romania*	3	11	10	7	5	7	2	29,79%	36
36	San Marino*	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	25,53%	40
37	Serbia	2	16	2	7	0	6	6	39,36%	24
38	Slovak Republic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00%	45
39	Slovenia	1	2	1	2	0	3	2	21,28%	42
40	Spain	3	18	20	20	14	18	13	73,05%	5
41	Sweden	2	11	6	8	6	4	2	39,36%	24
42	Switzerland	2	10	15	8	4	10	8	58,51%	9
43	Türkiye	4	29	17	20	20	14	25	66,49%	6
44	Ukraine	3	22	18	23	14	15	22	80,85%	2
45	United Kingdom*	4	24	4	15	7	20	6	40,43%	22
	Participation:	79	412	241	283	209	251	267	44,79%	
	Participation (%):		57,95	38,13	44,78	37,79	39,72	48,28		

<sup>34</sup> An asterisk (\*) next to the name indicates that the country had general parliamentary elections during 2024.

**APPENDIX VIII – list of texts adopted by the Assembly in 2024****First part of the Ordinary Session, 22-26 January 2024****Recommendations**

<a href="#">Recommendation 2265 (2024)</a>	Situation of the children of Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15901</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2266 (2024)</a>	A democratic future for Belarus ( <a href="#">Doc. 15892</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2267 (2024)</a>	Countering SLAPPs: an imperative for a democratic society ( <a href="#">Doc. 15869</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2268 (2024)</a>	Guaranteeing media freedom and the safety of journalists: an obligation of member States ( <a href="#">Doc. 15891</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2269 (2024)</a>	Child abuse in institutions in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15889</a> )

**Resolutions**

<a href="#">Resolution 2524 (2024)</a>	Recent developments in the Middle East: Hamas' terrorist attack on Israel and Israel's response ( <a href="#">Doc. 15890</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2525 (2024)</a>	The theme of migration and asylum in election campaigns and the consequences on the welcoming and rights of migrants ( <a href="#">Doc. 15832</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2526 (2024)</a>	Globalisation in times of crisis and war: the role of the OECD since the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15868</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2527 (2024)</a>	Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the parliamentary delegation of Azerbaijan ( <a href="#">Doc. 15898</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2528 (2024)</a>	Allegations of systemic torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in places of detention in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15880</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2529 (2024)</a>	Situation of the children of Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15901</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2530 (2024)</a>	A democratic future for Belarus ( <a href="#">Doc. 15892</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2531 (2024)</a>	Countering SLAPPs: an imperative for a democratic society ( <a href="#">Doc. 15869</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2532 (2024)</a>	Guaranteeing media freedom and the safety of journalists: an obligation of member States ( <a href="#">Doc. 15891</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2533 (2024)</a>	Child abuse in institutions in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15889</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2534 (2024)</a>	The progress of the Assembly's monitoring procedure (January-December 2023) ( <a href="#">Doc. 15893</a> )

**Second part of the Ordinary Session, 15-19 April 2024****Opinions**

<a href="#">Opinion 302 (2024)</a>	Application by Kosovo* for membership of the Council of Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15958</a> )  * Throughout this text, all reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.
<a href="#">Opinion 303 (2024)</a>	Draft Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law ( <a href="#">Doc. 15971</a> )

**Recommendations**

<a href="#">Recommendation 2271 (2024)</a>	Support for the reconstruction of Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15932</a> )
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<a href="#">Recommendation 2272 (2024)</a>	Mainstreaming the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment with the Reykjavik process ( <a href="#">Doc. 15955</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2273 (2024)</a>	Towards Council of Europe strategies for healthy seas and oceans to counter the climate crisis ( <a href="#">Doc. 15956</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2274 (2024)</a>	The protection of children against online violence ( <a href="#">Doc. 15954</a> )

### Resolutions

<a href="#">Resolution 2537 (2024)</a>	Relationship between the parliamentary majority and the opposition in a democracy ( <a href="#">Doc. 15946</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2538 (2024)</a>	Promoting the revised Code of Good Practice on Referendums ( <a href="#">Doc. 15940</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2539 (2024)</a>	Support for the reconstruction of Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15932</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2540 (2024)</a>	Alexei Navalny's death and the need to counter Vladimir Putin's totalitarian regime and its war on democracy ( <a href="#">Doc. 15966</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2541 (2024)</a>	The arbitrary detention of Vladimir Kara-Murza and the systematic persecution of anti-war protesters in the Russian Federation and Belarus ( <a href="#">Doc. 15967</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2542 (2024)</a>	Sanctions against persons on the "Kara-Murza list" ( <a href="#">Doc. 15939</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2543 (2024)</a>	Freedom of expression and assembly of LGBTI people in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15953</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2544 (2024)</a>	The honouring of obligations and commitments by Albania ( <a href="#">Doc. 15950</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2545 (2024)</a>	Mainstreaming the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment with the Reykjavik process ( <a href="#">Doc. 15955</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2546 (2024)</a>	Towards Council of Europe strategies for healthy seas and oceans to counter the climate crisis ( <a href="#">Doc. 15956</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2547 (2024)</a>	The protection of children against online violence ( <a href="#">Doc. 15954</a> )

### Third part of the Ordinary Session, 24-28 June 2024

#### Recommendations

<a href="#">Recommendation 2279 (2024)</a>	Legal and human rights aspects of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15998</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2280 (2024)</a>	Countering the erasure of cultural identity in war and peace ( <a href="#">Doc. 16003</a> )
<a href="#">Recommendation 2281 (2024)</a>	Reparation and reconciliation processes to overcome past conflicts and build a common peaceful future – the question of just and equal redress ( <a href="#">Doc. 15933</a> )

#### Resolutions

<a href="#">Resolution 2551 (2024)</a>	Modification of various provisions of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure ( <a href="#">Doc. 15996</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2552 (2024)</a>	Strengthening democracy through participatory and deliberative processes ( <a href="#">Doc. 16001</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2553 (2024)</a>	Strengthening a youth perspective in the work of the Parliamentary Assembly ( <a href="#">Doc. 15871</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2554 (2024)</a>	Protecting women human rights defenders in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 15993</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2555 (2024)</a>	Ensuring human rights-compliant asylum procedures ( <a href="#">Doc. 15997</a> )

Resolution 2556 (2024)	Legal and human rights aspects of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 15998</a> )
Resolution 2557 (2024)	The role of sanctions in countering the Russian Federation's war of aggression against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 16000</a> )
Resolution 2558 (2024)	Countering the erasure of cultural identity in war and peace ( <a href="#">Doc. 16003</a> )
Resolution 2559 (2024)	Reparation and reconciliation processes to overcome past conflicts and build a common peaceful future – the question of just and equal redress ( <a href="#">Doc. 15933</a> )
Resolution 2560 (2024)	The honouring of obligations and commitments by Armenia ( <a href="#">Doc. 15994</a> )
Resolution 2561 (2024)	Challenges to democracy in Georgia ( <a href="#">Doc. 16018</a> )
Resolution 2562 (2024)	An urgent call to Europe and its partners: envisioning immediate and long-term policy solutions in support of the displaced people of Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 16002</a> )
Resolution 2563 (2024)	Call for Varosha's return to its lawful inhabitants ( <a href="#">Doc. 16004</a> )
Resolution 2564 (2024)	Post-conflict time: defusing ticking time bombs for a safe return of displaced populations ( <a href="#">Doc. 15995</a> )
Resolution 2565 (2024)	Safeguarding human rights for future generations ( <a href="#">Doc. 15999</a> )

#### Fourth part of the Ordinary Session, 30 September – 4 October 2024

##### Recommendations

Recommendation 2282 (2024)	The Council of Europe Development Bank: implementing the Reykjavik Declaration ( <a href="#">Doc. 16042</a> )
Recommendation 2283 (2024)	A shared European approach to address migrant smuggling ( <a href="#">Doc. 16032</a> )
Recommendation 2284 (2024)	Missing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers – A call to clarify their fate ( <a href="#">Doc. 16037</a> )
Recommendation 2285 (2024)	Missing persons, prisoners of war and civilians in captivity as a result of the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 16050</a> )
Recommendation 2286 (2024)	Guaranteeing the human right to food ( <a href="#">Doc. 16041</a> )

##### Resolutions

Resolution 2566 (2024)	The Council of Europe Development Bank: implementing the Reykjavik Declaration ( <a href="#">Doc. 16042</a> )
Resolution 2567 (2024)	Propaganda and freedom of information in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 16034</a> )
Resolution 2568 (2024)	A shared European approach to address migrant smuggling ( <a href="#">Doc. 16032</a> )
Resolution 2569 (2024)	Missing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers – A call to clarify their fate ( <a href="#">Doc. 16037</a> )
Resolution 2570 (2024)	The situation in Iran and the protection of Iranian human rights defenders in Council of Europe member States ( <a href="#">Doc. 16035</a> )
Resolution 2571 (2024)	The detention and conviction of Julian Assange and their chilling effects on human rights ( <a href="#">Doc. 16040</a> )
Resolution 2572 (2024)	Request for waiver of the immunity of Mr Marcin Romanowski ( <a href="#">Doc. 16053</a> )

<a href="#">Resolution 2573 (2024)</a>	Missing persons, prisoners of war and civilians in captivity as a result of the war of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine ( <a href="#">Doc. 16050</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2574 (2024)</a>	The honouring of obligations and commitments by Bosnia and Herzegovina ( <a href="#">Doc. 16039</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2575 (2024)</a>	Commemorating the 90th anniversary of the Holodomor – Ukraine once again faces the threat of genocide ( <a href="#">Doc. 16028</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2576 (2024)</a>	Preventing and combating violence and discrimination against lesbian, bisexual and queer women in Europe ( <a href="#">Doc. 16043</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2577 (2024)</a>	Guaranteeing the human right to food ( <a href="#">Doc. 16041</a> )
<a href="#">Resolution 2578 (2024)</a>	Risks and opportunities of the metaverse ( <a href="#">Doc. 16031</a> )



## APPENDIX IX – Adopted texts 2014-2024

[illegible]

**APPENDIX X – Participation in committee meetings 2017-2024**

Committee	2024		2023		2022		2021	
	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)
Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	9	57,95	8	58,33	13	58,83	9	66,27
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	8	44,78	8	49,38	8	47,22	11	90,70
Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	8	38,13	8	38,12	10	59,38	10	48,00
Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	8	39,72	8	38,73	7	48,15	10	60,35
Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	7	37,79	7	43,03	9	43,21	9	58,82
Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	8	42,25	7	40,74	5	56,22	11	57,22
Monitoring Committee	8	46,19	8	47,15	9	51,30	10	55,33
Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs	6	43,69	6	37,39	8	46,60	9	62,76
Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights	5	59,09	4	60,23	5	90,00	6	86,36
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45,26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>44,99</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>54,43</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>65,09</b>

Committee	2020		2019		2018		2017	
	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)
Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	7	59,67	8	53,70	8	56,63%	9	55,69%
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	7	55,13	8	52,47	8	55,87%	9	53,22%
Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	9	44,58	8	40,90	7	53,62%	8	45,99%
Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	8	47,06	8	41,51	8	52,47%	8	47,22%
Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	6	51,96	7	45,50	8	43,06%	8	52,31%
Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	7	55,30	8	48,30	8	44,60%	8	47,22%
Monitoring Committee	9	48,07	9	38,53	9	33,93%	9	48,03%
Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs	6	54,96	7	55,41	9	55,81%	8	45,39%
Committee on the Election of Judges to the ECHR	3	56,06	5	51,82	5	56,36%	5	51,82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>51,78%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>47,69%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49,80%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>49,68%</b>