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STEERING COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN (CDEG)

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

Situation as at 1 September 2005

INFORMATION DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

Following the adoption of the Recommendation by the Committee of Ministers, the CDEG discussed the question of monitoring progress and agreed that what was needed was a *snapshot* of the situation in member states on a given date from which progress could be measured. It was also agreed that in order to collect comparable data it was necessary to draw up a questionnaire to be completed by all member states.

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

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

Data collection

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

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

The present document contains tables and graphs reflecting the breakdown of women and men in the different decision-making bodies listed above collected by means of this on-line web form.

Description of the questionnaire

The questionnaire is divided into 4 main sections

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

1. Legislative Power

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

It is divided into two main sections:

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

National Parliaments – Single/Lower House

All member states were required to complete this section

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

Upper House

Only bicameral parliamentary States completed this section:

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

Regional Parliaments

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

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

Types of Electoral systems

- Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post: This system occurs when a candidate who wins the largest number of vote is elected. This means that even if a candidate only obtains a fairly low level of the overall vote she/he is elected as long as she/he receives the largest number of votes. Example: United Kingdom
- Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two-round system): To be elected in the first round a candidate needs to win the absolute majority of the votes. If no candidate receives an absolute majority in the first round, then a second round of voting is conducted between the highest-polling candidates from the first round and the candidate who wins the simple majority of the votes is elected. Example: France
- Proportional representation system: Under typical proportional system a party/list shall receive the number of representative offices proportional to the number of votes cast. The seats allocated to a party/list correspond to the proportion of votes gained by it. This system can operate with *open or closed lists* (open: voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, closed lists: voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Sweden.
- Semi-proportional representation system: This system attempts to combine the positive attributes of both majoritarian and proportional electoral systems: a proportion of the parliament is elected by plurality-majority system while the remainder is elected by proportional representation system. This system can operate with *open or closed lists* (open: voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, closed: voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Germany

Type of Electoral system in member states

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

2. Executive Power

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

Regional governments

The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule.

The "Regional Government" is the organisation that is the governing authority of a regional political unit. It has the highest executive powers of the regional level.

Local governments

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

3. The Judicial Power

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

It is divided into two sections:

- High/Supreme Courts
- Constitutional Courts.

All member states were asked to complete the first section **High/Supreme Court**. In some countries it is the highest court in that jurisdiction and functions as a court of last resort whose rulings cannot be appealed. Its rules are binding on all other courts.

Constitutional Courts

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

- The Constitutional Court is a high court found in many countries which deals primarily with constitutional law. Its main authority is to rule on whether or not challenged laws are in fact unconstitutional, and conflicting with constitutionally established rights and freedoms.

4. The Diplomatic Service

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

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

5. Composition of Council of Europe bodies

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

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

Data concerning the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe refers to the situation on 1 January 2005.

The data concerning the bodies of the Council of Europe was not provided by the questionnaire.

TABLES AND GRAPHS

I. LEGISLATIVE POWER

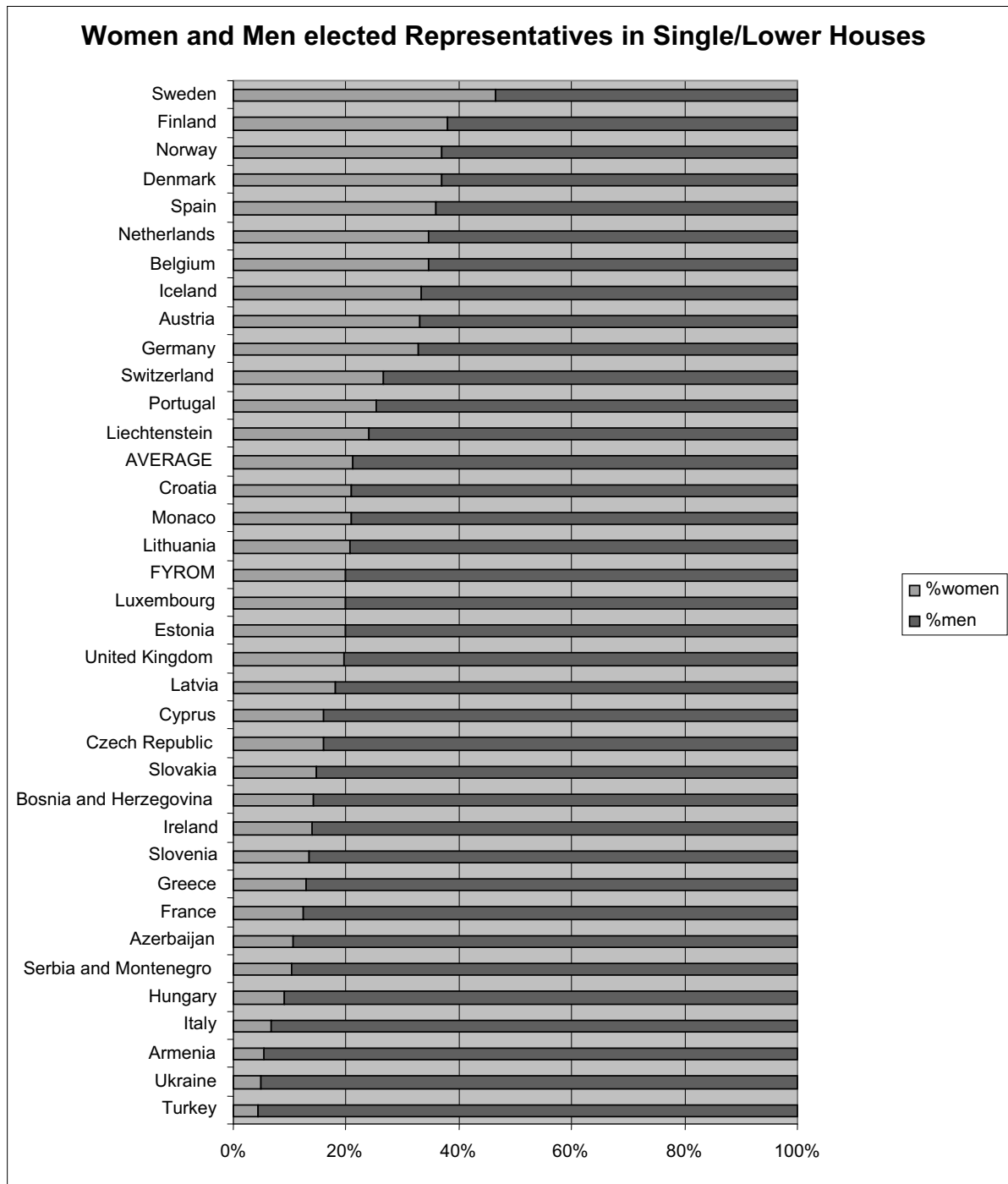
1. National Parliaments

1.A SINGLE/LOWER HOUSES

Table 1: Women and Men elected Representatives

Women and Men elected Representatives in Single/Lower Houses						
Member State	Women President	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia		7	124	131	5.3%	94.7%
Austria		60	122	182	33%	67%
Azerbaijan		13	111	124	10.5%	89.5%
Belgium		52	98	150	34.7%	65.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		6	36	42	14.3%	85.7%
Croatia		32	120	152	21.1%	78.9%
Cyprus		9	47	56	16.1%	83.9%
Czech Republic		32	168	200	16%	84%
Denmark		66	113	179	36.9%	63.1%
Estonia	✓	20	81	101	19.8%	80.2%
Finland		76	124	200	38%	62%
France		71	506	577	12.3%	87.7%
Germany		197	404	601	32.8%	67.2%
Greece	✓	39	261	300	13%	87%
Hungary	✓	35	351	386	9.1%	90.9%
Iceland	✓	21	42	63	33.3%	66.7%
Ireland		23	143	166	13.9%	86.1%
Italy		43	587	630	6.8%	93.2%
Latvia	✓	18	82	100	18%	82%
Liechtenstein		6	19	25	24%	76%
Lithuania		29	112	141	20.6%	79.4%
Luxembourg		12	48	60	20%	80%
Monaco		5	19	24	20.8%	79.2%
Netherlands		52	98	150	34.7%	65.3%
Norway		61	104	165	37%	63%
Portugal		58	172	230	25.2%	74.8%
Serbia and Montenegro		13	113	126	10.3%	89.7%
Slovakia		22	128	150	14.7%	85.3%
Slovenia		12	78	90	13.3%	86.7%
Spain		126	224	350	36%	64%
Sweden		162	187	349	46.4%	53.6%
Switzerland	✓	53	147	200	26.5%	73.5%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		24	96	120	20%	80%
Turkey		24	526	550	4.4%	95.6%
Ukraine		21	408	429	4.9%	95.1%
United Kingdom		127	519	646	19.7%	80.3%
Average					21.1%	78.9%

Graph 1: Women and Men elected representatives

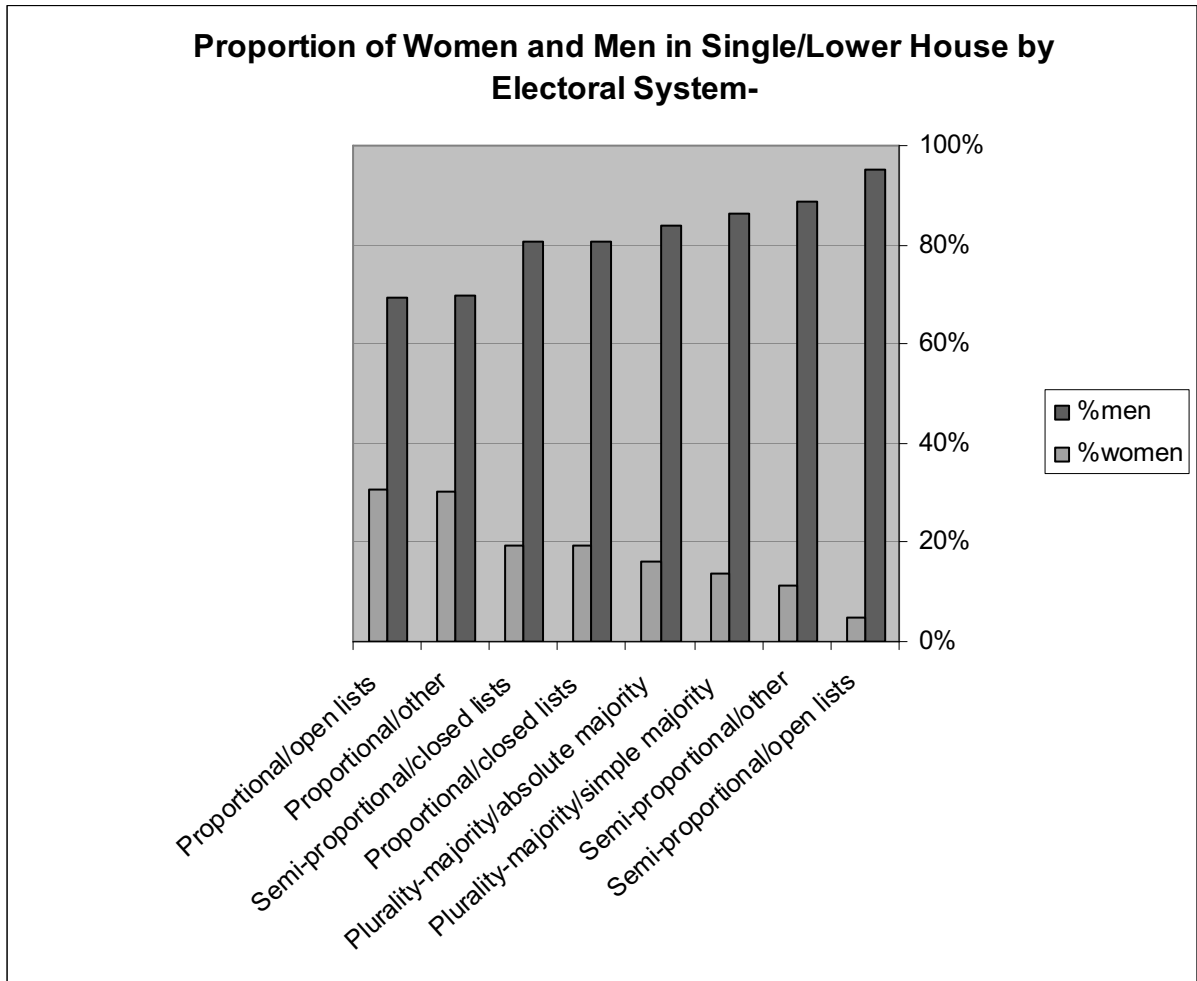


- Sweden is the only member state to have attained the recommended minimum of 40% of both sexes in its National Parliament.
- 50% of the states (18 out of the 36 which replied to the questionnaire) have less than 20% women representatives in their Single/Lower House.

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

Women and Men in Single/Lower Houses by electoral system					
Electoral System	Men	Women	Total	Men %	Women %
Plurality-majority: simple majority or first past the post	618	100	718	86.1%	13.9%
Plurality-majority: absolute majority (two round)	754	147	901	83.7%	16.3%
Proportional representational system - closed lists	1661	402	2063	80.5%	19.5%
Proportional representational system - open lists	1097	481	1578	69.5%	30.5%
Proportional representational system – other	359	156	515	69.7%	30.3%
Semi-proportional representational system - open lists	408	21	429	95.1%	4.9%
Semi-proportional representational system – closed lists	991	240	1231	80.5%	19.5%
Semi-proportional representational system – other	631	79	710	88.9%	11.1%

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



Electoral Quota Laws

Table 3: Member states which have adopted Electoral Quota Laws

Member States which have adopted Electoral Quota Laws (Single/Lower Houses)				
Member State	Quota	Sanction for Non-compliance	Rank order rules	Women Elected
Armenia	5%			5.3%
Belgium	50%	Lists not accepted	Other	34.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33%	Lists not accepted	Other	14.3%
France	50%	Financial penalty		12.3%
Serbia and Montenegro	30%	Lists not accepted	Ziping system	10.3%
"the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	30%	Lists not accepted		20%
Average				16.2%

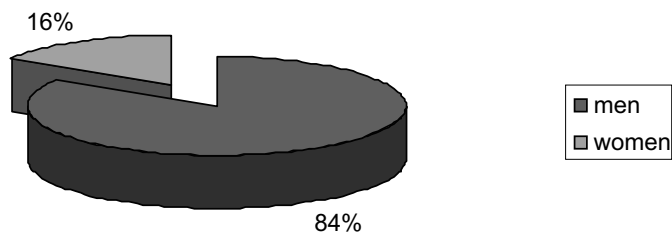
Other forms of sanction for non-compliance

Belgium: The quota law also includes rank order rules of the candidates stipulating that both sexes must be represented in the first two places.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Both sexes must be represented in the first two places. Thereafter one out of every three candidates must be from the under-represented sex.

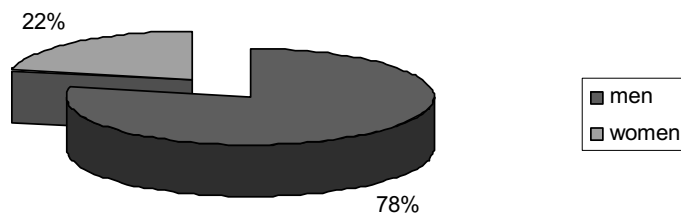
Graph 3.a: Member States which have adopted Electoral Quota Laws

**Average Women and Men in Single/Lower House
in member states with Electoral Quota Laws**



Graph 3.b: Members states with no electoral quota law

**Average of Women and Men in Single/Lower
House without Quotas**

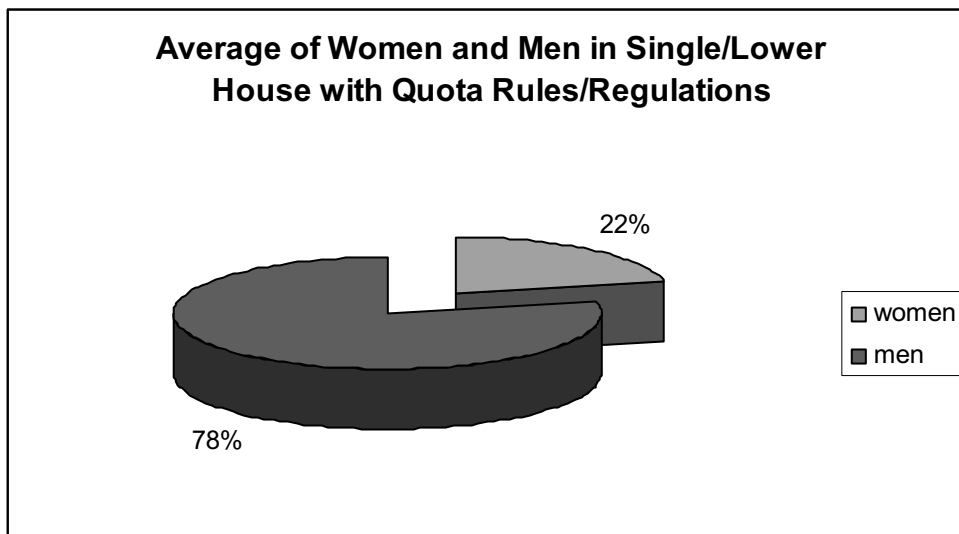


Quota Rules/Regulations created by Political Parties for electoral lists

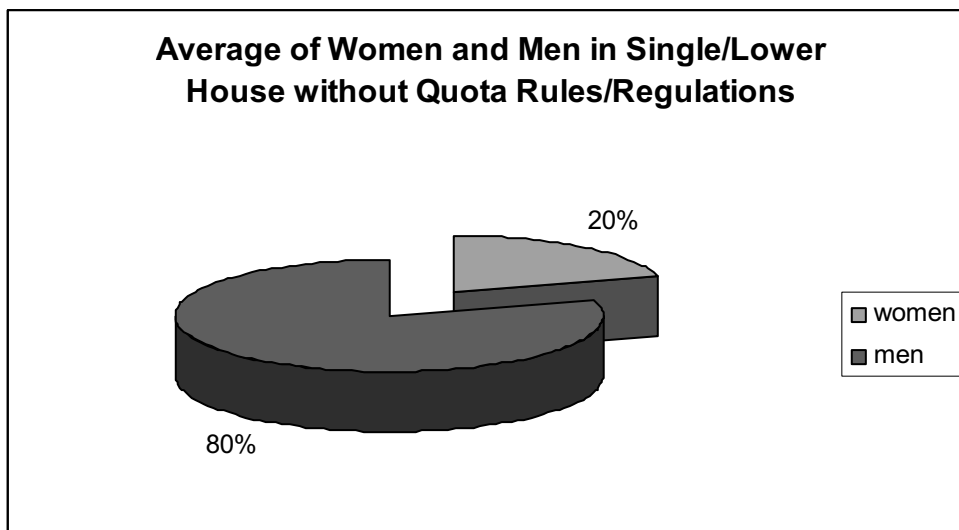
Table 4: Member States where Some/All Political Parties have created quota rules/regulations

Member States where Political Parties have created Quota Rules/Regulations Single/Lower Houses			
Member State	By	Percentage /Range	% Women elected
Austria	Some		33%
Belgium	Some	50%	34.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	All	33%	14.3%
Croatia	Some		21.1%
Cyprus	Some		10%
Germany	Some	33-50%	32.8%
Greece			13%
Iceland	Some	50%	33.3%
Lithuania	Some	30%	20.6%
Luxembourg	Some	30-50%	20%
Netherlands	Some	33-50%	34.7%
Norway	Some	50%	37%
Portugal	Some	33%	25.2%
Serbia and Montenegro		25%	10.3%
Slovakia	Some	25%	14.7%
Slovenia	Some	33%	13.3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Some	40%	20%
Turkey	Some	30%	4.4%
United Kingdom	Some		19.7%
Average			21.7%

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



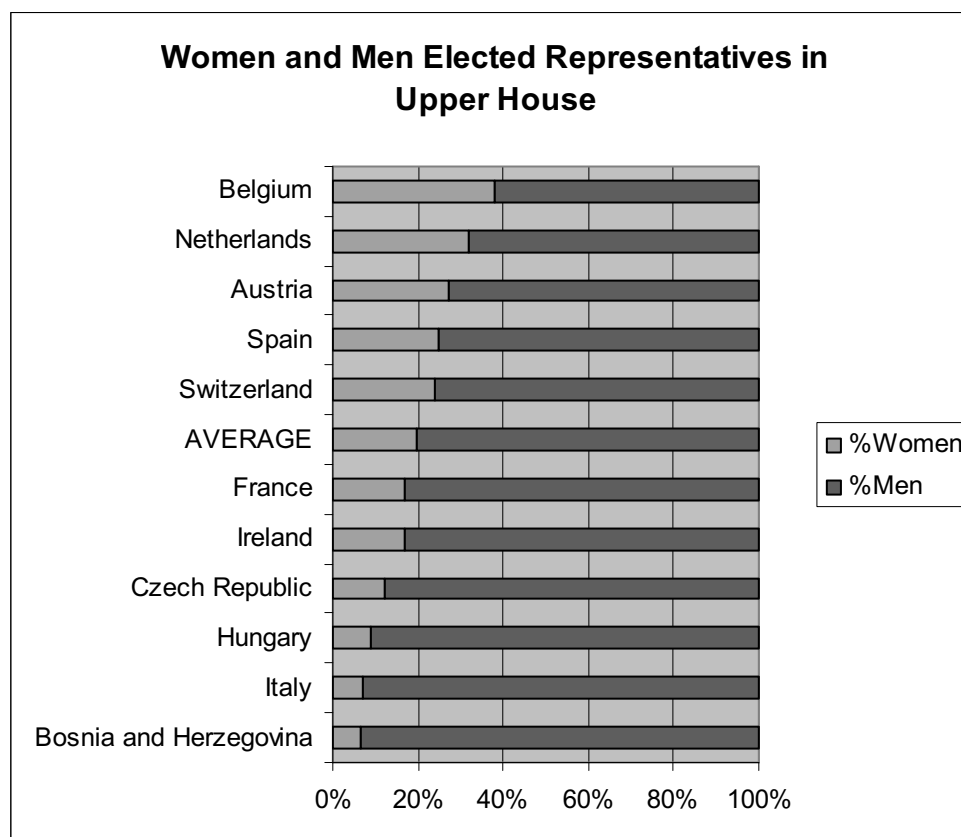
Graph 4.b: Member states where no quota rules/regulations have been created by political parties (Single/Lower Houses)



1.B. UPPER HOUSES

Table 5: Women and Men elected Representatives in Upper Houses

Women and Men Elected Representatives in Upper Houses					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	17	45	62	27.4%	72.6%
Belgium	28	46	74	37.8%	62.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	14	15	6.7%	93.3%
Czech Republic	10	71	81	12.3%	87.7%
France	56	275	331	16.9%	83.1%
Hungary	35	351	386	9.1%	90.9%
Ireland	10	50	60	16.7%	83.3%
Italy	22	293	315	7%	93%
Netherlands	24	51	75	32%	68%
Spain	64	194	258	24.8%	75.2%
Switzerland	11	35	46	23.9%	76.1%
Average				19.5%	80.5%

Graph 5: Women and Men elected Representatives in Upper Houses

- None of the states with bicameral parliaments has reached the recommended minimum of 40% representation of both sexes in their Upper House.
- Six out of the 11 states have less than 20% of women representatives in their Upper House.

Table 6: Women and Men appointed Representatives in Upper Houses

Women and Men Appointed Representatives in Upper Houses					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Germany	13	56	69	18.8%	81.2%
Ireland	2	9	11	18.2%	81.8%
Italy	1	6	7	14.3%	85.7%
Spain	10	40	50	20%	80%
Average				17.8%	82.2%

Graph 6: Women and Men appointed representatives in Upper Houses

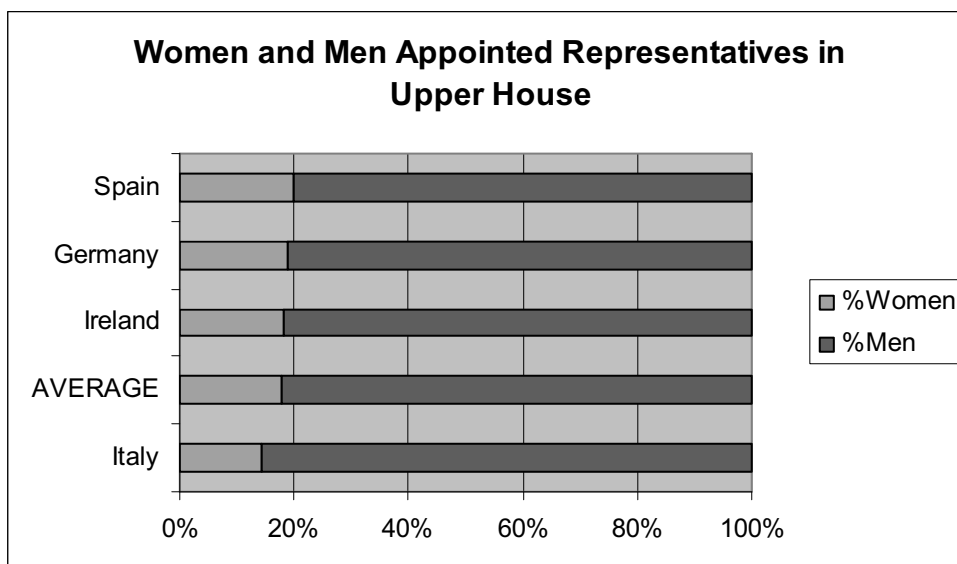


Table 7: Quota Rules/Regulations created by political parties (Upper Houses)

Quota Rules/Regulations created by Political Parties in Upper Houses			
Member State	By	Percentage/Range	% Women elected
Belgium	Some	50%	37.8%
Germany	Some	33-50%	18.8%
Hungary	Some		9.1%
Netherlands	Some	33-50%	32%
Average			24.3%

1.C COMPARISON LOWER/UPPER HOUSES

Table: 8: Bicameral Parliamentary States: percentage of Women in Upper and Lower Houses

Bicameral Parliamentary States Percentage of Women elected in Lower and Upper Houses		
Member State	% Women Lower House	% Women Upper House
Austria	33%	27.4%
Belgium	34.7%	37.8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.3%	6.7%
Czech Republic	16%	12.3%
France	12.3%	16.9%
Hungary	9.1%	9.1%
Ireland	13.9%	16.7%
Italy	6.8%	7%
Netherlands	34.7%	32%
Spain	36%	24.8%
Switzerland	26.5%	23.9%
Average	21.5%	19.5%

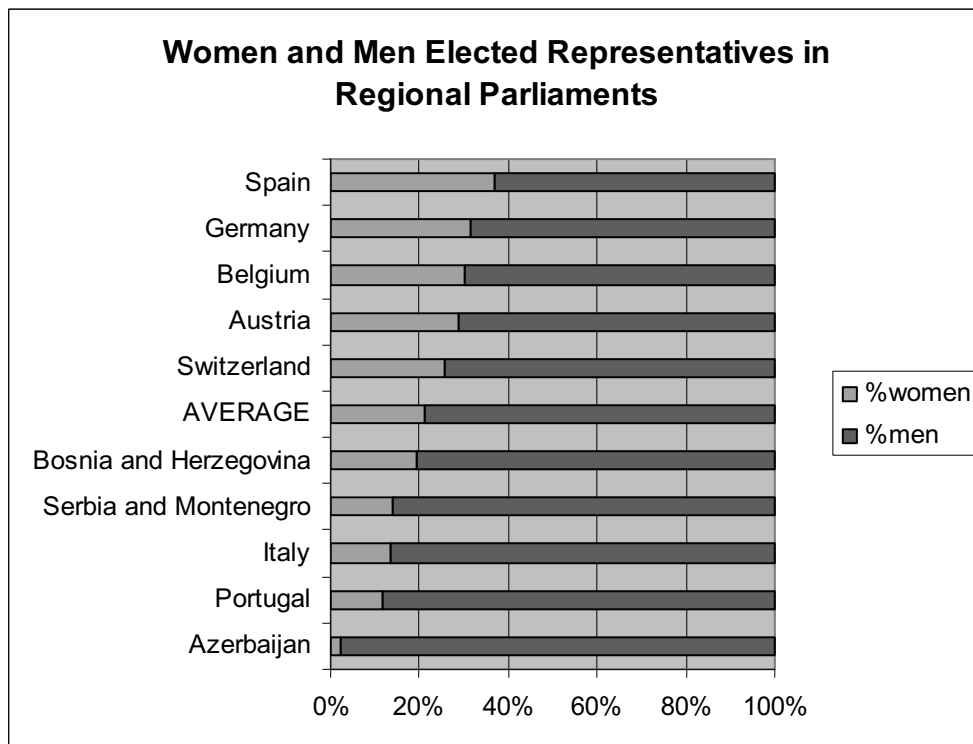
2. Regional Parliaments

Applies to States whose regions have a real legislative power.¹

Table 9: Total number of women and men elected

Women and Men Elected Representatives in Regional Parliaments					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	130	318	448	29%	71%
Azerbaijan	1	44	45	2.2%	97.8%
Belgium	122	285	407	30%	70%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45	188	233	19.3%	80.7%
Germany	582	1255	1837	31.7%	68.3%
Italy	30	195	225	13.3%	86.7%
Portugal	14	106	120	11.7%	88.3%
Serbia and Montenegro	62	383	445	13.9%	86.1%
Spain	454	772	1226	37%	63%
Switzerland	722	2106	2828	25.5%	74.5%
Average				21.4%	78.6%

¹ The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. For example, Austria: Bundesländer; Germany: Länder; Russian Federation: autonomous republics and territories; Spain: autonomous communities; Switzerland: cantons; UK: devolved parliamentary assemblies. A Regional Parliament is the legislative assembly of a regional political unit. It has the highest legislative powers at regional level.

Graph 9: Women and Men elected representatives in Regional Parliaments

- Five out of ten states have more than 20% of women representatives in Regional Parliaments.

Table 10: Women Members in national and regional parliaments

Women Members in National and Regional Parliaments (Applies only to states with both national and regional parliaments)				
Member State	National Parliaments			Regional Parliaments
	% women in Single/Lower House	% women in Upper House	% women in Single/Lower and Upper Houses	% women
Austria	33%	27.4%	30.2%	29%
Azerbaijan	10.5%			2.2%
Belgium	34.7%	37.8%	36.3%	30%
Bosnia Herzegovina	14.3%	6.7%	10.5%	19.3%
Germany	32.8%			31.7%
Italy	6.8%	7%	6.9%	13.3%
Portugal	25.2%			11.7%
Serbia & Montenegro	10.3%			13.9%
Spain	36%	24.8%	30.4%	37%
Switzerland	26.5%	23.9%	25.2%	25.5%

II. EXECUTIVE POWER

1. National Governments

1.A HEADS OF STATE

Table 11: Heads of State

Heads of State				
	Women	Men	% Women	% Men
Elected by the citizens	2	13	13.3%	86.7%
Appointed by the parliament	1	12	7.7%	92.3%

- Finland and Ireland have women heads of state elected by citizens.
- Latvia has a woman head of state appointed by the parliament.

1.A.1. MONARCHIES

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

1.B HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Table 12: Heads of Government

Heads of Government					
Women	Men	Total	% Men	% Women	
0	31	31	100%	0%	

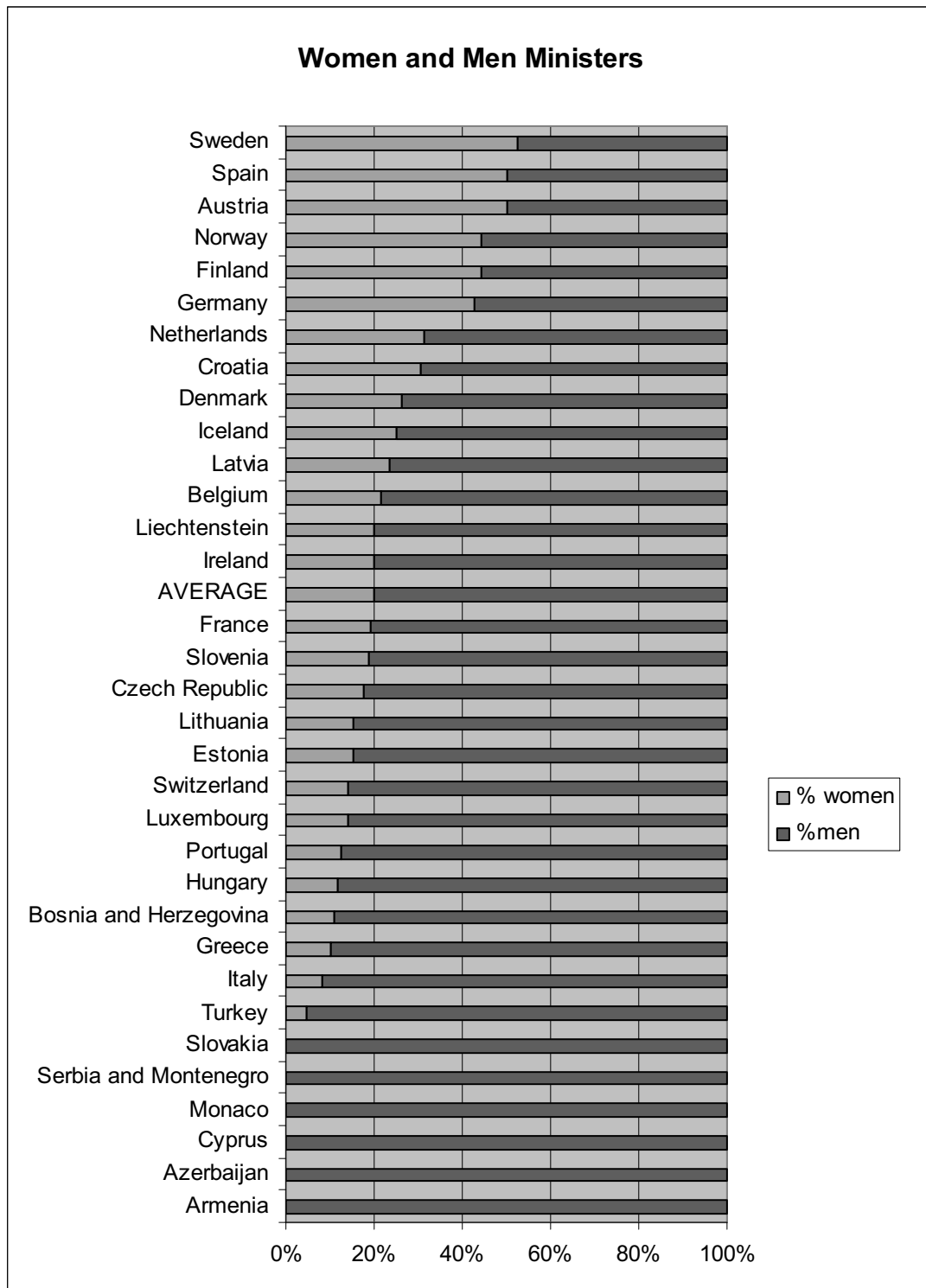
Note: Angela MERKEL became Head of Government in Germany in November 2005

1.C. MINISTERS AND DEPUTY/JUNIOR MINISTERS

Table 13: Ministers

Ministers					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	16	16	0%	100%
Austria	6	6	12	50%	50%
Azerbaijan	0	18	18	0%	100%
Belgium	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Croatia	4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Cyprus	0	11	11	0%	100%
Czech Republic	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Denmark	5	14	19	26.3%	73.7%
Estonia	2	11	13	15.4%	84.6%
Finland	8	10	18	44.4%	55.6%
France	6	25	31	19.4%	80.6%
Germany	6	8	14	42.9%	57.1%
Greece	2	18	20	10%	90%
Hungary	2	15	17	11.8%	88.2%
Iceland	3	9	12	25%	75%
Ireland	3	12	15	20%	80%
Italy	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Latvia	4	13	17	23.5%	76.5%
Liechtenstein	1	4	5	20%	80%
Lithuania	2	11	13	15.4%	84.6%
Luxembourg	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Monaco	0	6	6	0%	100%
Netherlands	5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Norway	8	10	18	44.4%	55.6%
Portugal	2	14	16	12.5%	87.5%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	5	5	0%	100%
Slovakia	0	13	13	0%	100%
Slovenia	3	13	16	18.8%	81.3%
Spain	8	8	16	50%	50%
Sweden	11	10	21	52.4%	47.6%
Switzerland	1	6	7	14.3%	85.7%
Turkey	1	21	22	4.5%	95.5%
Average				19.9%	80.1%

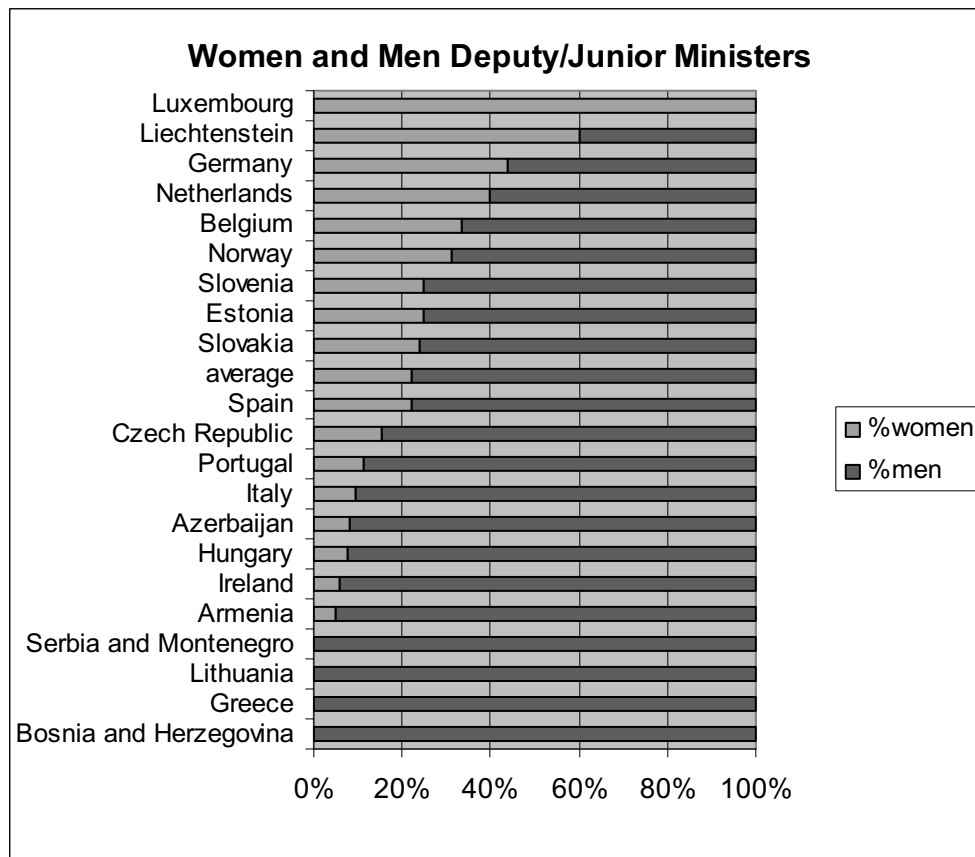
Graph 13: Ministers



- Only six member states have more than 40% of women ministers in their National Government.
- In six other member states, there are no women ministers at all.

Table 14: Deputy Ministers

Women and Men Deputy/Junior Ministers					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	3	58	61	4.9%	95.1%
Azerbaijan	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Belgium	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	9	9	0%	100%
Czech Republic	15	82	97	15.5%	84.5%
Estonia	1	3	4	25%	75%
Germany	11	14	25	44%	56%
Greece	0	26	26	0%	100%
Hungary	3	37	40	7.5%	92.5%
Ireland	1	16	17	5.9%	94.1%
Italy	4	38	42	9.5%	90.5%
Liechtenstein	3	2	5	60%	40%
Lithuania	0	13	13	0%	100%
Luxembourg	1	0	1	100%	0%
Netherlands	4	6	10	40%	60%
Norway	11	24	35	31.4%	96%
Portugal	4	31	35	11.4%	88.6%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	2	2	0%	100%
Slovakia	5	16	21	23.8%	76.2%
Slovenia	4	12	16	25%	75%
Spain	16	56	72	22.2%	77.8%
Average				22.3%	77.7%

Graph 14: Deputy Ministers

- Four member states have reached the recommended minimum of 40% of women deputy/junior ministers in National Governments.
- In four member states, there are no women deputy/junior ministers.

2. Regional Governments

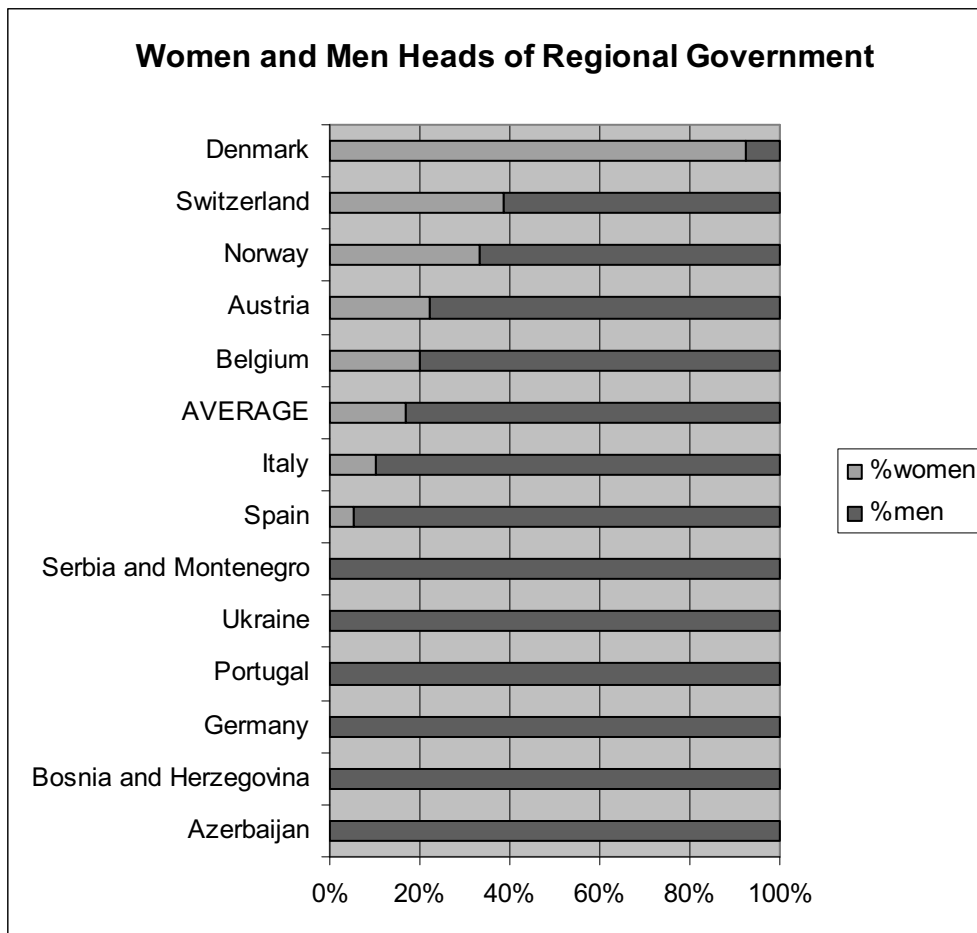
2.a Heads of Regional Governments

Table 15: Heads of Regional Government

Heads of Regional Governments					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Azerbaijan	0	1	1	0%	100%
Belgium	1	4	5	20%	80%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2	2	0%	100%
Denmark	12	1	13	92.3%	7.7%
Germany	0	16	16	0%	100%
Italy	2	18	20	10%	90%
Norway	6	12	18	33.3%	66.7%
Portugal	0	2	2	0%	100%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	3	3	0%	100%
Spain	1	18	19	5.3%	94.7%
Switzerland	10	16	26	38.5%	61.5%
Ukraine	0	27	27	0%	100%
Average				17%	83%

Appointment method for Heads of Regional Governments

- Heads of Regional Governments are elected by the citizens in Italy, Portugal and Spain.
- Heads of Regional Governments are elected by the Regional Parliament in Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Serbia and Montenegro and Spain.
- In Switzerland and Ukraine the systems are more complex.

Graph 15: Heads of Regional Government

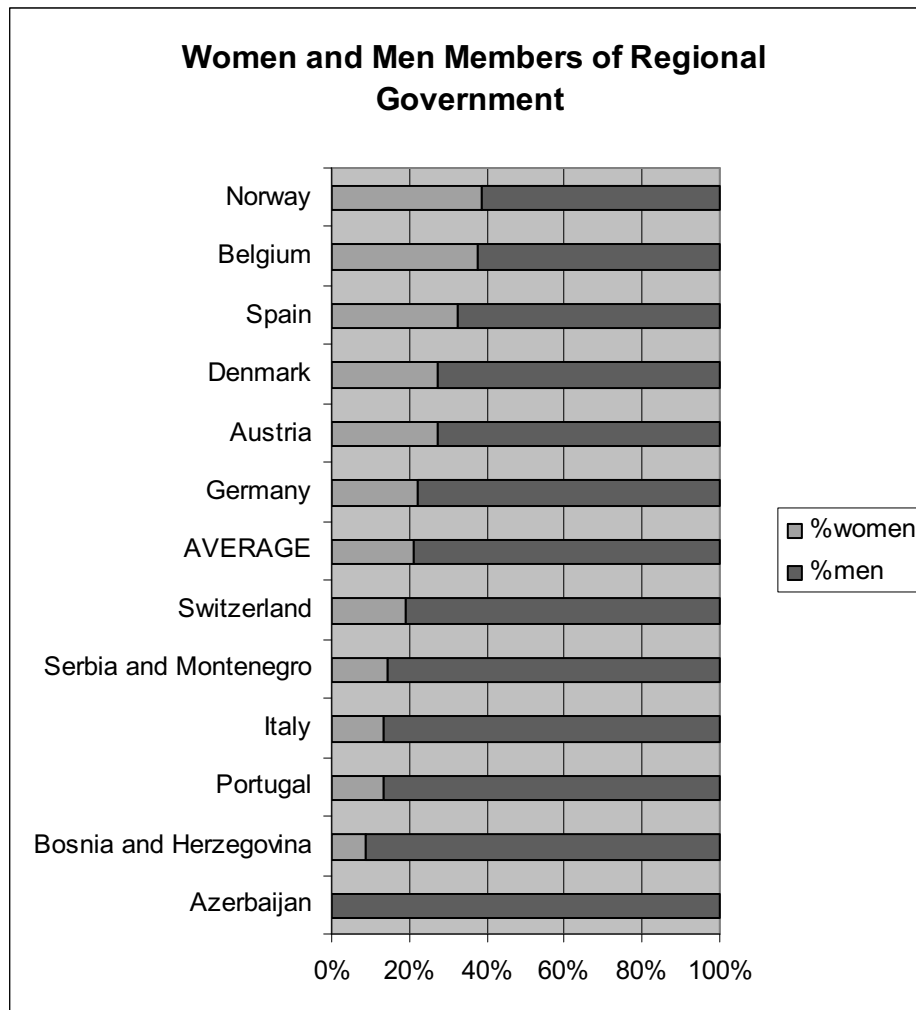
- Only Denmark has more than 40% of women heads of Regional Governments.
- In six out of 13 states there are no women head of Regional Government.

2.B. MEMBERS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Table 16: Women and Men Members of Regional Governments

Women and Men Members of Regional Governments					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Austria	19	51	70	27.1%	72.9%
Azerbaijan	0	14	14	0%	100%
Belgium	14	23	37	37.8%	62.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	31	34	8.8%	91.2%
Denmark	102	272	374	27.3%	72.7%
Germany	36	125	161	22.4%	77.6%
Italy	28	177	205	13.7%	86.3%
Norway	310	490	800	38.8%	61.3%
Portugal	2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
Serbia and Montenegro	8	48	56	14.3%	85.7%
Spain	67	140	207	32.4%	67.6%
Switzerland	37	158	195	19%	81%
Average				21.2%	78.8%

- In Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, the members of Regional Governments are elected by citizens.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro and Spain the members are appointed by the head of Regional Government.
- Azerbaijan and Belgium have more complex systems.
- In Belgium, there is a quota imposed by the Constitution.

Graph 16: Members of Regional Governments

- None of the member states above have achieved the minimum representation of 40% of each sex in Regional Governments.
- In six out of twelve states there are less than 20% of women members of Regional Governments.

Table 17: Quota rules/regulations created by political parties in regional governments

Quota Rules/Regulations created by Political Parties in Regional Governments				
Member State	Some/All political parties	Percentage/ Range	Men	Women
Belgium	Some	50%	62.2%	37.8%
Germany	Some	33 - 50%	77.6%	22.4%
Norway	Some	50%	61.3%	38.8%
Portugal	Some	33%	86.7%	13.3%
Serbia and Montenegro	Some	25 - 30%	85.7%	14.3%
Switzerland	Some		81%	19%
Average			76%	24%

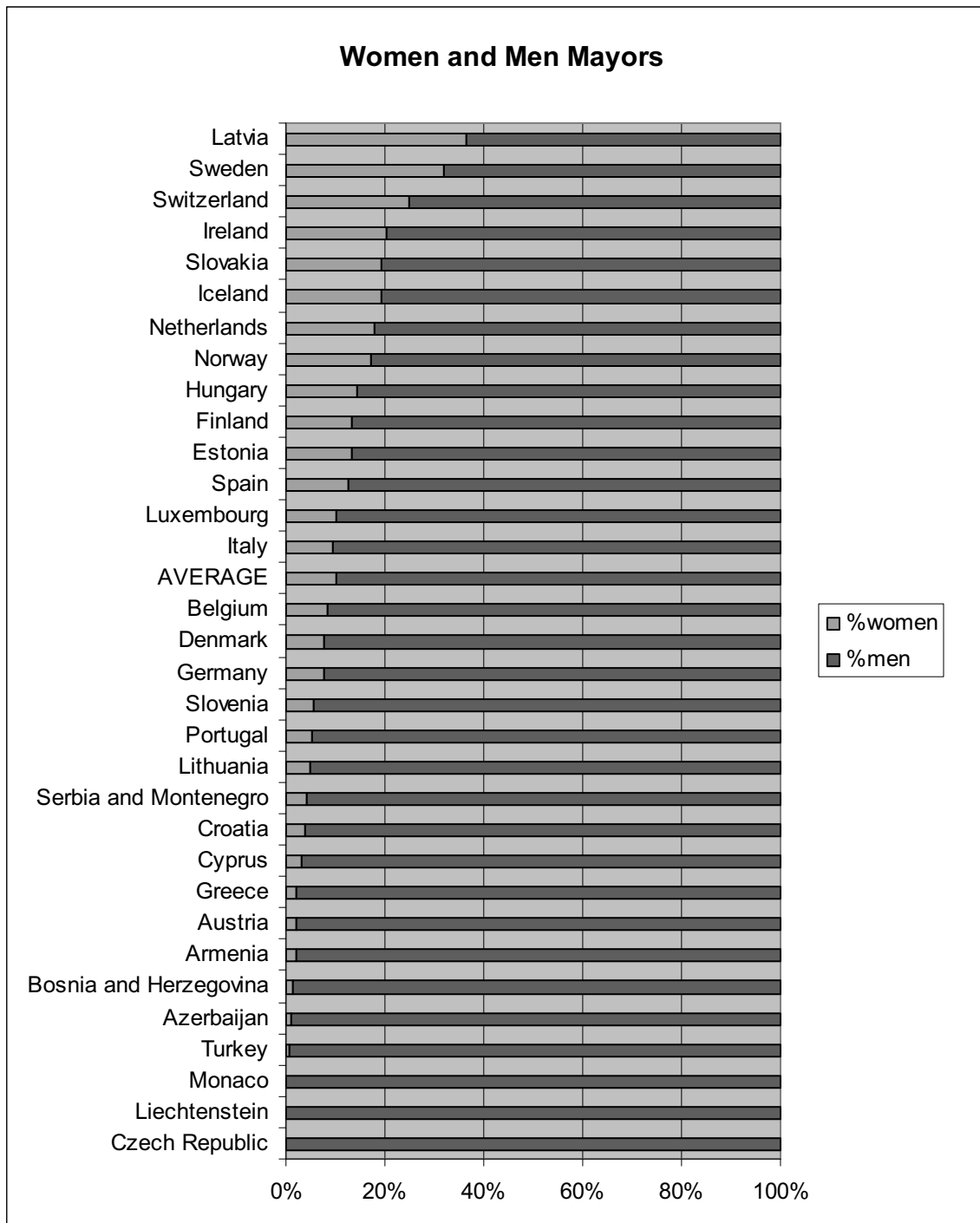
3. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

3.a Mayors

Table 18: Mayors

Mayors					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	17	850	867	2%	98%
Austria	45	2216	2261	2%	98%
Azerbaijan	1	82	83	1.2%	98.8%
Belgium	50	539	589	8.5%	91.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	138	140	1.4%	98.6%
Croatia	22	535	557	3.9%	96.1%
Cyprus	1	32	33	3%	97%
Czech Republic	0	14	14	0%	100%
Denmark	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Estonia	32	209	241	13.3%	86.7%
Finland	58	374	432	13.4%	86.6%
Germany	40	490	530	7.5%	92.5%
Greece	21	1012	1033	2%	98%
Hungary	457	2713	3170	14.4%	85.6%
Iceland	20	84	104	19.2%	80.8%
Ireland	23	91	114	20.2%	79.8%
Italy	771	7231	8002	9.6%	90.4%
Latvia	193	337	530	36.4%	63.6%
Liechtenstein	0	11	11	0%	100%
Lithuania	3	57	60	5%	95%
Luxembourg	12	106	118	10.2%	89.8%
Monaco	0	1	1	0%	100%
Netherlands	84	383	467	18%	82%
Norway	74	360	434	17.1%	82.9%
Portugal	16	292	308	5.2%	94.8%
Serbia and Montenegro	8	180	188	4.3%	95.7%
Slovakia	570	2361	2931	19.4%	80.6%
Slovenia	11	182	193	5.7%	94.3%
Spain	1009	7075	8084	12.5%	87.5%
Sweden	93	197	290	32.1%	67.9%
Switzerland	147	440	587	25%	75%
Turkey	18	3207	3225	0.6%	99.4%
Average				10%	90%

Graph 17: Mayors

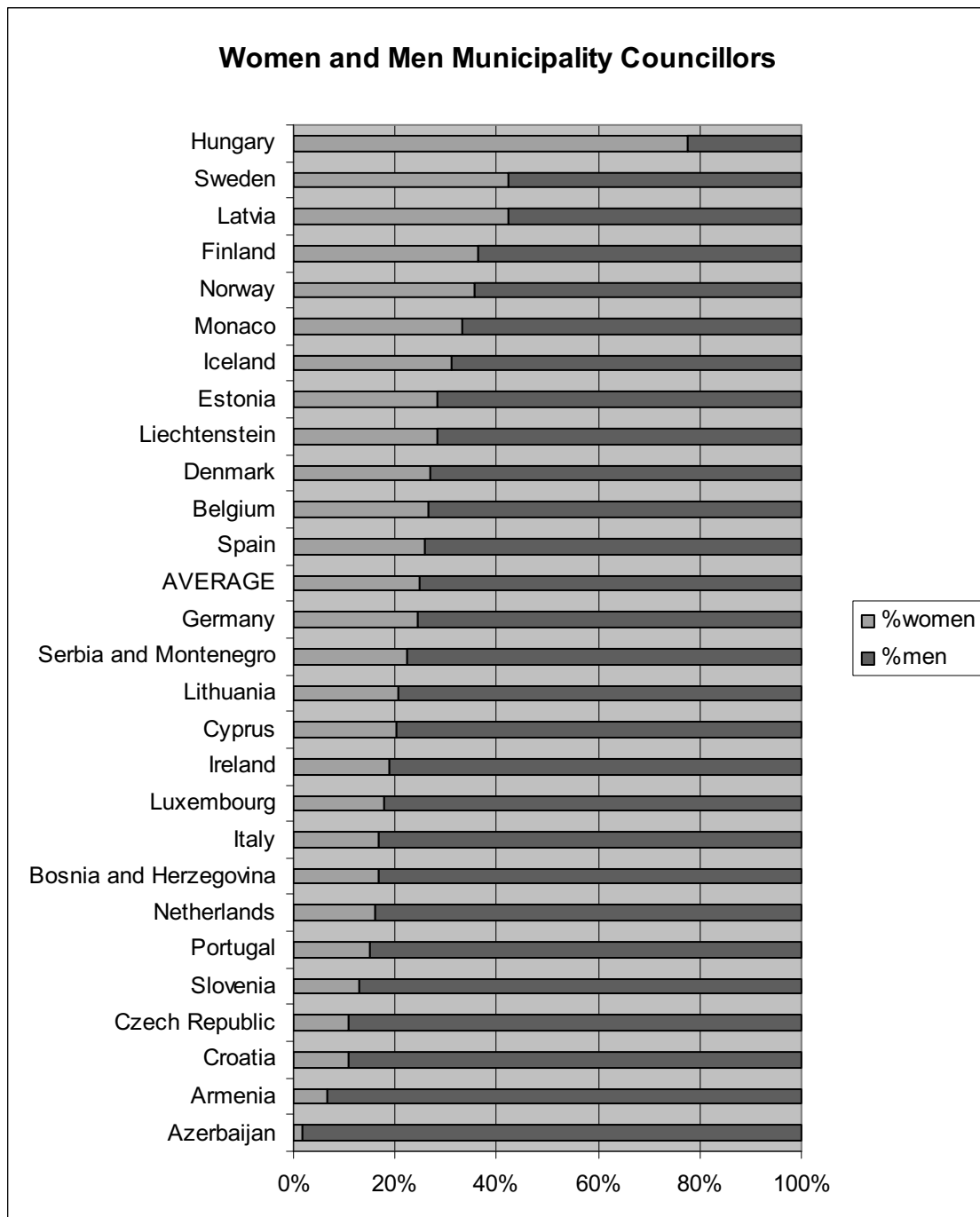


- Only four member states have more than 20% of women mayors in Local Governments.
- None of the member states has reached the required minimum of 40% of each sex.
- Three member states have no women mayors at all.

3.b. Municipality Councillors

Table 19: Municipality Councillors

Women and Men Municipality Councillors					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	376	5338	5714	6.6%	93.4%
Azerbaijan	46	2654	2700	1.7%	98.3%
Belgium	3425	9485	12910	26.5%	73.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	546	2717	3263	16.7%	83.3%
Croatia	905	7563	8468	10.7%	89.3%
Cyprus	81	317	398	20.4%	79.6%
Czech Republic	15	125	140	10.7%	89.3%
Denmark	1254	3393	4647	27%	73%
Estonia	928	2345	3273	28.4%	71.6%
Finland	4357	7609	11966	36.4%	63.6%
Germany	11254	34935	46189	24.4%	75.6%
Hungary	6583	1895	8478	77.6%	22.4%
Iceland	205	452	657	31.2%	68.8%
Ireland	307	1320	1627	18.9%	81.1%
Italy	16820	82641	99461	16.9%	83.1%
Latvia	1766	2413	4179	42.3%	57.7%
Liechtenstein	30	76	106	28.3%	71.7%
Lithuania	321	1239	1560	20.6%	79.4%
Luxembourg	135	622	757	17.8%	82.2%
Monaco	5	10	15	33.3%	66.7%
Netherlands	16	84	100	16%	84%
Norway	3954	7184	11138	35.5%	64.5%
Portugal	254	1439	1693	15%	85%
Serbia and Montenegro	1521	5325	6846	22.2%	77.8%
Slovenia	417	2796	3213	13%	87%
Spain	14453	41048	55501	26%	74%
Sweden	5627	7644	13271	42.4%	57.6%
Average				24.7%	75.3%

Graph 19: Municipality Councillors

- Only three member states have more than 40% of women municipality councillors in Local Governments.
- Eleven member states have less than 20% women municipality councillors.
- Whether mayors and municipality councillors are elected by citizens or appointed appears to have no impact on the percentage of women in Local Governments.

Table 20: Electoral Quotas by law in local governments

Quotas by Law in Local Governments				
Member State	Quota %	Non-compliance Sanction	Rank Order Rules	% Women elected
Belgium	50%	Lists not accepted	Plurality other	26.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33%	Lists not accepted	Plurality other	16.7%
France	50%			
Greece	33.3%	Lists not accepted		
Serbia and Montenegro	30%	Lists not accepted	Plurality other	22.2%
Slovenia	40%	Lists not accepted	Plurality other	13%
Average				19.6%

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

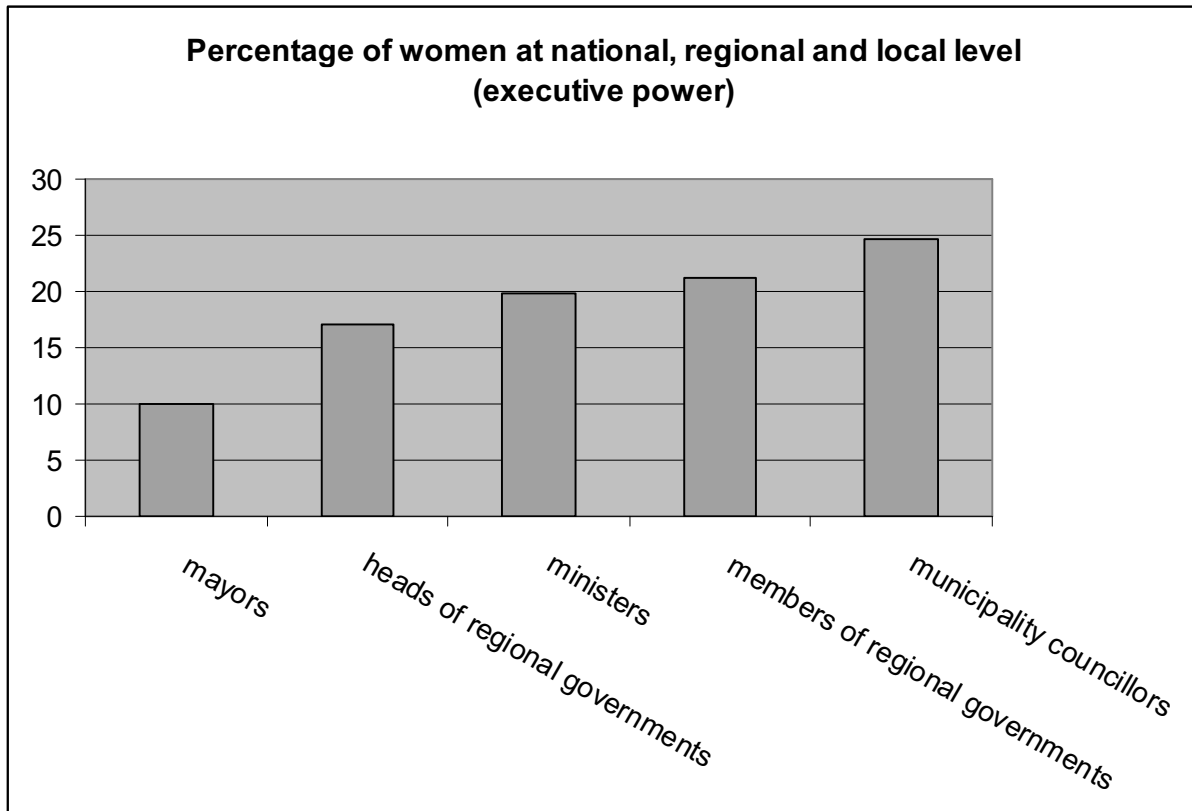
Quota Rules/Regulations created by Political Parties in Local Governments			
Member State	By	Percentage/Range	% Women
Belgium	Some	50%	26.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	All	33%	16.7%
Croatia	Some		10.7%
Germany	Some	33-50%	24.4%
Iceland	Some	50%	31.2%
Lithuania	Some	30%	20.6%
Luxembourg	Some	30-50%	17.8%
Netherlands	Some	33-50%	16%
Norway	Some		35.5%
Portugal	Some	33%	15%
Serbia and Montenegro		25-30%	22.2%
Slovenia	Some	33%	13%
Turkey	Some	30%	
Average			20.8%

The use of quotas by law and quota rules/regulations do not seem to affect the percentage of women in Local Governments.

Table 22: Women in Executive power in general

Percentage of Women in Executive Power at National, Regional and Local Level					
Member State	National level	Regional Level		Local Level Municipalities or equivalent	
	Ministerial level	Heads of Regional Governments	Members of Regional Governments	Mayors	Municipality Councillors
Armenia	0			2%	6.6%
Austria	50%	22.2%	27.1%	2%	
Azerbaijan	0	0%	0%	1.2%	1.7%
Belgium	21.4%	20%	37.8%	8.5%	26.5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.1%	0%	8.8%	1.4%	16.7%
Croatia	30.8%			3.9%	10.7%
Cyprus	0			3%	20.4%
Czech Republic	17.6%			0%	10.7%
Denmark	26.3%	92.3%	27.3%	7.7%	27%
Estonia	15.4%			13.3%	28.4%
Finland	44.4%			13.4%	36.4%
France	19.4%				
Germany	42.9%	0%	22.4%	7.5%	24.4%
Greece	10%			2%	
Hungary	11.8%			14.4%	77.6%
Iceland	25%			19.2%	31.2%
Ireland	20%			20.2%	18.9%
Italy	8.3%	10%	13.7%	9.6%	16.9%
Latvia	23.5%			36.4%	42.3%
Liechtenstein	20%			0%	28.3%
Lithuania	15.4%			5%	20.6%
Luxembourg	14.3%			10.2%	17.8%
Monaco	0			0%	33.3%
Netherlands	31.3%			18%	16%
Norway	44.4%	33.3%	38.8%	17.1%	35.5%
Portugal	12.5%	0%	13.3%	5.2%	15%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0%	14.3%	4.3%	22.2%
Slovakia	0			19.4%	
Slovenia	18.8%			5.7%	
Spain	50%	5.3%	32.4%	12.5%	13%
Sweden	52.4%			32.1%	26%
Switzerland	14.3%	38.5%	19%	25%	42.4%
Turkey	4.5%			0.6%	?
Ukraine		0%			
Average	19.9%	17%	21.2%	10%	24.7%

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

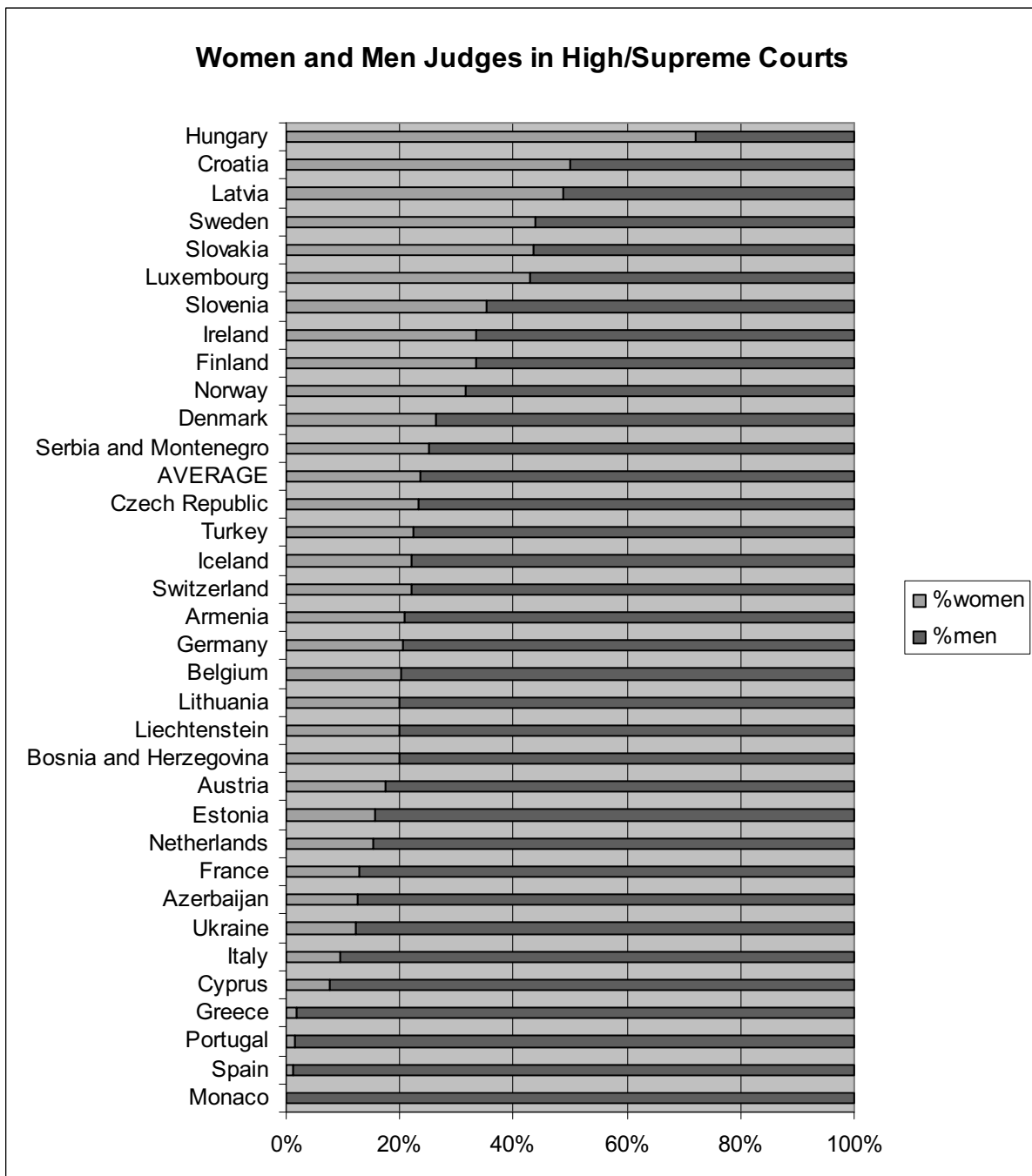


III. JUDICIAL POWER

1. High/Supreme Courts

Table 23: Judges in High/Supreme Courts

Women and Men Judges in High/Supreme Courts					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	21	79	100	21%	79%
Austria	10	47	57	17.5%	82.5%
Azerbaijan	3	21	24	12.5%	87.5%
Belgium	34	133	167	20.4%	79.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	12	15	20%	80%
Croatia	21	21	42	50%	50%
Cyprus	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Czech Republic	14	46	60	23.3%	76.7%
Denmark	5	14	19	26.3%	73.7%
Estonia	3	16	19	15.8%	84.2%
Finland	6	12	18	33.3%	66.7%
France	7	47	54	13%	87%
Germany	26	101	127	20.5%	79.5%
Greece	1	50	51	2%	98%
Hungary	230	90	320	69.7%	27.3%
Iceland	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Ireland	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Italy	33	311	344	9.6%	90.4%
Latvia	19	20	39	48.7%	51.3%
Liechtenstein	2	8	10	20%	80%
Lithuania	7	28	35	20%	80%
Luxembourg	15	20	35	42.9%	57.1%
Monaco	0	7	7	0%	100%
Netherlands	6	33	39	15.4%	84.6%
Norway	6	13	19	31.6%	68.4%
Portugal	1	59	60	1.7%	98.3%
Serbia and Montenegro	2	6	8	25%	75%
Slovakia	34	44	78	43.6%	56.4%
Slovenia	13	24	37	35.1%	64.9%
Spain	1	92	93	1.1%	98.9%
Sweden	7	9	16	43.8%	56.3%
Switzerland	9	32	41	22%	78%
Turkey	76	263	339	22.4%	77.6%
Ukraine	11	79	90	12.2%	87.8%
Average				23.7%	76.3%

Graph 24: Judges in High/Supreme Courts

- In six member states, there are more than 40% women judges in High/Supreme Courts.
- In twelve member states, there are less than 20% women judges in High/Supreme Courts.
- In two member states, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Czech Republic, the President of the High/Supreme Court is a woman.

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

Appointment Methods of Judges to the High/Supreme Courts					
	By seniority	Appointed by ²	Total number of seats	% Men	% Women
Armenia	✓	SCM	100	79%	21%
Austria		O	57	82.5%	17.5%
Azerbaijan	✓	O	24	87.5%	12.5%
Belgium		HS	167	79.6%	20.4%
Bosnia & Herzegovina		O	15	80%	20%
Croatia	✓	SCM	42	50%	50%
Cyprus		HS	13	92.3%	7.7%
Czech Republic		HS	60	76.7%	23.3%
Denmark		HG	19	73.7%	26.3%
Estonia		O	19	84.2%	15.8%
Finland		HS	18	66.7%	33.3%
France		HS, HG	54	87%	13%
Germany		O	127	79.5%	20.5%
Greece		SCM	51	98%	2%
Hungary	✓	HS	320	28.1%	71.9%
Iceland		O	9	77.8%	22.2%
Ireland		O	9	66.7%	33.3%
Italy	✓		344	90.4%	9.6%
Latvia		O	39	51.3%	48.7%
Liechtenstein		O	10	80%	20%
Lithuania		O	35	80%	20%
Luxembourg		HS	35	57.1%	42.9%
Monaco		HS	7	100%	0%
Netherlands		HS	39	84.6%	15.4%
Norway		HG	19	68.4%	31.6%
Portugal			60	98.3%	1.7%
Serbia & Montenegro	✓	HS	8	75%	25%
Slovakia	✓	HS	78	56.4%	43.6%
Slovenia		O	37	64.9%	35.1%
Spain		HS	93	98.9%	1.1%
Sweden		O	16	56.3%	43.8%
Switzerland		O	41	78%	22%
Turkey		O	339	77.6%	22.4%
Ukraine			90	87.8%	12.2%
Average				76.3%	23.7%

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

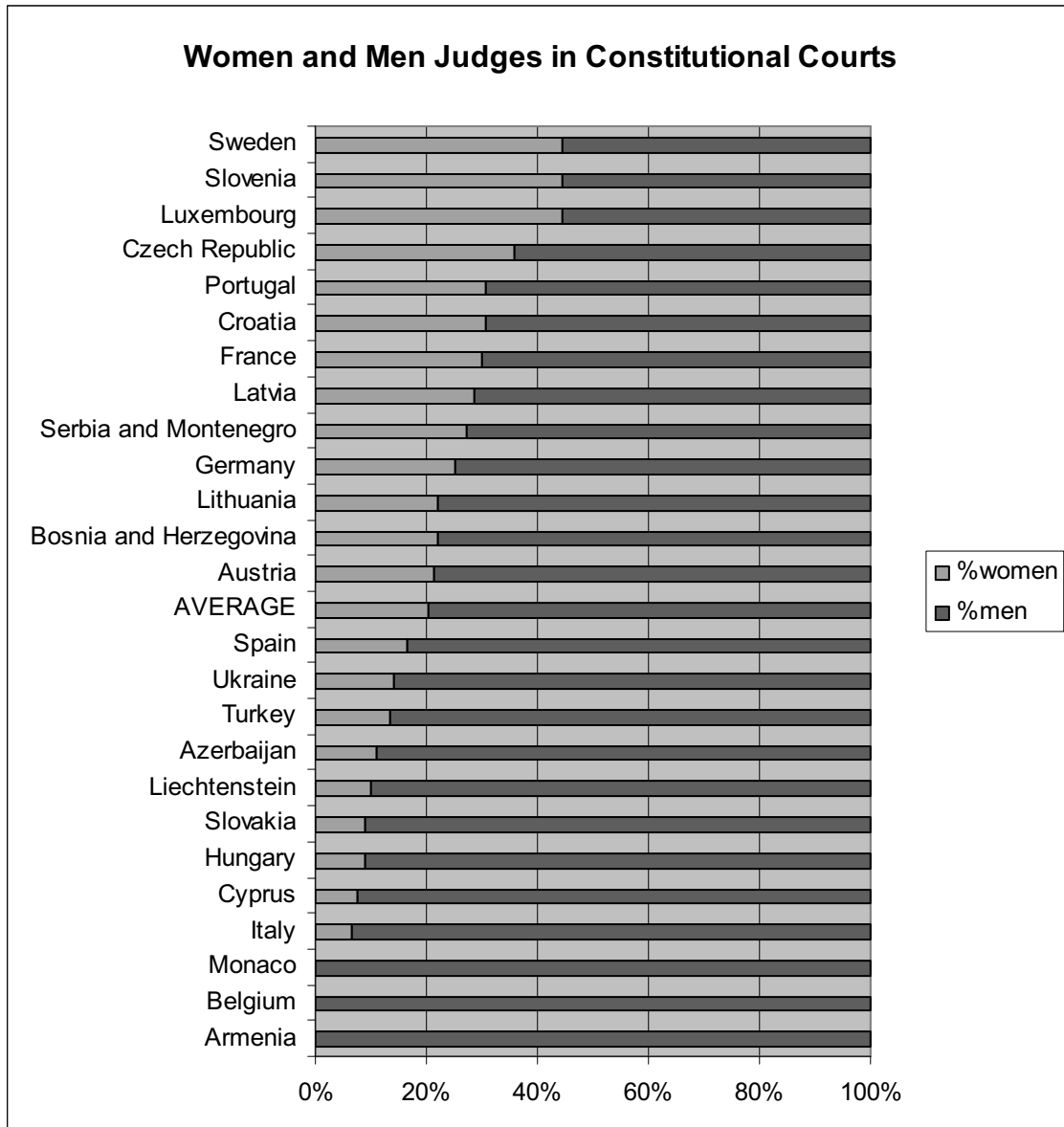
² Abbreviations used in this column:

HS = Head of State, HG = Head of Government, SCM = Superior Council of the Magistracy, O = Other.

2. Constitutional Courts

Table 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts

Judges in Constitutional Courts					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	0	7	7	0%	100%
Austria	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Azerbaijan	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Belgium	0	12	12	0%	100%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Croatia	4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Cyprus	1	12	13	7.7%	92.3%
Czech Republic	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
France	3	7	10	30%	70%
Germany	4	12	16	25%	75%
Hungary	1	10	11	9.1%	90.9%
Italy	1	14	15	6.7%	93.3%
Latvia	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Liechtenstein	1	9	10	10%	90%
Lithuania	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Luxembourg	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Monaco	0	7	7	0%	100%
Portugal	4	9	13	30.8%	69.2%
Serbia and Montenegro	3	8	11	27.3%	72.7%
Slovakia	1	10	11	9.1%	90.9%
Slovenia	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Spain	2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
Sweden	8	10	18	44.4%	55.6%
Turkey	2	13	15	13.3%	86.7%
Ukraine	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Average				20.2%	79.8%

Graph 25: Judges in Constitutional Courts

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

Table 26: Methods of appointment of judges to the Constitutional Court

Methods of Appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts					
Member State	By seniority	Appointed by ³	Total number of seats	% Men	% Women
Armenia		HS	100	100%	0%
Austria		HS	57	78.6%	21.4%
Azerbaijan	✓	O	24	88.9%	11.1%
Belgium		HS	167	100%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina		O	15	77.8%	22.2%
Croatia	✓		42	69.2%	30.8%
Cyprus		HS	13	92.3%	7.7%
Czech Republic		HS	60	64.3%	35.7%
France		HS/O	19	70%	30%
Germany		O	19	75%	25%
Hungary			18	90.9%	9.1%
Italy		O	54	93.3%	6.7%
Latvia		O	127	71.4%	28.6%
Liechtenstein		O	51	90%	10%
Lithuania		O	320	77.8%	22.2%
Luxembourg		HS	9	55.6%	44.4%
Monaco		HS	9	100%	0%
Portugal		O	344	69.2%	30.8%
Serbia and Montenegro	✓	O	39	72.7%	27.3%
Slovakia	✓	HS	10	90.9%	9.1%
Slovenia		O	35	55.6%	44.4%
Spain		HS	35	83.3%	16.7%
Sweden		O	7	55.6%	44.4%
Turkey		SCM	39	86.7%	13.3%
Ukraine	✓	O?	19	85.7%	14.3%
Average				79.8%	20.2%

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

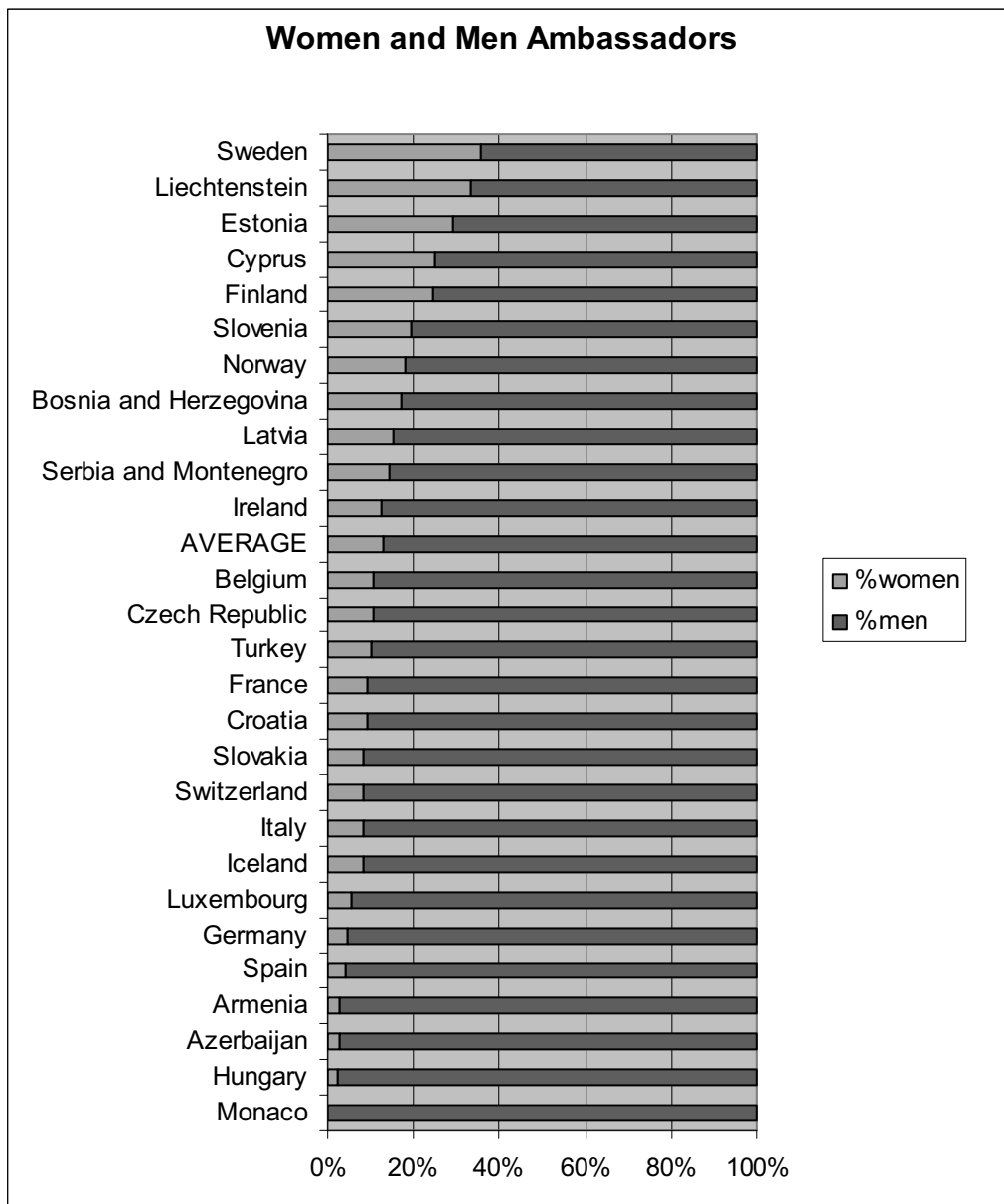
³ Abbreviations used in this column:
 HS = Head of State,
 HG = Head of Government,
 SCM = Superior Council of the Magistracy,
 O = Other (such as NN).

IV. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

1. Ambassadors

Table 27: Women and Men Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Armenia	1	34	35	2.9%	97.1%
Azerbaijan	1	37	38	2.6%	97.4%
Belgium	10	83	93	10.8%	89.2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	39	47	17%	83%
Croatia	4	40	44	9.1%	90.9%
Cyprus	4	12	16	25%	75%
Czech Republic	9	75	84	10.7%	89.3%
Estonia	9	22	31	29%	71%
Finland	19	58	77	24.7%	75.3%
France	19	185	204	9.3%	90.7%
Germany	6	122	128	4.7%	95.3%
Hungary	2	82	84	2.4%	97.6%
Iceland	3	33	36	8.3%	91.7%
Ireland	1	7	8	12.5%	87.5%
Italy	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Latvia	5	28	33	15.2%	84.8%
Liechtenstein	6	12	18	33.3%	66.7%
Luxembourg	1	17	18	5.6%	94.4%
Monaco	0	9	9	0%	100%
Norway	17	77	94	18.1%	81.9%
Serbia and Montenegro	9	53	62	14.5%	85.5%
Slovakia	5	54	59	8.5%	91.5%
Slovenia	7	29	36	19.4%	80.6%
Spain	6	141	147	4.1%	95.9%
Sweden	34	62	96	35.4%	64.6%
Switzerland	8	88	96	8.3%	91.7%
Turkey	18	159	177	10.2%	89.8%
Average				13%	87%

Graph 27: Ambassadors

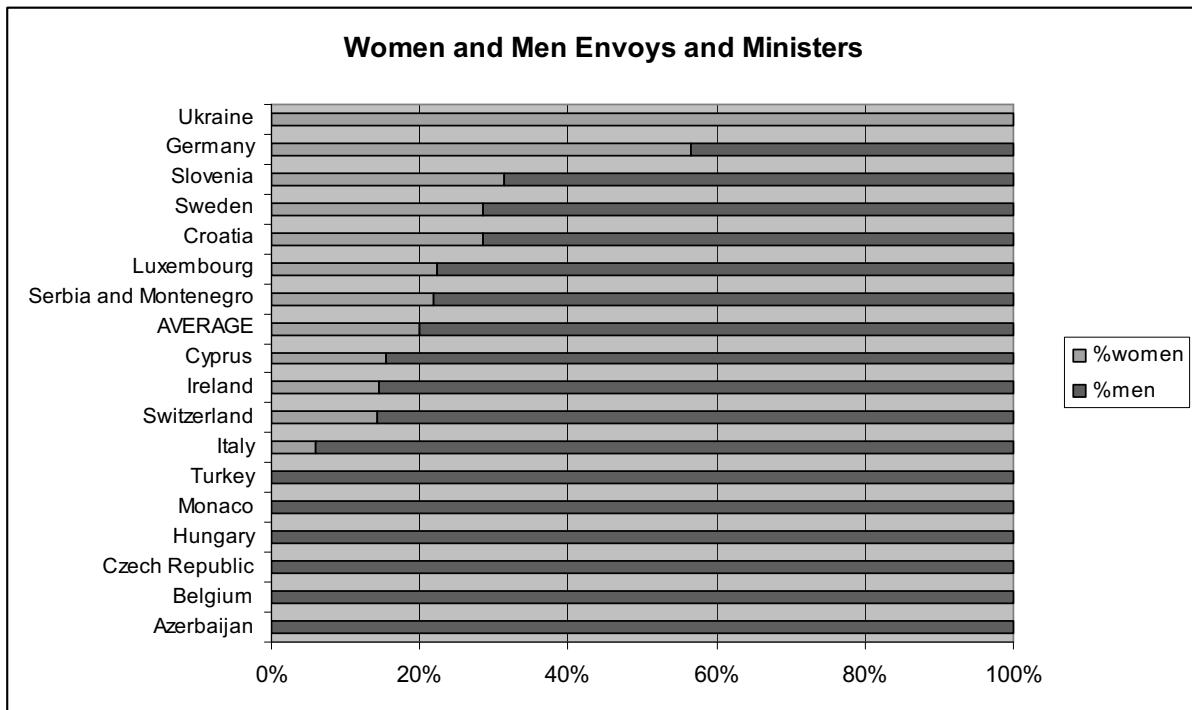
- In only five member states, more than 20% of ambassadors are women.
- None of the member states has reached the minimum representation of 40% of each sex.

2. Envoys and Ministers plenipotentiary

Table 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary

Envoys and Ministers plenipotentiary					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Azerbaijan	0	4	4	0%	100%
Belgium	0	9	9	0%	100%
Croatia	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
Cyprus	4	22	26	15.4%	84.6%
Czech Republic	0	3	3	0%	100%
Germany	173	133	306	56.5%	43.5%
Hungary	0	1	1	0%	100%
Ireland	7	41	48	14.6%	85.4%
Italy	13	208	221	5.9%	94.1%
Luxembourg	4	14	18	22.2%	77.8%
Monaco	0	1	1	0%	100%
Serbia and Montenegro	12	43	55	21.8%	78.2%
Slovenia	5	11	16	31.3%	68.8%
Sweden	14	35	49	28.6%	71.4%
Switzerland	1	6	7	14.3%	85.7%
Turkey	0	1	1	0%	100%
Ukraine	3	0	3	100%	0%
Average				19.9%	80.1%

Graph 28: Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiary

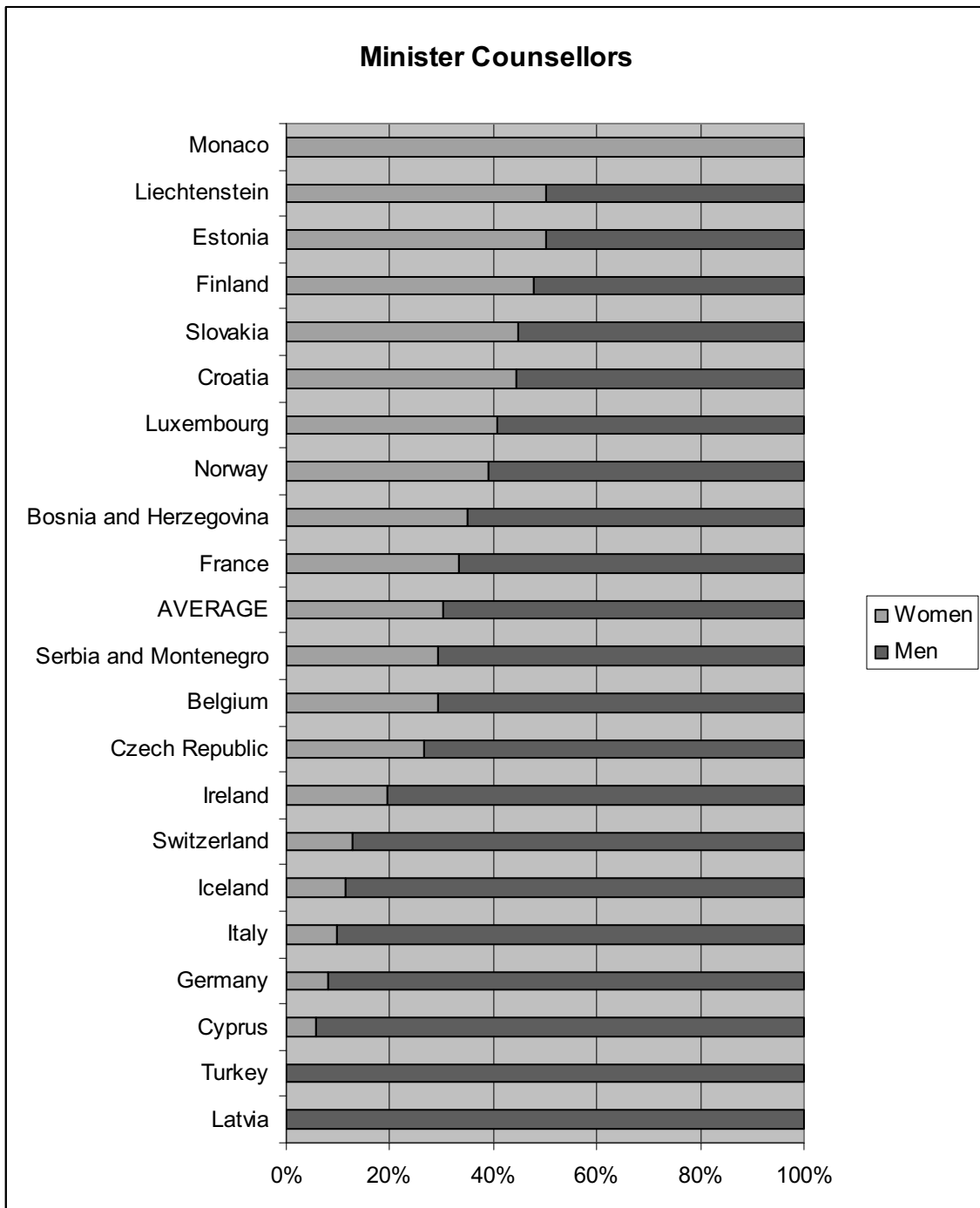


- In six member states, there are no women envoys and ministers at all.
- Only Ukraine and Germany have more than 40% of women envoys and ministers.

3. Minister Counsellors

Table 29: Minister Counsellors

Women and Men Minister Counsellors					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Belgium	5	12	17	29.4%	70.6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	24	37	35.1%	64.9%
Croatia	31	39	70	44.3%	55.7%
Cyprus	1	17	18	5.6%	94.4%
Czech Republic	4	11	15	26.7%	73.3%
Estonia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Finland	99	108	207	47.8%	52.2%
France	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Germany	4	45	49	8.2%	91.8%
Iceland	3	23	26	11.5%	88.5%
Ireland	16	66	82	19.5%	80.5%
Italy	24	223	247	9.7%	90.3%
Latvia	0	2		0%	100%
Liechtenstein	1	1	2	50%	50%
Luxembourg	11	16	27	40.7%	59.3%
Monaco	1	0	1	100%	0%
Norway	41	64	105	39%	61%
Serbia and Montenegro	15	36	51	29.4%	70.6%
Slovakia	22	27	49	44.9%	55.1%
Switzerland	8	54	62	12.9%	87.1%
Turkey	0	5	5	0%	100%
Average				30.4%	69.6%

Graph 29: Minister Counsellors

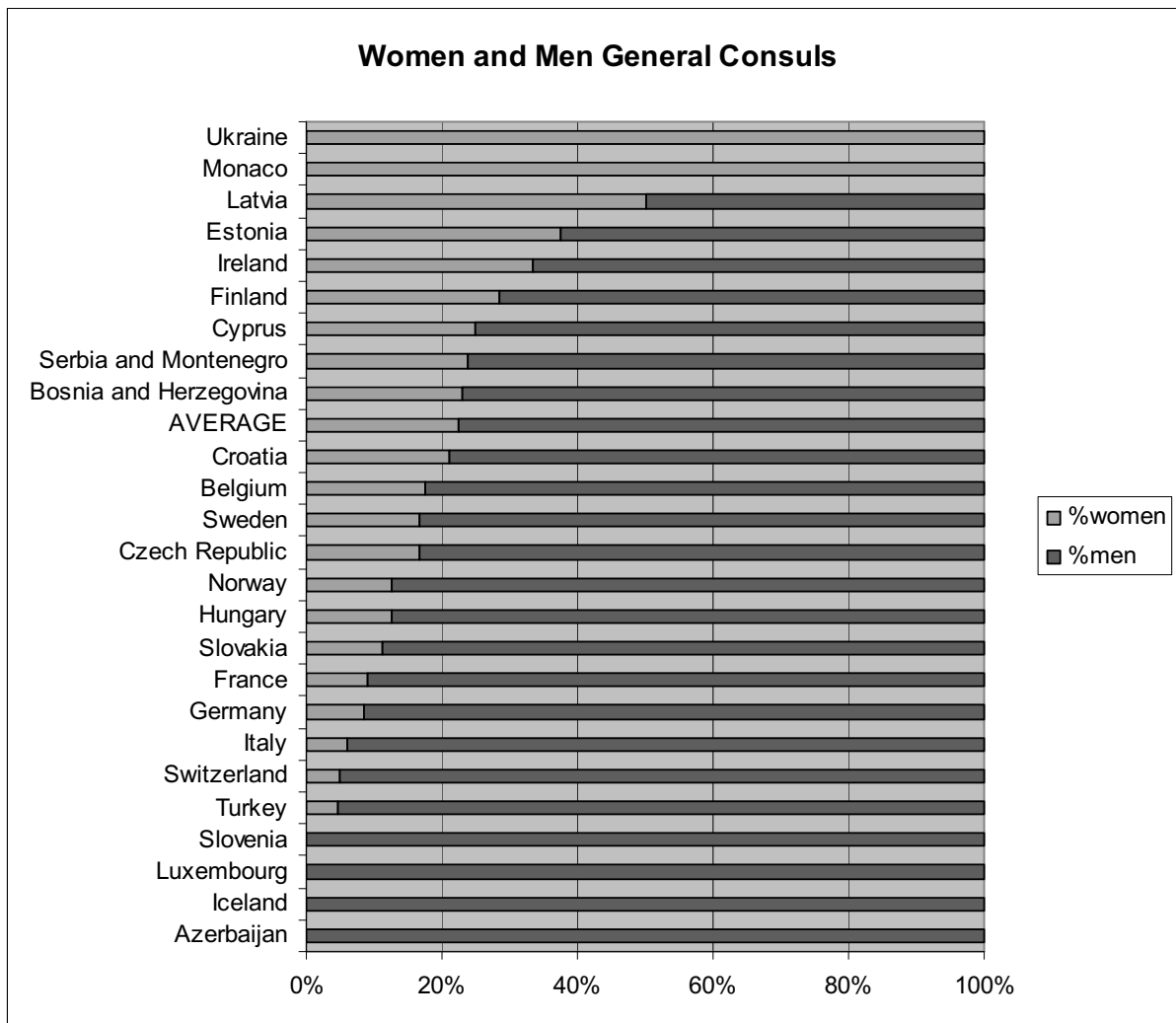
- Seven member states have at least 40% of women minister counsellors.
- In two member states, there are no women minister counsellors at all.

4. General Consuls

Table 30: General Consuls

General Consuls					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Azerbaijan	0	4	4	0%	100%
Belgium	3	14	17	17.6%	82.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	10	13	23.1%	76.9%
Croatia	4	15	19	21.1%	78.9%
Cyprus	1	3	4	25%	75%
Czech Republic	3	15	18	16.7%	83.3%
Estonia	3	5	8	37.5%	62.5%
Finland	2	5	7	28.6%	71.4%
France	9	92	101	8.9%	91.1%
Germany	4	43	47	8.5%	91.5%
Hungary	3	21	24	12.5%	87.5%
Iceland	0	2	2	0%	100%
Ireland	3	6	9	33.3%	66.7%
Italy	5	79	84	6%	94%
Latvia	2	2	4	50%	50%
Luxembourg	0	5	5	0%	100%
Monaco	1	0	1	100%	0%
Norway	1	7	8	12.5%	87.5%
Serbia and Montenegro	5	16	21	23.8%	76.2%
Slovakia	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Slovenia	0	6	6	0%	100%
Sweden	2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
Switzerland	2	38	40	5%	95%
Turkey	2	41	43	4.7%	95.3%
Ukraine	1	0	1	100%	0%
Average				22.5%	77.5%

Graph 30: General Consuls



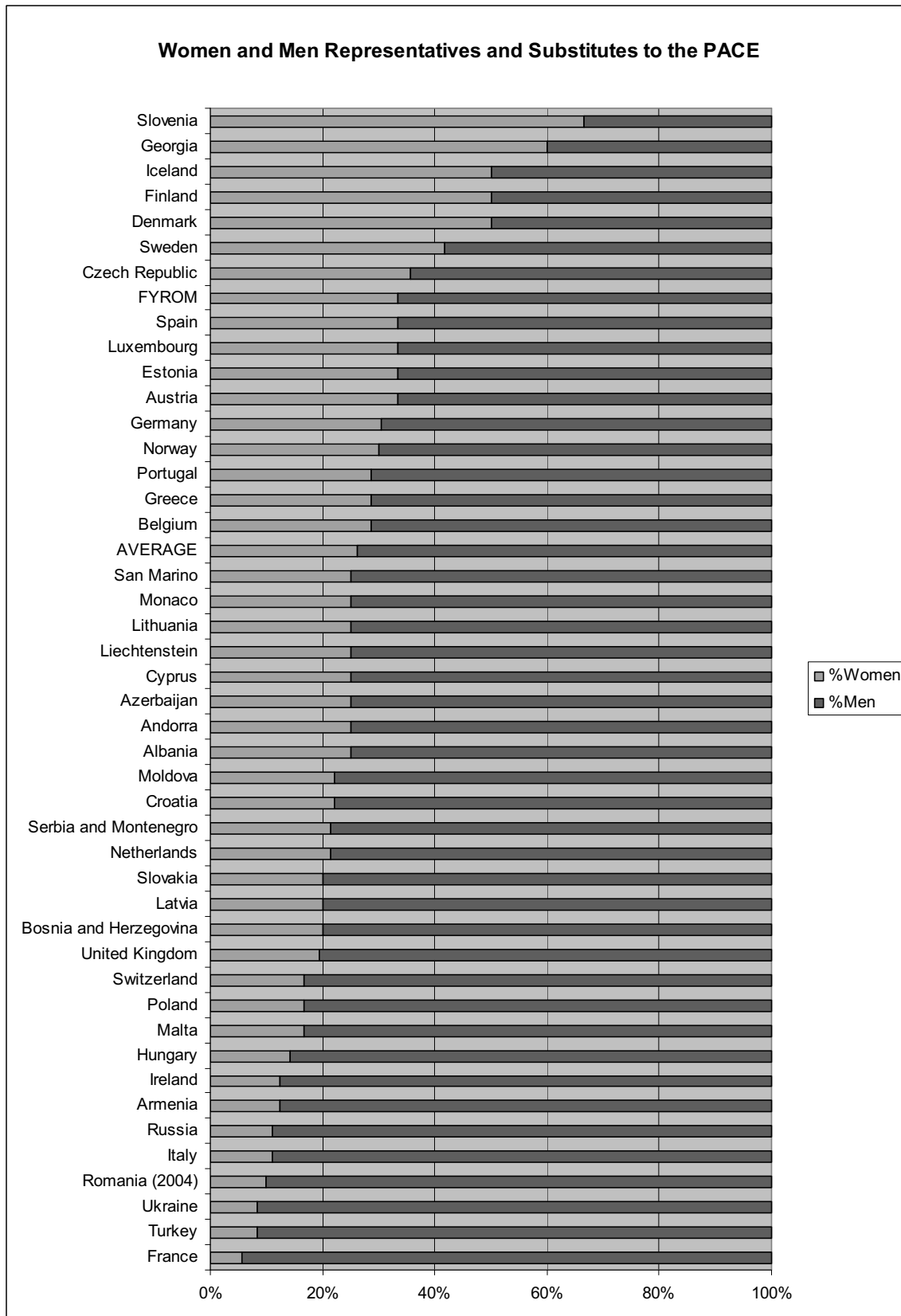
- In only three member states, there are more than 40% of women general consuls.
- In four member states, there are no women general consuls at all.

V. COUNCIL OF EUROPE**1. Delegations to The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (as at 1 January 2005)**

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

Representatives and Substitutes to the Parliamentary Assembly (January 2005)					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	2	6	8	25%	75%
Andorra	1	3	4	25%	75%
Armenia	1	7	8	12.5%	87.5%
Austria	4	8	12	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	3	9	12	25%	75%
Belgium	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	8	10	20%	80%
Croatia	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Cyprus	1	3	4	25%	75%
Czech Republic	5	9	14	35.7%	64.3%
Denmark	5	5	10	50%	50%
Estonia	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Finland	5	5	10	50%	50%
France	2	34	36	5.6%	94.4%
Georgia	6	4	10	60%	40%
Germany	11	25	36	30.6%	69.4%
Greece	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Hungary	2	12	14	14.3%	85.7%
Iceland	3	3	6	50%	50%
Ireland	1	7	8	12.5%	87.5%
Italy	4	32	36	11.1%	88.9%
Latvia	1	4	5	20%	80%
Liechtenstein	1	3	4	25%	75%
Lithuania	2	6	8	25%	75%
Luxembourg	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Malta	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Moldova	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Monaco	1	3	4	25%	75%
Netherlands	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Norway	3	7	10	30%	70%
Poland	4	20	24	16.7%	83.3%
Portugal	4	10	14	28.6%	71.4%
Romania (2004)	2	18	20	10%	90%
Russia	4	32	36	11.1%	88.9%
San Marino	1	3	4	25%	75%
Serbia and Montenegro	3	11	14	21.4%	78.6%
Slovakia	2	8	10	20%	80%
Slovenia	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Spain	8	16	24	33.3%	66.7%
Sweden	5	7	12	41.7%	58.3%
Switzerland	2	10	12	16.7%	83.3%
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
Turkey	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
Ukraine	2	22	24	8.3%	91.7%
United Kingdom	7	29	36	19.4%	80.6%
Total	138	475	613	26.2%	73.8%

Graph 31: Representatives and Substitutes to the PACE



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

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

1. Chamber of Local Authorities

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

Members and Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities					
	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Members	45	126	171	26.3%	73.7%
Substitutes	31	112	143	21.7%	78.3%
Total	76	238	314	24.2%	75.8

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

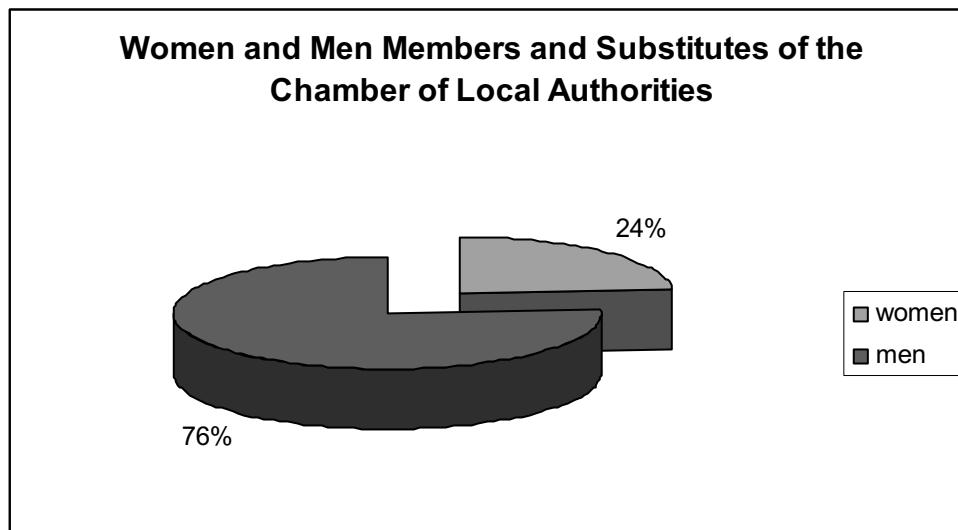
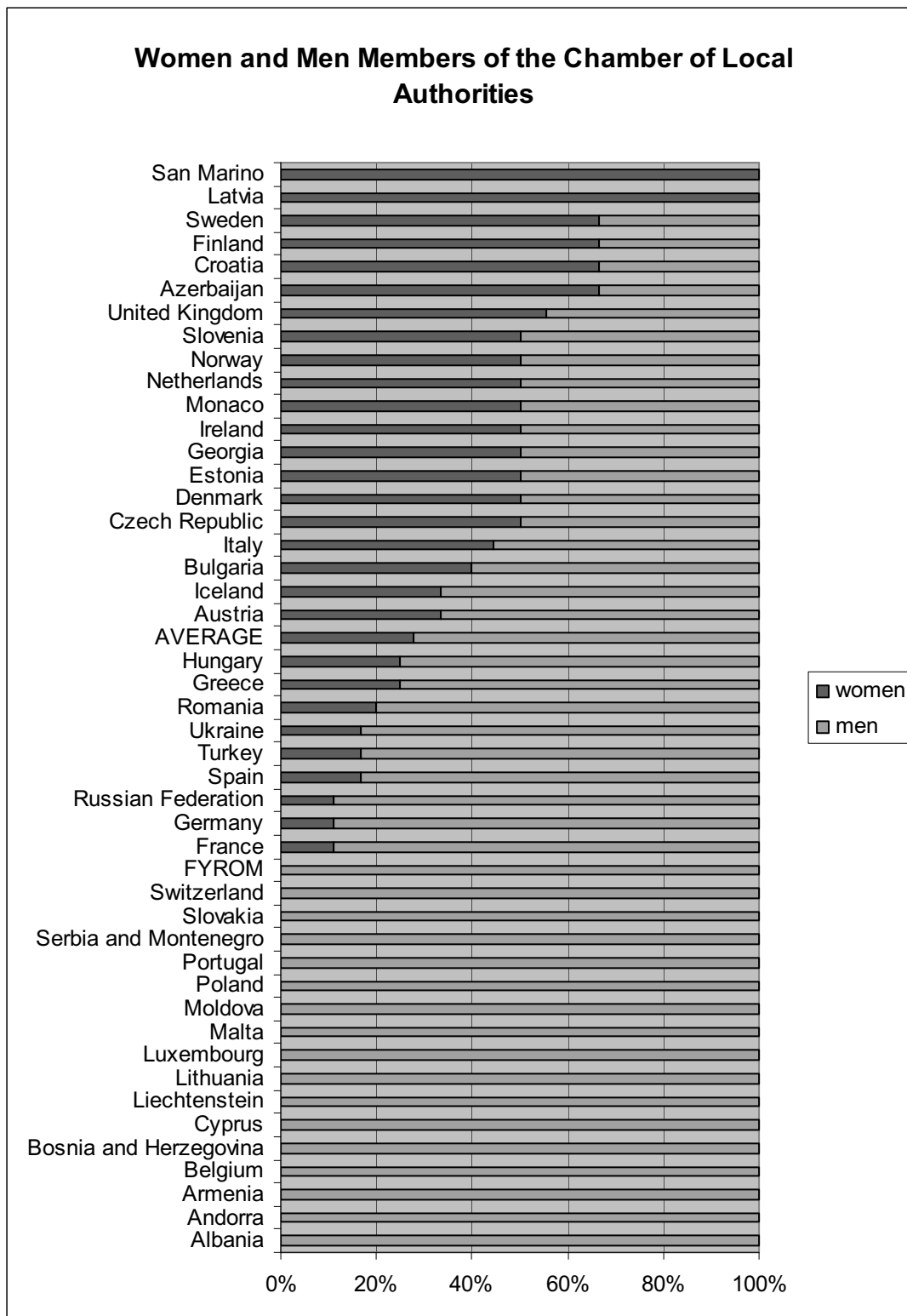


Table 33: Members of the Chamber of Local Authorities

Women and Men Members of the Chamber of Local Authorities					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Albania	0	2	2	0%	100%
Andorra	0	1	1	0%	100%
Armenia	0	2	2	0%	100%
Austria	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Azerbaijan	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Belgium	0	3	3	0%	100%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	2	2	0%	100%
Bulgaria	2	3	5	40%	60%
Croatia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Cyprus	0	2	2	0%	100%
Czech Republic	2	2	4	50%	50%
Denmark	1	1	2	50%	50%
Estonia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Finland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
France	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Georgia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Germany	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Greece	1	3	4	25%	75%
Hungary	1	3	4	25%	75%
Iceland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Ireland	1	1	2	50%	50%
Italy	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Latvia	2	0	2	100%	0%
Liechtenstein	0	2	2	0%	100%
Lithuania	0	2	2	0%	100%
Luxembourg	0	2	2	0%	100%
Malta	0	2	2	0%	100%
Moldova	0	3	3	0%	100%
Monaco	1	1	2	50%	50%
Netherlands	2	2	4	50%	50%
Norway	1	1	2	50%	50%
Poland	0	6	6	0%	100%
Portugal	0	4	4	0%	100%
Romania	1	4	5	20%	80%
Russian Federation	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
San Marino	2	0	2	100%	0%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	4	4	0%	100%
Slovak Republic	0	3	3	0%	100%
Slovenia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Spain	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Sweden	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Switzerland	0	3	3	0%	100%
"the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	0	3	3	0%	100%
Turkey	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Ukraine	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
United Kingdom	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
Average				27.8%	72.2%

Graph 33: Women and Men Members of the Chamber of Local Authorities

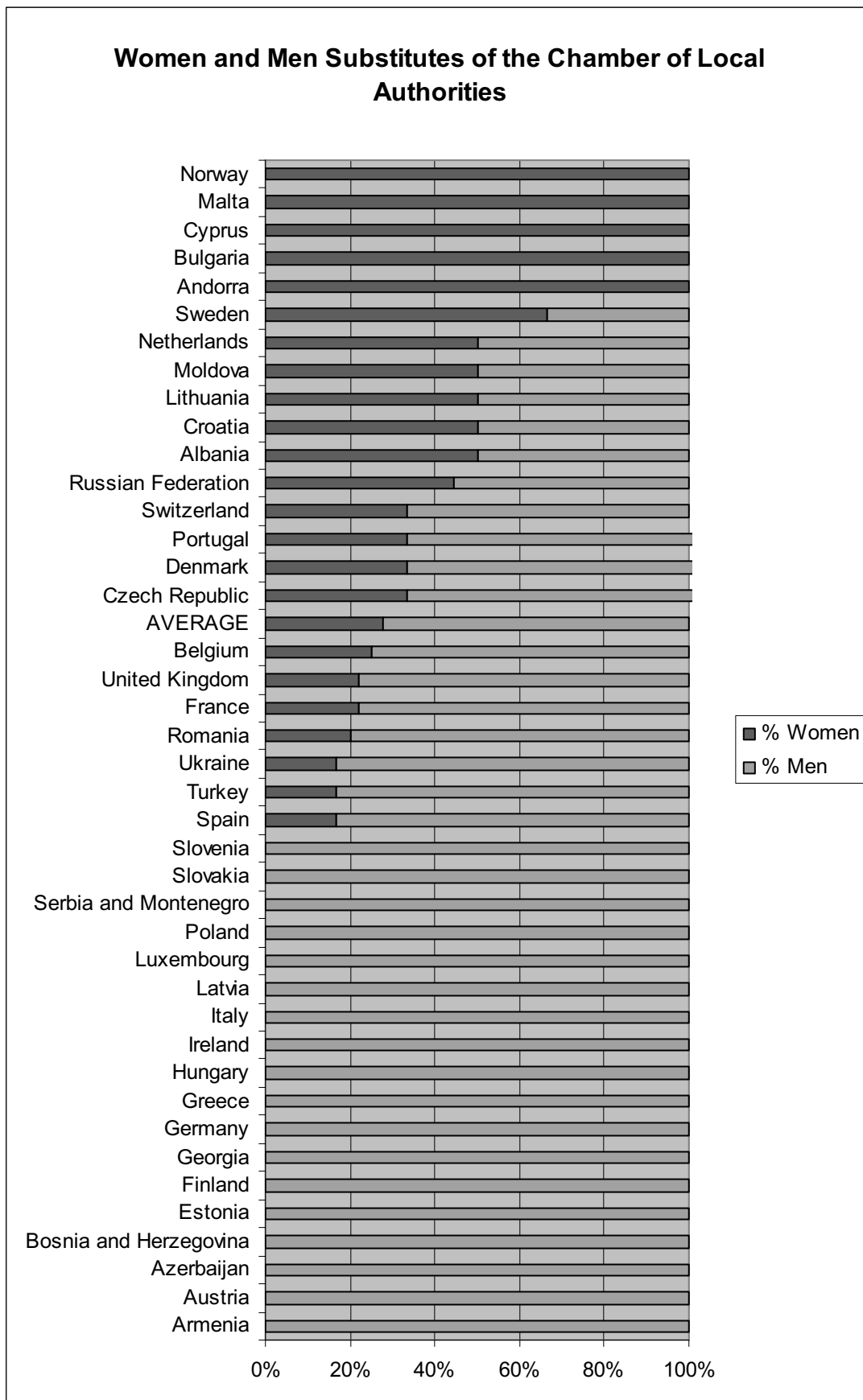


- Eighteen member states have at least 40% of women members of the Chamber of Local Authorities, but 17 member states have no women members at all.

-
Table 34: Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities

Women and Men Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	1	1	2	50%	50%
Andorra	1	0	1	100%	0%
Armenia	0	2	2	0%	100%
Austria	0	3	3	0%	100%
Azerbaijan	0	3	3	0%	100%
Belgium	1	3	4	25%	75%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	3	3	0%	100%
Bulgaria	1	0	1	100%	0%
Croatia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Cyprus	1	0	1	100%	0%
Czech Republic	1	2	3	33.3%	67.7%
Denmark	1	2	3	33.3%	67.7%
Estonia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Finland	0	2	2	0%	100%
France	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Georgia	0	3	3	0%	100%
Germany	0	9	9	0%	100%
Greece	0	3	3	0%	100%
Hungary	0	3	3	0%	100%
Ireland	0	2	2	0%	100%
Italy	0	9	9	0%	100%
Latvia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50%	50%
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0%	100%
Malta	1	0	1	100%	0%
Moldova	1	1	2	50%	50%
Netherlands	1	1	2	50%	50%
Norway	3	0	3	100%	0%
Poland	0	6	6	0%	100%
Portugal	1	2	3	33.3%	67.7%
Romania	1	4	5	20%	80%
Russian Federation	4	5	9	44.4%	55.6%
Serbia and Montenegro	0	3	3	0%	100%
Slovakia	0	2	2	0%	100%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Spain	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Sweden	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Turkey	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Ukraine	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
United Kingdom	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Average				27.7%	72.4%

Graph 34: Substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities



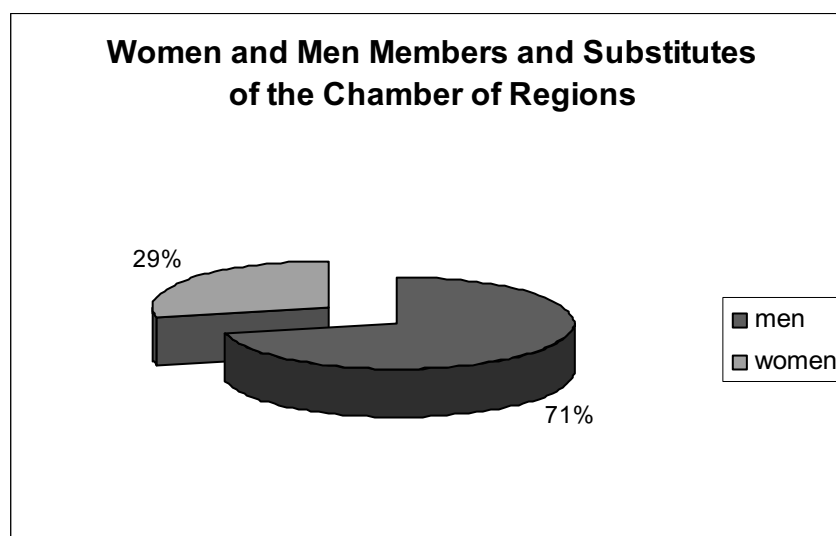
- Twelve member states have more than 40% of women substitutes of the Chamber of Local Authorities.
- Eighteen member states do not have any women substitutes to the Chamber of Local Authorities.

2. Chamber of Regions of the Council of Europe

Table 35: Members and Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

Members and Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions					
Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Members	30	114	144	20.8%	79.2%
Substitutes	46	75	121	38%	62%
Total	76	189	265	28.7%	71.3%

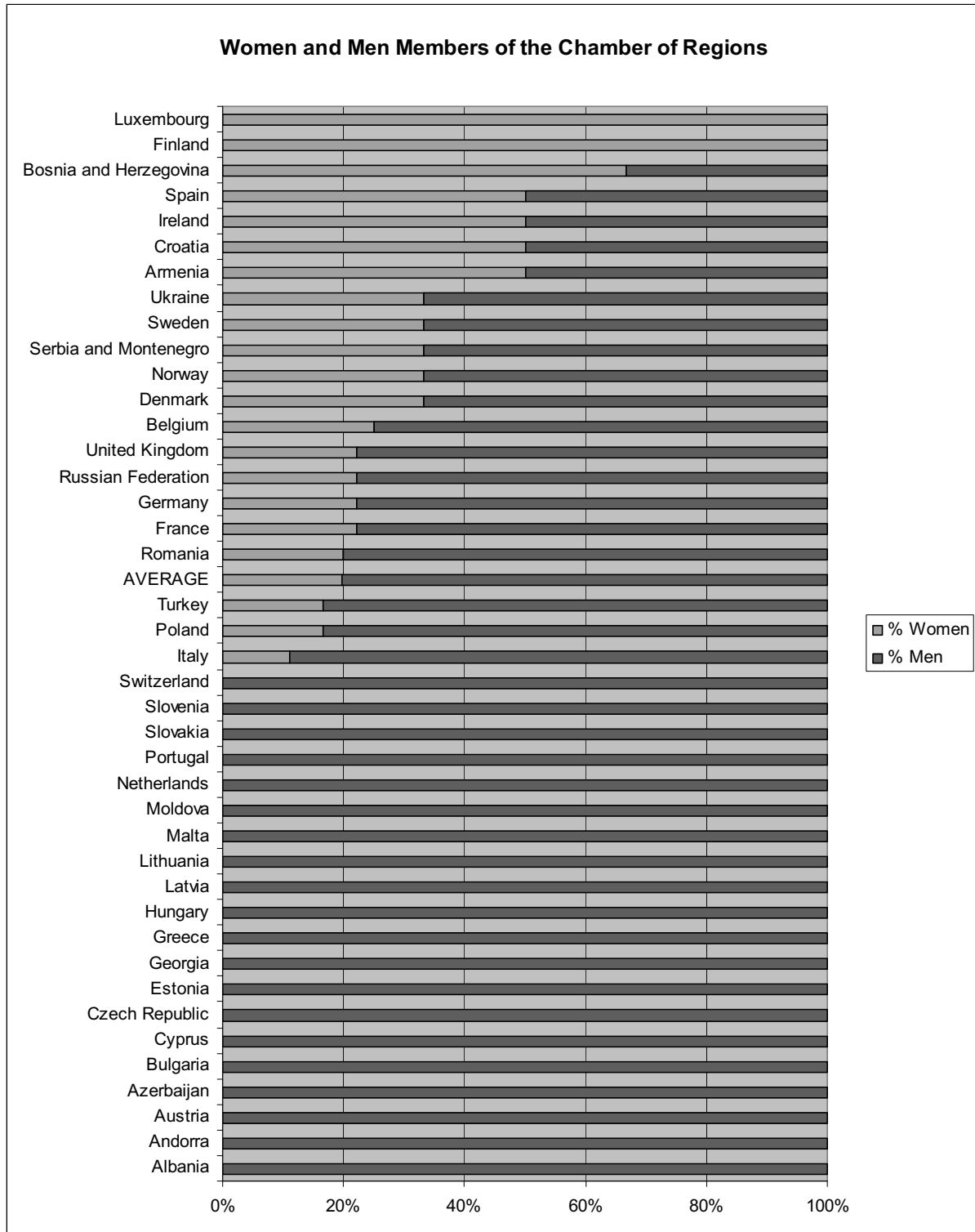
Graph 35: Members and Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions



**Table 36: Members of the Chamber of Regions
Women and Men Members of the Chamber of Regions**

Member State	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
Albania	0	2	2	0%	100%
Andorra	0	1	1	0%	100%
Armenia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Austria	0	3	3	0%	100%
Azerbaijan	0	3	3	0%	100%
Belgium	1	3	4	25%	75%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Bulgaria	0	1	1	0%	100%
Croatia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Cyprus	0	1	1	0%	100%
Czech Republic	0	3	3	0%	100%
Denmark	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Estonia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Finland	2	0	2	100%	0%
France	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Georgia	0	3	3	0%	100%
Germany	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Greece	0	3	3	0%	100%
Hungary	0	3	3	0%	100%
Ireland	1	1	2	50%	50%
Italy	1	8	9	11.1%	88.9%
Latvia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Lithuania	0	2	2	0%	100%
Luxembourg	1	0	1	100%	0%
Malta	0	1	1	0%	100%
Moldova	0	2	2	0%	100%
Netherlands	0	3	3	0%	100%
Norway	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Poland	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Portugal	0	3	3	0%	100%
Romania	1	4	5	20%	80%
Russian Federation	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Serbia and Montenegro	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Slovakia	0	2	2	0%	100%
Slovenia	0	1	1	0%	100%
Spain	3	3	6	50%	50%
Sweden	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
Switzerland	0	3	3	0%	100%
Turkey	1	5	6	16.7%	83.3%
Ukraine	2	4	6	33.3%	66.7%
United Kingdom	2	7	9	22.2%	77.8%
Average				19.8%	80.2%

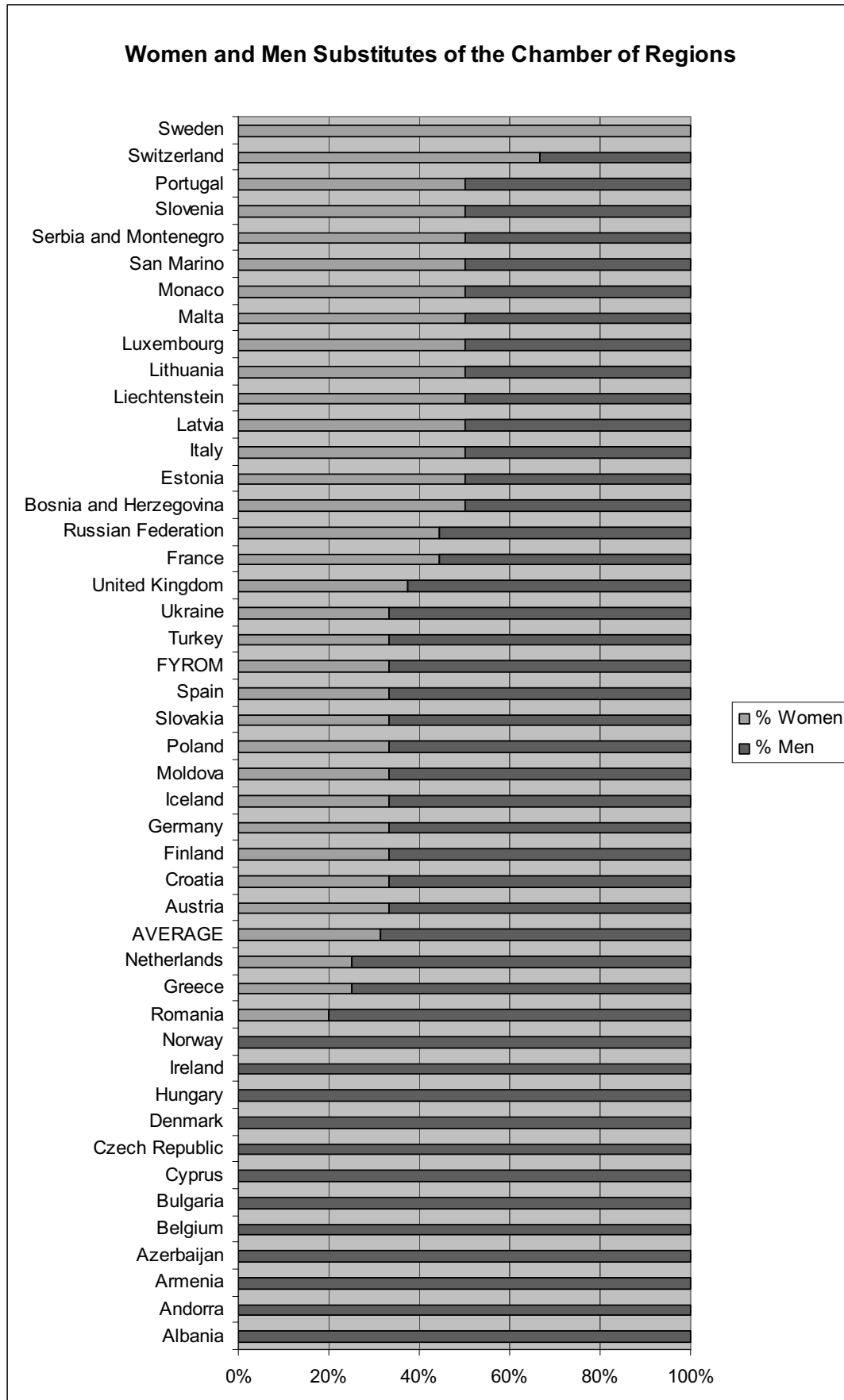
Graph 36: Members of the Chamber of Regions



Twenty out of 41 member states have no women members of the Chamber of Regions.

Table 37: Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

Women and Men Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions					
Member State	Men	Women	Total	% Men	% Women
Albania	2	0	2	100%	0%
Andorra	1	0	1	100%	0%
Armenia	2	0	2	100%	0%
Austria	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Azerbaijan	3	0	3	100%	0%
Belgium	3	0	3	100%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	2	50%	50%
Bulgaria	5	0	5	100%	0%
Croatia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Cyprus	2	0	2	100%	0%
Czech Republic	4	0	4	100%	0%
Denmark	2	0	2	100%	0%
Estonia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Finland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
France	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
Germany	6	3	9	66.7%	33.3%
Greece	3	1	4	75%	25%
Hungary	4	0	4	100%	0%
Iceland	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Ireland	2	0	2	100%	0%
Italy	4	4	8	50%	50%
Latvia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Liechtenstein	1	1	2	50%	50%
Lithuania	1	1	2	50%	50%
Luxembourg	1	1	2	50%	50%
Malta	1	1	2	50%	50%
Moldova	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Monaco	1	1	2	50%	50%
Netherlands	3	1	4	75%	25%
Norway	2	0	2	100%	0%
Poland	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Portugal	2	2	4	50%	50%
Romania	4	1	5	80%	20%
Russian Federation	5	4	9	55.6%	44.4%
San Marino	1	1	2	50%	50%
Serbia and Montenegro	2	2	4	50%	50%
Slovakia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Slovenia	1	1	2	50%	50%
Spain	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Sweden	0	3	3	0%	100%
Switzerland	1	2	3	33.3%	66.7%
the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	1	3	66.7%	33.3%
Turkey	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
Ukraine	4	2	6	66.7%	33.3%
United Kingdom	5	3	8	62.5%	37.5%
Average				68.6%	31.4%

Graph 37: Substitutes of the Chamber of Regions

-
- Seventeen member states have more than 40% of women substitutes of the Chamber of Regions.
 - Twelve member states do not have any women substitutes of the Chamber of Regions.

3. The European Court of Human Rights

Table 38: Judges in the European Court of Human Rights

Women and Men Judges in the European Court of Human Rights				
Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
12	33	45	27%	73%

Graph 38: Judges in the European Court of Human Rights

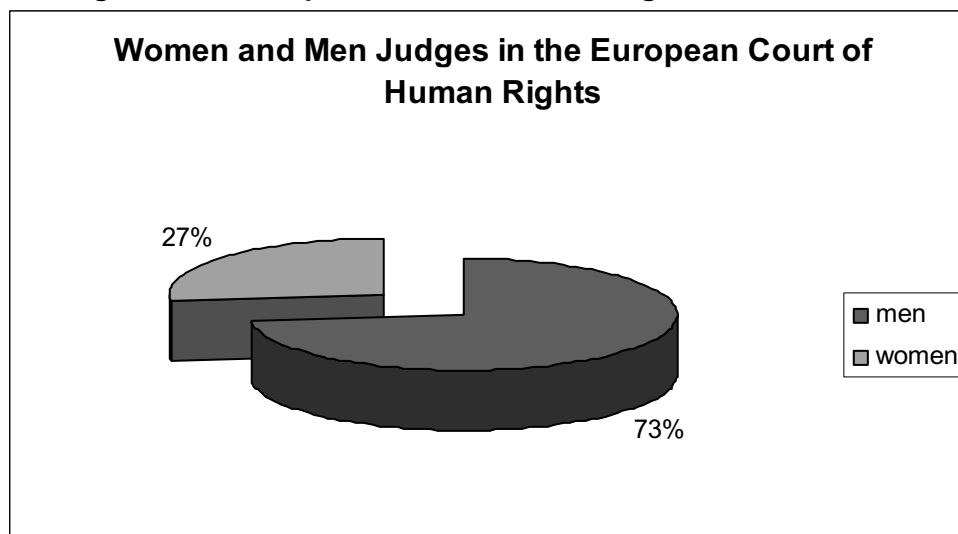


Table 39: Composition of the European Court of Human Rights

Composition of the European Court of Human Rights				
	Women	Men	% Women	% Men
President of the ECHR	0	1	0%	100%
Vice-Presidents	0	2	0%	100%
Section Presidents	0	4	0%	100%
Section Vice-Presidents	0	4	0%	100%

APPENDIX

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

I. RESPONDENT DETAILS

Completed by	Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/>
First name	
Family name	
Title	
Organisation	
E-mail	

II. REFERENCE DATA

MEMBER STATE	_____
Year 2005	<i>Data should refer to the situation on 1 September of the current year - NOT to election day results</i>

III. LEGISLATIVE POWER

1. National Parliaments

1.	a.	Single/Lower House - to be completed by all member States - <i>Unicameral parliamentary States should refer to their Single House</i> - <i>Bicameral parliamentary States should refer to their Chamber of Representatives</i> - <i>Federal States should refer to their National Chamber</i>	
	➤	Date of last elections	___/___/___
	➤	Periodicity of elections	Every _____ years
	➤	Total number of seats	_____
	➤	Number of women and men elected	Women _____ Men _____
	➤	Specify the electoral system¹ - <i>Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post</i> - <i>Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system)</i> - <i>Proportional representation system</i> <i>Open Lists</i> <i>Closed Lists</i> <i>Other, please specify _____</i> - <i>Semi-proportional representation system</i> <i>Open Lists</i> <i>Closed Lists</i> <i>Other, please specify _____</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Other

¹ Electoral systems:

- **Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post:** This system occurs when a candidate who wins the largest number of vote is elected. This means that even if a candidate only obtains a fairly low level of the overall vote she/he is elected as long as she/he receives the largest number of votes. Example: United Kingdom
- **Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two-round system):** To be elected in the first round a candidate needs to win the absolute majority of the votes. If no candidate receives an absolute majority in the first round, then a second round of voting is conducted between the highest-polling candidates from the first round and the candidate who wins the simple majority of the votes is elected. Example: France
- **Proportional representation system :** Under typical proportional system a party/list shall receive the number of representative offices proportional to the number of votes cast. The seats allocated to a party/list correspond to the proportion of votes gained by it. This system can operate with **open or closed lists** (**open:** voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, **closed lists:** voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Sweden.
- **Semi-proportional representation system:** This system attempts to combine the positive attributes of both majoritarian and proportional electoral systems: a proportion of the parliament is elected by plurality-majority system while the remainder is elected by proportional representation system. This system can operate with **open or closed lists** (**open:** voters can specify their favoured candidate(s) within a given party/list, **closed:** voters can only vote for a party/list without influencing which candidates are elected). Example: Germany

➤	Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• If yes, specify the quota percentage/range:	_____ %	
	• If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance - financial penalty for parties or political groupings - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	• If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If yes, please specify - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• If yes, specify the quota percentage/range:	_____ %	
	• If yes, are the quotas created by	<input type="checkbox"/> All parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Some Parties
➤	Is the President of the Single/Lower House a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>
1.	b. Upper House - to be completed only by bicameral parliamentary States		
	<i>Federal States should refer to the House which represents the interests of the component States of the Federation (ie German Bundesrat)</i>		
➤	Date of last elections	___/___/___	
➤	Periodicity of elections	Every _____ years	
➤	Total number of seats	_____	
➤	Number of women and men elected	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Specify the electoral system (see footnote 1, page 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plurality-majority system: simple majority or first past the post - Plurality-majority system: absolute majority (two round system) - Proportional representation system Open Lists <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Lists <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Semi-proportional representation system Open Lists <input type="checkbox"/> Closed Lists <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Can seats be inherited?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• If yes, can women inherit seats?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Are some of the members appointed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, specify by whom: - Head of State - Head of Government - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Number of women and men appointed	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• If yes, specify the quota percentage	_____ %	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify the sanction for non-compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial penalty for parties or political groupings - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
➤	Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____% If yes, are the quotas created by 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Is the President of the Upper House a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Regional Parliaments² - only to be completed by States whose regions have a real legislative power

➤	Total number of Regional Parliaments	_____	
➤	Total number of seats in all the Regional Parliaments	_____	
➤	Number of women and men elected	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage: _____% 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial penalty for parties or political groupings - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
➤	Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____% If yes, are the quotas created by 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/> All parties <input type="checkbox"/> Some parties	

IV. EXECUTIVE POWER

1. National Governments

--	--	--

² The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. For example, Austria: Bundesländer; Germany: Länder; Russian Federation: autonomous republics and territories; Spain: autonomous communities; Switzerland: cantons; UK: devolved parliamentary assemblies. A Regional Parliament is the legislative assembly of a regional political unit. It has the highest legislative powers at regional level.

1.	a.	Head of State – to be completed by all member States		
	➤	Is the Head of State a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Is she/he directly elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Is she/he appointed by the Parliament?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Monarchies only: Can women inherit the crown?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.	b.	Head of Government To be completed only by States where the Head of State is <u>not</u> also the Head of Government		
	➤	Is the Head of the Government a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Is the Head of the Government directly elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no, specify if the Head of Government is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elected by the Parliament - appointed by the Head of State - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.	c.	Ministers and Deputy/Junior Ministers		
	➤	Number of women and men Ministers	Women _____	Men _____
	➤	Number of women and men Deputy/Junior Ministers	Women _____	Men _____
2. Regional Governments³ - to be completed only by States whose regions have a real executive power				
2.	a.	Heads of Regional Governments		
	➤	Number of women and men Heads of Regional Government	Women _____	Men _____
	➤	Is the Head of a Regional Government elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Is the Head of the Regional Government elected by the Regional Parliament?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no, specify who appoints the Head of the Regional Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of State - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	b.	Regional Governments' members		
	➤	Number of women and men members of regional governments	Women _____	Men _____
	➤	Are the members directly elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Are the members appointed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, specify who appoints them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Regional Government - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, specify the quota percentage: _____% 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If yes, please specify, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial penalty for parties or political groupings - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

³ The term "region" refers to an autonomous territory with special powers of self rule. The "Regional Government" is the organisation that is the governing authority of a regional political unit. It has the highest executive powers of the regional level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____% If yes, are the quotas created by 	<input type="checkbox"/> All parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Some parties

3. Local Governments

3.	a.	Mayors		
	➤	Number of women and men mayors	Women _____	Men _____
	➤	Are the mayors directly elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no, specify who appoints them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality Councillors - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	b.	Municipality Councillors - The municipality is an administrative unit with an elected Council and a Mayor		
	➤	Number of women and men municipality councillors	Women _____	Men _____
	➤	Are the municipality Councillors directly elected by the citizens?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no, specify who appoints them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mayor - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Do any quotas exist by operation of law?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage/range _____% If yes, are there any sanctions for non-compliance? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial penalty for parties or political groupings - electoral authorities do not accept lists that do not comply with the quota requirements - other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, are there any rules about the rank order of the candidates in the quota law? 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, please specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the zipping system, ie alternating women and men on the electoral list - other, please specific _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	➤	Are there any quota rules/regulations created by political parties for electoral lists?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If yes, specify the quota percentage/range: _____% If yes, are the quotas created by 	<input type="checkbox"/> All parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Some parties

V. JUDICIAL POWER

- The High/Supreme Court in some countries is the highest court in that jurisdiction and functions as a court of last resort whose rulings cannot be appealed. Its rules are binding on all other courts.

- The Constitutional Court is a high court found in many countries which deals primarily with constitutional law. Its main authority is to rule on whether or not challenged laws are in fact unconstitutional, and conflicting with constitutionally established rights and freedoms.

- Member States whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurisdiction on questions of a constitutional nature should provide information only on the High/Supreme Court.

1. High/Supreme Courts – to be completed by all member States

➤	Number of women and men judges in the High/Supreme Court	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Can judges access the High/Supreme Court purely by seniority ?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Are judges appointed?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, specify who appoints them: - Head of State - Head of Government - Superior Council of the Magistracy⁴ - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
➤	Is the President of the High/Supreme Court a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Constitutional Courts - Member States whose High/Supreme Courts also have jurisdiction on questions of a constitutional nature should not complete this section.

➤	Number of women and men judges in the Constitutional Court	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Can judges access the Constitutional Court purely by seniority?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
➤	Are judges appointed to the Constitutional Court?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If yes, specify who appoints them: - Head of State - Head of Government - Superior Council of the Magistracy⁴ - Other, please specify _____ 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
➤	Is the President of the Constitutional Court a woman or a man?	Woman <input type="checkbox"/>	Man <input type="checkbox"/>

VI. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Number of women and men

➤	Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary	Women _____	Men _____
➤	Minister Counsellors	Women _____	Men _____
➤	General Consuls	Women _____	Men _____

VII. COMMENTS

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