

Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs
Commission du Règlement, des immunités et des affaires institutionnelles

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Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs

Participation of members in Parliamentary Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings

Information memorandum

prepared by the Secretariat

1. Introduction

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

“7. The Assembly:

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

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

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

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

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

3. It should be recalled that, in 2011, the Assembly undertook a reform of its organisational structure and mode of operation, the aims of which included, in particular, strengthening its efficiency, as well as its political visibility and relevance, and improving the commitment and participation of its members. The reform led to several measures, including overhauling the structure of the committees and their terms of reference, reorganising plenary sittings, with trimming of the agenda, improving the planning and grouping of committee meetings outside part-sessions. The last modifications made to the Rules of Procedure in 2015 led to the setting up of the Committee on the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights and to the increase to eighteen of the number of seats allocated to the Turkish parliamentary delegation (as from the June 2015 part-session).

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

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

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

7. In 2021, four part-sessions were held in a hybrid manner and in March and May Standing Committees were held by videoconference. However, the November Standing Committee was held in person, the first Standing Committee in this format since 2019.

2. Statistics

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

8. Statistics on the level of participation of national delegations for the four 2021 part-sessions (see Appendix I) show that the overall average level of participation of the members of the 47 delegations was 69.68%, a sharp increase compared to the previous ten years.¹ All part-sessions recorded a participation rate over 50%, as during the previous seven years (with the exceptions of 2020, 2019 and 2018). It should be mentioned that almost every year the January part-session has the highest rate registered, but this year the rate was remarkably high, namely 97.88%.

9. It should be pointed out that these "participation" rates are based on the signatures in the register of attendance, and they do not reflect the actual presence of parliamentarians in the Assembly chamber or their actual participation in the debates. Members do not necessarily remain throughout the sitting for

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

which they have registered, and this is not dependent on whether they are called on to speak. This observation is even more justified in the case of remote meetings organised by videoconference, where it is not possible to establish the extent to which the connected members actually follow the discussions.

10. A survey of the level of participation of the national delegations in the 2021 Assembly part-sessions shows large disparities between the general tendency of many years. In the past the number of delegations affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (an average participation rate of less than 50%) was, for instance, 18 delegations in 2019; 20 delegations in 2018 and 17 delegations in 2017.

11. In 2021, only six delegations have an average participation rate of less than 50% and thus affected by the measure provided for in paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (2007). They are, in alphabetical order:

- **Bulgaria** (35,04%– and not a single representative at the June part-session; the rate was also less than 50% between 2013 and 2019)
- **Denmark** (49.20%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2019)
- **Germany** (43,92%; the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2011 and 2018)
- **Malta** (31.25 the rate was also consistently less than 50% between 2012 and 2018)
- **the Slovak Republic** (26.16%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2018 and in 2019, and between 2014 and 2016)
- **Slovenia** (47.32%; the rate was also less than 50% in 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2014, 2012 and 2008).

12. It is worth noting that some delegations have a comparably stable high level of participation (Andorra, Armenia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey), while others have a comparably low or very low level of participation over the long term (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Malta, Romania, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic).

13. It is also a matter of concern that the participation level of one large delegation - Germany remains consistently below the expected 50%. Germany's average participation level between 2008 and 2019 was 42.91%. In 2021, other large delegations with 18 members achieved higher participation levels (France's average participation level in 2021 was 75%, Italy's 63,69%, Russian Federation's 89,24%, Turkey's 80,03%, United Kingdom's 68,58%).

14. During the 2021 session, the Assembly adopted 84 texts (see Appendix VI).² In view of the exceptional organisation of its work since 2020, the Assembly has demonstrated a similar level of activity. Since 2001, the average number of texts adopted by the Assembly is around 95 per year and at distance hearings have had, in 2021, no major negative impact on the productivity of the Assembly.

15. The list of texts adopted by the Assembly this year (Appendix V) shows how the interest of Assembly members was focused on topical political issues (the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change, the situation in some member States or at the borders of Europe (Belarus)), issues relating to the protection of human rights, discrimination, gender aspects, specific questions on climate change, migration, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. 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.

18. In 2021, the participation rate of Assembly members in votes in plenary sittings fell to 31.92% by comparison with 2019 (38.25%) (pre Covid-19), but was up on the year 2018 (26.13%).³

19. Only eleven delegations out of 47 had a participation rate of over 50% in votes.⁴ Those in first place were the same delegations as in previous years: Sweden (71.94%), Switzerland (70.53%) and Monaco (68.78%).

20. The fact that 19 delegations' participation rates in votes were less than 25% may be seen as a worrying trend.⁵ The worst results – with rates below 15% – were those of Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia (see Appendix III).

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

22. 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, Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia).

23. Between 2008 and 2021 16 delegations have an average participation rate of less than 25% (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia).

24. It is worth noting that there is no absolute correlation between the participation rate of national delegations as recorded in the register of signatures and the participation rate of the members of the same delegations in votes.⁶ It would be appropriate therefore to discuss matters more thoroughly with the delegations to establish why their members attend sessions but do not vote on the texts being debated.

25. As to individual voting, 113 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2021 first part-session, 109 members during the second part-session, 72 members during the third part-session and 70 members during the fourth part-session. Only 58 members of the

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

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

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

⁶ For example, the Irish delegation's participation rate in the 2021 session was 81.92%, and its participation rate in voting was 37.45% only, the Armenian delegation's rates were 85.16 % and less than 24.68%. The same applies to Azerbaijan (90.63% and 33.47%), Croatia (80.09% and 43.88%), Estonia (62.50% and 24.33%), Greece (83.29% and 26.34%), Hungary (70.98% and 13.32%), Malta (31.25% and 3.94%).

Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2021 session. These figures are in line with comparable practice in previous years.⁷

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

26. 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.

27. 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.]

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

29. As indicated in the previous information memorandums, these statistics on attendance at committee meetings, like those on attendance at Assembly sessions, should be viewed in the light of the fact that they only reflect the number of members who signed the register at the beginning of meetings, not their actual presence during the meetings.

2.3.1. Participation levels in committee meetings by delegation

30. In 2021, the nine Assembly committees held a total of 85 meetings (see Appendix VII).⁸ This is the highest level in the last ten years.

31. The overall level of participation of Assembly members in the Assembly's nine committees in 2021 was 65.09%. This is the highest overall level of participation rate ever recorded.⁹

32. With more specific regard to the participation of national delegations in the meetings of the six committees where they are represented (as opposed to the Committees where candidatures are presented by political groups), the rate also shows a marked increase 66.15% (see Appendix IV).¹⁰

⁷ 87 members of the Assembly took part, on average, in more than 50% of the votes during the 2019 session compared to 30 in 2018, 43 in 2017, 44 in 2016, 59 in 2015, 57 in 2014, 58 in 2013, 44 in 2012, 33 in 2011, 24 in 2010, 37 in 2009 and 31 in 2008.

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

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

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

33. Only two delegations have average rates of participation in all committee meetings below 33%; these were, in alphabetical order: **Bulgaria and Montenegro**.¹¹

34. Thirty eight of the 47 delegations achieved average participation rates of 50% or more.¹² Eighteen delegations have an average of over 70% compared to thirteen in 2020, but only two in 2019 and none in 2018. Other figures include, seven delegations with an average over 70% in 2017, six in 2016, four in 2015, nine in 2014 and 2013, eleven delegations in 2012 and two in 2011.

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

36. The same as in 2020, this year, due to the pandemic restrictions, the committees held meetings almost exclusively by videoconference or in a hybrid manner, primarily in Strasbourg but increasingly towards the end of the year in Paris.

37. The high overall level of participation in 2021 indicates that new videoconferencing technologies (in particular the KUDO platform, with interpretation in five languages with the possibility to vote) has been widely accepted by members, making it possible for them to carry out their activities effectively in 2021, and to overcome the impact of the numerous restrictions on their movements. However, organising these remote and hybrid meetings was a costly process for the Assembly and had budgetary implications.¹⁴

38. As mentioned in Resolution 2377 (2021), it is however essential to continue to base the Assembly's work on face-to-face meetings between its members, so as to allow for rich exchanges that are indispensable for the work of a multilateral organisation. While online meetings were originally devised as an exceptional measure in the face of exceptional circumstances, there is not getting away from the fact that they are also a complementary working method which allows for greater flexibility under certain circumstances.

2.3.2. Overall participation levels in meetings by committee¹⁵

39. As to the level of participation in committees, eight out of nine recorded an overall figure of over 50% compared to seven committees in 2016 and 2012, six committees in 2020, 2018, 2014 and 2013, five committees in 2015, four committees in 2019 and 2017. This result is the highest since the survey was carried out (see Appendix VI).

40. The Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights had the highest participation rate at 90.70%, followed by the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs at 86.36%. In all other committees, the overall rate was around 50%, which is also a positive dynamic.¹⁶ Some caution,

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

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

¹³ In 2021:

– the Albanian delegation did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development nor the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media,

– the delegations of Bulgaria, Iceland, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway and Slovenia did not participate in any of the meetings of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development.

¹⁴ See [Resolution 2377 \(2021\) Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2022-2023](#).

¹⁵ The statistics provided concern the participation of committee members in meetings of their committees in the strict sense and do not take account conferences and seminars held by those committees, which sometimes nevertheless are attended by very large numbers of participants.

¹⁶ There are no alternate members in the Monitoring Committee and the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs.

however, has to be expressed in these figures as mentioned earlier. On-line participation, in terms of signing on when a meeting is in hybrid manner, is not a guarantee of presence.

3. Possible explanations

41. Every year for the last fourteen years, the committee has examined the statistics on participation by members in the work of the Assembly and its committees, and looked for factors that might explain certain aspects. Since the 2007 report on “Improving the participation of members in Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings” (see explanatory memorandum, Doc. 11295; paras. 31 to 41) and through the information memorandum presented since 2008 the committee has raised numerous issues in this regard.¹⁷ As it has already pointed out, some caution is required when interpreting raw statistics, which take no account in themselves of the valid reasons explaining parliamentarians’ absence.

3.1 Regarding the Assembly activities in a hybrid manner

42. The Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the Parliamentary Assembly and led it to rearrange its work – in 2020, the Assembly held only one part-session (in January) and cancelled its other three part-sessions. In 2021 the Parliamentary Assembly held all its part-sessions in a hybrid manner, allowing members to participate remotely or attend in person in Strasbourg. It should also be noted that the part-sessions in a hybrid manner took place over four days only, nevertheless this did not have a major impact on the productivity of the Assembly with respect to the number of texts adopted, (comparable to 2018, 2017, 2015 and 2013 (see Annex VI)).

43. The participation of members of national delegations in plenary sessions increased sharply in 2021 in comparison with previous years. It is clear that members have been willing to embrace new working methods and this is very encouraging and has improved participation.

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

45. As already mentioned, some smaller delegations have regularly referred to the fact that their members cannot ensure regular participation in all the meetings of all the committees. They simply do not have the time because there are so few of them to cover 9 committees.

46. Mention has also been made in the past that, in election years, it is impossible for members to take part in Assembly activities when they are required to stay in their constituencies for the election campaign. This is an entirely valid explanation, which may account for the depleted ranks of these delegations during the part-sessions preceding or following national elections (pending also the appointment of a new delegation), but it should not be used to justify the absence of members throughout a whole year.

47. It is also necessary here to underline the importance of national parliaments renewing their national delegations to the Assembly as quickly as possible after elections, as the late renewal of delegations has a significant impact on rates of participation in Assembly activities.¹⁸

¹⁷ See documents AS/Pro (2008) 13, AS/Pro (2009) 21, AS/Pro (2010) 21, AS/Pro (2012) 02, AS/Pro (2013) 02, AS/Pro (2014) 03, AS/Pro (2015) 02, AS/Pro (2016) 03, AS/Pro (2017) 03, AS/Pro (2018) 02, AS/Pro (2019) 01, AS/Pro (2020) 03 and AS/Pro (2021) 01.

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

48. Another point emphasised by numerous members is that it is important to continue the work of the Assembly through face-to-face meetings and online meetings should be seen as an additional method of work, allowing more flexibility, and as an exceptional measure when exceptional circumstances arise.

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

50. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, it was not possible to have committee meetings outside Strasbourg, in the member States, in order to possibly increase participation of the members and to promote links with national parliaments and their committees.

51. Notwithstanding the different comments above, it should be said that the statistics on delegations' participation in the Assembly in 2021 show a clear improvement in members' participation in the part-sessions and committee meetings, and this is to be appreciated.

4. Conclusions

52. Delegation participation statistics show a clear improvement in members' participation in the part-sessions and committee meetings. There however remains scope for improvement, especially considering that in 2021 almost all meetings were held in hybrid manner, allowing members to avoid travelling time and to be flexible in order to combine their work in national parliaments and in the Assembly.

53. 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.

54. 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 six delegations affected by the measure planned under paragraph 7.2 of Resolution 1583 (average participation rate in Assembly sittings below 50%): **Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Malta, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia;**

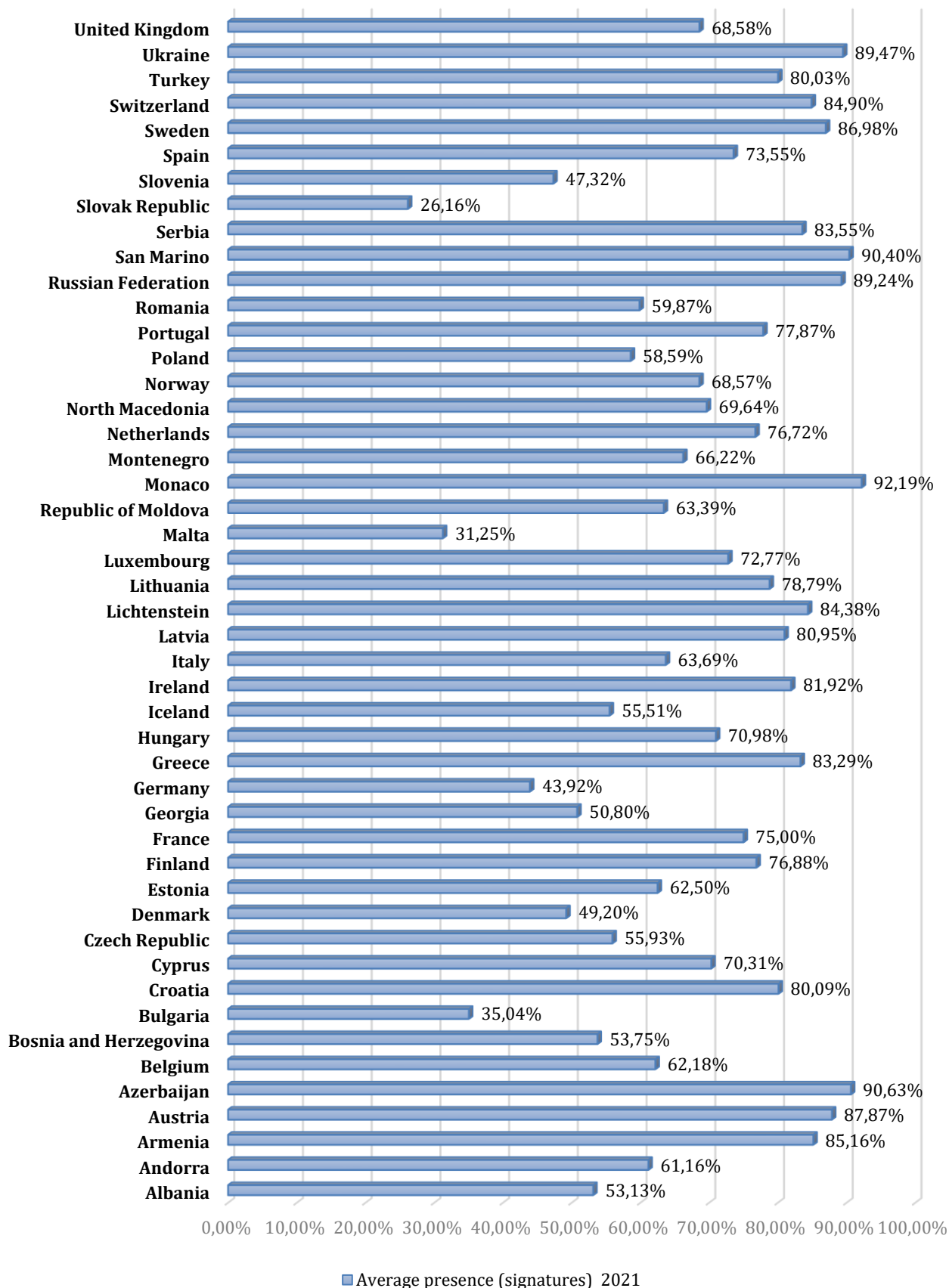
. the two delegations affected by the measure planned under Rule 44.10 (average participation rate in committee meetings below 33%): **Bulgaria and Montenegro.**

– 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 2021

Country	Number of members	Average presence (signatures) January 2021	Average presence (signatures) April 2021	Average presence (signatures) June 2021	Average presence (signatures) October 2021	Average presence (signatures) 2021	Rank
Albania	4	100,00%	25,00%	81,25%	6,25%	53,13%	40
Andorra	2	100,00%	7,14%	62,50%	75,00%	61,16%	34
Armenia	4	100,00%	100,00%	62,50%	78,13%	85,16%	8
Austria	6	100,00%	95,24%	81,25%	75,00%	87,87%	6
Azerbaijan	6	100,00%	100,00%	81,25%	81,25%	90,63%	2
Belgium	7	100,00%	61,22%	42,86%	44,64%	62,18%	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	100,00%	40,00%	35,00%	40,00%	53,75%	39
Bulgaria	6	100,00%	4,76%	0,00%	35,42%	35,04%	45
Croatia	5	100,00%	62,86%	77,50%	80,00%	80,09%	15
Cyprus	2	100,00%	50,00%	56,25%	75,00%	70,31%	25
Czech Republic	7	100,00%	46,94%	37,50%	39,29%	55,93%	37
Denmark	5	100,00%	34,29%	37,50%	25,00%	49,20%	42
Estonia	3	100,00%	100,00%	25,00%	25,00%	62,50%	32
Finland	5	91,43%	68,57%	72,50%	75,00%	76,88%	19
France	18	100,00%	77,78%	59,03%	63,19%	75,00%	21
Georgia	5	94,29%	51,43%	32,50%	25,00%	50,80%	41
Germany	18	100,00%	38,89%	22,22%	14,58%	43,92%	44
Greece	7	100,00%	93,88%	67,86%	71,43%	83,29%	12
Hungary	7	100,00%	71,43%	67,86%	44,64%	70,98%	24
Iceland	3	100,00%	42,86%	58,33%	20,83%	55,51%	38
Ireland	4	100,00%	96,43%	53,13%	78,13%	81,92%	13
Italy	18	100,00%	49,21%	61,81%	43,75%	63,69%	30
Latvia	3	100,00%	90,48%	70,83%	62,50%	80,95%	14
Lichtenstein	2	100,00%	100,00%	87,50%	50,00%	84,38%	10
Lithuania	4	100,00%	96,43%	43,75%	75,00%	78,79%	17
Luxembourg	3	100,00%	61,90%	83,33%	45,83%	72,77%	23
Malta	3	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	25,00%	31,25%	46
Republic of Moldova	5	100,00%	88,57%	0,00%	65,00%	63,39%	31
Monaco	2	100,00%	100,00%	87,50%	81,25%	92,19%	1
Montenegro	3	85,71%	66,67%	70,83%	41,67%	66,22%	29
Netherlands	7	100,00%	83,67%	60,71%	62,50%	76,72%	20
North Macedonia	3	100,00%	28,57%	79,17%	70,83%	69,64%	26
Norway	5	100,00%	54,29%	35,00%	85,00%	68,57%	28
Poland	12	100,00%	66,67%	29,17%	38,54%	58,59%	36
Portugal	7	100,00%	77,55%	57,14%	76,79%	77,87%	18
Romania	10	52,86%	72,86%	53,75%	60,00%	59,87%	35
Russian Federation	18	100,00%	100,00%	80,56%	76,39%	89,24%	5
San Marino	2	100,00%	92,86%	81,25%	87,50%	90,40%	3
Serbia	7	100,00%	87,76%	67,86%	78,57%	83,55%	11
Slovak Republic	5	80,00%	17,14%	2,50%	5,00%	26,16%	47
Slovenia	3	100,00%	47,62%	29,17%	12,50%	47,32%	43
Spain	12	100,00%	86,90%	62,50%	44,79%	73,55%	22
Sweden	6	100,00%	100,00%	66,67%	81,25%	86,98%	7
Switzerland	6	100,00%	100,00%	87,50%	52,08%	84,90%	9
Turkey	18	100,00%	88,89%	71,53%	59,72%	80,03%	16
Ukraine	12	100,00%	96,43%	82,29%	79,17%	89,47%	4
United Kingdom	18	100,00%	66,67%	44,44%	63,19%	68,58%	27
	323	97,88%	70,41%	55,34%	55,11%	69,68%	

APPENDIX I (a) - Participation of national delegations in the Assembly part-sessions in 2021



APPENDIX II – Average participation in votes: 2007 - 2021

Part-session	Votes cast	Number of votes	Average participation
January 2007	20 596	203	101
April 2007	15 901	182	87
June 2007	11 272	149	76
October 2007	4 219	68	62
Total 2007	51 988	602	86
January 2008	5 477	69	79
April 2008	14 109	115	123
June 2008	7 818	111	70
October 2008	11 514	123	94
Total 2008	38 918	418	93
January 2009	13 144	131	100
April 2009	11 801	133	89
June 2009	7 967	103	77
October 2009	11 483	121	95
Total 2009	44 395	488	91
January 2010	14 403	183	79
April 2010	6 795	111	61
June 2010	7 394	101	73
October 2010	9 201	104	88
Total 2010	37 793	499	76
January 2011	9 638	94	103
April 2011	4 729	67	71
June 2011	8 131	97	84
October 2011	5 689	76	75
Total 2011	28 187	334	84
January 2012	7 748	85	91
April 2012	5 844	66	89
June 2012	5 853	73	80
October 2012	9 257	74	125
Total 2012	28 702	298	96
January 2013	16 698	131	127
April 2013	7 813	64	122
June 2013	16 196	143	113
October 2013	9 192	90	102
Total 2013	49 899	428	117
January 2014	10 012	81	124
April 2014	21 961	190	116
June 2014	7 730	82	94
October 2014	8 609	92	94
Total 2014	48 312	445	109
January 2015	14 017	106	132
April 2015	6 003	64	94
June 2015	9 719	75	130
October 2015	8 973	91	99
Total 2015	38 712	336	115
January 2016	12 072	101	120
April 2016	8 957	103	87
June 2016	8 451	86	98
October 2016	4 550	54	84
Total 2016	34 030	344	99

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

APPENDIX III – Participation of national delegations in voting at the Assembly part-sessions in 2021

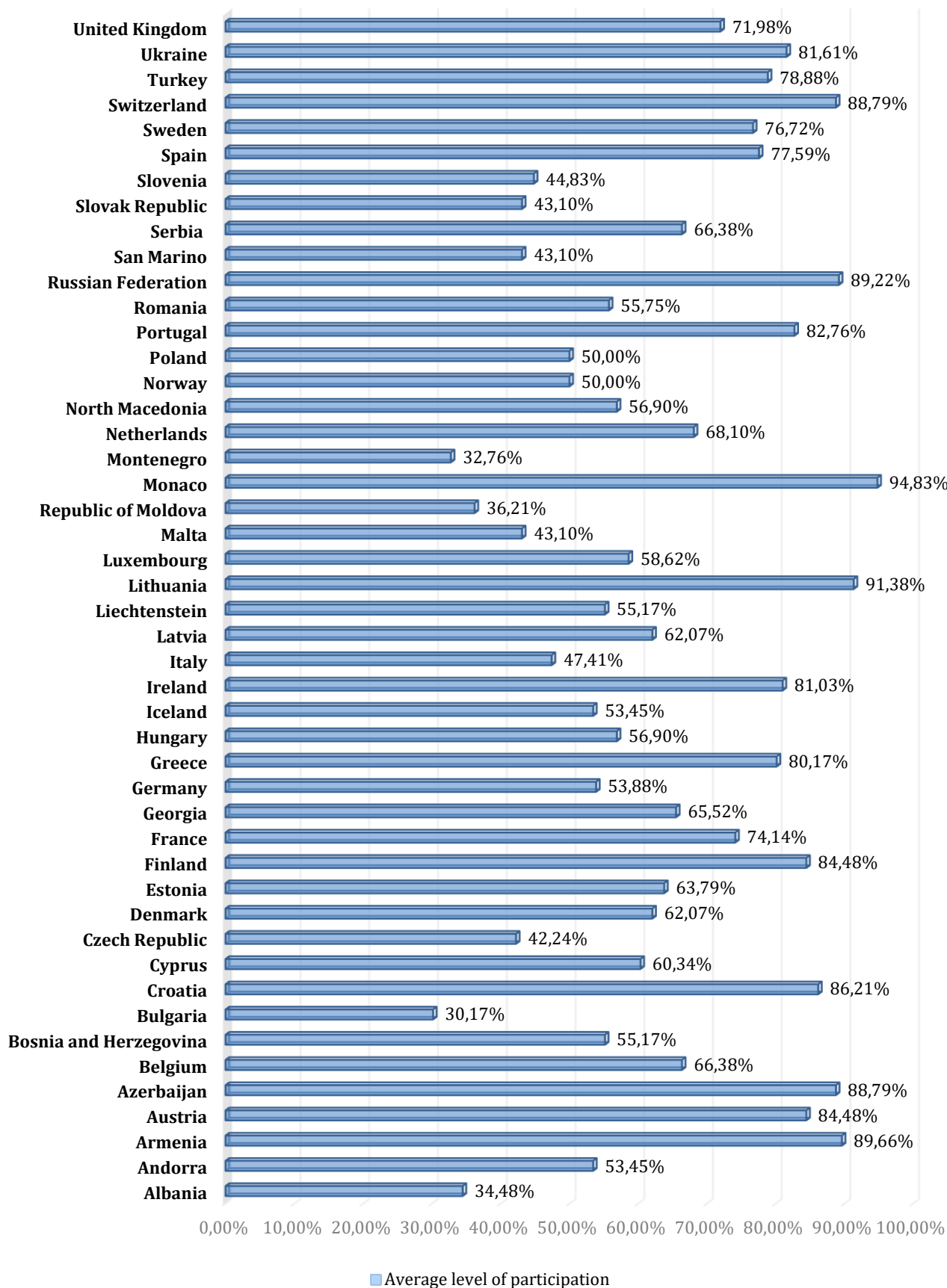
Country	Votes	Seats		Rank
Albania	81	4	8.54 %	42
Andorra	262	2	55.27 %	6
Armenia	234	4	24.68 %	29
Austria	596	6	41.91 %	17
Azerbaijan	476	6	33.47 %	21
Belgium	511	7	30.80 %	23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	195	5	16.46 %	35
Bulgaria	25	6	1.76 %	47
Croatia	520	5	43.88 %	16
Cyprus	136	2	19.13 %	32
Czech Republic	459	7	27.67 %	25
Denmark	104	5	8.78 %	41
Estonia	173	3	24.33 %	30
Finland	621	5	52.41 %	9
France	1547	18	36.26 %	20
Georgia	179	5	15.11 %	38
Germany	671	18	15.73 %	37
Greece	437	7	26.34 %	26
Hungary	221	7	13.32 %	40
Iceland	143	3	20.11 %	31
Ireland	355	4	37.45 %	19
Italy	1358	18	31.83 %	22
Latvia	359	3	50.49 %	10
Liechtenstein	279	2	58.86 %	4
Lithuania	363	4	38.29 %	18
Luxembourg	114	3	16.03 %	36
Malta	28	3	3.94 %	45
Republic of Moldova	160	5	13.50 %	39
Monaco	326	2	68.78 %	3
Montenegro	45	3	6.33 %	43
Netherlands	750	7	45.21 %	12
North Macedonia	121	3	17.02 %	34
Norway	597	5	50.38 %	11
Poland	737	12	25.91 %	27
Portugal	468	7	28.21 %	24
Romania	422	10	17.81 %	33
Russian Federation	1906	18	44.68 %	14
San Marino	273	2	57.59 %	5
Serbia	886	7	53.41 %	7
Slovak Republic	33	5	2.78 %	46
Slovenia	39	3	5.49 %	44
Spain	1261	12	44.34 %	15
Sweden	1023	6	71.94 %	1
Switzerland	1003	6	70.53 %	2
Turkey	1927	18	45.17 %	13
Ukraine	1518	12	53.38 %	8
United Kingdom	1069	18	25.06 %	28
Total	25011	318	31.92%	

APPENDIX IV – Participation of delegations in committee meetings in 2021 (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 2021		9	10	11	9	8	11		
1	Albania	1	2	0	8	0	3	7	34,48%	45
2	Andorra	1	4	2	10	1	6	8	53,45%	34
3	Armenia	1	9	9	11	9	8	6	89,66%	3
4	Austria	2	15	11	20	16	17	19	84,48%	8
5	Azerbaijan	2	18	20	21	10	19	15	88,79%	5
6	Belgium	2	6	10	18	11	15	17	66,38%	20
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	2	11	2	5	10	55,17%	31
8	Bulgaria	2	6	0	18	3	6	2	30,17%	47
9	Croatia	1	8	9	11	8	10	4	86,21%	7
10	Cyprus	1	7	1	11	8	6	2	60,34%	26
11	Czech Republic	2	5	4	18	6	10	6	42,24%	43
12	Denmark	1	3	7	11	7	5	3	62,07%	24
13	Estonia	1	5	6	10	5	7	4	63,79%	23
14	Finland	1	7	3	11	9	10	9	84,48%	8
15	France	4	33	22	42	29	21	25	74,14%	17
16	Georgia	1	3	6	10	9	3	7	65,52%	22
17	Germany	4	25	17	38	13	18	14	53,88%	33
18	Greece	2	18	6	22	14	13	20	80,17%	13
19	Hungary	2	10	6	18	9	8	15	56,90%	28
20	Iceland	1	6	0	11	2	8	4	53,45%	34
21	Ireland	1	6	7	10	7	10	7	81,03%	12
22	Italy	4	20	3	36	17	19	15	47,41%	38
23	Latvia	1	7	3	11	2	4	9	62,07%	24
24	Liechtenstein	1	5	5	9	5	4	4	55,17%	31
25	Lithuania	1	9	7	11	8	8	10	91,38%	2
26	Luxembourg	1	4	8	9	4	4	5	58,62%	27
27	Malta	1	5	0	9	5	4	2	43,10%	40
28	Republic of Moldova	1	5	2	9	1	2	2	36,21%	44
29	Monaco	1	8	10	11	7	8	11	94,83%	1
30	Montenegro	1	5	0	8	1	4	1	32,76%	46
31	Netherlands	2	12	9	18	2	17	21	68,10%	19
32	North Macedonia	1	7	0	9	8	3	6	56,90%	28
33	Norway	1	9	0	9	3	6	2	50,00%	36
34	Poland	3	14	8	30	9	15	11	50,00%	36
35	Portugal	2	7	19	19	15	16	20	82,76%	10
36	Romania	3	22	13	31	16	13	2	55,75%	30
37	Russian Federation	4	35	33	44	28	25	42	89,22%	4
38	San Marino	1	3	1	9	4	4	4	43,10%	40
39	Serbia	2	8	11	20	11	9	18	66,38%	20
40	Slovak Republic	1	3	4	9	1	3	5	43,10%	40

41	Slovenia	1	5	0	9	6	3	3	44,83%	39
42	Spain	3	16	24	32	16	20	27	77,59%	15
43	Sweden	2	13	9	20	15	12	20	76,72%	16
44	Switzerland	2	12	20	22	14	19	16	88,79%	5
45	Turkey	4	32	26	41	30	19	35	78,88%	14
46	Ukraine	3	22	24	33	13	24	26	81,61%	11
47	United Kingdom	4	21	21	40	31	40	14	71,98%	18
	Participation:	85	507	408	848	450	513	535	66,15%	
	Participation (%):		66,27	48,00	90,70	58,82	75,44	57,22		

APPENDIX IV (a) - Participation of delegations in committee meetings in 2021
(6 committees)



APPENDIX V – list of texts adopted by the Assembly in 2021, by chronological order

First part of the Ordinary Session, 25-28 January 2021

- *The implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights (Doc. 15123 and addendum), Resolution 2358 (2021) and Recommendation 2193 (2021) (Tuesday 26 January 2021, 134 and 125 votes)*
- *Restrictions on NGO activities in Council of Europe member States (doc. 15205); Resolution 2362 (2021) and Recommendation 2194 (2021) (Wednesday 27 January 2021, 112 and 128 votes)*
- *Progress of the Assembly's monitoring procedure (January-December 2020) (Doc. 15211), Resolution 2357 (2021) ; (Monday 25 January 2021, 110 votes)*
- *Judges in Poland and in the Republic of Moldova must remain independent (Doc. 15204), Resolution 2359 (2021) (Tuesday 26 January 2021, 103 votes)*
- *Modification of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure – follow-up to Resolution 2319 (2020) on the Complementary joint procedure between the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly in response to a serious violation by a member State of its statutory obligations (Doc. 15093), Resolution 2360 (2021) (Tuesday 26 January 2021, 112 votes)*
- *Covid-19 vaccines: ethical, legal and practical considerations (Doc. 15212), Resolution 2361 (2021) (Wednesday 27 January 2021, 130 votes)*
- *Challenge, on substantive grounds, of the still unratified credentials of the parliamentary delegation of the Russian Federation (Doc. 15216), Resolution 2363 (2021) (Thursday 28 January 2021, 167 votes)*
- *Ethnic profiling in Europe: a matter of great concern (Doc.15199), Resolution 2364 (2021) (Thursday 28 January 2021, 80 votes)*

Second part of the Ordinary Session, 19-22 April 2021

- *Preserving national minorities in Europe (Doc. 15231), Resolution 2368 (2021) and Recommendation 2198 (2021) (Monday 19 April 2021, 87 and 87 votes)*
- *The Assembly's vision on the strategic priorities for the Council of Europe (Doc. 15252), Resolution 2369 (2021) and Recommendation 2199 (2021) (Tuesday 20 April 2021, 112 and 107 votes)*
- *Urgent need for electoral reform in Belarus (Doc. 15253), Resolution 2371 (2021) and Recommendation 2200 (2021) (Tuesday 20 April 2021, 138 and 136 votes)*
- *Human rights violations in Belarus require an international investigation (Doc. 15256), Resolution 2372 (2021) and Recommendation 2201 (2021) (Wednesday 21 April, 102 and 98 votes)*

- *The arrest and detention of Alexei Navalny in January 2021 (Doc. 15270), [Resolution 2375 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2202 \(2021\)](#)*
(Thursday 22 April, 142 and 140 votes)
- *Fighting fiscal injustice: the work of the OECD on taxation of digital economy (Doc. 15251), [Resolution 2370 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 20 April 2021, 101 votes)
- *Discrimination against persons dealing with chronic and long-term illnesses (Doc. 15208), [Resolution 2373 \(2021\)](#)*
(Wednesday 21 April 2021, 91 votes)
- *Post-monitoring dialogue with Montenegro (Doc. 15132, Doc. 15132 add), [Resolution 2374 \(2021\)](#)*
(Wednesday 21 April 2021, 74 votes)
- *The functioning of democratic institutions in Turkey (Doc. 15272), [Resolution 2376 \(2021\)](#)* (Thursday 22 April 2021, 128 votes)

Third part of the Ordinary Session, 21-24 June 2021

- *Media freedom, public trust and the people's right to know (Doc. 15308), [Resolution 2382 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2204 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 22 June 2021, 121 votes)
- *Overcoming the socio-economic crisis sparked by the Covid-19 pandemic (Doc. 15310), [Resolution 2384 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2205 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 22 June 2021, 98 and 89 votes)
- *Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on children's rights (Doc. 15311), [Resolution 2385 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2206 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 22 June 2021, 81 and 83 votes)
- *For a European policy on diasporas (Doc. 15250), [Resolution 2388 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2207 \(2021\)](#)*
(Thursday 24 June 2021, 106 and 43 votes)
- *Transparency and regulation of donations to political parties and electoral campaigns from foreign donors (Doc. 15302), [Resolution 2390 \(2021\)](#) and [Recommendation 2208 \(2021\)](#)*
(Thursday 24 June 2021, 40 and 43 votes)
- *Should politicians be prosecuted for statements made in the exercise of their mandate? (Doc. 15307), [Resolution 2381 \(2021\)](#)*
(Monday 21 June 2021, 110 votes)
- *Covid passes or certificates: protection of fundamental rights and legal implications (Doc. 15309), [Resolution 2383 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 22 June 2021, 114 votes)
- *Enhancing participation of women from under-represented groups in political and public decision making (Doc. 15301), [Resolution 2386 \(2021\)](#)*
(Wednesday 23 June 2021, 95 votes)
- *Human rights violations committed against Crimean Tatars in Crimea (Doc. 15305), [Resolution 2387 \(2021\)](#)*
(Tuesday 22 June 2021, 92 votes)
- *Combating Afrophobia, or anti-Black racism, in Europe (Doc. 15306), [Resolution 2389 \(2021\)](#)*
(Thursday 24 June 2021, 61 votes)

Fourth part of the Ordinary Session, 27-30 September 2021

- *Draft Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime on enhanced co-operation and disclosure of electronic evidence (Doc. 15379), Opinion 299 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 36 votes)
- *Humanitarian consequences of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan / Nagorno-Karabakh conflict (Doc. 15363), Resolution 2391 (2021) and Recommendation 2209 (2021)*
(Monday 27 September 2021, 101 and 96 votes)
- *Socio-economic inequalities in Europe: time to restore social trust by strengthening social rights (Doc. 15365), Resolution 2393 (2021) and Recommendation 2210 (2021)*
(Tuesday 28 September 2021, 104 and 106 votes)
- *Anchoring the right to a healthy environment: need for enhanced action by the Council of Europe (Doc. 15367), Resolution 2395 (2021) and Recommendation 2211 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 63 and 108 votes)
- *More participatory democracy to tackle climate change (Doc. 15351), Resolution 2397 (2021) and Recommendation 2212 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 110 and 108 votes)
- *Addressing issues of criminal and civil liability in the context of climate change (Doc. 15362), Resolution 2398 (2021) and Recommendation 2213 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 114 and 112 votes)
- *The climate crisis and the rule of law (Doc. 15353), Resolution 2399 (2021) and Recommendation 2214 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 114 and 114 votes)
- *Research policies and environment protection (Doc. 15357), Resolution 2402 (2021) and Recommendation 2215 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 71 and 72 votes)
- *Guidelines on the scope of the parliamentary immunities enjoyed by members of the Parliamentary Assembly (Doc. 15364), Resolution 2392 (2021)*
(Monday 27 September 2021, 57 votes)
- *Gender representation in the Parliamentary Assembly (Doc. 15366), Resolution 2394 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 114 votes)
- *Strengthening the fight against so-called “honour” crimes (Doc. 15347), Resolution 2395 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 63 votes)
- *Combating inequalities in the right to a safe, healthy and clean environment (Doc. 15349), Resolution 2400 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 63 votes)
- *Climate and migration (Doc. 15348), Resolution 2401 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 68 votes)
- *The situation in Afghanistan: consequences for Europe and the region (Doc. 15381), Resolution 2403 (2021)*
(Wednesday 29 September 2021, 114 and 114 votes)
- *Instrumentalised migration pressure on the borders of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland with Belarus (Doc. 15382rev), Resolution 2404 (2021)*
(Thursday 30 September 2021, 100 votes)

Standing Committee meetings

Strasbourg ,19 March 2021

- *Urgent need to strengthen financial intelligence units – Sharper tools needed to improve confiscation of illegal assets (Doc. 15192), Resolution 2365 (2021) and Recommendation 2195 (2021) (Thursday 19 March 2021)*
- *Impact of labour migration on left-behind children (Doc. 15173), Resolution 2366 (2021) and Recommendation 2196 (2021) (Thursday 19 March 2021)*
- *The protection of victims of arbitrary displacement (Doc. 15219), Resolution 2367 (2021) and Recommendation 2197 (2021) (Thursday 19 March 2021)*

Strasbourg, 28 May 2021

- *Budget and priorities of the Council of Europe for the period 2022-2025 (Doc. 15282), Opinion 298 (2021)*
- *Humanitarian action for refugees and migrants in countries in North Africa and the Middle East (Doc. 15284), Resolution 2380 (2021) and Recommendation 2203 (2021)*
- *Expenditure of the Parliamentary Assembly for the biennium 2022-2023 (Doc. 15283), Resolution 2377 (2021)*
- *Strengthening the role of young people in the prevention and resolution of conflicts (Doc. 15294), Resolution 2378 (2021)*
- *Role of parliaments in implementing the United Nations global compacts for migrants and refugees (Doc. 15229), Resolution 2379 (2021)*

Rome, 25-26 November 2021

- *Best interests of the child and policies to ensure a work-life balance (Doc. 15405), Resolution 2410 (2021) and Recommendation 2216 (2021)*
- *The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on education and culture (Doc. 15397), Resolution 2411 (2021) and Recommendation 2217 (2021)*
- *Revision of the Code of Conduct for Members of the Parliamentary Assembly: introducing the explicit prohibition of sexism, sexual harassment and sexual violence and misconduct (Doc. 15402), Resolution 2405 (2021)*
- *Fighting corruption – General principles of political responsibility (Doc. 15403), Resolution 2406 (2021)*
- *Celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Geneva conventions: the contribution of the Council of Europe to the increasing synergy between International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights (Doc. 15394), Resolution 2407 (2021)*
- *70th anniversary of the 1951 Refugee Convention: the Council of Europe and the international protection of refugees (Doc. 15396), Resolution 2408 (2021)*
- *Voluntary relocation of migrants in need of humanitarian protection and voluntary resettlement of refugees (Doc. 15401), Resolution 2409 (2021)*
- *Gender aspects and human rights implications of pornography (Doc. 15406), Resolution 2412 (2021)*

Discrimination against Roma and Travellers in the field of housing (Doc. 15393), Resolution 2413 (2021)

APPENDIX VI – Adopted texts 2001-2021

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY - ADOPTED TEXTS																						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Assembly's plenary sessions																						
<i>number of days, Assembly was in session</i>	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	5	16	398
adopted texts:																						
<i>recommendations</i>	44	27	32	34	32	30	34	27	32	41	36	13	20	23	18	13	18	22	19	6	19	540
<i>resolutions</i>	22	36	38	41	40	34	42	39	44	55	49	45	41	50	44	47	46	46	49	12	41	861
<i>opinions</i>	6	6	5	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1		2		2		1		1		1	43
<i>orders</i>	9	3	4																			16
Total number of adopted texts:	81	72	79	80	75	65	79	68	79	97	86	58	63	73	64	60	65	68	69	18	61	1460
Standing Committee																						
<i>number of meetings</i>	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	4	70
adopted texts:																						
<i>recommendations</i>	12	16	20	16	9	17	11	5	11	15	6	3	5	6	5	1	3	4	5	19	6	195
<i>resolutions</i>	9	5	7	17	21	19	22	7	11	27	22	12	13	12	13	9	9	9	16	29	16	305
<i>opinions</i>	4	3	1	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3				1	34
<i>orders</i>	2	2																				4
Total number of adopted texts:	27	26	28	33	32	38	36	14	24	45	29	16	20	19	19	12	15	13	21	48	23	538
Total (plenary sessions + Standing Committee)	108	98	107	113	107	103	115	82	103	142	115	74	83	92	83	72	80	81	90	66	84	1998

APPENDIX VII – Participation in committee meetings

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

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