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

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

## Information memorandum<sup>1</sup>

prepared by the Secretariat

### 1. Introduction

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

*“7. The Assembly:*

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

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

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

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

- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in plenary sessions,
- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in votes during plenary sessions,

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by the committee at its meeting on 29 January 2020

- participation of members of national parliamentary delegations in the Assembly's general committees.

3. The memorandum also contains an initial analysis of these statistics, which may provide material for the discussion by the committee and the Bureau of the Assembly on the conclusions to be drawn.

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

5. The last modifications made to the Rules of Procedure in 2015 led to the setting up of a ninth committee – the Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights – and to the increase to eighteen of the number of seats allocated to the Turkish parliamentary delegation (as from the June 2015 part-session).

6. It is recalled that Bosnia and Herzegovina decided not to present the credentials of its parliamentary delegation for the whole 2019 session. This has been duly taken into account in the analysis of statistics mentioned in this document concerning the participation in plenary sessions and in committee meetings.

## 2. Statistics

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

7. Statistics on the level of participation of national delegations for the four 2019 part-sessions (see Appendix I) show that the overall average level of participation of the members of the 46 delegations was 51.34% on the decrease compared to the previous eleven years (it was 51.75% in 2018, 56.17% in 2017, 55.59% in 2016, 55.60% in 2015, 55.08% in 2014, 57.84% in 2013, 56.45% in 2012, 57.99% in 2011, 58.76% in 2010, 58.23% in 2009 and 56.92% in 2008). Not all part-sessions recorded a participation rate over 50% (only 48% for April), the June part-session having the highest rate (54.25%).

8. It shall be again pointed out that these “participation” rates are based on the signatures in the register of attendance and they do not reflect the actual presence of parliamentarians in the Assembly chamber or their actual participation in the debates. Members do not necessarily remain throughout the sitting for which they have registered, and this is not dependent on whether they are called on to speak.

9. A survey of the level of participation of the national delegations in the 2019 Assembly session shows large disparities between delegations, but there is no correlation between the level of participation and the size of the delegation. Some delegations' participation rates are consistently very high, but only five of them have an average participation rate of more than 80% (Armenia with 88.19%, Sweden with 88.02%, Monaco with 87.50%, Switzerland with 87.33% and Azerbaijan with 80.21%). Four delegations were in this situation last year (six in 2017 and 2016, eight in 2015, six in 2014, seven in 2013, eight in 2012 and seven in 2011). However, **18 of the 46 delegations' average participation rates are less than 50%** (the figure was 20 in 2018, 17 in 2017, 15 in 2016 and 2015, 17 in 2014, 11 in 2013, 17 in 2012, 15 in 2011, 13 in 2010, 17 in 2009 and in 2008).

10. The 18 delegations affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583, with an average participation rate of less than 50%, are:

- Denmark (17.64%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2018)
- the Slovak Republic (23.40%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018 and between 2014 and 2016)
- the Republic of Moldova (23.75%)
- Bulgaria (25.69% – and not a single representative at the April part-session; the rate was also less than 50% between 2013 and 2018)
- the Russian Federation (27.08% – took part in the June and October part-sessions only)

- Albania (30.03%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2018)
- Greece (34.23%)
- North Macedonia” (34.95%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018, 2017, 2015, 2014, 2012 and 2011)
- Georgia (35.56% – and not a single representative at the October part-session; the rate has been less than 50% since 2016)
- Slovenia (35.88%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018, 2017, 2016, 2014, 2012 and 2008)
- Latvia (36.23%)
- Spain (38.57%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018 and 2017)
- Croatia (44.31%; the rate has been less than 50% since 2016)
- Hungary (45.54%)
- Poland (46.67%)
- Romania (47.01%; 35.28% in 2018)
- Montenegro (48.50%; the rate has been less than 50% since 2016)
- Ukraine (44.21% – and not a single representative at the October part-session).

11. Looking at the last ten years, it is worth noting that some delegations have a consistently high level of participation (Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Armenia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Finland, Czech Republic, Turkey, Cyprus, Latvia, Estonia), while conversely others have a low or very low level of participation over the long term (Denmark, Albania, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, the Slovak Republic, Germany, Georgia, Bulgaria, Italy, Slovenia, Romania, Montenegro).

12. It is also a matter of concern that the participation level of some large delegations (Germany and Italy) remains consistently below the expected 50%. Germany’s average participation level between 2008 and 2019 was 42.91% and Italy’s was 44.66%, while three other large delegations with 18 members (Turkey, France and United Kingdom) achieve regular higher participation levels over the same period (Turkey’s average participation level between 2008 and 2019 was 69%, France’s 64.02% and United Kingdom’s 58.74%).<sup>2</sup>

13. Moreover, it shall be noted that almost none of the delegations which had a participation rate less than 50% over the last ten years was able to curb the trend on the long-term, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Ireland, Portugal and San Marino being the exceptions. In 2019, the level of participation of, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro and Turkey improved, going above the 50% threshold.

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

14. There is still a very significant difference between the number of members signing the register of attendance and the number who actually take part in the votes at the sitting for which they have registered. In 2019, the participation rate of Assembly members in votes in plenary sittings increased to 38.25%, the best result in the past decade (it was 26.13% in 2018, 34.68% in 2017, 32.43% in 2016, 36.35% in 2015, 34.25% in 2014, 36.78% in 2013, 30.38% in 2012, 26.62% in 2011, 23.89% in 2010, 28.70% in 2009 and 29.37% in 2008). However, one cannot hide the fact that almost **three in five signatories** do not take part in votes during the sittings for which they have registered.

15. 15 national delegations out of 46 had a record participation rate of over 50% in votes (the figure was six in 2018, eleven in 2017, eight in 2016, thirteen in 2015, ten in 2014 and 2013, seven in 2012, four in 2011 and 2010, seven in 2009 and six in 2008): placed on top were Sweden (six seats and 82.93%), Liechtenstein (two seats and 73.15%), Switzerland (six seats and 69.86%), Austria (6 seats and 66.42%) and Andorra (two seats and 64.30%).

16. The fact that **15 delegations’ participation rates in votes were less than 25%** may be seen as a positive trend (compared to 29 delegations in 2018, 14 in 2017, 22 in 2016, 15 in 2015, 17 in 2014, but only 6 in 2013, 22 in 2013, 25 in 2011, 27 in 2010, 24 in 2009 and 23 in 2008). The worst results –

<sup>2</sup> Statistics for the Russian Federation show an average participation between 2008 and 2019 of 34.44%. This figure takes into account the absence of any participation in the Assembly between April 2015 and June 2019, and is therefore of little relevance to the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

with rates below 15% – were those of Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Malta, Croatia, North Macedonia, Romania, the Republic of Moldova (3.20%, 6.59%, 7.10%, 7.54%, 9.38%, 10.39%, 12.29%, 12.30%, 12.42%, 14.94% respectively) (see appendix II).

17. Analysis of the statistics since 2008 shows that some delegations maintain high participation rate in voting or have substantially improved their rate (Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Czech Republic).

18. Conversely other delegations have failed to sustain the efforts made over the past years and, for some of them, the declining trend has become even worse (Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova).

19. Between 2008 and 2019 17 delegations have an average participation rate of less than 25% (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, North Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia).

20. It is worth noting that there is no absolute correlation between the participation rate of national delegations as recorded in the register of signatures and the participation rate of the members of the same delegations in votes.<sup>3</sup> It would be appropriate therefore to discuss matters more thoroughly with the delegations to establish why their members attend sessions but do not vote on the texts being debated.

21. As to individual voting, 87 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2019 session, which is an exceptional statistic (compared to 30 in 2018, 43 in 2017, 44 in 2016, 59 in 2015, 57 in 2014, 58 in 2013, 44 in 2012, 33 in 2011, 24 in 2010, 37 in 2009 and 31 in 2008).

22. During the 2019 session, the Assembly adopted 90 texts.<sup>4</sup> 21 of the 69 texts adopted at plenary sessions were voted on by over 100 members on their final adoption (30%). Despite an improvement over last year, this remains unsatisfactory, given the improvement recorded since 2013 (23% in 2018, 35% in 2017, 32% in 2016, 35% in 2015, 30% in 2014, 38% in 2013, 24% in 2012, 15% in 2011, 14% in 2010, 21% in 2009 and 13% in 2008), the record being the debates on the “Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the parliamentary delegation of the Russian Federation” (193 votes) and on “Strengthening the decision-making process of the Parliamentary Assembly concerning credentials and voting” (190 votes).<sup>5</sup>

23. The list of texts adopted by the Assembly in plenary (Appendix IV) shows this year too how much Assembly members’ interest clearly focused on topical political issues (Russian Federation, Ukraine), issues relating to the protection of human rights and the rule of law, as well as specific social issues (migration, equality).

24. However, many reports debated do not seem to achieve the expected level of interest among Assembly members. For instance, more than one in two texts were adopted with the votes of less than a quarter of Assembly members (34 of 69 texts – i.e. 49% – were adopted with less than 80 votes). This

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<sup>3</sup> For example, the Irish delegation’s participation rate in the 2019 session was 70%, and its participation rate in voting was 20% only, the Hungarian delegation’s participation rate was 45% and its participation rate in voting was 7%, the Armenian delegation’s rates were 88 % and 34% respectively. The same applies to Luxembourg (71% and 32%), Monaco (87% and 29%), Malta (54% and 10%), and Romania (47% and 12%).

<sup>4</sup> 69 of these were adopted at Assembly part-sessions and 21 at Standing Committee meetings. In 2018, the Assembly adopted 81 texts (68 of which at plenary sessions); in 2017, 80 texts (65 of which at plenary sessions); in 2016, 71 texts (59 of which at plenary sessions); in 2015, 83 texts (64 of which at plenary sessions); in 2014, 92 texts (73 of which at plenary sessions); in 2013, 84 texts (64 of which at plenary sessions); in 2012, 74 texts (58 of which at plenary sessions); in 2011, 115 texts (86 of which at plenary sessions); in 2010, 143 texts (98 of which at plenary sessions); in 2009, 109 texts (85 at part-sessions) and, in 2008, 83 texts (69 at part-sessions).

<sup>5</sup> The “record” is still held by the 2014 debate on the honouring of obligations and commitments by Azerbaijan (225 votes cast – the best figure for a text adopted since 2006). Other “records” include the 2015 debate on the “Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the delegation of the Russian Federation” (213 votes cast), the 2012 debate on the honouring of obligations and commitments by the Russian Federation (209 votes cast) and the debate on the “Inhabitants of frontier regions of Azerbaijan are deliberately deprived of water” (209 votes cast).

figure remains a cause for concern with regard to the Assembly political visibility and the effectiveness of its message.<sup>6</sup>

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

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

26. Moreover, Rule 44.10 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure states that "*If (...) in the course of a parliamentary year\*, the average level of participation of a national delegation in the meetings of a committee is below 33%, the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly shall inform the President of the Assembly, the Chairperson of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs and the chairperson of the national delegation concerned. The President of the Assembly shall bring this to the attention of the speaker of the national parliament concerned and the Bureau of the Assembly.*"

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

27. The aim therefore was to observe, firstly, the average level of participation of each delegation in all the committees, taken as a whole, and, secondly, the average level of participation of each delegation in each separate committee. It goes without saying that while it is easy to analyse the statistics on delegations' participation in all the committees taken together, the task of narrowing down the analysis to reveal the details of each delegation's participation in the meetings of each committee is complex.

28. As with the figures on participation in Assembly sessions, these statistics on participation in committee meetings should be viewed in the light of the fact that they only reflect the number of members who signed the register at the beginning of meetings, not their actual presence during them.

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

29. In 2019, the nine Assembly committees held a total of 68 meetings.<sup>7</sup>

30. The overall level of participation of Assembly members in the Assembly's nine committees in 2019 was 47.69% (the rate was 49.80% in 2018, 49.68% in 2017, 52.78% in 2016, 52.74% in 2015; for the then eight committees it was 53.17% in 2014, 53.22% in 2013, 56.47% in 2012, 46.73% in 2011, 46.13% in 2010, 47.30% in 2009 and 47.98% in 2008).

31. With more specific regard to the participation of national delegations in the meetings of the six committees where they are represented, the rate shows a marked decrease (47.10%; 50.99% in 2018, 50.44% in 2017, 53.67% in 2016, 50.77% in 2015, 53.78% in 2014, 54.14% in 2013 and 56% in 2012 – although it is well above the level before the reform of the Assembly in 2011, with 45.82% and 2010 with 44.71%) (see Appendix III).

32. 12 delegations have average rates of participation in all committee meetings below 33% (they were 6 in 2018, 13 in 2017, 10 in 2016, 9 in 2015, 8 in 2014, 9 in 2013 and 8 in 2012; it is encouraging compared to 14 in 2011, 18 in 2010, 9 in 2009 and 12 in 2008); in ascending order, they were:

- the Republic of Moldova, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia and Liechtenstein, with a rate of 25% or less;
- the Russian Federation, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Andorra and North Macedonia, with a rate of less than 33%.

<sup>6</sup> In 2018, 39 of 68 texts (57%) were adopted with less than 80 votes – 35 of 65 texts (53%) in 2017, 27 of 59 texts (46%) in 2016, 31 of 64 texts (48%) in 2015, 36 of 73 texts (49%) in 2014, 30 of 64 texts (47%) in 2013, 32 of 58 texts (55%) in 2012, 40 of 74 texts (54%) in 2011. In 2016, 16 texts were adopted by less than 50 votes (17%) during plenary sessions (17% in 2015, 24% in 2014, 20% in 2013, 27% in 2012, 19% in 2011, and 32% in 2010).

<sup>7</sup> In 2018, they held 70 meetings, 72 in 2017, 70 in 2016 and 67 in 2015. The eight committees established before 2015 held 61 meetings in 2014, 66 in 2013 and 63 in 2012.

33. 15 of the 46 delegations achieved average participation rates of 50% or more (24 in 2018, 22 in 2017, 23 in 2016, 27 in 2015, 29 in 2014, 27 in 2013, 29 in 2012, 15 in 2011, 18 in 2010, 25 in 2009 and 20 in 2008). Two delegations – Armenia and Turkey – have an average of over 70% (none in 2018; seven achieved the same good result in 2017, six in 2016, four in 2015, nine in 2014 and 2013, eleven delegations in 2012, but only two in 2011). Three delegations had averages of over 60% – France, Lithuania and Azerbaijan.

34. The national delegations' levels of participation in committee meetings vary greatly;<sup>8</sup> however, on the whole delegations have failed to sustain the efforts made over the past years to ensure a better participation in the activities of committees.

35. In 2019, half of the committee meetings were held in Strasbourg (34 meetings out of 68). As in previous years, participation levels were better for meetings in Strasbourg (58.57%) than for meetings in Paris (27.86%) or elsewhere (34.31%).<sup>9</sup> However, this result does need to be put in perspective, as there are certain special arrangements that apply to meetings in Strasbourg:

- each committee actually holds several meetings during session weeks, but they are counted as a single meeting and all the signatures are put together;
- the same member may go in turn to several committee meetings being held at the same time.

36. The Assembly committees held 27 meetings in Paris in 2018 (compared to 30 meetings in 2018, 31 meetings in 2017, 26 meetings in 2016 and in 2015, 22 in 2014 and 21 in 2013) and 7 meetings outside France (compared to 7 meetings in 2018, 8 in 2017, 2016 and 2015, 7 in 2014, 13 in 2013, 7 in 2012).

37. However, several delegations clearly gave precedence to meetings in Strasbourg, while some of them attend certain committee meetings in Paris or elsewhere more occasionally (Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia).

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<sup>8</sup> In 2019:

- the Moldovan delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy, Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media, and the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons,
- the Albanian delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media, and the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons,
- the Estonian delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons, and the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination,
- the Slovak delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy, the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, and the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination,
- the delegation of Slovenia did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, and the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media,
- the delegation of Denmark did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development, and the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination,
- the delegations of Croatia, Montenegro and the Netherlands did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media,
- the Bulgarian delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development,
- the Maltese delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination.

<sup>9</sup> The “attractiveness” of meetings in Paris may be questioned, since members' interest in participating thereto is clearly declining over the past seven years – 27.86% in 2019 – compared to an average of 32.32% in 2018, 30.84% in 2017, 34.75% in 2016, 35.05% in 2015, 38.82% in 2014, 42.22% in 2013 and 45.32% in 2012. The same can be said for meetings in places other than Paris or Strasbourg: 34.31% in 2019, 38.65% in 2018, 28.61% in 2017, 37.49% in 2016, 35.29% in 2015, 41.81% in 2014, 39.41% in 2013 and 37.07% in 2012.

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

### 2.3.2. Overall participation levels in meetings by committee<sup>10</sup>

39. The 2011 reform of the Assembly – including the reduction in the number of committees – has not shown any effect in the long term (see Appendix V).

40. As to the level of participation by committee, four committees out of nine recorded an overall figure of over 50% (compared to six committees in 2018, four committees in 2017, seven in 2016, five in 2015, six in 2014 and 2013 and seven in 2012).

41. The Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs had the highest participation rate (60.67%). Next came the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy (53.70%), the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights (52.47%), the Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights (51.82%), the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination (48.30%), the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media (45.50%), the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons (41.51%), the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development (40.90%), and the Monitoring Committee (38.53%).<sup>11</sup>

## 3. Possible explanations

42. Every year for the last twelve years, the committee has examined the statistics on participation by members in the work of the Assembly and its committees, and looked for factors that might explain certain aspects, since the 2007 report on “Improving the participation of members in Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings” (see explanatory memorandum, Doc. 11295; paras. 31 to 41) and through the information memoranda presented since 2008.<sup>12</sup> As it has already pointed out, some caution is required when interpreting raw statistics, which take no account in themselves of the valid reasons explaining parliamentarians' absence.

43. The main explanation given by national delegations was that members held a dual mandate and were sometimes required to stay in their national parliaments, or were called back for important debates. This point was emphasised most by the delegations of member States in which the government held only a narrow majority and was trying to introduce major constitutional or legislative reforms.

44. Delegations also pointed to budget cuts in their national parliaments, which accounted in particular for the absence of certain delegations for meetings held away from Strasbourg outside the sessions. This had been particularly true given the big impact of the 2008 global financial and economic crisis on the budget of parliaments in many member States. Some delegations admitted that they had decided to stop sending substitutes to sit in the Assembly or on committees.

45. Moreover, as already mentioned, some small delegations regularly refer to the fact that their members cannot ensure regular participation in all the meetings of all the committees.

46. Mention was also made of the fact that, in election years, it was impossible for members to take part in Assembly activities when they were required to stay in their constituencies for the election campaign. Six of the 18 delegations whose average participation rate in the Assembly part-sessions was less than 50% in 2019 were in an election year (Denmark, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Poland,

<sup>10</sup> The statistics provided concern the participation of committee members in meetings of their committees in the strict sense and do not take account of conferences and seminars held by those committees, which sometimes nevertheless are attended by very large numbers of participants.

<sup>11</sup> There are no alternate members in the Monitoring Committee and the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs.

<sup>12</sup> See documents AS/Pro (2008) 13, AS/Pro (2009) 21, AS/Pro (2010) 21, AS/Pro (2012) 02, AS/Pro (2013) 02, AS/Pro (2014) 03, AS/Pro (2015) 02, AS/Pro (2016) 03, AS/Pro (2017) 03, AS/Pro (2018) 02 and AS/Pro (2019) 01.

Spain and Ukraine). This is an entirely valid explanation, which may account for the depleted ranks of these delegations during the part-session preceding or following those national elections (pending the appointment of a new delegation), but it does need to be put in perspective and should not be used to justify the absence of members throughout a whole year. Some delegations whose members were also involved in election campaigns in their countries continued to participate in Assembly activities in good numbers (Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland Portugal, San Marino, Switzerland).

47. It is necessary here to underline the importance of national parliaments renewing their national delegations to the Assembly as quickly as possible, as the late renewal of delegations has a significant impact on rates of participation in Assembly activities.<sup>13</sup>

#### 4. Conclusions

48. Statistics on delegations' participation in Assembly sessions show a clear improvement in members' participation in plenary votes. However, this rate remains low and reflects a sometimes somewhat minimal interest in Assembly debates. Attendance at committee meetings has fallen sharply. When delegations give their reasons for poor participation, systematic reference is made to budgetary restrictions. Some small delegations also point to the fact that their members cannot ensure regular participation in all the meetings of all the committees. In general, it is difficult to reconcile national political activities with an international parliamentary mandate.

49. The low participation of members of national delegations in voting at plenary sessions weakens the Assembly's political influence, in particular vis-à-vis the Committee of Ministers. The latter sometimes plays down the position of the Assembly, pointing out that its statutory opinions and recommendations are adopted by small numbers of members. The Assembly therefore lays itself open to criticism from the Ministers' Deputies, who are less inclined to give a positive follow-up to its proposals.

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

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

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

. the 18 delegations affected by the measure planned under paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (average participation rate in Assembly sittings below 50%): Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, and Ukraine; and

. the 12 delegations affected by the measure planned under Rule 44.10 (average participation rate in committee meetings below 33%): Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Norway, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

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<sup>13</sup> Under the Rules of Procedure (Rule 11.3), parliaments are required to appoint members of the new delegations within six months of parliamentary elections. During 2010 and 2011, however, there has been a significant increase in the time taken to renew parliamentary delegations. In 2018 the Italian delegation sent its credentials beyond the statutory deadline; in 2016 this was the case with regard to the Irish delegation and in 2015 with regard to the British delegation.



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

## APPENDIX I

## Participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions in 2019

Country	Number of members	Average presence (signatures) January 2019	Average presence (signatures) April 2019	Average presence (signatures) June 2019	Average presence (signatures) October 2019	Average presence (signatures) 2019	Rank
Albania	4	25,00%	36,11%	27,78%	31,25%	30,03%	41
Andorra	2	77,78%	0,00%	77,78%	87,50%	60,76%	16
Armenia	4	94,44%	94,44%	88,89%	75,00%	88,19%	1
Austria	6	70,37%	74,07%	75,93%	70,83%	72,80%	8
Azerbaijan	6	75,93%	87,04%	87,04%	70,83%	80,21%	5
Belgium	7	66,67%	34,92%	52,38%	76,79%	57,69%	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	47
Bulgaria	6	31,48%	0,00%	46,30%	25,00%	25,69%	43
Croatia	5	44,44%	44,44%	53,33%	35,00%	44,31%	33
Cyprus	2	44,44%	77,78%	88,89%	68,75%	69,97%	12
Czech Republic	7	71,43%	77,78%	41,27%	66,07%	64,14%	14
Denmark	5	24,44%	17,78%	13,33%	15,00%	17,64%	46
Estonia	3	37,04%	62,96%	48,15%	54,17%	50,58%	27
Finland	5	62,22%	15,56%	77,78%	70,00%	56,39%	20
France	18	56,79%	62,96%	75,31%	78,47%	68,38%	13
Georgia	5	64,44%	46,67%	31,11%	0,00%	35,56%	38
Germany	18	52,47%	51,85%	45,06%	51,39%	50,19%	28
Greece	7	22,22%	65,08%	3,17%	46,43%	34,23%	40
Hungary	7	49,21%	31,75%	47,62%	53,57%	45,54%	32
Iceland	3	70,37%	59,26%	62,96%	54,17%	61,69%	15
Ireland	4	66,67%	72,22%	63,89%	78,13%	70,23%	11
Italy	18	51,85%	62,35%	43,83%	59,72%	54,44%	22
Latvia	3	3,70%	70,37%	66,67%	4,17%	36,23%	36
Liechtenstein	2	55,56%	100,00%	94,44%	31,25%	70,31%	10
Lithuania	4	94,44%	83,33%	88,89%	43,75%	77,60%	6
Luxembourg	3	96,30%	55,56%	70,37%	62,50%	71,18%	9
Malta	3	51,85%	40,74%	66,67%	58,33%	54,40%	23
Republic of Moldova	5	11,11%	20,00%	28,89%	35,00%	23,75%	44
Monaco	2	77,78%	88,89%	83,33%	100,00%	87,50%	3
Montenegro	3	48,15%	51,85%	48,15%	45,83%	48,50%	29
Netherlands	7	57,14%	50,79%	53,97%	48,21%	52,53%	26
North Macedonia	3	18,52%	44,44%	18,52%	58,33%	34,95%	39
Norway	5	28,89%	57,78%	91,11%	32,50%	52,57%	25
Poland	12	62,96%	52,78%	57,41%	13,54%	46,67%	31
Portugal	7	69,84%	58,73%	68,25%	19,64%	54,12%	24
Romania	10	55,56%	43,33%	56,67%	32,50%	47,01%	30
Russian Federation	18	0,00%	0,00%	44,44%	63,89%	27,08%	42
San Marino	2	55,56%	77,78%	94,44%	81,25%	77,26%	7
Serbia	7	66,67%	60,32%	63,49%	51,79%	60,57%	17
Slovak Republic	5	24,44%	15,56%	11,11%	42,50%	23,40%	45
Slovenia	3	66,67%	29,63%	22,22%	25,00%	35,88%	37
Spain	12	32,41%	35,19%	39,81%	46,88%	38,57%	35
Sweden	6	100,00%	85,19%	81,48%	85,42%	88,02%	2
Switzerland	6	88,89%	85,19%	81,48%	93,75%	87,33%	4
Turkey	18	58,02%	40,74%	50,00%	69,44%	54,55%	21

Ukraine	<b>12</b>	73,15%	51,85%	51,85%	0,00%	44,21%	<b>34</b>
United Kingdom	<b>18</b>	59,26%	41,98%	70,37%	56,25%	56,96%	19
	<b>323</b>	<b>52,12%</b>	<b>48,30%</b>	<b>54,25%</b>	<b>50,70%</b>	<b>51,34%</b>	

**APPENDIX II****Participation of national delegations in voting at the Assembly part-sessions in 2019**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Votes cast in 2019</b>	<b>Seats</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Albania	154	4	7,10%	44
Andorra	697	2	64,30%	<b>5</b>
Armenia	743	4	34,27%	26
Austria	2160	6	66,42%	<b>4</b>
Azerbaijan	1726	6	53,08%	<b>12</b>
Belgium	1735	7	45,73%	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	5	0,00%	47
Bulgaria	305	6	9,38%	42
Croatia	333	5	12,29%	40
Cyprus	606	2	55,90%	<b>10</b>
Czech Republic	1958	7	51,61%	<b>14</b>
Denmark	610	5	22,51%	32
Estonia	686	3	42,19%	21
Finland	1266	5	46,72%	17
France	5008	18	51,33%	<b>15</b>
Georgia	1126	5	41,55%	24
Germany	4066	18	41,68%	23
Greece	582	7	15,34%	36
Hungary	286	7	7,54%	43
Iceland	843	3	51,85%	<b>13</b>
Ireland	443	4	20,43%	33
Italy	5887	18	60,34%	<b>8</b>
Latvia	298	3	18,33%	35
Liechtenstein	793	2	73,15%	<b>2</b>
Lithuania	1339	4	61,76%	<b>7</b>
Luxembourg	530	3	32,60%	28
Malta	169	3	10,39%	41
Republic of Moldova	405	5	14,94%	37
Monaco	313	2	28,87%	31
Montenegro	52	3	3,20%	46
Netherlands	2101	7	55,38%	<b>11</b>
North Macedonia	200	3	12,30%	39
Norway	1687	5	62,25%	<b>6</b>
Poland	2726	12	41,91%	22
Portugal	1100	7	28,99%	30
Romania	673	10	12,42%	38
Russian Federation	643	18	6,59%	45
San Marino	631	2	58,21%	<b>9</b>
Serbia	1614	7	42,54%	20
Slovak Republic	898	5	33,14%	27
Slovenia	304	3	18,70%	34
Spain	1962	12	30,17%	29
Sweden	2697	6	82,93%	<b>1</b>
Switzerland	2272	6	69,86%	<b>3</b>
Turkey	3570	18	36,59%	25
Ukraine	2982	12	45,85%	18
United Kingdom	4745	18	48,64%	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>65924</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>38,25%</b>	

## APPENDIX III

## Participation in committee meetings in 2019 (6 committees)

No.	Country	no of members in committee	Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	Committee on Equality and Non Discrimination	Average level of participation	Rank
	N° of meetings in 2019		8	8	8	7	8	8		
1	Albania	1	3	0	2	0	0	3	17,02%	42
2	Andorra	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	31,91%	35
3	Armenia	1	8	8	7	7	8	7	95,74%	1
4	Austria	2	5	16	4	6	4	11	48,94%	16
5	Azerbaijan	2	13	8	12	10	7	8	61,70%	5
6	Belgium	2	7	9	3	3	7	12	43,62%	24
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00%	47
8	Bulgaria	2	3	0	3	4	2	3	15,96%	44
9	Croatia	1	3	4	7	0	6	8	59,57%	6
10	Cyprus	1	5	3	6	6	3	2	53,19%	11
11	Czech Republic	2	8	9	8	6	10	8	52,13%	13
12	Denmark	1	4	0	2	2	4	0	25,53%	39
13	Estonia	1	6	0	3	4	0	0	27,66%	38
14	Finland	1	4	5	4	3	4	4	51,06%	14
15	France	4	25	20	29	16	19	21	69,15%	3
16	Georgia	1	2	5	2	6	2	1	38,30%	30
17	Germany	4	18	12	14	7	10	11	38,30%	30
18	Greece	2	11	9	7	5	7	4	45,74%	23
19	Hungary	2	6	2	8	8	6	7	39,36%	27
20	Iceland	1	5	4	6	2	6	4	57,45%	8
21	Ireland	1	4	5	2	2	7	6	55,32%	9
22	Italy	4	20	7	20	17	12	13	47,34%	21
23	Latvia	1	4	2	7	3	1	7	51,06%	14
24	Liechtenstein	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	23,40%	41
25	Lithuania	1	8	4	8	3	5	2	63,83%	4
26	Luxembourg	1	1	5	5	4	5	3	48,94%	16
27	Malta	1	5	1	6	5	3	0	42,55%	26
28	Republic of Moldova	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	10,64%	46
29	Monaco	1	4	4	4	4	2	5	48,94%	16
30	Montenegro	1	4	3	4	0	2	4	36,17%	32
31	Netherlands	2	13	7	12	0	6	8	48,94%	16
32	North Macedonia	1	3	1	3	4	1	3	31,91%	35
33	Norway	1	3	3	1	1	2	4	29,79%	37
34	Poland	3	13	9	8	13	16	8	47,52%	20
35	Portugal	2	5	8	1	10	7	10	43,62%	24
36	Romania	3	18	13	15	9	12	17	59,57%	6
37	Russian Federation	4	13	5	10	5	5	9	25,00%	40
38	San Marino	1	3	1	4	4	1	3	34,04%	33
39	Serbia	2	10	2	6	2	3	14	39,36%	27

40	Slovak Republic	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	<b>14,89%</b>	<b>45</b>
41	Slovenia	1	2	0	0	0	2	4	<b>17,02%</b>	<b>42</b>
42	Spain	3	10	5	9	10	13	8	<b>39,01%</b>	<b>29</b>
43	Sweden	2	10	6	6	7	4	11	<b>46,81%</b>	<b>22</b>
44	Switzerland	2	4	8	8	10	11	11	<b>55,32%</b>	<b>9</b>
45	Turkey	4	23	25	27	23	18	23	<b>73,94%</b>	<b>2</b>
46	Ukraine	3	10	5	14	5	4	9	<b>33,33%</b>	<b>34</b>
47	United Kingdom	4	16	16	26	15	18	9	<b>53,19%</b>	<b>11</b>
	Participation:	<b>81</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>47,10%</b>	
	Participation (%):		53,70	40,90	52,47	45,50	41,51	48,30		

#### **APPENDIX IV - list of texts adopted by the Assembly in 2019, by descending order of the number of votes**

- *Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the parliamentary delegation of the Russian Federation* – Resolution 2292 (Wednesday 26 June 2019, 193 votes)
- *Strengthening the decision-making process of the Parliamentary Assembly concerning credentials and voting* – Resolution 2287 (Monday 24 June 2019, 190 votes)
- *Role and mission of the Parliamentary Assembly: main challenges for the future* – Resolution 2277 and Recommendation 2153 (Wednesday 10 April 2019, 151 and 157 votes)
- *Improving the protection of whistleblowers all over Europe* – Resolution 2300 and Recommendation 2162 (Tuesday 1 October 2019, 146 and 153 votes)
- *Modification of various provisions of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure* – Resolution 2278 (Thursday 11 April 2019, 135 votes)
- *Saving persons in the Mediterranean Sea: the need for an urgent answer* – Resolution 2305 (Thursday 3 October 2019, 134 votes)
- *Updating guidelines to ensure fair referendums in Council of Europe member States* – Resolution 2251 (Tuesday 22 January 2019, 131 votes)
- *The escalation of tensions around the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait and threats to European security* – Resolution 2259 (Thursday 24 January 2019, 122 votes)
- *Ombudsman institutions in Europe – the need for a set of common standards* – Resolution 2301 and Recommendation 2163 (Wednesday 2 October 2019, 104 and 111 votes)
- *The role and responsibilities of political leaders in combating hate speech and intolerance* – Resolution 2275 (Wednesday 10 April 2019, 109 votes\*)
- *Stop hate speech and acts of hatred in sport* – Resolution 2276 (Wednesday 10 April 2019, 109 votes\*)
- *Sergei Magnitsky and beyond – fighting impunity by targeted sanctions* – Resolution 2252 (Tuesday 22 January 2019, 104 votes)
- *The Council of Europe Development Bank: contributing to building a more inclusive society* – Resolution 2302 (Wednesday 2 October 2019, 104 votes)
- *Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: synergy needed on the part of all stakeholders, from parliaments to local authorities* – Resolution 2272 (Tuesday 9 April 2019, 104 votes\*)
- *Strengthening co-operation with the United Nations in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* – Resolution 2271 and Recommendation 2150 (Tuesday 9 April 2019, 101 and 96 votes\*)
- *The worsening situation of opposition politicians in Turkey: what can be done to protect their fundamental rights in a Council of Europe member State?* – Resolution 2260 (Thursday 24 January 2019, 100 votes)
- *Towards an ambitious Council of Europe agenda for gender equality* – Resolution 2290 and Recommendation 2157 (Tuesday 25 June 2019, 98 and 99 votes\*)
- *The Istanbul Convention on violence against women: achievements and challenges* – Resolution 2289 (Tuesday 25 June 2019, 96 votes\*)
- *Public service media in the context of disinformation and propaganda* – Resolution 2255 (Wednesday 23 January 2019, 96 votes\*)
- *Media freedom as a condition for democratic elections* – Resolution 2254 (Wednesday 23 January 2019, 93 votes\*)

- *Establishment of a European Union mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights* – Resolution 2273 and Recommendation 2151 (Tuesday 9 April 2019, 90 and 95 votes\*)
- *Protecting and supporting the victims of terrorism* – Resolution 2303 and Recommendation 2164 (Wednesday 2 October 2019, 94 and 88 votes)
- *Daphne Caruana Galizia's assassination and the rule of law in Malta and beyond: ensuring that the whole truth emerges* – Resolution 2293 (Wednesday 26 June 2019, 93 votes)
- *Budget and priorities of the Council of Europe for the biennium 2020-2021* – Opinion 297 (Tuesday 25 June 2019, 92 votes\*)
- *Compatibility of Sharia law with the European Convention on Human Rights: can States Parties to the Convention be signatories to the "Cairo Declaration"?* – Resolution 2253 (Tuesday 22 January 2019, 91 votes)
- *Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2020-2021* – Resolution 2288 (Tuesday 25 June 2019, 88 votes\*)
- *Ending coercion in mental health: the need for a human rights-based approach* – Resolution 2291 and Recommendation 2158 (Wednesday 26 June 2019, 90 and 87 votes)
- *Post-monitoring dialogue with Bulgaria* – Resolution 2296 (Thursday 27 June 2019, 76 votes)
- *The progress of the Assembly's monitoring procedure (January-December 2018) and the periodic review of the honouring of obligations by Iceland and Italy* – Resolution 2261 (Thursday 24 January 2019, 76 votes)
- *A legal status for "climate refugees"* – Resolution 2307 (Thursday 3 October 2019, 74 votes)
- *Internet governance and human rights* – Resolution 2256 and Recommendation 2144 (Wednesday 23 January 2019, 65 and 72 votes)
- *Laundromats: responding to new challenges in the international fight against organised crime, corruption and money laundering* – Resolution 2279 and Recommendation 2154 (Thursday 11 April 2019, 71 and 70 votes)
- *Stop violence against, and exploitation of, migrant children* – Resolution 2295 and Recommendation 2160 (Thursday 27 June 2019, 68 and 70 votes\*)
- *Ending violence against children: a Council of Europe contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals* – Resolution 2294 and Recommendation 2159 (Thursday 27 June 2019, 64 and 66 votes\*)
- *Promoting parliaments free of sexism and sexual harassment* – Resolution 2274 and Recommendation 2152 (Tuesday 9 April 2019, 63 and 66 votes\*)
- *Obstetrical and gynaecological violence* – Resolution 2306 (Thursday 3 October 2019, 63 votes)
- *Discrimination in access to employment* – Resolution 2257 (Wednesday 23 January 2019, 58 votes\*)
- *For a disability-inclusive workforce* – Resolution 2258 (Wednesday 23 January 2019, 57 votes\*)
- *Jewish cultural heritage preservation* – Resolution 2309 and Recommendation 2165 (Friday 4 October 2019, 55 and 57 votes)
- *Post-monitoring dialogue with North Macedonia* – Resolution 2304 (Wednesday 2 October 2019, 55 votes)
- *The situation of migrants and refugees on the Greek islands: more needs to be done* – Resolution 2280 and Recommendation 2155 (Thursday 11 April 2019, 54 and 54 votes)
- *Labour migration from Eastern Europe and its impact on socio-demographic processes in these countries* – Resolution 2310 (Friday 4 October 2019, 53 votes)
- *Promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities* – Resolution 2262 (Thursday 24 January 2019, 46 votes)



- *Anonymous donation of sperm and oocytes: balancing the rights of parents, donors and children* – Recommendation 2156 (Friday 12 April 2019, 45 votes)
- *Shedding light on the murder of Boris Nemtsov* – Resolution 2297 (Thursday 27 June 2019, 43 votes)
- *Functioning of democratic institutions in the Republic of Moldova* – Resolution 2308 (Thursday 3 October 2019, 38 votes)
- *Withdrawing nationality as a measure to combat terrorism: a human rights-compatible approach?* – Resolution 2263 and Recommendation 2145 (Friday 25 January 2019, 35 and 35 votes)
- *Social media: social threads or threats to human rights?* – Resolution 2281 (Friday 12 April 2019, 35 votes)
- *Situation in Syria: prospects for a political solution?* – Resolution 2298 (Friday 28 June 2019, 30 votes)
- *Pushback policies and practice in Council of Europe member States* – Resolution 2299 and Recommendation 2161 (Friday 28 June 2019, 21 and 21 votes)
- *Improving follow-up to CPT recommendations: enhanced role of the Parliamentary Assembly and of national parliaments* – Resolution 2264 and Recommendation 2146 (Friday 25 January 2019, 20 and 21 votes)

(\* votes taken together in the framework of joint debates)

## APPENDIX V – participation in committee meetings

Committee	2019		2018		2017		2016	
	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)
Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	8	53,70%	8	56,63%	9	55,69%	9	60,36%
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	8	52,47%	8	55,87%	9	53,22%	8	56,17%
Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	8	40,90%	7	53,62%	8	45,99%	8	53,55%
Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	8	41,51%	8	52,47%	8	47,22%	8	50,15%
Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	7	45,50%	8	43,06%	8	52,31%	8	49,23%
Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	8	48,30%	8	44,60%	8	47,22%	8	51,70%
Monitoring Committee	9	38,53%	9	33,93%	9	48,03%	9	52,57%
Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs	8	60,67%	9	55,81%	8	45,39%	6	44,15%
Committee on the Election of Judges to the ECHR	5	51,82%	5	56,36%	5	51,82%	6	54,55%
	<b>68</b>	<b>47,69%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49,80%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>49,68%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>52,78%</b>

Committee	2015		2014		2013		2012	
	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)	number of meetings	average level of participation (in %)
Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy	9	63,76%	8	63,84%	9	62,96%	9	62,43%
Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights	8	50,60%	8	54,47%	9	55,82%	9	66,14%
Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development	8	46,43%	7	49,66%	8	52,23%	8	55,21%
Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons	8	51,04%	8	50,89%	8	52,53%	8	51,79%
Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media	7	49,15%	7	51,02%	8	51,04%	7	54,08%
Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	8	41,82%	8	52,68%	8	48,96%	8	44,05%
Monitoring Committee	9	62,52%	9	55,44%	9	60,69%	9	59,69%
Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs	6	40,54%	6	44,14%	7	37,06%	5	55,25%
Committee on the Election of Judges to the ECHR	4	72,73%						
	<b>67</b>	<b>52,74%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53,17%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53,22%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56,47%</b>