

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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

Situation as at 15 July 2016

Third round of monitoring on the implementation of the
Committee of Ministers Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on
balanced participation of women and men
in political and public decision-making

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INTRODUCTION

In 2003, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making. The governments of the member states committed themselves to report regularly to the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on the measures taken and the progress made in achieving a balanced participation of women and men in political and public life, defined as a minimum representation of 40% of each sex.

In 2016, the Council of Europe Gender Equality Commission launched a third monitoring round of the Recommendation. Two earlier monitoring rounds took place in [2005](#) and [2008](#) and a comparative study was published in 2010 entitled: [*'Parity democracy: A far cry from reality. Comparative study on the results of the first and the second rounds of monitoring of the Council of Europe Recommendation Rec\(2003\)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making'*](#).¹

The present document compiles statistical data gathered during the 2016 monitoring round. It accompanies the 'Analytical report on the third round of monitoring on the implementation of CM Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making', prepared by the consultants Karen Celis and Silvia Erzeel and released by the Council of Europe in 2017 and available on the gender equality website of the Council of Europe.

¹ Study prepared by Regina Tavares da Silva, Council of Europe consultant.

METHODOLOGY

This document aims at making publicly available a considerable amount of the data gathered from Council of Europe member states about women and men in the main areas of public and political decision-making (legislative, executive and judicial powers, as well as the diplomatic service). It completes the 2016 Analytical report on the third round of monitoring on the implementation of Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2003)3 of the Committee of Ministers on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making drafted by the consultants Karen Celis and Silvia Erzeel.²

The third round of monitoring on the implementation of Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making by member states used an online tool to collect data from January to July 2016. The Council of Europe Gender Equality Commission prepared the questionnaire used for data collection through the online tool. The analytical report analysing the information gathered and the present complementary statistical document were finalised in May 2017. The data presented in this document refers to the situation as at 1 January 2016, except for data about political representatives which corresponds to the results of the most recent elections which took place up to and including 15 July 2016.

The online questionnaire was sent to all 47 Council of Europe member states and a total of 46 countries completed the questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into five sections: *Legislative power, Quota rules applied to elections, Executive power, Judicial Power and Diplomatic Service*. Data related to Council of Europe bodies was collected directly from the relevant institutions. The findings in this document are of a quantitative nature and presented in table format.

Methodology used for comparative tables

The following tables include, whenever possible, comparisons over time with the two prior monitoring rounds conducted in 2005 and 2008. The results of these two monitoring rounds were presented in the comparative Council of Europe study published in 2010 (referred to as the 2010 study).³ These comparative tables only include data from the member states that responded to all three monitoring rounds,⁴ so as to follow the methodology used in the 2010 study. However, the drafters of the comparative tables in the 2016 analytical report chose to include countries that have at least one entry in 2005, 2008 or 2016.

The 2016 data is also presented in separate tables in order to include the replies from all member states responding to each question. These tables include absolute numbers, wherever possible. Absolute numbers served as a basis for calculating the averages for the tables for 2016.

Regarding comparative tables, as absolute numbers from the 2005/2008 monitoring rounds were not available, the comparative tables include averages based on percentages for the 2005, 2008 and 2016 data.

The last three columns of the comparative tables contain figures calculated in percentage points.

Methodology concerning tables presenting 2016 data

² Available on the gender equality website of the Council of Europe.

³ See "Parity democracy: a far cry from reality - Comparative study on the results of the first and second rounds of monitoring of Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making" (Council of Europe, 2010).

⁴ The number of countries that took part in the 2016 monitoring round is larger than the number of countries included in 2005 and 2008: 36 countries completed the questionnaire in 2005, 42 in 2008 and 46 in 2016. However, not all countries replied to all questions therefore the number of respondents is different in each comparative table in this document.

The tables in the analytical report include average percentages for 2016 calculated on the basis of percentages from the member states that replied to a specific question. With regards to the present document, whenever possible, the averages were calculated on the basis of absolute figures, which explains some differences between some results in the analytical report and in the present document.

There are also some limitations regarding the tables containing 2016 data. Firstly, not all responding member states replied to all the questions, and only those that actually provided an answer are included for each table (missing or incomplete answers are not presented). Secondly, when the aim of the table was to measure the effect (for instance, of quotas), only those member states that provided all relevant information (i.e. quota percentage and percentage of women elected) were included. In a similar way, whenever a total was calculated, countries failing to include a percentage or a number were excluded from the calculation of the total.

Additional methodological remarks

There were differences between the questionnaires used in the three monitoring rounds. Some of the questions covered in the former rounds, concerning for example quotas for regional governments, were not covered in the latter. The 2016 questionnaire was also extended to include more elements, such as legislative quotas at all levels and voluntary political party quotas for the five parties with the highest representation in Parliament.

Whenever data was not provided by a member state, "N/A" (i.e. not available) is indicated in the tables. When the data provided was zero, a "0" or "0%" is marked in the tables. For tables covering qualitative issues (quotas, etc.), when member states gave negative answers (for example no policy measures adopted or no woman for a particular position) these are indicated by "No" or by a "-"; positive answers of member states are indicated by "Yes" or by a sign "✓".

The tables presenting 2016 data include all responding countries, but comparative tables for 2005-2008-2016 include only those countries that responded to the three monitoring rounds, therefore the total/average for the same issue may differ between tables presenting 2016 data and comparative tables.

It should also be noted that in 2005, Serbia and Montenegro was one country, but for the 2008 and 2016 monitoring rounds, they are two separate countries. In the tables for 2016, the data for Serbia and Montenegro is therefore presented separately. In the comparative tables, when data was available for the three rounds for Serbia and Montenegro (2005), Montenegro (2008 and 2016) and Serbia (2008 and 2016), they all appear in the tables.

Abbreviations included in tables are explained in a note, usually below the table in question. Other tables may include also an explanatory note on the function of a certain body/instance, if necessary.

Additional information on balanced participation between women and men in public and political decision-making is available on the gender equality website of the Council of Europe: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/balanced-participation>.

I. LEGISLATIVE POWER

1. Single/lower houses

Table 1. Number and percentage of women and men in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (46)	Woman President	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania		32	108	140	22.9%	77.1%
Andorra		10	18	28	35.7%	64.3%
Armenia		13	118	131	9.9%	90.1%
Austria	√	61	122	183	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan		21	104	125	16.8%	83.2%
Belgium		59	91	150	39.3%	60.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		9	33	42	21.4%	78.6%
Bulgaria	√	45	195	240	18.7%	81.3%
Croatia		31	120	151	20.5%	79.5%
Cyprus		10	46	56	17.9%	82.1%
Czech Republic		39	161	200	19.5%	80.5%
Denmark	√	67	108	175	38.3%	61.7%
Estonia		24	77	101	23.8%	76.2%
Finland	√	83	117	200	41.5%	58.5%
France		155	422	577	26.9%	73.1%
Georgia		18	132	150	12.0%	88.0%
Germany		230	401	631	36.5%	63.5%
Greece		55	245	300	18.3%	81.7%
Hungary		20	179	199	10.1%	89.9%
Iceland		25	38	63	39.7%	60.3%
Ireland		35	123	158	22.2%	77.8%
Italy	√	196	434	630	31.1%	68.9%
Latvia	√	20	80	100	20.0%	80.0%
Liechtenstein		5	20	25	20.0%	80.0%
Lithuania	√	33	108	141	23.4%	76.6%
Luxembourg		17	43	60	28.3%	71.7%
Malta		7	62	69	10.1%	89.9%
Republic of Moldova		21	80	101	20.8%	79.2%
Monaco		5	19	24	20.8%	79.2%
Montenegro		11	70	81	13.6%	86.4%
Netherlands	√	59	91	150	39.3%	60.7%
Norway		67	102	169	39.6%	60.4%
Poland		125	335	460	27.2%	72.8%
Portugal		76	154	230	33.0%	67.0%
Russian Federation		61	389	450	13.6%	86.4%
San Marino		10	50	60	16.7%	83.3%
Serbia	√	86	164	250	34.4%	65.6%
Slovak Republic		30	120	150	20.0%	80.0%
Slovenia		32	58	90	35.6%	64.4%

Spain		139	211	350	39.7%	60.3%
Sweden		152	197	349	43.6%	56.4%
Switzerland	v	64	136	200	32.0%	68.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		43	80	123	35.0%	65.0%
Turkey		81	469	550	14.7%	85.3%
Ukraine		51	370	421	12.1%	87.9%
United Kingdom		192	458	650	29.5%	70.5%
Total/Percentage	10	2 625	7 258	9 883	26.6%	73.4%

Table 1.1. Comparative data: Number and percentage of women and men in single/lower houses (2005-2016)

Member State (37)	2005			2008			2016			Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	Woman President	% Women	% Men	Woman President	% Women	% Men	Woman President	% Women	% Men			
Armenia		5.3%	94.7%		8.4%	91.6%		9.9%	90.1%	+ 3.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.6
Austria		33.0%	67.0%		25.8%	74.2%	√	33.3%	66.7%	- 7.2	+ 7.5	+ 0.4
Azerbaijan		10.5%	89.5%		11.2%	88.8%		16.8%	83.2%	+ 0.7	+ 5.6	+ 6.3
Belgium		34.7%	65.3%		37.3%	62.7%		39.3%	60.7%	+ 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina		14.3%	85.7%		11.9%	88.1%		21.4%	78.6%	- 2.4	+ 9.5	+ 7.1
Croatia		21.1%	78.9%		21.6%	78.4%		20.5%	79.5%	+ 0.5	- 1.0	- 0.5
Cyprus		14.3%	85.7%		16.1%	83.9%		17.9%	82.1%	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 3.6
Czech Republic		16.0%	84.0%		15.5%	84.5%		19.5%	80.5%	- 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.5
Denmark		36.9%	63.1%		38.0%	62.0%	√	38.3%	61.7%	+ 1.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Estonia	√	19.8%	80.2%	√	20.8%	79.2%		23.8%	76.2%	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	+ 4.0
Finland		38.0%	62.0%		41.5%	58.5%	√	41.5%	58.5%	+ 3.5	0.0	+ 3.5
France		12.3%	87.7%		18.5%	81.5%		26.9%	73.1%	+ 6.2	+ 8.3	+ 14.6
Germany		32.8%	67.2%		32.2%	67.8%		36.5%	63.5%	- 0.6	+ 4.3	+ 3.7
Greece	√	13.0%	87.0%		16.0%	84.0%		18.3%	81.7%	+ 3.0	+ 2.3	+ 5.3
Hungary	√	9.1%	90.9%	√	11.2%	88.8%		10.1%	89.9%	+ 2.1	- 1.1	+ 1.0
Iceland	√	33.3%	66.7%		33.3%	66.7%		39.7%	60.3%	0.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.3
Ireland		13.9%	86.1%		13.3%	86.7%		22.2%	77.8%	- 0.5	+ 8.8	+ 8.3
Italy		6.8%	93.2%		21.1%	78.9%	√	31.1%	68.9%	+ 14.3	+ 10.0	+ 24.3
Latvia	√	18.0%	82.0%		21.0%	79.0%	√	20.0%	80.0%	+ 3.0	- 1.0	+ 2.0
Liechtenstein		24.0%	76.0%		24.0%	76.0%		20.0%	80.0%	0.0	- 4.0	- 4.0
Lithuania		20.6%	79.4%		22.0%	78.0%	√	23.4%	76.6%	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.8
Luxembourg		20.0%	80.0%		23.3%	76.7%		28.3%	71.7%	+ 3.3	+ 5.0	+ 8.3
Monaco		20.8%	79.2%		25.0%	75.0%		20.8%	79.2%	+ 4.2	- 4.2	0.0
Montenegro		N/A	N/A		11.1%	88.9%		13.6%	86.4%	N/A	+ 2.5	N/A
Netherlands		34.7%	65.3%	√	41.3%	58.7%	√	39.3%	60.7%	+ 6.7	- 2.0	+ 4.7

Norway		37.0%	63.0%		37.9%	62.1%		39.6%	60.4%	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.7
Portugal		25.2%	74.8%		28.3%	71.7%		33.0%	67.0%	+ 3.0	+ 4.8	+ 7.8
Serbia		N/A	N/A	√	21.6%	78.4%	√	34.4%	65.6%	N/A	+ 12.8	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro		10.3%	89.7%		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia		13.3%	86.7%		11.1%	88.9%		35.6%	64.4%	- 2.2	+ 24.4	+ 22.2
Spain		36.0%	64.0%		35.1%	64.9%		39.7%	60.3%	- 0.9	+ 4.7	+ 3.7
Sweden		46.4%	53.6%		46.4%	53.6%		43.6%	56.4%	0.0	- 2.9	- 2.9
Switzerland	√	26.5%	73.5%		28.5%	71.5%	√	32.0%	68.0%	+ 2.0	+ 3.5	+ 5.5
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		20.0%	80.0%		31.7%	68.3%		35.0%	65.0%	+ 11.7	+ 3.3	+ 15.0
Turkey		4.4%	95.6%		9.1%	90.9%		14.7%	85.3%	+ 4.8	+ 5.6	+ 10.4
Ukraine		4.9%	95.1%		8.4%	91.6%		12.1%	87.9%	+ 3.5	+ 3.7	+ 7.2
United Kingdom		19.7%	80.3%	√	19.8%	80.2%		29.5%	70.5%	+ 0.2	+ 9.7	+ 9.9
Total women presidents	6			5			9					
Average	16.2%	21.3%	78.7%	13.5%	23.3%	76.7%	24.3%	27.3%	72.7%			

Table 2. Women and men elected in single/lower houses by electoral system (2016)

Electoral System	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Plurality-majority system: absolute majority	155	422	577	26.9%	73.1%
Plurality-majority system: simple majority	231	699	930	24.8%	75.2%
Proportional representation system: open lists	607	1 615	2 222	27.3%	72.7%
Proportional representation system: closed lists	807	2 281	3 088	26.1%	73.9%
Proportional representation system: other	256	591	847	30.2%	69.8%
Semi-proportional representation system: open lists	88	353	441	20.0%	80.0%
Semi-proportional representation system: closed lists	329	1 100	1 429	23.0%	77.0%

Note: Use of electoral systems by countries:

- Plurality-majority – absolute majority (two round system): France
- Plurality-majority – simple majority or first past the post: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Monaco, United Kingdom
- Proportional representation – open lists: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Poland, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Luxembourg
- Proportional representation – closed lists: Albania, Austria, Italy, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey
- Proportional representation – other: Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, Malta, Norway, Switzerland
- Semi-proportional representation system – open lists: Greece, Lithuania
- Semi-proportional representation – closed lists: Andorra, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ukraine

Table 2.1. Comparative data: Women and men elected in single/lower houses by electoral system (2005-2016)

Electoral System	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Proportional representational system - open lists	30.5%	69.5 %	28.2%	71.8 %	27.3%	72.7 %	- 2.3	- 0.8	- 3.2
Proportional representational system - other	30.3%	69.7 %	25.8%	74.2 %	30.2%	69.8 %	- 4.5	+ 4.4	- 0.1
Semi-proportional representational system - closed lists	19.5%	80.5 %	22.4%	77.6 %	23.0%	77.0 %	+ 2.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.5
Proportional representational system - closed lists	19.5%	80.5 %	19.2%	80.8 %	26.1%	73.9 %	- 0.3	+ 6.9	+ 6.6
Plurality-majority absolute majority (two rounds)	16.3%	83.7 %	18.5%	81.5 %	26.9%	73.1 %	+ 2.2	+ 8.3	+ 10.6
Plurality-majority: simple majority or first past the post	13.9%	86.1 %	18.9%	81.1 %	24.8%	75.2 %	+ 5.0	+ 5.9	+ 10.9
Semi-proportional representational system - others	11.1%	88.9 %	16.0%	84.0 %	N/A	N/A	+ 4.9	N/A	N/A
Semi-proportional representational system - open lists	4.9%	95.1 %	12.0%	88.0 %	20.0%	80.0 %	+ 7.1	+ 8.0	+ 15.1

Table 3. Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (17)	Quota percentages	Sanction for non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women
Albania	30%	Financial Penalty	Zippering system	22.9%
Armenia	25%	Lists not accepted	No	9.9%
Belgium	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	39.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	21.4%
Croatia	40%	Financial Penalty	No	20.5%
France	49%	Financial Penalty	No	26.9%
Georgia	30%	No	No	12.0%
Greece	33%	Lists not accepted	No	18.3%
Ireland	30%	Financial Penalty	No	22.2%
Montenegro	30%	Lists not accepted	No	13.6%
Poland	35%	Lists not accepted	No	27.2%
Portugal	33%	Financial Penalty	Zippering system	33.0%
San Marino	33%	Lists not accepted	No	16.7%
Serbia	33%	Lists not accepted	Zippering system	34.4%
Slovenia	35%	Lists not accepted	Other	35.6%
Spain	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	39.7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	35.0%

Notes:

The quota percentage refers to the minimum percentage for women or for both sexes on electoral lists (applicable to all quota tables hereafter).

The zippering system refers to alternating women and men on electoral lists.

Table 3.1. Comparative data: Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in single/lower houses (2005-2016)

Member State (5)	2005				2008				2016				Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	Quota percentages	Sanction for non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women	Quota percentages	Sanction for non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women	Quota percentages	Sanction for non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women			
Armenia	5%	No	No	5.3%	15%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	8.4%	25%	Lists not accepted	No	9.9%	+ 3.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.6
Belgium	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	34.7%	50%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	37.3%	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	39.3%	+ 2.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33%	Lists not accepted	Other	14.3%	0%	No	Ziping System	11.9%	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	21.4%	- 2.4	+ 9.5	+ 7.1
France	50%	Financial penalty	No	12.3%	N/A	Financial Penalty	No	18.5%	50%	Financial Penalty	No	26.9%	+ 6.2	+ 8.4	+ 14.6
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	30%	Lists not accepted	No	20%	30%	Lists not accepted	Plurality Other	31.7%	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	35.0%	+ 11.7	+ 3.3	+ 15.0

Table 4. Political party quotas and elected women in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (16)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage/ Range	% Women
Austria	3	40-50%	33.3%
Croatia	1	40%	20.5%
Czech Republic	1	40%	19.5%
Estonia	2	40%	23.8%
Germany	5	33-50%	36.5%
Iceland	4	40-50%	39.7%
Ireland	4	30%	22.2%
Lithuania	1	40%	23.4%
Luxembourg	2	30-50%	28.3%
Republic of Moldova	3	30-50%	20.8%
Norway	3	40-50%	39.6%
Slovenia	2	40%	35.6%
Sweden	2	Rank orders	43.6%
Switzerland	1	40%	32.0%
Turkey	1	33%	14.7%
United Kingdom	1	Rank orders	29.5%
Total/Average in %	36		28.9%

Note: The information on political party quotas was collected for the five parties with the highest seat share in the single/lower house elections.

Table 4.1. Comparative data: Political party quotas and elected women in single/lower houses (2005-2016)

Member State (6)	2005			2008			2016			Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	Applied by some political parties/All	Percentage /Range	% Women	Applied by some political parties/ All	Percentage /Range	% Women	Applied by some political parties/ All	Percentage /Range	% Women			
Croatia	Some	N/A	21.1%	Some	30-40%	21.6%	Some	40%	20.5%	+ 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.6
Germany	Some	33-50%	32.8%	Some	33-50%	32.2%	Some	33-50%	36.5%	- 0.6	+ 4.3	+ 3.7
Iceland	Some	50%	33.3%	Some	40-50%	33.3%	Some	40-50%	39.7%	0.0	+ 6.4	+ 6.4
Lithuania	Some	30%	20.6%	Some	30%	22.0%	Some	40%	23.4%	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.8
Norway	Some	50%	37.0%	N/A	40%	37.9%	Some	40-50%	39.6%	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
Slovenia	Some	33%	13.3%	Some	25-40%	11.1%	Some	40%	35.6%	- 2.2	+ 24.5	+ 22.3
Average			26.4%			26.4%			32.6%			

Table 5. Gender-sensitive measures and elected women in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (46)	Specific parliamentary committee/standing body on women's rights/equal opportunities/gender equality	Legislative or administrative measures to ensure that time tables and working methods ensure reconciliation work and private life	% Women
Albania	√		22.9%
Andorra		√	35.7%
Armenia			9.9%
Austria	√		33.3%
Azerbaijan	√	√	16.8%
Belgium			39.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√		21.4%
Bulgaria			18.7%
Croatia	√		20.5%
Cyprus	√		17.9%
Czech Republic	√		19.5%
Denmark	√		38.3%
Estonia			23.8%
Finland	√	√	41.5%
France	√		26.9%
Georgia	√		12.0%
Germany	√		36.5%
Greece	√		18.3%
Hungary	√		10.1%
Iceland	√		39.7%
Ireland	√		22.2%
Italy			31.1%
Latvia			20.0%
Liechtenstein			20.0%
Lithuania	√		23.4%
Luxembourg	√		28.3%
Malta	√		10.1%
Republic of Moldova			20.8%
Monaco	√	√	20.8%
Montenegro	√	√	13.6%
Netherlands			39.3%
Norway		√	39.6%
Poland	√		27.2%
Portugal		√	33.0%
Russian Federation	√	√	13.6%
San Marino	√		16.7%
Serbia	√		34.4%

Slovak Republic	√		20.0%
Slovenia	√		35.6%
Spain	√	√	39.7%
Sweden		√	43.6%
Switzerland	√		32.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	√	√	35.0%
Turkey	√	√	14.7%
Ukraine	√	√	12.1%
United Kingdom	√		29.5%
Total	71.7%	28.3%	

Table 6. Women and men presidents of parliamentary committees in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (46)	Presidents		Total	% Women	% Men
	Women	Men			
Albania	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Andorra	4	4	8	50.0%	50.0%
Armenia	2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
Austria	15	24	39	38.5%	61.5%
Azerbaijan	2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
Belgium	11	23	34	32.4%	67.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	6	7	14.3%	85.7%
Bulgaria	6	17	23	26.1%	73.9%
Croatia	5	24	29	17.2%	82.8%
Cyprus	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%
Czech Republic	3	15	18	16.7%	83.3%
Denmark	10	15	25	40.0%	60.0%
Estonia	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Finland	6	10	16	37.5%	62.5%
France	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
Georgia	1	14	15	6.7%	93.3%
Germany	10	13	23	43.5%	56.5%
Greece	4	22	26	15.4%	84.6%
Hungary	2	15	17	11.8%	88.2%
Iceland	4	4	8	50.0%	50.0%
Ireland	7	16	23	30.4%	69.6%
Italy	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Latvia	6	10	16	37.5%	62.5%
Liechtenstein	0	6	6	0.0%	100.0%
Lithuania	3	12	15	20.0%	80.0%
Luxembourg	6	20	26	23.1%	76.9%
Malta	0	11	11	0.0%	100.0%
Republic of Moldova	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Monaco	2	8	10	20.0%	80.0%

Montenegro	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Netherlands	10	14	24	41.7%	58.3%
Norway	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Poland	7	23	30	23.3%	76.7%
Portugal	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Russian Federation	4	26	30	13.3%	86.7%
San Marino	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Serbia	6	10	16	37.5%	62.5%
Slovak Republic	3	16	19	15.8%	84.2%
Slovenia	6	18	24	25.0%	75.0%
Spain	5	23	28	17.9%	82.1%
Sweden	7	8	15	46.7%	53.3%
Switzerland	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	6	15	21	28.6%	71.4%
Turkey	2	16	18	11.1%	88.9%
Ukraine	6	18	24	25.0%	75.0%
United Kingdom	7	35	42	16.7%	83.3%
Total	213	625	838	25.4%	74.6%

Table 7. Women and men vice-presidents of parliamentary committees in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (40)	Vice-presidents		Total	% Women	% Men
	Women	Men			
Andorra	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Armenia	2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
Austria	31	83	114	27.2%	72.8%
Azerbaijan	3	12	15	20.0%	80.0%
Belgium	25	39	64	39.1%	60.9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	6	14	57.1%	42.9%
Bulgaria	21	51	72	29.2%	70.8%
Croatia	6	23	29	20.7%	79.3%
Cyprus	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%
Czech Republic	20	64	84	23.8%	76.2%
Denmark	9	16	25	36.0%	64.0%
Estonia	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Finland	10	7	17	58.8%	41.2%
France	9	27	36	25.0%	75.0%
Georgia	6	36	42	14.3%	85.7%
Germany	4	19	23	17.4%	82.6%
Greece	3	20	23	13.0%	87.0%
Hungary	4	46	50	8.0%	92.0%
Iceland	4	4	8	50.0%	50.0%
Ireland	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%

Italy	7	14	21	33.3%	66.7%
Latvia	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%
Lithuania	1	20	21	4.8%	95.2%
Luxembourg	16	28	44	36.4%	63.6%
Republic of Moldova	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Monaco	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
Montenegro	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Netherlands	10	7	17	58.8%	41.2%
Norway	4	8	12	33.3%	66.7%
Poland	32	88	120	26.7%	73.3%
Portugal	8	16	24	33.3%	66.7%
Russian Federation	24	125	149	16.1%	83.9%
Serbia	8	8	16	50.0%	50.0%
Slovak Republic	5	14	19	26.3%	73.7%
Slovenia	11	12	23	47.8%	52.2%
Spain	28	28	56	50.0%	50.0%
Sweden	7	8	15	46.7%	53.3%
Switzerland	6	8	14	42.9%	57.1%
Turkey	2	17	19	10.5%	89.5%
Ukraine	11	95	106	10.4%	89.6%
Total	363	1 024	1387	26.2%	73.8%

Table 8. Women and men deputy speakers in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (40)	Woman	Man
Albania	√	
Andorra	√	
Armenia	√	
Austria		√
Azerbaijan	√	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√	
Bulgaria		√
Czech Republic		√
Denmark		√
Estonia		√
Finland		√
France	√	
Georgia	√	
Germany	√	
Greece		√
Hungary	√	
Iceland		√
Ireland		√
Italy		√
Latvia	√	

Liechtenstein	√	
Lithuania		√
Malta		√
Republic of Moldova	√	
Monaco		√
Netherlands		√
Norway	√	
Poland		√
Portugal		√
Russian Federation		√
Serbia	√	
Slovak Republic		√
Slovenia	√	
Spain	√	
Sweden		√
Switzerland		√
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	√	
Turkey	√	
Ukraine	√	
United Kingdom	√	
Total	20	20

Note: Some countries have several deputy speakers but these numbers are not reflected in this table because the online questionnaire only allowed the reply to include the gender of one deputy speaker.

2. Upper houses

Table 9. Number and percentage of women and men elected and appointed to upper houses (2016)

Member State (13)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	19	42	61	31.1%	68.9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
Czech Republic	15	66	81	18.5%	81.5%
France	92	256	348	26.4%	73.6%
Ireland	22	38	60	36.7%	63.3%
Italy	94	221	315	29.8%	70.2%
Netherlands	26	49	75	34.7%	65.3%
Poland	13	87	100	13.0%	87.0%
Russian Federation	28	142	170	16.5%	83.5%
Slovenia	3	37	40	7.5%	92.5%
Spain	104	161	265	39.2%	60.8%
Switzerland	7	39	46	15.2%	84.8%
United Kingdom	205	595	800	25.6%	74.4%
Total	630	1 746	2 376	26.5%	73.5%

Table 10. Number and percentage of women and men elected in upper houses (2016)

Member State (11)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	19	42	61	31.1%	68.9%
Czech Republic	15	66	81	18.5%	81.5%
France	92	256	348	26.4%	73.6%
Ireland	14	35	49	28.6%	71.4%
Italy	94	221	315	29.8%	70.2%
Netherlands	26	49	75	34.7%	65.3%
Poland	13	87	100	13.0%	87.0%
Russian Federation	28	142	170	16.5%	83.5%
Slovenia	3	37	40	7.5%	92.5%
Spain	86	122	208	41.3%	58.7%
Switzerland	7	39	46	15.2%	84.8%
Total	397	1 096	1 493	26.6%	73.4%

Table 10.1. Comparative data: Women and men elected in upper houses (2005-2016)

Member State (8)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Austria	27.4%	72.6%	31.7%	68.3%	31.1%	68.9%	+ 4.3	- 0.5	+ 3.7
Czech Republic	12.3%	87.7%	13.6%	86.4%	18.5%	81.5%	+ 1.3	+ 4.9	+ 6.2
France	16.9%	83.1%	21.9%	78.1%	26.4%	73.6%	+ 5.0	+ 4.6	+ 9.5
Ireland	16.7%	83.3%	21.7%	78.3%	28.6%	71.4%	+ 5.0	+ 6.9	+ 11.9
Italy	7.0%	93.0%	18.0%	82.0%	29.8%	70.2%	+ 11.0	+ 11.8	+ 22.8
Netherlands	32.0%	68.0%	34.7%	65.3%	34.7%	65.3%	+ 2.7	0.0	+ 2.7
Spain	24.8%	75.2%	30.0%	70.0%	41.3%	58.7%	+ 5.2	+ 11.3	+ 16.5
Switzerland	23.9%	76.1%	21.7%	78.3%	15.2%	84.8%	- 2.2	- 6.5	- 8.7
Average	20.1%	79.9%	24.2%	75.8%	28.2%	71.8%			

Table 11. Women and men appointed in upper houses (2016)

Member State (4)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
Ireland	8	3	11	72.7%	27.3%
Spain	18	39	57	31.6%	68.4%
United Kingdom	205	595	800	25.6%	74.4%
Total	233	650	883	26.39%	73.6%

Table 11.1. Comparative data: Women and men appointed in upper houses (2005-2016)

Member State (2)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Ireland	18.2%	81.8%	36.4%	63.6%	72.7%	27.3%	+ 18.2	+ 36.3	+ 54.5
Spain	20.0%	80.0%	21.8%	78.2%	31.6%	68.4%	+ 1.8	+ 9.8	+ 11.6
Average	19.1%	80.9%	29.1%	70.9%	52.2%	47.8%			

Table 12. Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in upper houses (2016)

Member State (2)	Percentage/Range	Sanctions for non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women
France	50%	Lists not accepted	Ziping system	26.4%
Spain	40-60%	Lists not accepted	Other	41.3%
Average				33.9%

Table 12.1. Comparative data: Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in upper houses (2008-2016)

Member State (2)	2008				2016				Evolution 2008-2016 in % points
	Sanctions for non-compliance	Rank order rules	Percentage /Range	% Women	Sanctions for non-compliance	Rank order rules	Percentage /Range	% Women	
France	Financial penalty	-	-	21.9%	Lists not accepted	Ziping system	50%	26.4%	+ 4.5
Spain	Lists not accepted	Plurality other	40-60%	30.0%	Lists not accepted	Other	40-60%	41.3%	+ 11.3
Average				26.0%				33.9%	

Note: This data was not available for 2005.

Table 13. Political party quotas and elected women in upper houses (2016)

Member State (2)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage/Range	% Women
Austria	2	40-50%	28.6%
Ireland	4	30%	31.1%
Average		30%	29.9%

Table 14. Gender-sensitive measures in upper houses (2016)

Member State (16)	Specific parliamentary committee/standing body on women's rights/equal opportunities/gender equality	Legislative or administrative measures to ensure that time tables and working methods ensure work and family reconciliation	% Women
Austria	√		31.1%
Belgium			N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina			13.3%
Bulgaria			N/A
Czech Republic			18.5%
France	√		26.4%
Germany	√		N/A
Ireland	√		50.7%
Italy			29.8%
Netherlands			34.7%
Poland			13.0%
Russian Federation			16.5%
Slovenia			7.5%
Spain	√	√	36.5%
Switzerland			15.2%
United Kingdom			25.6%
Total	5	1	

Note: Some countries provided information regarding policy measures taken but not concerning the proportion of women in upper houses (last column).

Table 15. Women and men presidents of parliamentary committees in upper houses (2016)

Member State (10)	Presidents		Total	% Women	% Men
	Women	Men			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Czech Republic	0	9	9	0.0%	100.0%
France	2	6	8	25.0%	75.0%
Germany	5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Ireland	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Italy	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Slovenia	0	8	8	0.0%	100.0%
Spain	7	19	26	26.9%	73.1%
Switzerland	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
United Kingdom	10	31	41	24.4%	75.6%
Total	29	111	140	20.7%	79.3%

Table 16. Women and men vice-presidents of parliamentary committees in upper houses (2016)

Member State (12)	Vice-presidents		Total	% Women	% Men
	Women	Men			
Austria	16	30	46	34.8%	65.2%
Belgium	5	3	8	62.5%	37.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	6	6	0.0%	100.0%
Czech Republic	6	27	33	18.2%	81.8%
France	26	54	80	32.5%	67.5%
Germany	5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Italy	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Netherlands	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Poland	5	29	34	14.7%	85.3%
Russian Federation	1	45	46	2.2%	97.8%
Spain	16	34	50	32.0%	68.0%
Switzerland	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Total	90	266	356	25.3%	74.7%

3. Bicameral parliamentary states

Table 17. Bicameral parliamentary states: Women and men in lower and upper houses (2016)

Member State (11)	Women (upper house)	Men (upper house)	Total (upper house)	% Women upper house	% Men upper house	Women (lower house)	Men (lower house)	Total (lower house)	% Women lower house	% Men lower house
Austria	19	42	61	31.1%	68.9%	61	122	183	33.3%	66.7%
Czech Republic	15	66	81	18.5%	81.5%	39	161	200	19.5%	80.5%
France	92	256	348	26.4%	73.6%	155	422	577	26.9%	73.1%
Ireland	14	35	49	28.6%	71.4%	35	123	158	22.2%	77.8%
Italy	94	221	315	29.8%	70.2%	196	434	630	31.1%	68.9%
Netherlands	26	49	75	34.7%	65.3%	59	91	150	39.3%	60.7%
Poland	13	87	100	13.0%	87.0%	125	335	460	27.2%	72.8%
Russian Federation	28	142	170	16.5%	83.5%	61	389	450	13.6%	86.4%
Slovenia	3	37	40	7.5%	92.5%	32	58	90	35.6%	64.4%
Spain	86	122	208	41.3%	58.7%	139	211	350	39.7%	60.3%
Switzerland	7	39	46	15.2%	84.8%	64	136	200	32.0%	68.0%
Total	397	1 096	1 493	26.6%	73.4%	966	2 482	3 448	28.0%	72.0%

Table 17.1. Comparative data: Bicameral parliamentary states: Women in lower and upper houses (2005-2016)

Member State (8)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points		Evolution 2008-2016 in % points		Evolution 2005-2016 in % points	
	% Women lower house	% Women upper house	% Women lower house	% Women upper house	% Women lower house	% Women upper house	Lower house	Upper house	Lower house	Upper house	Lower house	Upper house
Austria	33.0%	27.4%	25.8%	31.7%	33.3%	31.1%	- 7.2	+ 4.3	+ 7.5	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Czech Republic	16.0%	12.3%	15.5%	13.6%	19.5%	18.5%	- 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 4.0	+ 4.9	+ 3.5	+ 6.2
France	12.3%	16.9%	18.5%	21.9%	26.9%	26.4%	+ 6.2	+ 5.0	+ 8.4	+ 4.5	+ 14.6	+ 9.5
Ireland	13.9%	16.7%	13.3%	21.7%	22.2%	28.6%	- 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 8.9	+ 6.9	+ 8.3	+ 11.9
Italy	6.8%	7.0%	21.1%	18.0%	31.1%	29.8%	+ 14.3	+ 11.0	+ 10.0	+ 11.8	+ 24.3	+ 22.8
Netherlands	34.7%	32.0%	41.3%	34.7%	39.3%	34.7%	+ 6.6	+ 2.7	- 2.0	0.0	+ 4.6	+ 2.7
Spain	36.0%	24.8%	35.1%	30.0%	39.7%	41.3%	- 0.9	+ 5.2	+ 4.6	+ 11.3	+ 3.7	+ 16.5
Switzerland	26.5%	23.9%	28.5%	21.7%	32.0%	15.2%	+ 2.0	- 2.2	+ 3.5	- 6.5	+ 5.5	- 8.7
Average	22.4%	20.1%	24.9%	24.2%	30.5%	28.2%						

4. Regional parliaments

Table 18. Women and men in regional parliaments (2016)

Member State (17)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	143	297	440	32.5%	67.5%
Azerbaijan	7	38	45	15.6%	84.4%
Belgium	171	236	407	42.0%	58.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	101	420	521	19.4%	80.6%
Czech Republic	134	541	675	19.9%	80.1%
Germany	583	1 267	1 850	31.5%	68.5%
Greece	162	603	765	21.2%	78.8%
Iceland	222	282	504	44.0%	56.0%
Italy	159	738	897	17.7%	82.3%
Republic of Moldova	1	34	35	2.9%	97.1%
Portugal	23	80	103	22.3%	77.7%
Russian Federation	579	3 430	4 009	14.4%	85.6%
Serbia	37	80	117	31.6%	68.4%
Slovak Republic	64	344	408	15.7%	84.3%
Spain	556	693	1249	44.5%	55.5%
Switzerland	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.6%	74.4%
United Kingdom	100	197	297	33.7%	66.3%
Total	3 042	9 280	12 322	24.7%	75.3%

Note: The total line does not include the information for Switzerland which has 26 regional parliaments with a total of 2 609 seats. The percentage of elected men and men in the Swiss regional parliaments was provided, but not the absolute numbers of women and men.

Table 18.1. Comparative data: Women and men in regional parliaments (2005-2016)

Member State (9)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Austria	29.0%	71.0%	30.6%	69.4%	32.5%	67.5%	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 3.5
Azerbaijan	2.2%	97.8%	2.2%	97.8%	15.6%	84.4%	+ 0.0	+ 13.4	+ 13.4
Belgium	30.0%	70.0%	23.3%	76.7%	42.0%	58.0%	- 6.7	+ 18.7	+ 12.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.3%	80.7%	21.0%	79.0%	19.4%	80.6%	+ 1.7	- 1.6	+ 0.1
Germany	31.7%	68.3%	33.8%	66.2%	31.5%	68.5%	+ 2.1	- 2.3	- 0.2
Italy	13.3%	86.7%	10.5%	89.5%	17.7%	82.3%	- 2.8	+ 7.2	+ 4.4
Portugal	11.7%	88.3%	20.2%	79.8%	22.3%	77.7%	+ 8.5	+ 2.1	+ 10.6
Spain	37.0%	63.0%	41.7%	58.3%	44.5%	55.5%	+ 4.7	+ 2.8	+ 7.5
Switzerland	25.5%	74.5%	26.2%	73.8%	25.6%	74.4%	+ 0.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Average	22.2%	77.8%	23.3%	76.7%	27.9%	72.1%			

Table 19. Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in regional elections (2016)

Member State (8)	Total number of Regional Parliaments	Quota Percentage	Sanctions non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women
Belgium	5	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	42.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	19.4%
France	N/A	50%	Lists not accepted	Zippering system	0.0%
Greece	13	33%	Lists not accepted	No	21.2%
Italy	20	40%	Other	Zippering system	17.7%
Portugal	2	33%	Financial penalty	Zippering system	22.3%
Serbia	1	33%	Lists not accepted	Zippering system	31.6%
Spain	17	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	44.5%
Average		40%			24.8%

Table 20. Political party quotas and elected women in regional elections (2016)

Member State (5)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage/Range	% Women
Austria	2	40-50%	32.5%
Czech Republic	1	50%	19.9%
Germany	4	33-50%	31.5%
Norway	3	40-50%	N/A
Sweden	1	50%	N/A
Average			28.0%

II. EXECUTIVE POWER

1. National governments

Table 21. Number and percentage of women and men heads of state (2016)

	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Elected by the citizens	2	19	21	9.5%	90.5%
Appointed by the parliament	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Total	4	31	35	11.4%	88.6%

Notes:

Countries with a woman head of state elected by the citizens in 2016: Croatia, Lithuania

Countries with a woman head of state appointed by the parliament in 2016: Malta, United Kingdom

Table 21.1. Comparative data: women and men heads of state (2005-2016)

	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005- 2008 in % points	Evolution 2008- 2016 in % points	Evolution 2005- 2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Elected by the citizens	13.3%	86.7%	10.0%	90.0%	9.5%	90.5%	- 3.3	- 0.5	- 3.8
Appointed by the parliament	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%	100.0%	14.3%	85.7%	- 7.7	+ 14.3	+ 6.6

Table 22. Number and percentage of women and men heads of governments (2016)

Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
5	36	41	12.2%	87.8%

Notes:

Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland, and the United Kingdom had women heads of government in 2016.

This only applies in cases when the head of state was not also the head of government.

Table 22.1. Comparative data: Women and men heads of government (2005-2016)

2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
0.0%	100.0%	5.1%	94.9%	12.2%	87.8%	+ 5.1	+ 7.1	+ 12.2

Table 23. Monarchies and female heritage of crown (2016)

Member State (15)	Female heritage of crown
Andorra	
Belgium	√
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Denmark	√
Georgia	√
Liechtenstein	
Luxembourg	√
Republic of Moldova	
Monaco	√
Netherlands	√
Norway	√
Slovenia	
Spain	√
Sweden	√
United Kingdom	√
Total	10

Table 24. Number and percentage of women and men senior ministers (2016)

Member State (42)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	8	11	19	42.1%	57.9%
Andorra	2	8	10	20.0%	80.0%
Armenia	3	15	18	16.7%	83.3%
Austria	3	10	13	23.1%	76.9%
Azerbaijan	0	19	19	0.0%	100.0%
Belgium	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Croatia	3	17	20	15.0%	85.0%
Cyprus	1	10	11	9.1%	90.9%
Czech Republic	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Denmark	5	12	17	29.4%	70.6%
Estonia	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Finland	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
France	8	8	16	50.0%	50.0%
Georgia	2	17	19	10.5%	89.5%
Germany	5	10	15	33.3%	66.7%
Greece	8	36	44	18.2%	81.8%
Hungary	0	11	11	0.0%	100.0%
Iceland	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Ireland	4	11	15	26.7%	73.3%
Italy	5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Latvia	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%

Liechtenstein	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Lithuania	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Luxembourg	4	11	15	26.7%	73.3%
Malta	1	14	15	6.7%	93.3%
Republic of Moldova	4	12	16	25.0%	75.0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Netherlands	5	8	13	38.5%	61.5%
Norway	9	10	19	47.4%	52.6%
Poland	6	18	24	25.0%	75.0%
Portugal	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Russian Federation	1	21	22	4.5%	95.5%
San Marino	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Serbia	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Slovak Republic	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Slovenia	8	8	16	50.0%	50.0%
Spain	4	8	12	33.3%	66.7%
Sweden	12	12	24	50.0%	50.0%
Turkey	1	20	21	4.8%	95.2%
Ukraine	1	15	16	6.3%	93.8%
United Kingdom	8	14	22	36.4%	63.6%
Total	156	509	665	23.5%	76.5%

Table 24.1. Comparative data: Women and men senior ministers (2005-2016)

Member State (30)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	0.0%	100.0%	11.1%	88.9%	16.7%	83.3%	+ 11.1	+ 5.6	+ 16.7
Austria	50.0%	50.0%	46.2%	53.8%	23.1%	76.9%	- 3.8	- 23.1	- 26.9
Azerbaijan	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	21.4%	78.6%	40.0%	60.0%	21.4%	78.6%	+ 18.6	- 18.6	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%	22.2%	77.8%	- 11.1	+ 22.2	+ 11.1
Croatia	30.8%	69.2%	20.0%	80.0%	15.0%	85.0%	- 10.8	- 5.0	- 15.8
Cyprus	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	90.9%	9.1%	90.9%	+ 9.1	0.0	+ 9.1
Czech Republic	17.6%	82.4%	11.1%	88.9%	17.6%	82.4%	- 6.5	+ 6.5	0.0
Denmark	26.3%	73.7%	36.8%	63.2%	29.4%	70.6%	+ 10.5	- 7.4	+ 3.1
Estonia	15.4%	84.6%	23.1%	76.9%	14.3%	85.7%	+ 7.7	- 8.8	- 1.1
Finland	44.4%	55.6%	60.0%	40.0%	35.7%	64.3%	+ 15.6	- 24.3	- 8.7
France	19.4%	80.6%	43.8%	56.3%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 24.4	+ 6.3	+ 30.6
Germany	42.9%	57.1%	37.5%	62.5%	33.3%	66.7%	- 5.4	- 4.2	- 9.6
Greece	10.0%	90.0%	11.1%	88.9%	18.2%	81.8%	+ 1.1	+ 7.1	+ 8.2
Hungary	11.8%	88.2%	15.4%	84.6%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 3.6	- 15.4	- 11.8
Iceland	25.0%	75.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 8.3	0.0	+ 8.3
Ireland	20.0%	80.0%	20.0%	80.0%	26.7%	73.3%	0.0	+ 6.7	+ 6.7
Italy	8.3%	91.7%	16.0%	84.0%	31.3%	68.8%	+ 7.7	+ 15.3	+ 23.0
Latvia	23.5%	76.5%	21.1%	78.9%	18.8%	81.3%	- 2.4	- 2.3	- 4.8
Liechtenstein	20.0%	80.0%	20.0%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	0.0	+ 20.0	+ 20.0
Lithuania	15.4%	84.6%	15.4%	84.6%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0	+ 13.2	+ 13.2
Luxembourg	14.3%	85.7%	14.3%	85.7%	26.7%	73.3%	0.0	+ 12.4	+ 12.4
Monaco	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	31.3%	68.8%	31.3%	68.8%	38.5%	61.5%	- 0.1	+ 7.2	+ 7.2
Norway	44.4%	55.6%	44.4%	55.6%	47.4%	52.6%	0.0	+ 2.9	+ 3.0
Portugal	12.5%	87.5%	12.5%	87.5%	17.6%	82.4%	0.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.1
Slovenia	18.8%	81.3%	17.6%	82.4%	50.0%	50.0%	- 1.2	+ 32.4	+ 31.2
Spain	50.0%	50.0%	52.9%	47.1%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 2.9	- 19.6	- 16.7
Sweden	52.4%	47.6%	45.5%	54.5%	50.0%	50.0%	- 6.9	+ 4.5	- 2.4
Turkey	4.5%	95.5%	4.2%	95.8%	4.8%	95.2%	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Average	21.4%	78.6%	23.8%	76.2%	25.1%	74.9%			

Table 25. Number and percentage of women and men junior ministers (2016)

Member State (28)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	10	19	29	34.5%	65.5%
Andorra	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%
Armenia	0	6	6	0.0%	100.0%
Austria	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Azerbaijan	1	15	16	6.3%	93.8%
Belgium	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	10	10	0.0%	100.0%
France	8	9	17	47.1%	52.9%
Germany	14	19	33	42.4%	57.6%
Hungary	6	49	55	10.9%	89.1%
Ireland	4	18	22	18.2%	81.8%
Latvia	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%
Luxembourg	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Malta	1	7	8	12.5%	87.5%
Republic of Moldova	10	30	40	25.0%	75.0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Netherlands	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Norway	17	30	47	36.2%	63.8%
Poland	14	79	93	15.1%	84.9%
Portugal	15	25	40	37.5%	62.5%
Russian Federation	15	39	54	27.8%	72.2%
Slovak Republic	4	24	28	14.3%	85.7%
Slovenia	12	18	30	40.0%	60.0%
Spain	6	21	27	22.2%	77.8%
Sweden	21	11	32	65.6%	34.4%
Switzerland	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
United Kingdom	15	61	76	19.7%	80.3%
Total	189	535	724	26.1%	73.9%

Table 25.1. Comparative data: Women and men junior ministers (2005-2016)

Member State (13)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	4.9%	95.1%	1.9%	98.1%	0.0%	100.0%	- 3.0	- 1.9	- 4.9
Azerbaijan	8.3%	91.7%	5.8%	94.2%	6.3%	93.8%	- 2.5	+ 0.5	- 2.1
Belgium	33.3%	66.7%	14.3%	85.7%	25.0%	75.0%	- 19.0	+ 10.7	- 8.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	100.0%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 11.1	- 11.1	0.0
Germany	44.0%	56.0%	29.6%	70.4%	42.4%	57.6%	- 14.4	+ 12.8	- 1.6
Hungary	7.5%	92.5%	13.6%	86.4%	10.9%	89.1%	+ 6.1	- 2.7	+ 3.4
Ireland	5.9%	94.1%	10.0%	90.0%	18.2%	81.8%	+ 4.1	+ 8.2	+ 12.3
Luxembourg	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 66.7	- 66.7
Netherlands	40.0%	60.0%	54.5%	45.5%	28.6%	71.4%	+ 14.5	- 26.0	- 11.4
Norway	31.4%	68.8%	41.3%	58.7%	36.2%	63.8%	+ 9.9	- 5.1	+ 4.8
Portugal	11.4%	88.6%	10.8%	89.2%	37.5%	62.5%	- 0.6	+ 26.7	+ 26.1
Slovenia	25.0%	75.0%	17.4%	82.6%	40.0%	60.0%	- 7.6	+ 22.6	+ 15.0
Spain	22.2%	77.8%	37.0%	63.0%	22.2%	77.8%	+ 14.8	- 14.8	0.0
Average	25.7%	74.3%	26.7%	73.3%	23.1%	76.9%			

Table 26. Parity systems/electoral quota laws for the composition of the national government and percentage of women (2016)

Member State (2)	Quotas for the composition of the national government	% Women elected in national government (junior and senior ministers)
Albania	30%	37.5%
Belgium	-	22.2%

Note: In Belgium, the parity law requires that the federal government include persons of different sexes.

Table 27. Existence of a ministry in charge of gender equality issues (2016)

Member State (46)	Ministry in charge of gender equality issues	Ministry or body responsible for women's rights and equal opportunities between women and men
Albania	√	Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, the National Council on Gender Equality (NCGE)
Andorra	√	Ministry of Social Affairs, Justice and Interior, Department of Equality Policy
Armenia	√	The Council on Women and Men, Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, is the National Mechanism for Gender Equality
Austria	√	Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs, Federal Ministry of Social Affairs
Azerbaijan	√	State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan created in 2006
Belgium	√	Institute for the Equality of Women and Men
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√	Agency for Gender Equality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees
Bulgaria	√	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Croatia	No	Office for Gender Equality of Government of the Republic of Croatia
Cyprus	√	Ministry of Justice and Public Order/Gender Equality Unit, National Mechanism for Women's Rights. Commissioner for Gender Equality
Czech Republic	√	Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation
Denmark	√	Ministry for Children, Education and Gender Equality
Estonia	√	Ministry of Social Affairs
Finland	√	Ministry of Family and Social Services. The Gender Equality Unit (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health) prepares and implements the Finnish Government's gender equality policy and develops gender equality legislation.
France	√	Ministry of Family, Children and Women's Rights
Georgia	No	Gender Equality Council (chaired by the Vice-Speaker of the Parliament) Assistant to the Prime Minister of Georgia on Human Rights and Gender Equality
Germany	√	Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ)
Greece	No	General Secretariat for Gender Equality (GSGE), an organisational unit of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction
Hungary	No	Ministry of Human Capacities. Ministry of Justice. Human Rights Round Table. Thematic Working Group on Women's Rights.
Iceland	√	Minister of Social Affairs and Housing.

Ireland	√	Department of Justice and Equality.
Italy	√	Department for Equal Opportunities of the Italian Presidency of the Council of Ministers.
Latvia	No	-
Liechtenstein	√	Ministry for Social Affairs and the Equal Opportunities Unit
Lithuania	√	Ministry of Social Security and Labour. In the Ministry, the Unit for Equality between Women and Men is responsible for implementation, and serves as a secretariat for the inter-institutional Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men.
Luxembourg	√	Ministry for Equal Opportunities
Malta	√	Ministry for Social Dialogue, Consumer Affairs and Civil Liberties
Republic of Moldova	No	-
Monaco	No	-
Montenegro	√	Ministry of human and minority rights. The Department for gender equality within this Ministry deals with issues of gender equality and equal opportunity for women and men.
Netherlands	√	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Norway	√	Ministry of Children and Equality
Poland	No	The Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment with the rank of the Secretary of State at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister
Portugal	√	Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality
Russian Federation	√	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Russian Federation
San Marino	√	Ministry of Education and Equal opportunities
Serbia	√	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs
Slovak Republic	√	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
Slovenia	√	Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
Spain	√	Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality
Sweden	√	Division for Gender Equality at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
Switzerland	√	Federal Office for Gender Equality, under the Federal Department of the Interior
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	No	Department for Equal Opportunities in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Turkey	√	Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Directorate General on the Status of Women
Ukraine	No	Ministry of Social Policy
United Kingdom	√	Government Equalities Office, headed by the Minister for Women and Equalities
Total	36	

2. Regional governments

Table 28. Number and percentage of women and men heads of regional governments (2016)

Member State (17)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	0	9	9	0,0%	100,0%
Belgium	0	5	5	0,0%	100,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	12	13	7,7%	92,3%
Czech Republic	0	13	13	0,0%	100,0%
Denmark	3	2	5	60,0%	40,0%
France	3	10	13	23,1%	76,9%
Germany	3	13	16	18,8%	81,3%
Greece	2	11	13	15,4%	84,6%
Italy	2	18	20	10,0%	90,0%
Republic of Moldova	1	0	1	100,0%	0,0%
Portugal	0	2	2	0,0%	100,0%
Russian Federation	4	81	85	4,7%	95,3%
Serbia	0	1	1	0,0%	100,0%
Slovak Republic	0	8	8	0,0%	100,0%
Spain	4	15	19	21,1%	78,9%
Switzerland	5	21	26	19,2%	80,8%
United Kingdom	2	2	4	50,0%	50,0%
Total	30	223	253	11,9%	88,1%

Table 28.1. Comparative data: Number and percentage of women and men heads of regional governments (2005-2016)

Member State (7)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Austria	22.2%	77.8%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%	- 11.1	- 11.1	- 22.2
Belgium	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	- 20.0	0.0	- 20.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	7.7%	100.0%	0.0	7.7	7.7
Germany	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	18.8%	81.3%	0.0	+ 18.8	+ 18.8
Italy	10.0%	90.0%	10.0%	90.0%	10.0%	90.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	5.3%	94.7%	5.3%	94.7%	21.1%	78.9%	0.0	+ 15.8	+ 15.8
Average	8.2%	91.8%	3.8%	96.2%	8.2%	92.9%			

Table 29. Number and percentage of women and men members of regional governments (2016)

Member State (14)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	24	53	77	31.2%	68.8%
Belgium	12	24	36	33.3%	66.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	117	137	14.6%	85.4%
Czech Republic	25	104	129	19.4%	80.6%
Denmark	81	124	205	39.5%	60.5%
Germany	63	105	168	37.5%	62.5%
Greece	162	603	765	21.2%	78.8%
Italy	61	124	185	33.0%	67.0%
Republic of Moldova	8	13	21	38.1%	61.9%
Portugal	13	44	57	22.8%	77.2%
Russian Federation	360	133	493	73.0%	27.0%
Serbia	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Spain	75	94	169	44.4%	55.6%
Switzerland	37	117	154	24.0%	76.0%
Total	942	1 667	2 609	36.1%	63.9%

Table 29.1. Comparative data: Women and men members of regional governments (2005-2016)

Member State (8)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Austria	27.1%	72.9%	32.4%	67.6%	31.2%	68.8%	+ 5.3	- 1.2	+ 4.1
Belgium	37.8%	62.2%	31.6%	68.4%	33.3%	66.7%	- 6.2	+ 1.8	- 4.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.8%	91.2%	6.7%	93.3%	14.6%	85.4%	- 2.1	+ 7.9	+ 5.8
Germany	22.4%	77.6%	22.4%	77.6%	37.5%	62.5%	0.0	+ 15.1	+ 15.1
Italy	13.7%	86.3%	17.2%	82.8%	33.0%	67.0%	+ 3.5	+ 15.8	+ 19.3
Portugal	13.3%	86.7%	11.8%	88.2%	22.8%	77.2%	- 1.5	+ 11.0	+ 9.5
Spain	32.4%	67.6%	39.7%	60.3%	44.4%	55.6%	+ 7.3	+ 4.6	+ 12.0
Switzerland	19.0%	81.0%	19.2%	80.8%	24.0%	76.0%	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	+ 5.0
Average	21.8%	78.2%	22.6%	77.4%	30.1%	69.9%			

3. Local governments

Table 30. Number and percentage of women and men mayors (2016)

Member State (39)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	9	52	61	14.8%	85.2%
Andorra	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Armenia	17	897	914	1.9%	98.1%
Austria	138	1 962	2 100	6.6%	93.4%
Azerbaijan	1	82	83	1.2%	98.8%
Belgium	73	516	589	12.4%	87.6%
Bulgaria	34	231	265	12.8%	87.2%
Croatia	11	116	127	8.7%	91.3%
Cyprus	0	39	39	0.0%	100.0%
Denmark	12	86	98	12.2%	87.8%
Estonia	35	178	213	16.4%	83.6%
Finland	58	246	304	19.1%	80.9%
France	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.0%	84.0%
Georgia	0	12	12	0.0%	100.0%
Greece	16	309	325	4.9%	95.1%
Hungary	640	2 523	3 163	20.2%	79.8%
Iceland	18	56	74	24.3%	75.7%
Ireland	6	25	31	19.4%	80.6%
Italy	1 115	6 883	7 998	13.9%	86.1%
Latvia	28	91	119	23.5%	76.5%
Liechtenstein	1	10	11	9.1%	90.9%
Lithuania	3	57	60	5.0%	95.0%
Luxembourg	12	93	105	11.4%	88.6%
Malta	12	56	68	17.6%	82.4%
Republic of Moldova	185	713	898	20.6%	79.4%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	4	19	23	17.4%	82.6%
Netherlands	78	266	344	22.7%	77.3%
Norway	121	307	428	28.3%	71.7%
Poland	266	2 209	2 475	10.7%	89.3%
Portugal	23	285	308	7.5%	92.5%
Serbia	9	154	163	5.5%	94.5%
Slovak Republic	644	2 265	2 909	22.1%	77.9%
Slovenia	16	196	212	7.5%	92.5%
Spain	1 550	6 570	8 120	19.1%	80.9%
Sweden	106	184	290	36.6%	63.4%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	4	77	81	4.9%	95.1%
Turkey	40	1 341	1 381	2.9%	97.1%
United Kingdom	11	61	72	15.3%	84.7%
Total	5 298	29 173	34 471	15.4%*	84.6%

Note: The total line does not include the information for France as the absolute figures were not available.

Table 30.1. Comparative data: Women and men mayors (2005-2016)

Member State (28)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005- 2008 in % points	Evolution 2008- 2016 in % points	Evolution 2005- 2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	2.0%	98.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.9%	98.1%	- 2.0	+ 1.9	- 0.1
Austria	2.0%	98.0%	3.9%	96.1%	6.6%	93.4%	+ 1.9	+ 2.7	+ 4.6
Belgium	8.5%	91.5%	9.6%	90.4%	12.4%	87.6%	+ 1.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.9
Croatia	3.9%	96.1%	5.3%	94.7%	8.7%	91.3%	+ 1.4	+ 3.4	+ 4.8
Cyprus	3.0%	97.0%	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 3.1	- 6.1	- 3.0
Denmark	7.7%	92.3%	8.2%	91.8%	12.2%	87.8%	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
Estonia	13.3%	86.7%	14.2%	85.8%	16.4%	83.6%	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
Finland	13.4%	86.6%	14.3%	85.7%	19.1%	80.9%	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	+ 5.7
Greece	2.0%	98.0%	3.1%	96.9%	4.9%	95.1%	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.9
Hungary	14.4%	85.6%	15.9%	84.1%	20.2%	79.8%	+ 1.5	+ 4.3	+ 5.8
Iceland	19.2%	80.8%	26.9%	73.1%	24.3%	75.7%	+ 7.7	- 2.6	+ 5.1
Ireland	20.2%	79.8%	11.4%	88.6%	19.4%	80.6%	- 8.8	+ 8.0	- 0.8
Italy	9.6%	90.4%	9.8%	90.2%	13.9%	86.1%	+ 0.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.3
Latvia	36.4%	63.6%	14.3%	85.7%	23.5%	76.5%	- 22.1	+ 9.2	- 12.9
Liechtenstein	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	90.9%	0.0	+ 9.1	+ 9.1
Lithuania	5.0%	95.0%	8.3%	91.7%	5.0%	95.0%	+ 3.3	- 3.3	0.0
Luxembourg	10.2%	89.8%	11.2%	88.8%	11.4%	88.6%	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Monaco	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	4.8%	95.2%	17.4%	82.6%	N/A	+ 12.6	N/A
Netherlands	18.0%	82.0%	20.9%	79.1%	22.7%	77.3%	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 4.7
Norway	17.1%	82.9%	22.6%	77.4%	28.3%	71.7%	+ 5.5	+ 5.7	+ 11.2
Portugal	5.2%	94.8%	6.8%	93.2%	7.5%	92.5%	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Serbia	N/A	N/A	26.3%	73.7%	5.5%	94.5%	N/A	- 20.8	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	4.3%	95.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	5.7%	94.3%	3.3%	96.7%	7.5%	92.5%	- 2.4	+ 4.2	+ 1.8
Spain	12.5%	87.5%	14.9%	85.1%	19.1%	80.9%	+ 2.4	+ 4.2	+ 6.6
Sweden	32.1%	67.9%	26.9%	73.1%	36.6%	63.4%	- 5.2	+ 9.7	+ 4.5
Turkey	0.6%	99.4%	0.6%	99.4%	2.9%	97.1%	0.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.3
Average	10.2%	89.8%	10.7%	89.3%	13.2%	86.8%			

Table 31. Number and percentage of women and men municipality councillors (2016)

Member State (35)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	556	1 040	1 596	34.8%	65.2%
Andorra	32	48	80	40.0%	60.0%
Armenia	545	5 247	5 792	9.4%	90.6%
Azerbaijan	5 236	9 727	14 963	35.0%	65.0%
Belgium	4 835	8 613	13 448	36.0%	64.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	138	142	2.8%	97.2%
Croatia	587	1 934	2 521	23.3%	76.7%
Cyprus	333	2 063	2 396	13.9%	86.1%
Denmark	726	1 718	2 444	29.7%	70.3%
Estonia	917	2 034	2 951	31.1%	68.9%
Finland	3 503	6 171	9 674	36.2%	63.8%
France	40	60	100	40.0%	60.0%
Georgia	1	58	59	1.7%	98.3%
Greece	1 669	7 559	9 228	18.1%	81.9%
Iceland	18	56	74	24.3%	75.7%
Ireland	194	745	939	20.7%	79.3%
Latvia	507	1 111	1 618	31.3%	68.7%
Liechtenstein	19	96	115	16.5%	83.5%
Lithuania	365	1 134	1 499	24.3%	75.7%
Luxembourg	251	872	1 123	22.4%	77.6%
Malta	103	353	456	22.6%	77.4%
Republic of Moldova	3 380	8 300	11 680	28.9%	71.1%
Monaco	6	9	15	40.0%	60.0%
Montenegro	206	579	785	26.2%	73.8%
Norway	4 152	6 482	10 634	39.0%	61.0%
Poland	10 942	29 017	39 959	27.4%	72.6%
Portugal	524	1 229	1 753	29.9%	70.1%
Serbia	9	154	163	5.5%	94.5%
Slovak Republic	4 978	15 775	20 753	24.0%	76.0%
Slovenia	1 069	2 296	3 365	31.8%	68.2%
Spain	23 994	43 466	67 460	35.6%	64.4%
Sweden	1 451	2 174	3 625	40.0%	60.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	405	985	1 390	29.1%	70.9%
Turkey	2 798	18 300	21 098	13.3%	86.7%
United Kingdom	622	1 865	2 487	25.0%	75.0%
Total	74 977	181 408	256 385	29.2%	70.8%

Table 31.1. Comparative data: Women and men municipality councillors (2005-2016)

Member State (23)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	6.6%	93.4%	7.7%	92.3%	9.4%	90.6%	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.8
Azerbaijan	1.7%	98.3%	0.0%	100.0%	35.0%	65.0%	- 1.7	+ 35.0	+ 33.3
Belgium	26.5%	73.5%	33.6%	66.4%	36.0%	64.0%	+ 7.1	+ 2.4	+ 9.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.7%	83.3%	16.8%	83.2%	2.8%	97.2%	+ 0.1	- 14.0	- 13.9
Croatia	10.7%	89.3%	10.7%	89.3%	23.3%	76.7%	0.0	+ 12.6	+ 12.6
Cyprus	20.4%	79.6%	20.3%	79.7%	13.9%	86.1%	- 0.1	- 6.4	- 6.5
Denmark	27.0%	73.0%	27.3%	72.7%	29.7%	70.3%	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.7
Estonia	28.4%	71.6%	29.6%	70.4%	31.1%	68.9%	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.7
Finland	36.4%	63.6%	36.4%	63.6%	36.2%	63.8%	0.0	- 0.2	- 0.2
Iceland	31.2%	68.8%	36.5%	63.5%	24.3%	75.7%	+ 5.3	- 12.1	- 6.9
Ireland	18.9%	81.1%	17.9%	82.1%	20.7%	79.3%	- 1.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.8
Latvia	42.3%	57.7%	19.2%	80.8%	31.3%	68.7%	- 23.1	+ 12.1	- 11.0
Liechtenstein	28.3%	71.7%	27.4%	72.6%	16.5%	83.5%	- 0.9	- 10.8	- 11.8
Lithuania	20.6%	79.4%	22.2%	77.8%	24.3%	75.7%	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	+ 3.7
Luxembourg	17.8%	82.2%	23.6%	76.4%	22.4%	77.6%	+ 5.8	- 1.3	+ 4.6
Monaco	33.3%	66.7%	28.6%	71.4%	40.0%	60.0%	- 4.7	+ 11.4	+ 6.7
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	11.4%	88.6%	26.2%	73.8%	N/A	+ 14.8	N/A
Norway	35.5%	64.5%	41.7%	58.3%	39.0%	61.0%	+ 6.2	- 2.7	+ 3.5
Serbia	N/A	N/A	20.0%	80.0%	5.5%	94.5%	N/A	- 14.5	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	22.2%	77.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	13.0%	87.0%	21.7%	78.3%	31.8%	68.2%	+ 8.7	+ 10.1	+ 18.8
Spain	26.0%	74.0%	30.9%	69.1%	35.6%	64.4%	+ 4.9	+ 4.7	+ 9.6
Sweden	42.4%	57.6%	41.6%	58.4%	40.0%	60.0%	- 0.8	- 1.6	- 2.4
Average	24.1%	75.9%	23.9%	76.1%	26.7%	73.3%			

Table 32. Parity systems/electoral quota laws and elected women in local elections (2016)

Member State (15)	Quota/Percentage	Sanctions non-compliance	Rank order rules	% Women
Belgium	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	36%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	2.8%
Croatia	40%	Financial penalty	No	23.3%
France	50%	Lists not accepted	Zippering system	40%
Georgia	30%	No	No	1.7%
Greece	33%	Lists not accepted	No	18.1%
Italy	60% (max)	Financial penalty and list not accepted	Zippering system	N/A
Montenegro	30%	Lists not accepted	No	40%
Poland	35%	Lists not accepted	No	26.2%
Portugal	33%	Financial penalty	Zippering system	29.9%
Serbia	33%	Lists not accepted	Zippering system	5.5%
Slovenia	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	31.8%
Spain	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	35.6%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	40%	Lists not accepted	Other	29.1%
Ukraine	30%	Lists not accepted	Other	N/A

Note: The percentage of women concerns municipality councillors.

Table 33. Political party quotas and elected women in local elections (2016)

Member State (13)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage/Range	% Women
Austria	2	40%-50%	N/A
Czech Republic	1	40%	N/A
Croatia	1	40%	23.3%
Estonia	2	40%	31.1%
Germany	1	33%	N/A
Iceland	4	40-50%	24.3%
Ireland	1	33%	20.7%
Lithuania	1	60% (max)	24.3%
Luxembourg	2	30-50%	22.4%
Republic of Moldova	3	30-50%	28.9%
Norway	3	40-50%	39.0%
Sweden	1	50%	40.0%
Turkey	1	33%	13.3%

Note: The percentage of women concerns municipality councillors. Some countries provided information regarding the measures taken but not regarding the results of elections.

III. POLITICAL PARTIES

Table 34. Number and percentage of women and men party leaders and party spokespersons in single/lower houses (2016)

Member states (43)	Number of parties included	Party leaders					Party spokespersons single/lower house				
		Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Andorra	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	0	4	4	0%	100%
Armenia	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Austria	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Belgium	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Bulgaria	3	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Croatia	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Cyprus	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	1	2	3	33,3%	66,7%
Czech Republic	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Denmark	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Estonia	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	2	3	5	40%	60%
Finland	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	1	4	5	20%	80%
France	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Georgia	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Germany	5	3	2	5	60%	40%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Greece	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Hungary	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Iceland	5	1	4	5	20%	80%	3	2	5	60%	40%
Ireland	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	0	4	4	0%	100%
Italy	3	0	3	3	0%	100%	0	3	3	0%	100%
Liechtenstein	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	2	2	4	50%	50%
Lithuania	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Luxembourg	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Malta	2	0	2	2	0%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Republic of Moldova	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	2	3	5	40%	60%
Monaco	3	0	3	3	0%	100%	0	3	3	0%	100%
Montenegro	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Norway	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	2	3	5	40%	60%
Poland	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	2	3	5	40%	60%
Portugal	1	1	0	1	100%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian Federation	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	0	4	4	0%	100%
San Marino	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Serbia	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%

Slovak Republic	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Slovenia	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	1	4	5	20%	80%
Spain	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Sweden	5	3	2	5	60%	40%	2	3	5	40%	60%
Switzerland	5	2	3	5	40%	60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	0	5	5	0%	100%
Turkey	4	0	4	4	0%	100%	1	3	4	25%	75%
Ukraine	5	0	5	5	0%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	5	3	2	5	60%	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	196	29	167	196			27	142	169		
Average					15.7%	84.3%				15.8%	84.2%

Note: The numbers of parties included are those for which information was provided regarding party leaders. For some countries or political parties, information was not provided regarding party spokespersons in the single/lower house.

Table 35. Presence of measures related to gender equality in national rules regarding political parties and elected women in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (46)	Legal framework for political parties provide for gender equality	Law on public funding of political parties include rules on gender equality	% Women
Albania	√	√	22.9%
Andorra			35.7%
Armenia			9.9%
Austria			33.3%
Azerbaijan	√		16.8%
Belgium			39.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√	√	21.4%
Bulgaria			18.7%
Croatia	√	√	20.5%
Cyprus			17.9%
Czech Republic			19.5%
Denmark			38.3%
Estonia			23.8%
Finland			41.5%
France	√	√	26.9%
Georgia	√	√	12.0%
Germany			36.5%
Greece			18.3%
Hungary			10.1%
Iceland			39.7%
Ireland		√	22.2%

Italy	√		31.1%
Latvia			20.0%
Liechtenstein			20.0%
Lithuania			23.4%
Luxembourg			28.3%
Malta		√	10.1%
Republic of Moldova			20.8%
Monaco			20.8%
Montenegro	√	√	13.6%
Netherlands			39.3%
Norway			39.6%
Poland			27.2%
Portugal			33.0%
Russian Federation	√		13.6%
San Marino			16.7%
Serbia			34.4%
Slovak Republic			20.0%
Slovenia	√	√	35.6%
Spain			39.7%
Sweden			43.6%
Switzerland	√		32.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"			35.0%
Turkey	√		14.7%
Ukraine	√	√	12.1%
United Kingdom	√		29.5%
Total	14	10	

Table 36. Political party quotas for internal party structures and percentage of women candidates and women elected in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (18)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage /Range	% Women party candidates for national elections lower houses	% Women single/lower houses
Austria	2	40-50%	27.5%	33.3%
Belgium	3	25-33%	N/A	39.3%
Croatia	1	40%	35.7%	20.5%
Czech Republic	1	25%	23.9%	19.5%
France	1	50%	39.7%	26.9%
Germany	4	33-50%	N/A	36.5%
Iceland	3	40-50%	49.4%	39.7%
Ireland	3	40-50%	33.7%	22.2%
Lithuania	1	60% (max)	N/A	23.4%

Luxembourg	2	30-50%	34.0%	28.3%
Malta	1	50%	18.6%	10.1%
Republic of Moldova	3	30-50%	40.1%	20.8%
Norway	3	40-50%	N/A	39.6%
San Marino	2	33-50%	53.0%	16.7%
Slovenia	2	1-40%	44.4%	35.6%
Sweden	2	40-50%	46.0%	43.6%
Switzerland	1	40%	36.2%	32.0%
Turkey	1	33%	26.0%	14.7%
Average			36.7%	27.9%

Note: For some countries the data was not available for all political parties or all questions.

Table 37. Policy measures by political parties to promote gender equality and elected women in single/lower houses (2016)

Member State (46)	Policy measures by political parties to promote gender equality				% Women
	Gender balance in party bodies	Elaboration of equality plans	Training for women candidates	Other	
Albania	√				22.9%
Andorra	√	√	√	√	35.7%
Armenia					9.9%
Austria	√	√	√		33.3%
Azerbaijan					16.8%
Belgium	√		√		39.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina					21.4%
Bulgaria				√	18.7%
Croatia					20.5%
Cyprus					17.9%
Czech Republic	√		√		19.5%
Denmark					38.3%
Estonia		√	√	√	23.8%
Finland	√				41.5%
France	√				26.9%
Georgia			√		12.0%
Germany	√		√		36.5%
Greece	√				18.3%
Hungary	√				10.1%
Iceland	√	√			39.7%
Ireland	√	√	√	√	22.2%
Italy					31.1%
Latvia					20.0%
Liechtenstein					20.0%

Lithuania					23.4%
Luxembourg	√	√	√		28.3%
Malta					10.1%
Republic of Moldova	√				20.8%
Monaco					20.8%
Montenegro			√		13.6%
Netherlands					39.3%
Norway					39.6%
Poland			√		27.2%
Portugal					33.0%
Russian Federation					13.6%
San Marino	√	√			16.7%
Serbia		√			34.4%
Slovak Republic					20.0%
Slovenia		√		√	35.6%
Spain					39.7%
Sweden	√	√	√	√	43.6%
Switzerland	√				32.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		√	√		35.0%
Turkey	√	√	√		14.7%
Ukraine					12.1%
United Kingdom		√	√	√	29.5%
Total	18	13	15	7	

Table 38. Political parties with quotas for ethnic minority/migrant women internal party structures (2016)

Member State (1)	Applied by (out of 5 parties)	Percentage	Election to which the quota applies (internal party structures or elections)
Slovenia	1	40%	Internal party structures

IV. JUDICIAL POWER

1. High/Supreme Courts

Table 39. Number and percentage of women and men in High/Supreme Courts (2016)

Member State (43)	Woman President	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania		4	12	16	25.0%	75.0%
Andorra		3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Armenia		4	13	17	23.5%	76.5%
Austria		19	41	60	31.7%	68.3%
Azerbaijan		6	31	37	16.2%	83.8%
Belgium		6	21	27	22.2%	77.8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√	26	27	53	49.1%	50.9%
Bulgaria		140	42	182	76.9%	23.1%
Croatia		16	26	42	38.1%	61.9%
Cyprus		4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Czech Republic		13	52	65	20.0%	80.0%
Denmark		6	14	20	30.0%	70.0%
Estonia		4	15	19	21.1%	78.9%
Finland		5	13	18	27.8%	72.2%
France		77	233	310	24.8%	75.2%
Georgia	√	5	8	13	38.5%	61.5%
Germany	√	41	89	130	31.5%	68.5%
Greece	√	32	39	71	45.1%	54.9%
Hungary		46	53	99	46.5%	53.5%
Iceland		1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Ireland	√	4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Italy		1	13	14	7.1%	92.9%
Latvia		35	15	50	70.0%	30.0%
Lithuania		11	24	35	31.4%	68.6%
Luxembourg		25	11	36	69.4%	30.6%
Malta		6	16	22	27.3%	72.7%
Republic of Moldova		13	17	30	43.3%	56.7%
Monaco		1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Montenegro	√	13	6	19	68.4%	31.6%
Netherlands		9	26	35	25.7%	74.3%
Norway		7	13	20	35.0%	65.0%
Poland	√	25	62	87	28.7%	71.3%
Russian Federation		37	66	103	35.9%	64.1%
Serbia		21	16	37	56.8%	43.2%
Slovak Republic	√	44	35	79	55.7%	44.3%
Slovenia		12	19	31	38.7%	61.3%

Spain		10	67	77	13.0%	87.0%
Sweden	√	5	12	17	29.4%	70.6%
Switzerland		12	26	38	31.6%	68.4%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	√	7	15	22	31.8%	68.2%
Turkey	√	719	868	1 587	45.3%	54.7%
Ukraine		11	27	38	28.9%	71.1%
United Kingdom		1	11	12	8.3%	91.7%
Total	11 or 25.6%	1 487	2 131	3 618	41.1%	58.9%

Table 40. Percentage of women and men and appointment methods of judges to High/Supreme Courts (2016)

Member State (43)	Access purely by seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men
Albania		HS	25.0%	75.0%
Andorra		H CJ	33.3%	66.7%
Armenia		HS	23.5%	76.5%
Austria		HS	31.7%	68.3%
Azerbaijan		HS	16.2%	83.8%
Belgium		HS	22.2%	77.8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		O	49.1%	50.9%
Bulgaria	√	HS/HG	76.9%	23.1%
Croatia		H CJ	38.1%	61.9%
Cyprus		HG	30.8%	69.2%
Czech Republic		HS	20.0%	80.0%
Denmark		O	30.0%	70.0%
Estonia		O	21.1%	78.9%
Finland		HS	27.8%	72.2%
France		HG/O	24.8%	75.2%
Georgia		O	38.5%	61.5%
Germany		O	31.5%	68.5%
Greece	√	HS	45.1%	54.9%
Hungary		HS	46.5%	53.5%
Iceland		HS	11.1%	88.9%
Ireland		HS	40.0%	60.0%
Italy		H CJ	7.1%	92.9%
Latvia	√	O	70.0%	30.0%
Lithuania		O	31.4%	68.6%
Luxembourg		HS	69.4%	30.6%
Malta		O	27.3%	72.7%
Republic of Moldova	√	HS	43.3%	56.7%
Monaco		HS	11.1%	88.9%
Montenegro		H CJ	68.4%	31.6%
Netherlands		O	25.7%	74.3%

Norway		HS	35.0%	65.0%
Poland		O	28.7%	71.3%
Russian Federation		O	35.9%	64.1%
Serbia		O	56.8%	43.2%
Slovak Republic		HS	55.7%	44.3%
Slovenia		O	38.7%	61.3%
Spain		HCJ	13.0%	87.0%
Sweden		O	29.4%	70.6%
Switzerland		O	31.6%	68.4%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		HCJ	31.8%	68.2%
Turkey		HS/HCJ	45.3%	54.7%
Ukraine		O	28.9%	71.1%
United Kingdom		O	8.3%	91.7%
Total	4			
Average			34.3%	65.7%

Note: The appointment methods indicated are the following: by the head of state (HS); by the head of government (HG); by the high council of the judiciary (HCJ); or in another way (O).

Table 40.1. Comparative data: Women and men in High/Supreme Courts and appointment methods (2005-2016)

Member State (31)	2005				2008				2016				Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	√	HCJ	21.0%	79.0%		HS	0.0%	100.0%		HS	23.5%	76.5%	- 21.0	+ 23.5	+ 2.5
Austria		O	17.5%	82.5%		HS	24.6%	75.4%		HS	31.7%	68.3%	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	+ 14.2
Azerbaijan	√	O	12.5%	87.5%		O	12.0%	88.0%		HS	16.2%	83.8%	- 0.5	+ 4.2	+ 3.7
Belgium		HS	20.4%	79.6%		HS	16.7%	83.3%		HS	22.2%	77.8%	- 3.7	+ 5.6	+ 1.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		O	20.0%	80.0%	√	HS/HG	47.2%	52.8%		O	49.1%	50.9%	+ 27.2	+ 1.8	+ 29.1
Croatia	√	HCJ	50.0%	50.0%		O	46.2%	53.8%		HCJ	38.1%	61.9%	- 3.8	- 8.1	- 11.9
Cyprus		HS	7.7%	92.3%		HS	7.7%	92.3%		HG	30.8%	69.2%	0.0	+ 23.1	+ 23.1
Czech Republic		HS	23.3%	76.7%		HS	27.1%	72.9%		HS	20.0%	80.0%	+ 3.8	- 7.1	- 3.3
Denmark		HG	26.3%	73.7%		O	21.1%	78.9%		O	30.0%	70.0%	- 5.2	+ 8.9	+ 3.7
Estonia		O	15.8%	84.2%		O	15.8%	84.2%		O	21.1%	78.9%	0.0	+ 5.3	+ 5.3
Finland		HS	33.3%	66.7%		HS	31.6%	68.4%		HS	27.8%	72.2%	- 1.7	- 3.8	- 5.5
Germany		O	20.5%	79.5%		O	20.5%	79.5%		O	31.5%	68.5%	0.0	+ 11.1	+ 11.0
Greece		HCJ	2.0%	98.0%		HCJ	17.6%	82.4%	√	HS	45.1%	54.9%	+ 15.6	+ 27.4	+ 43.1
Hungary	√	HS	71.9%	28.1%		HS	57.3%	42.7%		HS	46.5%	53.5%	- 14.6	- 10.9	- 25.4
Iceland		O	22.2%	77.8%		HS	22.2%	77.8%		HS	11.1%	88.9%	0.0	- 11.1	- 11.1
Ireland		O	33.3%	66.7%		O	25.0%	75.0%		HS	40.0%	60.0%	- 8.3	+ 15.0	+ 6.7
Italy	√	N/A	9.6%	90.4%		O	4.8%	95.2%		HCJ	7.1%	92.9%	- 4.8	+ 2.4	- 2.5
Latvia		O	48.7%	51.3%		O	56.3%	43.8%	√	O	70.0%	30.0%	+ 7.6	+ 13.8	+ 21.3
Lithuania		O	20.0%	80.0%		O	21.6%	78.4%		O	31.4%	68.6%	+ 1.6	+ 9.8	+ 11.4
Luxembourg		HS	42.9%	57.1%		HS	46.9%	53.1%		HS	69.4%	30.6%	+ 4.0	+ 22.6	+ 26.5
Monaco		HS	0.0%	100.0%		N/A	28.6%	71.4%		HS	11.1%	88.9%	+ 28.6	- 17.5	+ 11.1
Montenegro		N/A	N/A	N/A	√	O	46.2%	53.8%		HCJ	68.4%	31.6%	N/A	+ 22.2	N/A
Norway		HG	31.6%	68.4%		N/A	36.8%	63.2%		HS	35.0%	65.0%	+ 5.2	- 1.8	+ 3.4
Serbia		N/A	N/A	N/A		O	46.7%	53.3%		O	56.8%	43.2%	N/A	+ 10.1	N/A

Serbia and Montenegro	√	HS	25.0%	75.0%		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia		O	35.1%	64.9%		N/A	41.5%	58.5%		O	38.7%	61.3%	+ 6.4	- 2.8	+ 3.6
Spain		HS	1.1%	98.9%		HCJ	8.0%	92.0%		HCJ	13.0%	87.0%	+ 6.9	+ 5.0	+ 11.9
Sweden		O	43.8%	56.3%		O	43.8%	56.3%		O	29.4%	70.6%	- 0.1	- 14.3	- 14.4
Switzerland		O	22.0%	78.0%		O	23.7%	76.3%		O	31.6%	68.4%	+ 1.7	+ 7.9	+ 9.6
Turkey		O	22.4%	77.6%	√	HS/HCJ	36.1%	63.9%		HS/HCJ	45.3%	54.7%	+ 13.7	+ 9.2	+ 22.9
Ukraine		N/A	12.2%	87.8%		O	21.3%	78.8%		O	28.9%	71.1%	+ 9.1	+ 7.7	+ 16.7
Average			24.6%	75.4%			28.5%	71.5%			34.0%	66.0%			

Note: The appointment methods indicated are the following: by the head of state (HS); by the head of government (HG); by the high council of the judiciary (HCJ); or in another way (O).

2. Constitutional Courts

Table 41. Number and percentage of women and men in Constitutional Courts (2016)

Member State (32)	Woman President	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania		2	6	8	25.0%	75.0%
Andorra	√	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
Armenia		2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Austria		5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Azerbaijan		2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Belgium		2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Bulgaria		5	7	12	41.7%	58.3%
Croatia		3	10	13	23.1%	76.9%
Cyprus		4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Czech Republic		2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
France		4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Georgia		3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Germany		5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Hungary		2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Italy		3	12	15	20.0%	80.0%
Latvia		3	4	7	42.9%	57.1%
Lithuania		2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Luxembourg		3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Republic of Moldova		0	5	5	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	√	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Poland		3	12	15	20.0%	80.0%
Portugal		5	8	13	38.5%	61.5%
Russian Federation		3	15	18	16.7%	83.3%
San Marino		0	3	3	0.0%	100.0%
Serbia	√	6	9	15	40.0%	60.0%
Slovak Republic	√	4	7	11	36.4%	63.6%
Slovenia		5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
Spain		2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	√	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Turkey		0	17	17	0.0%	100.0%
Ukraine		1	15	16	6.3%	93.8%
Total	5	92	263	355	25.9%	74.1%

Table 42. Percentage of women and men and appointment methods of judges to Constitutional Court (2016)

Member State (28)	Access purely by seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men
Albania	√	HS	25.0%	75.0%
Andorra		HS/HG/H CJ	25.0%	75.0%
Austria		O	35.7%	64.3%
Azerbaijan	√	O	22.2%	77.8%
Belgium		O	16.7%	83.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		O	44.4%	55.6%
Bulgaria	√	HS/HG	41.7%	58.3%
Croatia		O	23.1%	76.9%
Cyprus		HG	30.8%	69.2%
Czech Republic		HS	13.3%	86.7%
France		HS/O	40.0%	60.0%
Georgia		O	33.3%	66.7%
Germany		O	31.3%	68.8%
Hungary		O	18.2%	81.8%
Italy		O	20.0%	80.0%
Latvia	√	O	42.9%	57.1%
Lithuania		O	18.2%	81.8%
Luxembourg		HS	33.3%	66.7%
Republic of Moldova	√	HG/H CJ/O	0.0%	100.0%
Poland		O	20.0%	80.0%
Portugal		O	38.5%	61.5%
Russian Federation		O	16.7%	83.3%
Serbia		HS/O	40.0%	60.0%
Slovak Republic		HS	36.4%	63.6%
Spain		O	18.2%	81.8%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		O	44.4%	55.6%
Turkey		HS/O	0.0%	100.0%
Ukraine		HS/O	6.3%	93.8%
Total	5			
Average			26.3%	73.7%

Note: The appointment methods indicated are the following: by the head of state (HS); by the head of government (HG); by the high council of the judiciary (H CJ); or in another way (O).

Table 42.1. Comparative data: Women and men in Constitutional Courts and appointment methods (2005-2016)

Member State (17)	2005				2008				2016				Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men	By seniority	Appointed by	% Women	% Men			
Austria		HS	21.4%	78.6%		HS	28.6%	71.4%		O	35.7%	64.3%	+ 7.2	+ 7.1	+ 14.3
Azerbaijan	√	O	11.1%	88.9%		O	22.2%	77.8%	√	O	22.2%	77.8%	+ 11.1	0.0	+ 11.1
Belgium		HS	0.0%	100.0%		HS	8.3%	91.7%		O	16.7%	83.3%	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	+ 16.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina		O	22.2%	77.8%	√	HS	44.4%	55.6%		O	44.4%	55.6%	+ 22.2	0.0	+ 22.2
Croatia	√	N/A	30.8%	69.2%		O	46.2%	53.8%		O	23.1%	76.9%	+ 15.4	- 23.1	- 7.7
Czech Republic		HS	35.7%	64.3%		HS	33.3%	66.7%		HS	13.3%	86.7%	- 2.4	- 20.0	- 22.4
France		HS/O	30.0%	70.0%		HS/HG/O	0.0%	100.0%		HS/O	40.0%	60.0%	- 30.0	+ 40.0	+ 10.0
Germany		O	25.0%	75.0%		O	25.0%	75.0%		O	31.3%	68.8%	0.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.3
Hungary		N/A	9.1%	90.9%		O	0.0%	100.0%		O	18.2%	81.8%	- 9.1	+ 18.2	+ 9.1
Italy		O	6.7%	93.3%		H CJ	4.8%	95.2%		O	20.0%	80.0%	- 1.9	+ 15.2	+ 13.3
Latvia		O	28.6%	71.4%		O	28.6%	71.4%		O	42.9%	57.1%	0.0	+ 14.3	+ 14.3
Lithuania		O	22.2%	77.8%		O	22.2%	77.8%	√	O	18.2%	81.8%	0.0	- 4.0	- 4.0
Luxembourg		HS	44.4%	55.6%		HS	44.4%	55.6%		HS	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 11.1	- 11.1
Portugal		O	30.8%	69.2%		N/A	23.1%	76.9%		O	38.5%	61.5%	- 7.7	+ 15.4	+ 7.7
Spain		HS	16.7%	83.3%		O	16.7%	83.3%		O	18.2%	81.8%	0.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Turkey		H CJ	13.3%	86.7%	√	HS	14.9%	85.1%		HS/O	0.0%	100.0%	+ 1.6	- 14.9	- 13.3
Ukraine	√	O	14.3%	85.7%		O	11.1%	88.9%		HS/O	6.3%	93.8%	- 3.2	- 4.9	- 8.1
Average			21.3%	78.7%			22.0%	78.0%			24.8%	75.2%			

Note: The appointment methods indicated are the following: by the head of state (HS); by the head of government (HG); by the high council of the judiciary (H CJ); or in another way (O).

3. High councils of the judiciary

Table 43. Number and percentage of women and men in high councils of the judiciary (2016)

Member State (33)	Woman president	Access purely by seniority	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	√	√	3	10	13	23.1%	76.9%
Andorra			0	5	5	0.0%	100.0%
Armenia			3	7	10	30.0%	70.0%
Azerbaijan			1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Belgium			9	13	22	40.9%	59.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina			7	8	15	46.7%	53.3%
Bulgaria		√	14	14	28	50.0%	50.0%
Croatia			1	10	11	9.1%	90.9%
Cyprus			4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Denmark			6	5	11	54.5%	45.5%
France			7	18	25	28.0%	72.0%
Georgia	√		2	6	8	25.0%	75.0%
Greece	√	√	6	9	15	40.0%	60.0%
Hungary			43	53	96	44.8%	55.2%
Iceland			0	4	4	0.0%	100.0%
Italy			2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Latvia			7	8	15	46.7%	53.3%
Lithuania			6	17	23	26.1%	73.9%
Republic of Moldova			2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Monaco			3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Montenegro			4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Netherlands			0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Norway			2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Poland			6	19	25	24.0%	76.0%
Portugal			9	48	57	15.8%	84.2%
Russian Federation			25	94	119	21.0%	79.0%
San Marino	√	√	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Serbia			2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Slovak Republic	√		5	15	20	25.0%	75.0%
Slovenia	√		5	6	11	45.5%	54.5%
Spain			9	11	20	45.0%	55.0%
Turkey			9	175	184	4.9%	95.1%
Ukraine			4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Total	6	4	208	640	848	24.5%	75.5%

4. Chief prosecutors

Table 44. Women and men chief prosecutors (2016)

Member State (40)	Woman	Man
Albania		√
Andorra		√
Armenia		√
Azerbaijan		√
Belgium		√
Bosnia and Herzegovina		√
Croatia		√
Cyprus		√
Czech Republic		√
Estonia	√	
Finland		√
Georgia		√
Germany		√
Greece	√	
Hungary		√
Iceland	√	
Ireland	√	
Italy		√
Latvia		√
Liechtenstein		√
Lithuania		√
Luxembourg	√	
Malta		√
Republic of Moldova		√
Monaco		√
Montenegro		√
Norway		√
Poland		√
Portugal	√	
Russian Federation		√
Serbia	√	
Slovak Republic		√
Slovenia		√
Spain	√	
Sweden		√
Switzerland		√
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		√
Turkey		√
Ukraine		√
United Kingdom	√	
Total	9	31
Total in %	22.5%	77.5%

Note: These data concern chief prosecutors at the national level only.

V. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

1. Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary

Table 45. Women and men ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary (2016)

Member State (45)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	10	31	41	24.4%	75.6%
Andorra	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%
Armenia	4	36	40	10.0%	90.0%
Austria	20	61	81	24.7%	75.3%
Azerbaijan	1	58	59	1.7%	98.3%
Belgium	10	67	77	13.0%	87.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	39	45	13.3%	86.7%
Bulgaria	14	67	81	17.3%	82.7%
Croatia	15	39	54	27.8%	72.2%
Cyprus	2	14	16	12.5%	87.5%
Czech Republic	19	86	105	18.1%	81.9%
Denmark	19	59	78	24.4%	75.6%
Estonia	8	35	43	18.6%	81.4%
Finland	34	46	80	42.5%	57.5%
France	40	141	181	22.1%	77.9%
Georgia	10	54	64	15.6%	84.4%
Germany	19	123	142	13.4%	86.6%
Greece	47	125	172	27.3%	72.7%
Hungary	15	85	100	15.0%	85.0%
Iceland	12	29	41	29.3%	70.7%
Ireland	5	25	30	16.7%	83.3%
Italy	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Latvia	11	38	49	22.4%	77.6%
Liechtenstein	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Lithuania	18	39	57	31.6%	68.4%
Luxembourg	10	26	36	27.8%	72.2%
Malta	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
Republic of Moldova	4	27	31	12.9%	87.1%
Monaco	9	7	16	56.3%	43.8%
Montenegro	6	28	34	17.6%	82.4%
Netherlands	33	84	117	28.2%	71.8%
Norway	32	56	88	36.4%	63.6%
Poland	13	72	85	15.3%	84.7%
Portugal	4	30	34	11.8%	88.2%
Russian Federation	0	144	144	0.0%	100.0%
San Marino	19	56	75	25.3%	74.7%
Serbia	11	58	69	15.9%	84.1%

Slovak Republic	7	55	62	11.3%	88.7%
Slovenia	13	31	44	29.5%	70.5%
Spain	13	113	126	10.3%	89.7%
Sweden	35	56	91	38.5%	61.5%
Switzerland	23	131	154	14.9%	85.1%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	5	33	38	13.2%	86.8%
Turkey	37	194	231	16.0%	84.0%
Ukraine	3	67	70	4.3%	95.7%
Total	626	2 598	3 224	19.4%	80.6%

Table 45.1. Comparative data: Women and men ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary (2005-2016)

Member State (25)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Armenia	2.9%	97.1%	5.3%	94.7%	10.0%	90.0%	+ 2.4	+ 4.7	+ 7.1
Azerbaijan	2.6%	97.4%	3.7%	96.3%	1.7%	98.3%	+ 1.1	- 2.0	- 0.9
Belgium	10.8%	89.2%	14.3%	85.7%	13.0%	87.0%	+ 3.5	- 1.3	+ 2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.0%	83.0%	23.7%	76.3%	13.3%	86.7%	+ 6.7	- 10.4	- 3.7
Croatia	9.1%	90.9%	11.3%	88.7%	27.8%	72.2%	+ 2.2	+ 16.5	+ 18.7
Cyprus	25.0%	75.0%	17.6%	82.4%	12.5%	87.5%	- 7.4	- 5.1	- 12.5
Czech Republic	10.7%	89.3%	7.2%	92.8%	18.1%	81.9%	- 3.5	+ 10.9	+ 7.4
Estonia	29.0%	71.0%	21.2%	78.8%	18.6%	81.4%	- 7.8	- 2.6	- 10.4
Finland	24.7%	75.3%	25.7%	74.3%	42.5%	57.5%	+ 1.0	+ 16.8	+ 17.8
Germany	4.7%	95.3%	6.4%	93.6%	13.4%	86.6%	+ 1.7	+ 7.0	+ 8.7
Ireland	12.5%	87.5%	9.1%	90.9%	16.7%	83.3%	- 3.4	+ 7.6	+ 4.2
Italy	8.3%	91.7%	8.0%	92.0%	8.3%	91.7%	- 0.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Latvia	15.2%	84.8%	19.6%	80.4%	22.4%	77.6%	+ 4.4	+ 2.8	+ 7.2
Liechtenstein	33.3%	66.7%	22.2%	77.8%	37.5%	62.5%	- 11.1	+ 15.3	+ 4.2
Luxembourg	5.6%	94.4%	15.0%	85.0%	27.8%	72.2%	+ 9.4	+ 12.8	+ 22.2
Monaco	0.0%	100.0%	9.1%	90.9%	56.3%	43.8%	+ 9.1	+ 47.2	+ 56.3
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	15.0%	85.0%	17.6%	82.4%	N/A	+ 2.6	N/A
Norway	18.1%	81.9%	28.0%	72.0%	36.4%	63.6%	+ 9.9	+ 8.4	+ 18.3
Serbia	N/A	N/A	39.2%	60.8%	15.9%	84.1%	N/A	- 23.3	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	14.5%	85.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	19.4%	80.6%	22.6%	77.4%	29.5%	70.5%	+ 3.2	+ 6.9	+ 10.1
Spain	4.1%	95.9%	13.3%	86.7%	10.3%	89.7%	+ 9.2	- 3.0	+ 6.2
Sweden	35.4%	64.6%	29.4%	70.6%	38.5%	61.5%	- 6.0	+ 9.1	+ 3.1
Switzerland	8.3%	91.7%	10.7%	89.3%	14.9%	85.1%	+ 2.4	+ 4.2	+ 6.6
Turkey	10.2%	89.8%	9.0%	91.0%	16.0%	84.0%	- 1.2	+ 7.0	+ 5.8
Average	14.0%	86.0%	16.1%	83.9%	21.6%	78.4%			

2. Envoys and ministers plenipotentiary

Table 46. Women and men envoys and ministers plenipotentiary (2016)

Member State (24)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Armenia	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Austria	43	52	95	45.3%	54.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Croatia	40	45	85	47.1%	52.9%
Cyprus	4	29	33	12.1%	87.9%
Denmark	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Georgia	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Germany	4	37	41	9.8%	90.2%
Hungary	14	86	100	14.0%	86.0%
Italy	14	178	192	7.3%	92.7%
Latvia	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Malta	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Monaco	0	6	6	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Netherlands	5	19	24	20.8%	79.2%
Portugal	17	71	88	19.3%	80.7%
San Marino	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Serbia	0	7	7	0.0%	100.0%
Slovak Republic	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Slovenia	33	17	50	66.0%	34.0%
Spain	30	270	300	10.0%	90.0%
Sweden	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Total	228	871	1 099	20.7%	79.3%

Table 46.1. Comparative data: Women and men envoys and ministers plenipotentiary (2005-2016)

Member State (10)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Croatia	28.6%	71.4%	46.7%	53.3%	47.1%	52.9%	+ 18.1	+ 0.4	+ 18.5
Cyprus	15.4%	84.6%	12.1%	87.9%	12.1%	87.9%	- 3.3	+ 0.0	- 3.3
Germany	56.5%	43.5%	4.8%	95.2%	9.8%	90.2%	- 51.7	+ 5.0	- 46.7
Italy	5.9%	94.1%	5.0%	95.0%	7.3%	92.7%	- 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.4
Monaco	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%	N/A	-45.5	N/A
Serbia	N/A	N/A	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	100.0%	N/A	-42.9	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	21.8%	78.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	31.3%	68.8%	38.6%	61.4%	66.0%	34.0%	+ 7.3	+ 27.4	+ 34.7
Sweden	28.6%	71.4%	50.0%	50.0%	44.4%	55.6%	+ 21.4	- 5.6	+ 15.8
Average	23.5%	76.5%	27.3%	72.7%	20.7%	79.3%			

3. Minister counsellors

Table 47. Women and men minister counsellors (2016)

Member State (32)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	6	11	17	35.3%	64.7%
Andorra	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Austria	4	8	12	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Belgium	1	4	5	20.0%	80.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16	10	26	61.5%	38.5%
Croatia	55	36	91	60.4%	39.6%
Cyprus	13	34	47	27.7%	72.3%
Denmark	19	42	61	31.1%	68.9%
Georgia	6	30	36	16.7%	83.3%
Germany	15	70	85	17.6%	82.4%
Greece	3	4	7	42.9%	57.1%
Hungary	28	72	100	28.0%	72.0%
Iceland	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Ireland	23	43	66	34.8%	65.2%
Italy	36	189	225	16.0%	84.0%
Latvia	14	18	32	43.8%	56.3%
Liechtenstein	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%
Republic of Moldova	0	5	5	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	5	1	6	83.3%	16.7%
Norway	24	22	46	52.2%	47.8%
Poland	24	103	127	18.9%	81.1%
Portugal	45	88	133	33.8%	66.2%

Russian Federation	3	93	96	3.1%	96.9%
Serbia	4	19	23	17.4%	82.6%
Slovenia	9	9	18	50.0%	50.0%
Spain	47	137	184	25.5%	74.5%
Sweden	19	23	42	45.2%	54.8%
Switzerland	29	82	111	26.1%	73.9%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	8	11	19	42.1%	57.9%
Turkey	4	8	12	33.3%	66.7%
Ukraine	3	21	24	12.5%	87.5%
Total	468	1 211	1 679	27.9%	72.1%

Table 47.1. Comparative data: Women and men minister counsellors (2005-2016)

Member State (9)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.1%	64.9%	41.7%	58.3%	61.5%	38.5%	+ 6.6	+ 19.8	+ 26.4
Croatia	44.3%	55.7%	37.5%	62.5%	60.4%	39.6%	- 6.8	+ 22.9	+ 16.2
Cyprus	5.6%	94.4%	8.3%	91.7%	27.7%	72.3%	+ 2.7	+ 19.4	+ 22.1
Germany	8.2%	91.8%	13%	87%	17.6%	82.4%	+ 4.8	+ 4.6	+ 9.5
Iceland	11.5%	88.5%	9.1%	90.9%	7.7%	92.3%	- 2.4	- 1.4	- 3.8
Ireland	19.5%	80.5%	20.2%	79.8%	34.8%	65.2%	+ 0.7	+ 14.6	+ 15.3
Italy	9.7%	90.3%	0.0%	100.0%	16.0%	84.0%	- 9.7	+ 16.0	+ 6.3
Norway	39%	61%	36.8%	63.2%	52.2%	47.8%	- 2.2	+ 15.4	+ 13.2
Switzerland	12.9%	87.1%	20.3%	79.7%	26.1%	73.9%	+ 7.4	+ 5.8	+ 13.2
Average	20.6%	79.4%	20.8%	79.2%	33.8%	66.2%			

4. General consuls

Table 48. Women and men general consuls (2016)

Member State (38)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Armenia	0	5	5	0.0%	100.0%
Austria	5	8	13	38.5%	61.5%
Azerbaijan	0	6	6	0.0%	100.0%
Belgium	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Bulgaria	2	15	17	11.8%	88.2%
Croatia	6	12	18	33.3%	66.7%
Cyprus	15	25	40	37.5%	62.5%
Denmark	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Estonia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
France	13	76	89	14.6%	85.4%
Georgia	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Germany	7	31	38	18.4%	81.6%
Greece	8	29	37	21.6%	78.4%
Hungary	10	90	100	10.0%	90.0%
Iceland	41	195	236	17.4%	82.6%
Ireland	6	3	9	66.7%	33.3%
Latvia	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Luxembourg	0	5	5	0.0%	100.0%
Malta	0	3	3	0.0%	100.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	3	3	0.0%	100.0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	0	4	4	0.0%	100.0%
Netherlands	4	20	24	16.7%	83.3%
Norway	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Poland	7	30	37	18.9%	81.1%
Portugal	78	108	186	41.9%	58.1%
Russian Federation	2	84	86	2.3%	97.7%
San Marino	12	54	66	18.2%	81.8%
Slovak Republic	2	6	8	25.0%	75.0%
Slovenia	4	1	5	80.0%	20.0%
Spain	101	199	300	33.7%	66.3%
Sweden	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%
Switzerland	5	15	20	25.0%	75.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	4	3	7	57.1%	42.9%
Turkey	9	65	74	12.2%	87.8%
Ukraine	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Total	367	1 152	1 519	24.2%	75.8%

Table 48.1. Comparative data: Women and men general consuls (2005-2016)

Member State (17)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Azerbaijan	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	17.6%	82.4%	30.2%	69.8%	17.6%	82.4%	- 52.2	- 12.6	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.1%	76.9%	43.5%	56.5%	16.7%	83.3%	- 39.8	- 26.8	- 6.4
Croatia	21.1%	78.9%	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	- 50.0	+ 16.6	+ 12.3
Cyprus	25.0%	75.0%	20.0%	80.0%	37.5%	62.5%	- 42.5	+ 17.5	+ 12.5
Estonia	37.5%	62.5%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 16.7	+ 16.7	+ 29.2
Germany	8.5%	91.5%	7.5%	92.5%	18.4%	81.6%	- 74.1	+ 10.9	+ 9.9
Hungary	12.5%	87.5%	10.7%	89.3%	10.0%	90.0%	- 79.3	- 0.7	- 2.5
Ireland	33.3%	66.7%	16.7%	83.3%	66.7%	33.3%	- 16.6	+ 50.0	+ 33.3
Latvia	50.0%	50.0%	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 72.7	+ 27.3	+ 50.0
Luxembourg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	-100.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	12.5%	87.5%	27.3%	72.7%	44.4%	55.6%	- 28.3	+ 17.1	+ 31.9
Slovenia	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0	+ 60.0	+ 80.0
Sweden	16.7%	83.3%	22.2%	77.8%	57.1%	42.9%	- 20.7	+ 34.9	+ 40.5
Switzerland	5.0%	95.0%	6.3%	93.8%	25.0%	75.0%	- 68.8	+ 18.7	+ 20.0
Turkey	4.7%	95.3%	3.4%	96.6%	12.2%	87.8%	- 84.4	+ 8.8	+ 7.5
Ukraine	100.0%	0.0%	7.7%	92.3%	28.6%	71.4%	- 63.7	+ 20.9	- 71.4
Average	21.6%	78.4%	20.9%	79.1%	36.1%	63.9%			

VI. COUNCIL OF EUROPE

1. Parliamentary Assembly

Table 49. Percentage and number of women and men representatives and substitutes in the Parliamentary Assembly (2016)

Member State (46)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Andorra	3	1	4	75.0%	25.0%
Armenia	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Austria	5	7	12	41.7%	58.3%
Azerbaijan	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Belgium	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	7	10	30.0%	70.0%
Bulgaria	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
Croatia	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Cyprus	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Czech Republic	7	7	14	50.0%	50.0%
Denmark	3	7	10	30.0%	70.0%
Estonia	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Finland	6	4	10	60.0%	40.0%
France	14	22	36	38.9%	61.1%
Georgia	4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Germany	16	20	36	44.4%	55.6%
Greece	6	8	14	42.9%	57.1%
Hungary	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Iceland	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Ireland	1	4	5	20.0%	80.0%
Italy	17	19	36	47.2%	52.8%
Latvia	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Liechtenstein	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Lithuania	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Luxembourg	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Malta	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Republic of Moldova	5	5	10	50.0%	50.0%
Monaco	1	3	4	25.0%	75.0%
Montenegro	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Netherlands	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Norway	4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Poland	4	20	24	16.7%	83.3%
Portugal	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Romania	5	15	20	25.0%	75.0%
San Marino	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Serbia	8	6	14	57.1%	42.9%
Slovak Republic	4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Slovenia	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Spain	10	14	24	41.7%	58.3%
Sweden	7	5	12	58.3%	41.7%

Switzerland	3	9	12	25.0%	75.0%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Turkey	9	27	36	25.0%	75.0%
Ukraine	6	18	24	25.0%	75.0%
United Kingdom	9	27	36	25.0%	75.0%
Total	221	383	604	36.6%	63.4%

Table 49.1. Comparative data: women and men representatives and substitutes in the Parliamentary Assembly (2005-2016)

Member State (43)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Albania	25.0%	75.0%	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%	+ 12.5	0.0	+ 12.5
Andorra	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%	25.0%	+ 25.0	+ 25.0	+ 50.0
Armenia	12.5%	87.5%	25.0%	75.0%	37.5%	62.5%	+ 12.5	+ 12.5	+ 25.0
Austria	33.3%	66.7%	41.7%	58.3%	41.7%	58.3%	+ 8.4	0.0	+ 8.3
Azerbaijan	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Belgium	28.6%	71.4%	7.1%	92.9%	35.7%	64.3%	- 21.5	+ 28.6	+ 7.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.0%	80.0%	30.0%	70.0%	30.0%	70.0%	+ 10.0	0.0	+ 10.0
Croatia	22.2%	77.8%	40.0%	60.0%	28.6%	71.4%	+ 17.8	- 11.4	+ 6.3
Cyprus	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 25.0	+ 25.0
Czech Republic	35.7%	64.3%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 14.3	0.0	+ 14.3
Denmark	50.0%	50.0%	40.0%	60.0%	30.0%	70.0%	- 10.0	- 10.0	- 20.0
Estonia	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 16.7	- 16.7	0.0
Finland	50.0%	50.0%	40.0%	60.0%	60.0%	40.0%	- 10.0	+ 20.0	+ 10.0
France	5.6%	94.4%	20.0%	80.0%	38.9%	61.1%	+ 14.4	+ 18.9	+ 33.3
Georgia	60.0%	40.0%	20.0%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	- 40.0	+ 20.0	- 20.0
Germany	30.6%	69.4%	27.8%	72.2%	44.4%	55.6%	- 2.8	+ 16.6	+ 13.9
Greece	28.6%	71.4%	28.6%	71.4%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0	+ 14.3	+ 14.3
Hungary	14.3%	85.7%	7.1%	92.9%	28.6%	71.4%	- 7.2	+ 21.5	+ 14.3
Iceland	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	83.3%	66.7%	33.3%	- 33.3	+ 50.0	+ 16.7
Ireland	12.5%	87.5%	12.5%	87.5%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0	+ 7.5	+ 7.5
Italy	11.1%	88.9%	19.4%	80.6%	47.2%	52.8%	+ 8.3	+ 27.8	+ 36.1
Latvia	20.0%	80.0%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 13.3	+ 16.7	+ 30.0
Liechtenstein	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 25.0	0.0	+ 25.0
Lithuania	25.0%	75.0%	37.5%	62.5%	37.5%	62.5%	+ 12.5	0.0	+ 12.5
Luxembourg	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
Malta	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	22.2%	77.8%	20.0%	80.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 2.2	+ 30.0	+ 27.8
Monaco	25.0%	75.0%	20.0%	80.0%	25.0%	75.0%	- 5.0	+ 5.0	0.0
Netherlands	21.4%	78.6%	28.6%	71.4%	35.7%	64.3%	+ 7.2	+ 7.1	+ 14.3

Norway	30.0%	70.0%	40.0%	60.0%	40.0%	60.0%	+ 10.0	0.0	+ 10.0
Poland	16.7%	83.3%	25.0%	75.0%	16.7%	83.3%	+ 8.3	- 8.3	0.0
Portugal	28.6%	71.4%	28.6%	71.4%	35.7%	64.3%	0.0	+ 7.1	+ 7.1
Romania	10.0%	90.0%	20.0%	80.0%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 10.0	+ 5.0	+ 15.0
San Marino	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 25.0	+ 25.0
Slovak Republic	20.0%	80.0%	10.0%	90.0%	40.0%	60.0%	- 10.0	+ 30.0	+ 20.0
Slovenia	66.7%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	83.3%	- 16.7	- 33.3	- 50.0
Spain	33.3%	66.7%	37.5%	62.5%	41.7%	58.3%	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 8.3
Sweden	41.7%	58.3%	58.3%	41.7%	58.3%	41.7%	+ 16.6	0.0	+ 16.7
Switzerland	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 16.6	- 8.3	+ 8.3
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	33.3%	66.7%	20.0%	80.0%	33.3%	66.7%	- 13.3	+ 13.3	0.0
Turkey	8.3%	91.7%	20.8%	79.2%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 12.5	+ 4.2	+ 16.7
Ukraine	8.3%	91.7%	16.7%	83.3%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 8.4	+ 8.3	+ 16.7
United Kingdom	19.4%	80.6%	20.0%	80.0%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 5.6
Average	26.6%	73.4%	29.3%	70.7%	38.0%	62.0%			

2. Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

a) Chamber of Local Authorities

Table 50. Women and men members and substitutes in the Chamber of Local Authorities (2016)

	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Representatives	71	111	182	39.0%	61.0%
Substitutes	65	68	133	48.9%	51.1%
Total	136	179	315	43.2%	56.8%

Table 50.1. Comparative data: Women and men members and substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities (2005-2016)

	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Members	26.3%	73.7%	25.0%	75.0%	39.0%	61.0%	- 1.3	+ 14.0	+ 12.7
Substitutes	21.7%	78.3%	49.3%	50.7%	48.9%	51.1%	+ 27.6	- 0.4	+ 27.2
Total	25.0%	75.0%	35.7%	64.3%	43.2%	56.8%			

Table 51. Women and men members of the Chamber of Local Authorities (2016)

Member State (47)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Andorra	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Armenia	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Austria	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Azerbaijan	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Belgium	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Bulgaria	3	2	5	60.0%	40.0%
Croatia	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Cyprus	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Czech Republic	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Denmark	0	3	3	0.0%	100.0%
Estonia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Finland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
France	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Georgia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Germany	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Greece	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Hungary	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Iceland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Ireland	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Italy	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Latvia	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Liechtenstein	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Luxembourg	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Malta	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Republic of Moldova	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Montenegro	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Netherlands	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Norway	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Poland	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Portugal	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Romania	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Russian Federation	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%

San Marino	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Serbia	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Slovak Republic	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Slovenia	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Spain	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Sweden	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Turkey	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
United Kingdom	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Total	71	111	182	39.0%	61.0%

Table 51.1. Comparative data: Women and men members of the Chamber of Local Authorities (2005-2016)

Member State (48)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Albania	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Andorra	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 33.3	+ 33.4
Azerbaijan	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	- 66.7	+ 33.3	- 33.4
Belgium	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	+ 33.3	+ 33.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Bulgaria	40.0%	60.0%	20.0%	80.0%	60.0%	40.0%	- 20.0	+ 40.0	+ 20.0
Croatia	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 33.4	0.0	- 33.4
Cyprus	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Czech Republic	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 16.7	- 66.7	- 50.0
Estonia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 33.4	0.0	- 33.4
France	11.1%	88.9%	11.1%	88.9%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	+ 22.2	+ 22.2
Georgia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	11.1%	88.9%	22.2%	77.8%	44.4%	55.6%	+ 11.1	+ 22.2	+ 33.3
Greece	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 25.0	+ 25.0
Hungary	25.0%	75.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 25.0	+ 25.0
Iceland	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	44.4%	55.6%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 11.1	0.0	- 11.1
Latvia	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	- 50.0	- 16.7	- 66.7
Liechtenstein	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Lithuania	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Luxembourg	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	+ 33.3	+ 33.3
Malta	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 50.0	- 16.7	+ 33.3

Monaco	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	- 50.0	0.0	- 50.0
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	N/A	0.0	N/A
Netherlands	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 16.7	- 16.7
Poland	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
Portugal	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Romania	20.0%	80.0%	25.0%	75.0%	40.0%	60.0%	+ 5.0	+ 15.0	+ 20.0
Russian Federation	11.1%	88.9%	22.2%	77.8%	55.6%	44.4%	+ 11.1	+ 33.3	+ 44.5
San Marino	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 100.0	+ 50.0	- 50.0
Serbia	N/A	N/A	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	N/A	+ 50.0	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0%	100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovak Republic	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Slovenia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Spain	16.7%	83.3%	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	83.3%	+ 33.3	- 33.3	0.0
Sweden	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 33.3	- 33.4
Switzerland	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	+ 33.3	+ 33.3
Turkey	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%	44.4%	55.6%	-0.0	+ 27.8	+ 27.7
Ukraine	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 16.6	0.0	+ 16.6
United Kingdom	55.6%	44.4%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 22.3	0.0	- 22.3
Average	27.8%	72.2%	24.1%	75.9%	38.2%	61.8%			

Table 52. Women and men substitutes in the Chamber of Local Authorities (2016)

Member State (38)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Andorra	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Armenia	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Austria	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Belgium	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Bulgaria	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Croatia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Cyprus	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Czech Republic	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Denmark	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Estonia	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Finland	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
France	6	3	9	66.7%	33.3%
Georgia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Germany	2	6	8	25.0%	75.0%
Greece	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Hungary	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Italy	6	3	9	66.7%	33.3%
Malta	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%

Republic of Moldova	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Monaco	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Netherlands	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Norway	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Poland	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Portugal	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Romania	3	2	5	60.0%	40.0%
Russian Federation	6	3	9	66.7%	33.3%
Serbia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Slovak Republic	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Spain	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Sweden	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Switzerland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Turkey	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
United Kingdom	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Total	66	67	133	49.6%	50.4%

Table 52.1. Comparative data: Women and men substitutes in the Chamber of Local Authorities (2016)

Member State (36)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Albania	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 50.0	+ 50.0	+ 100.0
Andorra	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 100.0	0.0	+ 100.0
Armenia	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 50.0	+ 50.0	+ 100.0
Austria	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 33.3	- 33.3	0.0
Belgium	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 50.0	- 16.7	+ 33.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 33.3	- 33.3	0.0
Bulgaria	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 60.0	- 100.0	- 40.0
Croatia	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 66.7	+ 50.0	- 16.7
Cyprus	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 100.0	+ 100.0
Czech Republic	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 16.7	0.0	- 16.7
Denmark	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	- 50.0	- 50.0
Estonia	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	- 50.0	0.0	- 50.0
Finland	66.7%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 16.7	0.0	- 16.7
France	11.1%	88.9%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 55.6	0.0	+ 55.6
Georgia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
Germany	11.1%	88.9%	55.6%	44.4%	25.0%	75.0%	+ 44.5	- 30.6	+ 13.9
Greece	25.0%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 41.7	- 33.3	+ 8.3
Hungary	25.0%	75.0%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 41.7	- 33.3	+ 8.3
Italy	44.4%	55.6%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	- 11.1	+ 33.3	+ 22.3
Malta	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 100.0	- 100.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 50.0	+ 50.0	+ 100.0
Netherlands	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 16.7	0.0	- 16.7

Norway	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	- 33.3	- 66.7	- 100.0
Poland	0.0%	100.0%	83.3%	16.7%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 83.3	- 33.3	+ 50.0
Portugal	33.3%	67.7%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 66.7	- 66.7	0.0
Romania	20.0%	80.0%	33.3%	66.7%	60.0%	40.0%	+ 13.3	+ 26.7	+ 40.0
Russian Federation	44.4%	55.6%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	- 11.1	+ 33.3	+ 22.3
Slovak Republic	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 50.0	0.0	+ 50.0
Slovenia	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	16.7%	83.3%	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.6
Sweden	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	- 33.4	+ 33.3	0.0
Switzerland	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 33.3	+ 33.4
Turkey	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	55.6%	44.4%	+ 16.6	+ 22.2	+ 38.9
Ukraine	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 16.6	0.0	+ 16.6
United Kingdom	22.2%	77.8%	66.7%	33.3%	44.4%	55.6%	+ 44.5	- 22.2	+ 22.2
Average	28.1%	72.0%	48.8%	51.2%	45.9%	54.1%			

b) Chamber of Regions

Table 53. Women and men members and substitutes of the Chamber of Regions (2016)

	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Members	60	76	136	44.1%	55.9%
Substitutes	67	104	171	39.2%	60.8%
Total	127	180	307	41.4%	58.6%

Table 54. Women and men members of the Chamber of Regions (2016)

Member State (38)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Andorra	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Armenia	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Austria	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Belgium	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Bulgaria	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Croatia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Cyprus	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Denmark	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Estonia	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Finland	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
France	3	4	7	42.9%	57.1%
Georgia	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Germany	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Greece	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Hungary	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%

Italy	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Malta	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Monaco	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Netherlands	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Norway	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Poland	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Portugal	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Romania	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Russian Federation	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Serbia	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Slovak Republic	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Spain	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Sweden	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Switzerland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Turkey	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Ukraine	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
United Kingdom	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Total/Average	60	76	136	44.1%	55.9%

Table 54.1. Comparative data: Women and men members of the Chambers of Regions (2005-2016)

Member State (36)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2005-2016 in % points
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men			
Albania	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Andorra	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 100.0	+ 100.0
Armenia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Austria	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Azerbaijan	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Belgium	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 25.0	0.0	+ 25.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	- 33.4	+ 33.4	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 50.0	+ 50.0	0.0
Cyprus	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 100.0	- 100.0	0.0
Denmark	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 16.7	+ 50.0	+ 66.7
Estonia	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
France	22.2%	77.8%	33.3%	66.7%	42.9%	57.1%	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 20.7
Georgia	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Germany	22.2%	77.8%	44.4%	55.6%	22.2%	77.8%	+ 22.2	- 22.2	0.0
Greece	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 66.7	+ 66.7
Hungary	0.0%	100.0%	33.0%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.0	+ 0.3	+ 33.3
Italy	11.1%	88.9%	44.4%	55.6%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	- 11.1	+ 22.2

Lithuania	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Malta	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	+ 100.0	0.0	+ 100.0
Republic of Moldova	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Netherlands	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Norway	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 66.7	+ 66.7
Poland	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 16.7	+ 50.0	+ 33.3
Portugal	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Romania	20.0%	80.0%	50.0%	50.0%	40.0%	60.0%	+ 30.0	- 10.0	+ 20.0
Russian Federation	22.2%	77.8%	11.1%	88.9%	33.3%	66.7%	- 11.1	+ 22.2	+ 11.1
Slovak Republic	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Slovenia	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	50.0%	50.0%	16.7%	83.3%	66.7%	33.3%	- 33.3	+ 50.0	+ 16.7
Sweden	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
Switzerland	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 33.3	+ 33.4	+ 66.7
Turkey	16.7%	83.3%	33.3%	66.7%	22.2%	77.8%	+ 16.6	- 11.1	+ 5.5
Ukraine	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 16.7	+ 16.7
United Kingdom	22.2%	77.8%	12.5%	87.5%	33.3%	66.7%	- 9.7	+ 20.8	+ 11.1
Average	17.5%	82.6%	29.5%	70.5%	48.4%	51.6%			

Table 55. Women and men substitutes of the Chamber of Regions (2016)

Member State (46)	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Andorra	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Armenia	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Austria	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Belgium	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Bulgaria	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Croatia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Cyprus	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Denmark	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Estonia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Finland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
France	1	6	7	14.3%	85.7%
Georgia	0	2	2	0.0%	100.0%
Germany	4	4	8	50.0%	50.0%
Greece	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Hungary	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Iceland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Ireland	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Italy	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Latvia	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Liechtenstein	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Lithuania	2	0	2	100.0%	0.0%
Luxembourg	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Malta	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Republic of Moldova	0	3	3	0.0%	100.0%
Monaco	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%

Montenegro	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Netherlands	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Norway	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Poland	3	3	6	50.0%	50.0%
Portugal	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Romania	1	4	5	20.0%	80.0%
Russian Federation	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
San Marino	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Serbia	2	2	4	50.0%	50.0%
Slovak Republic	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Slovenia	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Spain	2	3	5	40.0%	60.0%
Sweden	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Switzerland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Turkey	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
United Kingdom	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Total	67	104	171	39.2%	60.8%

Table 55.1. Comparative data: Women and men substitutes of the Chamber of Regions (2005-2016)

Member State (46)	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points	Evolution 2008-2016 in % points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
Albania	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 100.0	- 100.0	0.0
Andorra	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 100.0	- 100.0	0.0
Armenia	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 50.0	- 50.0	0.0
Austria	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Belgium	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.3	0.0	+ 33.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Bulgaria	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	+ 20.0	+ 20.0	+ 40.0
Croatia	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 33.4	0.0	+ 33.4
Cyprus	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 50.0	0.0	+ 50.0
Denmark	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 66.7	+ 66.7
Estonia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.4	- 33.4	0.0
France	44.4%	55.6%	37.5%	62.5%	14.3%	85.7%	- 6.9	- 23.2	- 30.1
Germany	33.3%	66.7%	55.6%	44.4%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 22.3	- 5.6	+ 16.7
Greece	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 25.0	0.0	+ 25.0
Hungary	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 25.0	+ 25.0	+ 50.0
Iceland	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0	+ 33.4	+ 33.4
Ireland	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Italy	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%	66.7%	- 16.7	0.0	- 16.7
Latvia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 16.7	- 16.7

Liechtenstein	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 50.0	- 50.0	0.0
Lithuania	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Luxembourg	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0	- 16.7	- 16.7
Malta	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 50.0	+ 50.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	33.0%	67.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 0.3	- 33.3	- 33.0
Monaco	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	+ 50.0	- 100.0	- 50.0
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	N/A	- 16.7	N/A
Netherlands	25.0%	75.0%	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 50.0	- 25.0	+ 25.0
Norway	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	66.7%	33.3%	+ 50.0	+ 16.7	+ 66.7
Poland	33.3%	66.7%	40.0%	60.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 6.7	+ 10.0	+ 16.7
Portugal	50.0%	50.0%	25.0%	75.0%	50.0%	50.0%	- 25.0	+ 25.0	0.0
Romania	20.0%	80.0%	40.0%	60.0%	20.0%	80.0%	+ 20.0	- 20.0	0.0
Russian Federation	44.4%	55.6%	62.5%	37.5%	37.5%	62.5%	+ 18.1	- 25.0	- 6.9
San Marino	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	N/A	N/A	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	N/A	0.0	N/A
Serbia and Montenegro	50.0%	50.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovak Republic	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.4	- 33.4	0.0
Slovenia	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	33.3%	66.7%	75.0%	25.0%	40.0%	60.0%	+ 41.7	- 35.0	+ 6.7
Sweden	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	50.0%	+ 75.0	- 25.0	+ 50.0
Switzerland	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	- 33.4	+ 33.4	0.0
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 33.4	- 33.4	0.0
Turkey	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 16.7	- 16.7	0.0
Ukraine	33.3%	66.7%	50.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	+ 16.7	- 16.7	0.0
United Kingdom	37.5%	62.5%	55.6%	44.4%	22.2%	77.8%	+ 18.1	- 33.4	- 15.3
Average	29.8%	70.2%	49.7%	50.3%	41.3%	58.7%			

3. European Court of Human Rights

Table 56. Percentage of women and men judges in the European Court of Human Rights (2016)

Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
16	30	46	34.8%	65.2%

Table 56.1. Comparative data: Percentage of women and men judges in the European Court of Human Rights (2005-2016)

2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in percentage points	Evolution 2008-2016 in percentage points	Evolution 2005-2016 in percentage points
% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
27.0%	73.0%	33.3%	66.7%	34.8%	65.2%	+ 6.3	+ 1.4	+ 7.8

Table 57. Women and men in the different functions of the European Court of Human Rights (2016)

	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
President	0	1	1	0.0%	100.0%
Vice-presidents	1	1	2	50.0%	50.0%
Section presidents	3	2	5	60.0%	40.0%
Section vice-presidents	3	2	5	60.0%	40.0%
Total	7	6	13	53.8%	46.2%

Table 57.1. Comparative data: Women and men in the different functions of the European Court of Human Rights (2005-2016)

	2005		2008		2016		Evolution 2005-2008 in percentage points	Evolution 2008-2016 in percentage points	Evolution 2005-2016 in percentage points
	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men			
President	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vice-Presidents	0%	100%	0%	100%	50%	50%	0.0	+ 50.0	+ 50.0
Section Presidents	0%	100%	20%	80%	60%	40%	+ 20.0	+ 40.0	+ 60.0
Section Vice-Presidents	0%	100%	40%	60%	60%	40%	+ 40.0	+ 20.0	+ 60.0