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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. 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. It should be recalled that, in 2011, the Assembly undertook a reform of its organisational structure and mode of operation, the aims of which included, in particular, strengthening its efficiency, as well as its political visibility and relevance, and improving the commitment and participation of its members. The reform led to several measures, including overhauling the structure of the committees and their terms of reference, reorganising plenary sittings, with trimming of the agenda, improving the planning and grouping of committee meetings outside part-sessions. The last modifications made to the Rules of Procedure in 2015 led to the

setting up of the Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights and to the increase to eighteen of the number of seats allocated to the parliamentary delegation of Türkiye (as from the June 2015 part-session).

4. It should further be recalled that in adopting Resolution 1583 (2007), the Assembly aimed to improve its operation and the participation of its members by taking steps to enable them to play a more active part in its work, in particular by offering them more opportunities to speak during debates and by making debates more lively and more attractive.

Covid-19 pandemic restrictions

5. The Committee on Rules of Procedure has been examining the statistics relating to members' participation in the work of the Assembly and its committees every year since 2008 and the present memorandum should, as it does every year, include elements for analysing these statistics, which may provide material for the discussion by the committee and the Bureau of the Assembly on the conclusions to be drawn from them. However, since 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic has created an exceptional institutional situation and its unpredictability (which has been described in the previous information memorandum), which has affected the work of the Assembly and its committees. This has brought about challenges, but also opportunities in relation to new working methods, in particular in relation to on-line participation and voting.

6. In response to the national lockdown measures and different types of travel restrictions decided by member States in connection with this pandemic, the Assembly took a series of decisions. As from April 2020, in order to maintain the activity of its bodies, it adapted its working procedures to enable its members to fulfil their mandates. On 30 April 2020, the Bureau of the Assembly introduced complementary working methods for committees, which also apply to the Bureau and the Standing Committee, to enable them to hold remote meetings. On 20 November 2020, the Assembly adopted Resolution 2349 on Modification of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure on alternative arrangements for the organisation of Parliamentary Assembly part-sessions. The Assembly is now in a position to hold plenary sessions in hybrid mode or remotely in exceptional circumstances which do not allow a part-session to be held in the physical presence of all members, thus ensuring the continuity of its action. In 2021, four part-sessions were held in a hybrid manner and in March and May Standing Committees were held by videoconference. However, the November Standing Committee was held in person, the first Standing Committee in this format since 2019.

7. In 2022, two part-sessions (in January and April) were held in a hybrid manner. The meetings of the Standing Committee as well as the third and fourth part-sessions were held in presence. It should be also mentioned that a meeting of the Assembly's Standing Committee, which was foreseen to take place on 11 March 2022 in Berlin, was postponed. Furthermore, the Assembly held an extraordinary plenary session in hybrid manner on 14 and 15 March 2022.

The expulsion of the Russian Federation

8. After the decision to suspend the Russian Federation's rights of representation in the Council of Europe, taken by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on 25 February following an exchange of views with Assembly members at a meeting of the Joint Committee convened by the President of the Assembly, the Parliamentary Assembly held an extraordinary plenary session in hybrid mode on 14 and 15 March 2022 to discuss the consequences of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

9. This was in response to the Committee of Ministers' decision to consult the Assembly on potential further measures to be taken, after suspending the Russian Federation's rights of representation under Article 8 of the Organisation's Statute on 25 February in response to "serious violations" of its statutory obligations as a member state. At the end of the extraordinary plenary session, the PACE unanimously adopted [Opinion 300 \(2022\)](#) calling on the Committee of Ministers to request the Russian Federation "to immediately withdraw from the Council of Europe". On 16 March, the Committee of Ministers [decided](#) under Article 8 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, that the Russian Federation ceased to be a member of the Council of Europe as from that day, thus ending 26 years of membership of the Organisation.

10. This decision has had direct implications on the functioning of the Parliamentary Assembly, as it has reduced the number of its members by 36 (the Russian Federation had a delegation of 18 representatives and 18 substitutes). This has been duly taken into account in the analysis of statistics mentioned in this document concerning the participation in plenary sessions and in committee meetings. Subsequently, for the purposes of this document, the participation of 46 States (not including the Russian Federation) in 2022 has been taken into account. Moreover, this year's statistics could have atypical figures, as the Assembly held the 2nd in its history extraordinary plenary session, which was reflected in this document.

2. Statistics

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

11. Statistics on the level of participation of national delegations for the four 2022 part-sessions and the March extraordinary plenary session (see Appendix I) show that the overall average level of participation of the members of the 46 delegations was 56.86%.¹ All part-sessions, except for the one in June, recorded a participation rate over 50%. The June part-session recorded only 43,57%. It should be mentioned that almost every year the January part-session has the highest rate. Statistics on the level of participation of national delegations in the extraordinary plenary session shows the highest rate for this year - 73.11%.

12. It should be pointed out that these “participation” rates are based on the signatures in the register of attendance, 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 sitting for which they have registered, and this is not dependent on whether they are called on to speak. This observation is even more justified in the case of remote meetings organised by videoconference, where it is not possible to establish the extent to which the connected members actually follow the discussions.

13. A survey of the level of participation of the national delegations in the 2022 Assembly part-sessions shows significant differences compared to last year, but, regrettably, corresponds to the general long-term trend. In the past the number of delegations affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (an average participation rate of less than 50%) was, for instance, 18 delegations in 2019; 20 delegations in 2018 and 17 delegations in 2017.

14. In 2022, 16 delegations have an average participation rate of less than 50% and thus affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (2007). They are, in alphabetical order:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (40.06%; the rate was also less than 50% between 2010 and 2015 and in 2018)
- **Bulgaria** (47.02% - and not a single representative at the June part-session; the rate was also less than 50% between 2013 and 2019 and 2021)
- **Czech Republic** (40.86%)
- **Denmark** (40.43%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2019 and in 2021)
- **Estonia** (45.32%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018)
- **Georgia** (39.76; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2016 and 2018)
- **Germany** (46.03%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2018 and in 2021)
- **Hungary** (43.56%)
- **Italy** (44.22%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018)
- **Malta** (41.48% - and not a single representative at the April part-session; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2012 and 2018 and in 2021)
- **Montenegro** (40.85% - and not a single representative at the October part-session; the rate was also less than 50% in 2016 and 2017)
- **North Macedonia** (49.97% - and not a single representative at the October part-session)
- **Poland** (47.04%)
- **Serbia** (44.85%)
- **the Slovak Republic** (8.56%- and not a single representative at the April and October part-sessions; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018, 2019 and in 2021, and between 2014 and 2016)
- **Slovenia** (21.48% - and not a single representative at the April and June part-sessions; the rate was also less than 50% in 2021, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2014, 2012 and 2008)

15. It is worth noting that some delegations have a comparably stable high level of participation in plenary sessions (Andorra, Armenia, Cyprus, Finland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye), while others have a comparably low or very low level of participation over the long term (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic).

16. It is also a matter of concern that the participation level of two large delegations – Germany and Italy remain below the expected 50%. Germany’s average participation level between 2008 and 2019 was 42.91%.

¹ It was 69.68% in 2021; 54.34% in 2019; 51.75% in 2018; 56.17% in 2017; 55.59% in 2016; 55.60% in 2015; 55.08% in 2014; 57.84% in 2013; 56.45% in 2012; 57.99% in 2011; 58.76% in 2010; 58.23% in 2009 and 56.92% in 2008.

In 2022, other large delegations with 18 members achieved the following participation levels - France's average participation level in 2022 was 58.91% compared to 75% in 2021, Türkiye 63.53% compared to 80,03% in 2021 and the United Kingdom 53.42% compared to 68.58% in 2021.

17. During the 2022 session, the Assembly adopted 88 texts (see Appendix VI).² In view of the exceptional organisation of its work since 2020, the Assembly has demonstrated a similar level of activity. Since 2001, the average number of texts adopted by the Assembly is around 95 per year and in 2022 no major negative impact on the productivity of the Assembly is mentioned.

18. The list of texts adopted by the Assembly this year (see Appendix V) shows how the interest of Assembly members was focused on topical political issues (the consequences of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine, the future role of the Council of Europe, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change, the situation in some member States), issues relating to the protection of human rights, discrimination, gender aspects, specific questions on migration, etc.

19. 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 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".

20. 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: Mr Ahmet Yıldız, Türkiye, NR).

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

21. There is still a very significant difference between the number of members signing the register of attendance and the number who actually take part in the votes at the sitting for which they have registered.

22. In 2022, the participation rate 31.22% of Assembly members in votes in plenary sittings could be comparable to the figures in 2021 (31.92%) or in 2019 (38.25%, pre Covid-19), but is higher than in 2018 (26.13%).³

23. Only eight delegations out of 46 had a participation rate of over 50% in votes.⁴ Those in first place were the same delegations as in previous years: Liechtenstein (93.16%), Switzerland (71.40%) and Monaco (68.42%).

² In 2020 the Assembly adopted 66 texts (in view of the exceptional organisation of its work during 2020 year, 18 of these texts were adopted at the Assembly January part-session and due to Covid-19, 48 at Standing Committee meetings); in 2019, 90 texts (69 of which at plenary sessions); in 2018, 81 texts (68 of which at plenary sessions); in 2017, 80 texts (65 of which at plenary sessions); in 2016, 71 texts (59 of which at plenary sessions); in 2015, 83 texts (64 of which at plenary sessions); in 2014, 92 texts (73 of which at plenary sessions); in 2013, 84 texts (64 of which at plenary sessions); in 2012, 74 texts (58 of which at plenary sessions); in 2011, 115 texts (86 of which at plenary sessions); in 2010, 143 texts (98 of which at plenary sessions); in 2009, 109 texts (85 at part-sessions) and, in 2008, 83 texts (69 at part-sessions).

³ It was 31.92% in 2021, 38.25% in 2019, 26.13% in 2018, 34.38% in 2017, 32.43% in 2016, 36.35% in 2015, 34.25% in 2014, 36.78% in 2013, 30.38% in 2012, 26.62% in 2011, 23.89% in 2010, 28.70% in 2009 and 29.37% in 2008.

⁴ The figure was eleven in 2021, fifteen in 2019, six in 2018, eleven in 2017, eight in 2016, thirteen in 2015, ten in 2014 and 2013, seven in 2012, four in 2011 and 2010, seven in 2009 and six in 2008

24. The fact that 21 delegations' participation rates in votes were less than 25% may be seen as a worrying trend.⁵ The worst results – with rates below 15% – were those of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, (see Appendix III).

25. Analysis of the statistics since 2008 shows that some delegations maintain high participation rate in voting or have substantially improved their rate (Liechtenstein, Monaco, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine).

26. Conversely other delegations have failed to sustain the efforts made over the past years and, for some of them, the declining trend has become even worse (Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia).

27. 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.⁶ It would be appropriate therefore to discuss matters more thoroughly with the delegations to establish why their members attend sessions but do not vote on the texts being debated.

28. As to individual voting, 71 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2022 first part-session, 87 members during the second part-session, 47 members during the third part-session and 45 members during the fourth part-session. Only 38 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2022 session. These figures are relatively lower compared to similar indicators of previous years.⁷

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

29. Resolution 1583 (2007) invites the Secretary General of the Assembly to observe the level of participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in the Assembly's general committees.

30. Moreover, 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.]

31. 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. It goes without saying that while it is easy to analyse the statistics on delegations' participation in all the committees taken together, the task of narrowing down the analysis to reveal the details of each delegation's participation in the meetings of each committee is complex.

32. As indicated in the previous information memorandums, these 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.

⁵ Compared to 18 delegations in 2021, 15 delegations in 2019, 29 delegations in 2018, 14 delegations in 2017, 22 in 2016, 15 in 2015, 17 in 2014, but only 6 in 2013, 22 in 2013, 25 in 2011, 27 in 2010, 24 in 2009 and 23 in 2008.

⁶ For example, the Armenian delegation's rates in 2022 were 85.12 % and its participation rate in voting was 14.56% only. The same applies to Azerbaijan (88.43% and 31.99%), Cyprus (75.60% and 20%) and Türkiye (61.71% and 31.17%).

⁷ In 2021, 113 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the first part-session, 109 members during the second part-session, 72 members during the third part-session and 70 members during the fourth part-session. In addition, 58 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2021 session. Also 87 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2019 session compared to 30 in 2018, 43 in 2017, 44 in 2016, 59 in 2015, 57 in 2014, 58 in 2013, 44 in 2012, 33 in 2011, 24 in 2010, 37 in 2009 and 31 in 2008.

2.3.1. *Participation levels in committee meetings by delegation*

33. In 2022, the nine Assembly committees held a total of 74 meetings (see Appendix VII).⁸ This figure corresponds to the level of previous years, except for 2021, when the highest score was recorded.

34. The overall level of participation of Assembly members in the Assembly's nine committees in 2022 was 54.43%. Such participation was recorded in previous years except 2021 when the highest rate was recorded.⁹

35. 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 51.27% (see Appendix IV).¹⁰

36. Nine delegations have average rates of participation in all committee meetings below 33%; these were, in alphabetical order: **Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia**.¹¹

37. Twenty two of the 46 delegations achieved average participation rates of 50% or more.¹² Eighteen delegations have an average of over 70% the same as in 2021 but compared to thirteen in 2020, and only two in 2019 and none in 2018. Other figures include, seven delegations with an average over 70% in 2017, six in 2016, four in 2015, nine in 2014 and 2013, eleven delegations in 2012 and two in 2011.

38. The national delegations' levels of participation in committee meetings vary greatly, and there are objective reasons for this situation.¹³ It is obvious that members belonging to small delegations cannot by themselves take on the heavy workload that participation in the work of all the committees would involve, and this is what accounts for some of the low participation rates of some delegations. Moreover, several delegations are faced with budgetary problems which rule out long or frequent journeys.

39. Unlike 2020 and 2021, this year the committees held meetings in a hybrid manner only at the beginning of the year, and since May - exclusively in *presentia*. As mentioned in Resolution 2377 (2021), it is however 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, there is not getting away from the fact that they are also a complementary working method which allows for greater flexibility under certain circumstances.¹⁴ 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 "*Assembly procedures and working methods during meetings in physical presence of members: 'lessons learnt from functioning in hybrid manner'*".

2.3.2. *Overall participation levels in meetings by committee*¹⁵

40. As to the level of participation in committees, five out of nine committees recorded an overall figure of over 50% compared to eight in 2021, seven committees in 2016 and 2012, six committees in 2020, 2018, 2014

⁸ In 2021, the nine Assembly committees held 85 meetings. In 2020, the nine Assembly committees held 62 meetings, 68 in 2019, 70 in 2018, 72 in 2017, 70 in 2016 and 67 in 2015. The eight committees established before 2015 held 61 meetings in 2014, 66 in 2013 and 63 in 2012.

⁹ The rate was 65.09% in 2021; 51.78% in 2020; 47.69% in 2019; 49.80% in 2018; 49.68% in 2017; 52.78% in 2016; 52.74% in 2015. For the then eight committees it was 53.17% in 2014, 53.22% in 2013, 56.47% in 2012, 46.73% in 2011, 46.13% in 2010, 47.30% in 2009 and 47.98% in 2008.

¹⁰ The rate was 51.82% in 2020, 47.10% in 2019 and only 50.99% in 2018, 50.44% in 2017, 53.67% in 2016, 50.77% in 2015, 53.78% in 2014, 54.14% in 2013 and 56% in 2012 – although it is well above the level before the reform of the Assembly in 2011, with 45.82% and with 44.71% in 2010.

¹¹ They were 22 in 2020, 15 in 2019, 15 in 2019, 6 in 2018, 13 in 2017, 10 in 2016, 9 in 2015, 8 in 2014, 9 in 2013 and 8 in 2012.

¹² Compared to 21 in 2021, 22 in 2020, 15 in 2019, 24 in 2018, 22 in 2017, 23 in 2016, 27 in 2015, 29 in 2014, 27 in 2013, 29 in 2012, 15 in 2011, 18 in 2010, 25 in 2009 and 20 in 2008.

¹³ In 2022:

– the delegations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Latvia, Republic of Moldova and Slovenia did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media,

– the delegations of Denmark, Georgia, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Sweden did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons.

¹⁴ See Resolution 2377 (2021) *Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2022-2023*.

¹⁵ 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.

and 2013, five committees in 2015, four committees in 2019 and 2017. This result corresponds to the survey of the previous years (see Appendix VI).

41. The Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights had the highest participation rate at 90%, followed by the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development at 59.38%. In all other committees, the overall rate was around 50%, which is also a positive dynamic. Some caution, however, has to be expressed in these figures as mentioned earlier. On-line participation, in terms of signing on when a meeting is in hybrid manner, is not a guarantee of presence.

3. Possible explanations

42. Every year for the last fifteen years, 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 memorandum presented since 2008 the committee has raised numerous issues in this regard.¹⁶ As it has already pointed out, some caution is required when interpreting raw statistics, which take no account in themselves of the valid reasons explaining parliamentarians’ absence.

3.1. Regarding the Assembly activities in a hybrid manner

43. The Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the Parliamentary Assembly and led it to rearrange its work since 2020. In 2022, the Parliamentary Assembly held two part-sessions (in January and April) and an extraordinary plenary session (in March) in a hybrid manner, allowing members to participate remotely or attend in person in Strasbourg.¹⁷ It should also be noted that since 2020 all part-sessions in a hybrid manner took place over four days only, except for the January part-session in 2022. Nevertheless, this did not have a major impact on the productivity of the Assembly with respect to the number of texts adopted, (comparable to 2018, 2017, 2015 and 2013 (see Annex VI)).

44. The participation of members of national delegations in plenary sessions is returning to the figures recorded in previous years, with the exception of 2021, when it increased sharply.

45. Many of the traditional reasons for lower rates of attendance remain, in particular as members begin to once again take part in meetings in person. These include: (i) budgetary problems and cuts in their national parliaments, affecting the ability of members to travel, (ii) dual mandates which sometimes require members to stay in their national parliaments, or be called back for important debates. While hybrid meetings, in principle, get around these two problems, parliamentarians are always juggling with agendas and priorities, and the mere fact of the possibility of on line participation is not a guarantee of their availability.

46. 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. They simply do not have the time because there are so few of them to cover 9 committees.

47. Mention has also been made in the past that, in election years, it is impossible for members to take part in Assembly activities when they are required to stay in their constituencies for the election campaign. This is an entirely valid explanation, which 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.

48. 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.¹⁸

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ For example, in 2020, the Assembly held only one part-session (in January) and cancelled its other three part-sessions.

¹⁸ Under the Rules of Procedure (Rule 11.3), parliaments are required to appoint members of the new delegations within six months of parliamentary elections. During 2010 and 2011, however, there was a significant increase in the time taken to renew parliamentary delegations. In 2018 the Italian delegation sent its credentials beyond the statutory deadline; in 2016 this was the case with regard to the Irish delegation and in 2015 with regard to the British delegation.

49. 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 additional method of work, allowing more flexibility, and as an exceptional measure when exceptional circumstances arise. In this context it can be noted that in 2022, the use of the online system of KUDO was provided to allow for participants from Ukraine to participate in the work of the Assembly.

50. The low level, or lower level of participation of national delegations in voting clearly remains a problem, and there is the added issue when voting online to know whether a member is actually present or just connected to the hearing.

51. In 2022, unlike in 2021, members had the opportunity to hold committee meetings outside Strasbourg, in member States, with the aim of possibly increasing member participation and fostering links with national parliaments and their committees.

52. Notwithstanding the different comments above, it should be noted that the statistics on the participation of delegations in the Assembly in 2022 show a regression, after very optimistic indicators in 2021, in terms of the participation of members in plenary and committee meetings, and this is regrettable.

4. Conclusions

53. Statistics on delegations' participation in Assembly sessions resulted in a worrying trend, with regard to the participation rates of members in plenary sittings and in votes: the relatively low participation rate of members in votes shows a sometimes somewhat minimal interest in Assembly debates. The low participation of members of national delegations in voting at plenary sessions weakens the Assembly's political influence, in particular vis-à-vis the Committee of Ministers (or even the Secretary General of the Council of Europe). Participation in committee meetings has evened out at a reasonable level, but this does not offer sufficient grounds for satisfaction. It should be also noted that the Covid-19 years have rather skewed the equation of statistics making it more difficult to compare the last few years. When delegations give their reasons for poor participation, systematic reference is made to budgetary restrictions. Some small delegations also point to the fact that their members cannot ensure regular participation in all the meetings of all the committees, especially given that 2022 had a high rate of committee meetings.

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

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

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 – 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, i.e.:

- the 16 delegations affected by the measure planned under paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (average participation rate in Assembly sittings below 50%):
 - **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia;**
- the 9 delegations affected by the measure planned under Rule 44.10 (average participation rate in committee meetings below 33%):
 - **Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.**

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

APPENDIX I – Participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions and extraordinary plenary session in 2022

	Number of members	Average January 2022	Average March 2022	Average April 2022	Average June 2022	Average October 2022	Average presence 2022	Rank
Albania	4	50,00%	75,00%	60,71%	50,00%	44,44%	56,03%	25
Andorra	2	61,11%	100,00%	57,14%	77,78%	100,00%	79,21%	6
Armenia	4	100,00%	93,75%	82,14%	69,44%	88,89%	86,85%	4
Austria	6	92,59%	95,83%	92,86%	51,85%	44,44%	75,52%	10
Azerbaijan	6	100,00%	0,00%	100,00%	75,93%	77,78%	70,74%	16
Belgium	7	68,25%	82,14%	57,14%	42,86%	60,32%	62,14%	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	37,78%	40,00%	31,43%	37,78%	53,33%	40,06%	43
Bulgaria	6	46,30%	87,50%	47,62%	0,00%	53,70%	47,02%	33
Croatia	5	75,56%	95,00%	68,57%	53,33%	40,00%	66,49%	17
Cyprus	2	72,22%	87,50%	85,71%	72,22%	72,22%	77,98%	8
Czech Republic	7	12,70%	57,14%	55,10%	11,11%	68,25%	40,86%	40
Denmark	5	44,44%	65,00%	37,14%	22,22%	33,33%	40,43%	42
Estonia	3	51,85%	91,67%	23,81%	11,11%	48,15%	45,32%	35
Finland	5	71,11%	95,00%	74,29%	73,33%	77,78%	78,30%	7
France	18	64,20%	72,22%	58,73%	38,27%	61,11%	58,91%	22
Georgia	5	42,22%	75,00%	37,14%	17,78%	26,67%	39,76%	44
Germany	18	62,35%	72,22%	41,27%	19,75%	34,57%	46,03%	34
Greece	7	66,67%	71,43%	42,86%	46,03%	46,03%	54,60%	27
Hungary	7	34,92%	50,00%	40,82%	33,33%	58,73%	43,56%	38
Iceland	3	55,56%	83,33%	76,19%	70,37%	0,00%	57,09%	24
Ireland	4	75,00%	93,75%	75,00%	77,78%	50,00%	74,31%	12
Italy	18	24,69%	63,89%	60,32%	34,57%	37,65%	44,22%	37
Latvia	3	51,85%	83,33%	80,95%	59,26%	85,19%	72,12%	13
Liechtenstein	2	100,00%	100,00%	92,86%	72,22%	100,00%	93,02%	1
Lithuania	4	75,00%	87,50%	85,71%	0,00%	47,22%	59,09%	21
Luxembourg	3	81,48%	91,67%	47,62%	40,74%	37,04%	59,71%	20
Malta	3	25,93%	33,33%	0,00%	62,96%	85,19%	41,48%	39
Monaco	2	94,44%	100,00%	92,86%	50,00%	38,89%	75,24%	11
Republic of Moldova	5	46,67%	80,00%	40,00%	37,78%	62,22%	53,33%	29
Montenegro	3	48,15%	66,67%	19,05%	70,37%	0,00%	40,85%	41
Netherlands	7	44,44%	92,86%	53,06%	42,86%	55,56%	57,76%	23
North Macedonia	3	66,67%	91,67%	61,90%	29,63%	0,00%	49,97%	31
Norway	5	82,22%	45,00%	88,57%	82,22%	62,22%	72,05%	14
Poland	12	34,26%	89,58%	17,86%	28,70%	64,81%	47,04%	32
Portugal	7	23,81%	82,14%	26,53%	65,08%	61,90%	51,89%	30
Romania	10	45,56%	95,00%	87,14%	63,33%	67,78%	71,76%	15
San Marino	2	100,00%	100,00%	92,86%	77,78%	72,22%	88,57%	3
Serbia	7	71,43%	28,57%	44,90%	17,46%	61,90%	44,85%	36
Slovak Republic	5	17,78%	5,00%	0,00%	20,00%	0,00%	8,56%	46
Slovenia	3	33,33%	33,33%	0,00%	0,00%	40,74%	21,48%	45
Spain	12	67,59%	81,25%	50,00%	32,41%	43,52%	54,95%	26
Sweden	6	92,59%	95,83%	90,48%	27,78%	79,63%	77,26%	9
Switzerland	6	96,30%	91,67%	76,19%	83,33%	100,00%	89,50%	2
Türkiye	18	53,70%	70,83%	69,05%	64,81%	59,26%	63,53%	18
Ukraine	12	84,26%	81,25%	86,90%	70,37%	85,19%	81,59%	5
United Kingdom	18	45,68%	68,06%	53,97%	41,98%	57,41%	53,42%	28
Total	305	55,28%	73,11%	57,00%	43,57%	55,34%	56,86%	

APPENDIX II – Average participation in votes: 2007 - 2022

Part-session	Votes cast	Number of votes	Average participation
January 2007	20 596	203	101
April 2007	15 901	182	87
June 2007	11 272	149	76
October 2007	4 219	68	62
Total 2007	51 988	602	86
January 2008	5 477	69	79
April 2008	14 109	115	123
June 2008	7 818	111	70
October 2008	11 514	123	94
Total 2008	38 918	418	93
January 2009	13 144	131	100
April 2009	11 801	133	89
June 2009	7 967	103	77
October 2009	11 483	121	95
Total 2009	44 395	488	91
January 2010	14 403	183	79
April 2010	6 795	111	61
June 2010	7 394	101	73
October 2010	9 201	104	88
Total 2010	37 793	499	76
January 2011	9 638	94	103
April 2011	4 729	67	71
June 2011	8 131	97	84
October 2011	5 689	76	75
Total 2011	28 187	334	84
January 2012	7 748	85	91
April 2012	5 844	66	89
June 2012	5 853	73	80
October 2012	9 257	74	125
Total 2012	28 702	298	96
January 2013	16 698	131	127
April 2013	7 813	64	122
June 2013	16 196	143	113
October 2013	9 192	90	102
Total 2013	49 899	428	117
January 2014	10 012	81	124
April 2014	21 961	190	116
June 2014	7 730	82	94
October 2014	8 609	92	94
Total 2014	48 312	445	109
January 2015	14 017	106	132
April 2015	6 003	64	94
June 2015	9 719	75	130
October 2015	8 973	91	99
Total 2015	38 712	336	115

Part-session	Votes cast	Number of votes	Average participation
January 2016	12 072	101	120
April 2016	8 957	103	87
June 2016	8 451	86	98
October 2016	4 550	54	84
Total 2016	34 030	344	99
January 2017	12 530	118	106
April 2017	11 660	85	137
June 2017	8 045	86	94
October 2017	9 860	109	90
Total 2017	42 095	398	106
January 2018	5 912	71	83
April 2018	9 037	105	86
June 2018	7 453	103	72
October 2018	4 613	60	77
Total 2018	27 015	339	80
January 2019	5 912	80	74
April 2019	9 373	99	95
June 2019	43 134	280	154
October 2019	7 505	83	90
Total 2019	65 924	542	103
January 2020	19 657	146	135
April 2020			
June 2020			
October 2020			
Total 2020	19 657	146	135
January 2021	7496	62	121
April 2021	4577	40	114
June 2021	4618	49	94
October 2021	7794	82	95
Total 2021	24485	233	106
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
Total 2022	25754	277	109

APPENDIX III – Participation of national delegations in voting at the Assembly part-sessions and extraordinary plenary session in 2022

Country	Votes	Seats		Rank
Albania	271	4	23.77 %	26
Andorra	177	2	31.05 %	21
Armenia	166	4	14.56 %	39
Austria	718	6	41.99 %	9
Azerbaijan	547	6	31.99 %	18
Belgium	640	7	32.08 %	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	197	5	13.82 %	40
Bulgaria	172	6	10.06 %	45
Croatia	597	5	41.89 %	11
Cyprus	171	2	20.00 %	33
Czech Republic	388	7	19.45 %	34
Denmark	232	5	16.28 %	37
Estonia	267	3	31.23 %	19
Finland	763	5	53.54 %	6
France	1442	18	28.11 %	24
Georgia	313	5	21.96 %	31
Germany	1197	18	23.33 %	27
Greece	465	7	23.31 %	28
Hungary	306	7	15.34 %	38
Iceland	291	3	34.04 %	15
Ireland	346	4	30.35 %	23
Italy	1180	18	23.00 %	29
Latvia	319	3	37.31 %	12
Liechtenstein	531	2	93.16 %	1
Lithuania	478	4	41.93 %	10
Luxembourg	193	3	22.57 %	30
Malta	92	3	10.76 %	44
Republic of Moldova	155	5	10.88 %	43
Monaco	390	2	68.42 %	3
Montenegro	95	3	11.11 %	41
Netherlands	684	7	34.29 %	14
North Macedonia	220	3	25.73 %	25
Norway	923	5	64.77 %	4
Poland	589	12	17.22 %	36
Portugal	388	7	19.45 %	34
Romania	981	10	34.42 %	13
San Marino	292	2	51.23 %	8
Serbia	616	7	30.88 %	22
Slovak Republic	80	5	5.61 %	46
Slovenia	95	3	11.11 %	41
Spain	1141	12	33.36 %	16
Sweden	971	6	56.78 %	5
Switzerland	1221	6	71.40 %	2
Türkiye	1599	18	31.17 %	20
Ukraine	1757	12	51.37 %	7
United Kingdom	1046	18	20.39 %	32
Total	25702	305	31.22 %	

APPENDIX IV – Participation of delegations in committee meetings in 2022 (6 committees)

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 2022		13	8	10	7	9	8		
1	Albania	1	7	2	6	0	0	6	38,18%	33
2	Andorra	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	25,45%	41
3	Armenia	1	10	8	9	7	7	4	81,82%	1
4	Austria	2	21	13	12	6	9	13	67,27%	9
5	Azerbaijan	2	21	13	20	9	12	11	78,18%	2
6	Belgium	2	11	9	7	11	6	11	50,00%	22
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	14,55%	44
8	Bulgaria	2	4	1	5	0	4	4	16,36%	43
9	Croatia	1	8	5	8	1	6	3	56,36%	16
10	Cyprus	1	12	2	9	6	7	0	65,45%	10
11	Czech Republic	2	9	5	6	3	3	3	26,36%	40
12	Denmark	1	2	3	5	4	0	2	29,09%	39
13	Estonia	1	9	3	5	1	7	3	50,91%	21
14	Finland	1	8	8	5	6	7	5	70,91%	6
15	France	4	36	21	23	11	19	12	55,45%	18
16	Georgia	1	3	3	9	5	0	3	41,82%	28
17	Germany	4	20	17	20	5	14	10	39,09%	31
18	Greece	2	26	2	18	11	13	7	70,00%	8
19	Hungary	2	12	2	9	3	5	11	38,18%	33
20	Iceland	1	10	2	8	4	6	1	56,36%	16
21	Ireland	1	12	4	4	6	9	1	65,45%	10
22	Italy	4	35	7	19	19	16	6	46,36%	25
23	Latvia	1	12	1	8	0	0	4	45,45%	26
24	Liechtenstein	1	7	3	3	3	1	4	38,18%	33
25	Lithuania	1	11	2	8	5	2	5	60,00%	15
26	Luxembourg	1	4	4	9	4	7	1	52,73%	20
27	Malta	1	3	4	5	2	2	3	34,55%	36
28	Republic of Moldova	1	3	2	5	0	0	4	25,45%	41
29	Monaco	1	8	5	4	3	3	7	54,55%	19
30	Montenegro	1	10	1	6	4	2	3	47,27%	24
31	Netherlands	2	12	6	12	1	4	14	44,55%	27
32	North Macedonia	1	3	0	6	3	1	5	32,73%	38

33	Norway	1	10	4	8	6	6	5	70,91%	6
34	Poland	3	14	10	17	11	10	2	38,79%	32
35	Portugal	2	7	10	9	2	8	8	40,00%	30
36	Romania	3	37	15	22	14	12	2	61,82%	13
37	San Marino	1	6	3	4	4	3	3	41,82%	28
38	Serbia	2	5	3	15	4	0	10	33,64%	37
39	Slovak Republic	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	9,09%	45
40	Slovenia	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	9,09%	45
41	Spain	3	33	21	21	12	22	17	76,36%	4
42	Sweden	2	19	6	7	7	0	14	48,18%	23
43	Switzerland	2	14	16	11	8	10	11	63,64%	12
44	Türkiye	4	46	25	30	25	22	22	77,27%	3
45	Ukraine	3	33	13	25	10	21	16	71,52%	5
46	United Kingdom	4	35	16	25	25	26	8	61,36%	14
	Participation:	81	623	306	481	273	314	287	51,27%	
	Participation (%):		59,16	47,22	59,38	48,15	43,07	44,29		

APPENDIX V – list of texts adopted by the Assembly in 2022, by chronological order

First part of the Ordinary Session, 24-28 January 2022

- *The right to be heard – Child participation: a foundation for democratic societies* (Doc. 15435), Resolution 2414 (2022) and Recommendation 2218 (2022)
(24 January 2022, 111 and 114 votes)
- *Inaction on climate change – A violation of children's rights* (Doc. 15436), Resolution 2415 (2022) and Recommendation 2219 (2022)
(24 January 2022, 112 and 113 votes)
- *European Union Pact on Migration and Asylum: a human rights perspective* (Doc. 15438), Resolution 2416 (2022)
(24 January 2022, 94 votes)
- *Combating rising hate against LGBTI people in Europe* (Doc. 15425), Resolution 2417 (2022) and Recommendation 2220 (2022)
(25 January 2022, 92 and 105 votes)
- *Alleged violations of the rights of LGBTI people in the Southern Caucasus* (Doc. 15429), Resolution 2418 (2022)
(25 January 2022, 101 votes)
- *The role of the media in times of crisis* (Doc. 15437), Resolution 2419 (2022)
(25 January 2022, 94 votes)
- *Football governance: business and values* (Doc. 15430), Resolution 2420 (2022) and Recommendation 2221 (2022)
(26 January 2022, 90 and 111 votes)
- *Sports policies in times of crisis* (Doc. 15426), Resolution 2421 (2022)
(26 January 2022, 103 votes)
- *Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the parliamentary delegation of the Russian Federation* (Doc. 15443), Resolution 2422 (2022)
(26 January 2022, 142 votes)
- *Poisoning of Alexei Navalny* (Doc. 15434), Resolution 2423 (2022)
(26 January 2022, 105 votes)
- *Beating Covid-19 with public health measures* (Doc. 15444), Resolution 2424 (2022) and Recommendation 2222 (2022)
(27 January 2022, 109 and 109 votes)
- *Ending enforced disappearances on the territory of the Council of Europe* (Doc. 15431), Resolution 2425 (2022) and Recommendation 2223 (2022)
(27 January 2022, 103 and 104 votes)
- *The Observatory on History Teaching in Europe* (Doc. 15423), Resolution 2426 (2022) and Recommendation 2224 (2022)
(27 January 2022, 89 and 96 votes)
- *The functioning of democratic institutions in Armenia* (Doc. 15432), Resolution 2427 (2022)
(27 January 2022, 80 votes)
- *Progress of the Assembly's monitoring procedure (January-December 2021)* (Doc. 15433), Resolution 2428 (2022)
(28 January 2022, 94 votes)

Extraordinary Session, 14-15 March 2022

- *Consequences of the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine* ([Doc. 15477](#)), [Opinion 300 \(2022\)](#)
(15 March 2022, 219 votes)

Second part of the Ordinary Session, 25-28 April 2022

- *For an assessment of the means and provisions to combat children's exposure to pornographic content* ([Doc. 15494](#)), [Resolution 2429 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2225 \(2022\)](#)
(25 April 2022, 108 and 113 votes)
- *Beyond the Lisbon Treaty: strengthening the strategic partnership between the Council of Europe and the European Union* ([Doc. 15495](#)), [Resolution 2430 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2226 \(2022\)](#)
(26 April 2022, 126 and 130 votes)
- *Deinstitutionalisation of persons with disabilities* ([Doc. 15496](#)), [Resolution 2431 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2227 \(2022\)](#)
(26 April 2022, 89 and 92 votes)
- *Tackling discrimination based on social origin* ([Doc. 15499](#)), [Resolution 2432 \(2022\)](#)
(26 April 2022, 87 votes)
- *Consequences of the Russian Federation's continued aggression against Ukraine: role and response of the Council of Europe* ([Doc. 15506](#)), [Resolution 2433 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2228 \(2022\)](#)
(27 April 2022, 153 and 147 votes)
- *How to put confiscated criminal assets to good use?* ([Doc. 15500](#)), [Resolution 2434 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2229 \(2022\)](#)
(27 April 2022, 61 and 64 votes)
- *Fighting and preventing excessive and unjustified use of force by law-enforcement officers* ([Doc. 15498](#)), [Resolution 2435 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2230 \(2022\)](#)
(27 April 2022, 116 and 46 votes)
- *The Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine: ensuring accountability for serious violations of international humanitarian law and other international crimes* ([Doc. 15510](#)), [Resolution 2436 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2231 \(2022\)](#)
(28 April 2022, 46 and 117 votes)
- *Safeguarding and promoting genuine democracy in Europe* ([Doc. 15486](#)), [Resolution 2437 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2232 \(2022\)](#)
(28 April 2022, 77 and 77 votes)
- *The honouring of obligations and commitments by Georgia* ([Doc. 15497](#)), [Resolution 2438 \(2022\)](#)
(28 April 2022, 56 votes)

Standing Committee meeting, 31 May 2022

- *Access to abortion in Europe: stopping anti-choice harassment* ([Doc. 15459](#)), [Resolution 2439 \(2022\)](#)
- *Gender mainstreaming of migration policies* ([Doc. 15456](#)), [Resolution 2440 \(2022\)](#)
- *Addiction to prescribed medicines* ([Doc. 15454](#)), [Resolution 2441 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2233 \(2022\)](#)
- *Eradicating extreme child poverty in Europe: an international obligation and a moral duty* ([Doc. 15524](#)), [Resolution 2442 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2234 \(2022\)](#)

Third part of the Ordinary Session, 20-24 June 2022

- *The role of political parties in fostering diversity and inclusion: a new charter for a non-racist society* (Doc. 15535), Resolution 2443 (2022) (20 June 2022, 90 votes)
- *Recent challenges to security in Europe: what role for the Council of Europe?* (Doc. 15541), Resolution 2444 (2022) and Recommendation 2235 (2022) (21 June 2022, 73 and 72 votes)
- *The continuing need to restore human rights and the rule of law in the North Caucasus region* (Doc. 15544), Resolution 2445 (2022) (21 June 2022, 68 votes)
- *Reported cases of political prisoners in the Russian Federation* (Doc. 15545), Resolution 2446 (2022) and Recommendation 2236 (2022) (21 June 2022, 69 and 68 votes)
- *Preventing and combating antisemitism in Europe* (Doc. 15539), Resolution 2447 (2022) (22 June 2022, 116 votes)
- *Humanitarian consequences and internal and external displacement in connection with the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine* (Doc. 15547 and addendum), Resolution 2448 (2022) (22 June 2022, 78 votes)
- *Protection and alternative care for unaccompanied and separated migrant and refugee children* (Doc. 15548), Resolution 2449 (2022) (22 June 2022, 79 votes)
- *Justice and security for women in peace reconciliation* (Doc. 15525), Resolution 2450 (2022) (22 June 2022, 82 votes)
- *The honouring of membership obligations to the Council of Europe by Malta* (Doc. 15546), Resolution 2451 (2022) (23 June 2022, 81 votes)
- *Ensuring accountability for the downing of flight MH17* (Doc. 15543), Resolution 2452 (2022) (23 June 2022, 81 votes)
- *Review of the partnership for democracy in respect of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic* (Doc. 15526), Resolution 2453 (2022) (23 June 2022, 54 votes)
- *The control of online communication: a threat to media pluralism, freedom of information and human dignity* (Doc. 15537), Resolution 2454 (2022) (23 June 2022, 34 votes)
- *Fighting vaccine-preventable diseases through quality services and anti-vaccine myth-busting* (Doc. 15542), Resolution 2455 (2022) (24 June 2022, 38 votes)

Fourth part of the Ordinary Session, 10-14 October 2022

- *Supporting a European perspective for the Western Balkans* (Doc. 15609), Resolution 2456 (2022) and Recommendation 2237 (2022) (11 October 2022, 140 and 151 votes)
- *Raising awareness of and countering Islamophobia, or anti-Muslim racism, in Europe* (Doc. 15616), Resolution 2457 (2022) (11 October 2022, 103 votes)

- *Misuse of the Schengen Information system by Council of Europe member States as a politically motivated sanction* (Doc. 15600), [Resolution 2458 \(2022\)](#)
(11 October 2022, 63 votes)
- *The honouring of obligations and commitments by Türkiye* (Doc. 15618), [Resolution 2459 \(2022\)](#)
(12 October 2022, 117 votes)
- *The honouring of membership obligations to the Council of Europe by Hungary* (Doc. 15619), [Resolution 2460 \(2022\)](#)
(12 October 2022, 121 votes)
- *Safe third countries for asylum seekers* (Doc. 15592), [Resolution 2461 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2238 \(2022\)](#)
(12 October 2022, 74 votes)
- *Pushbacks on land and sea: illegal measures of migration management* (Doc. 15604), [Resolution 2462 \(2022\)](#)
(12 October 2022, 73 votes)
- *Further escalation in the Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine* (Doc. 15631), [Resolution 2463 \(2022\)](#)
(13 October 2022, 100 votes)
- *The impact of Brexit on human rights on the island of Ireland* (Doc. 15615), [Resolution 2464 \(2022\)](#)
(13 October 2022, 65 votes)
- *The fight for a level playing field – Ending discrimination against women in the world of sport* (Doc. 15611), [Resolution 2465 \(2022\)](#)
(13 October 2022, 48 votes)
- *The honouring of membership obligations to the Council of Europe by Romania* (Doc. 15617), [Resolution 2466 \(2022\)](#)
(13 October 2022, 37 votes)
- *The future of work is here: revisiting labour rights* (Doc. 15620), [Resolution 2467 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2239 \(2022\)](#)
(14 October 2022, 41 and 41 votes)
- *Preventing vaccine discrimination* (Doc. 15608), [Resolution 2468 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2240 \(2022\)](#)
(14 October 2022, 44 and 45 votes)

Standing Committee meeting, 25 November 2022

- *Evaluation of the partnership for democracy in respect of the Parliament of Jordan* (Doc. 15649), [Resolution 2469 \(2022\)](#)
- *Protecting the pillars of democracy during health crises* (Doc. 15650), [Resolution 2470 \(2022\)](#)
- *The impact of the Covid-19 restrictions for civil society space and activities* (Doc. 15654), [Resolution 2471 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2241 \(2022\)](#)
- *The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on prison population in Europe* (Doc. 15652), [Resolution 2473 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2242 \(2022\)](#)
- *Strengthening the role of the Council of Europe as a cornerstone of the European political architecture* (Doc. 15651), [Resolution 2473 \(2022\)](#)
- *Securing safe medical supply chains* (Doc. 15653), [Resolution 2474 \(2022\)](#) and [Recommendation 2243 \(2022\)](#)

APPENDIX VI – Adopted texts 2003-2022

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Assembly's sessions																					
<i>number of days, Assembly was in session</i>	19	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	5	16	21	379
Adopted texts:																					
<i>recommendations</i>	32	34	32	30	34	27	32	41	36	13	20	23	18	13	18	22	19	6	19	21	490
<i>resolutions</i>	38	41	40	34	42	39	44	55	49	45	41	50	44	47	46	46	49	12	41	51	854
<i>opinions</i>	5	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1		2		2		1		1		1	1	32
<i>orders</i>	4																				4
Total number of adopted texts:	79	80	75	65	79	68	79	97	86	58	63	73	64	60	65	68	69	18	61	73	1380
Standing Committee																					
<i>number of meetings</i>	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	4	2	65
Adopted texts:																					
<i>recommendations</i>	20	16	9	17	11	5	11	15	6	3	5	6	5	1	3	4	5	19	6	5	172
<i>resolutions</i>	7	17	21	19	22	7	11	27	22	12	13	12	13	9	9	9	16	29	16	10	301
<i>opinions</i>	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3				1		27
<i>orders</i>																					0
Total number of adopted texts:	28	33	32	38	36	14	24	45	29	16	20	19	19	12	15	13	21	48	23	15	500
Total (sessions + Standing Committee)	107	113	107	103	115	82	103	142	115	74	83	92	83	72	80	81	90	66	84	88	1880

APPENDIX VII – Participation in committee meetings 2017-2022

Committee	2022		2021	
	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)
Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	13	58,83	9	66,27
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	8	47,22	11	90,70
Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	10	59,38	10	48,00
Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	7	48,15	10	60,35
Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	9	43,21	9	58,82
Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	5	56,22	11	57,22
Monitoring Committee	9	51,30	10	55,33
Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs	8	46,60	9	62,76
Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights	5	90,00	6	86,36
Total	74	54,43	85	65,09

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%
	62	51,78%	68	47,69%	70	49,80%	72	49,68%