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The Annual Report of the
OSCE PA Special Representative
on Gender Issues

# SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS IN THE OSCE REGION – PROTECTING GAINS, COUNTERING THREATS

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

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# THE 2025 REPORT ON GENDER ISSUES:

# Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the OSCE Region – Protecting Gains, Countering Threats

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# INTRODUCTION

In 1995, the world came together in Beijing, China, for the Fourth World Conference on Women. At that conference, leaders from 189 countries adopted the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, a landmark blueprint for advancing women's rights globally. Critically, that document underscored that women's rights are human rights, and it called on governments and others to take necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to remove obstacles to gender equality and the empowerment of women. It also emphasized the need to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women, to ensure equal access to and equal treatment of women and men in health care, and to enhance women's sexual and reproductive health rights and services.

In the 30 years since the adoption of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,* advancements have been made on gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women. That said, global progress has been too slow, inconsistent and uneven. Across the world, women continue to face discrimination and significant barriers to their full and equal participation in society. Indeed, in the year 2025, no country has yet achieved full gender equality. In fact, rather than improving, the gender situation in some countries and parts of the world has actually deteriorated in recent years.

Most notably, the war in Ukraine has had a devastating impact on women, girls and gender-diverse people. As I described in my 2023 report – *Understanding and Addressing the Gendered Consequences of the War in Ukraine* – Russia's brutal and illegal aggression against Ukraine has resulted in a humanitarian crisis that has disproportionately affected women and girls.[1] Women and girls make up the majority of those who have been displaced in Ukraine and those who have sought refuge abroad. Among other challenges, displaced women and girls in Ukraine, and those who have fled the war, have encountered unique burdens with regards to food security, economic welfare, and accessing health services.

The rights of women and gender-diverse individuals have also been threatened in other parts of the OSCE region, most seriously in relation to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Several countries in the OSCE region have witnessed deliberate attempts by political leaders and movements to undermine the rights of individuals to freely make decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction. Such attacks on SRHR challenge the hard-won gains made since the adoption of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and represent a direct threat to the human rights of people across our region.

This report is divided into three main parts. Part I focuses on the topic of sexual and reproductive health and rights, including recent threats to SRHR in the OSCE region. It concludes with recommendations to governments and parliamentarians of OSCE participating States on ways to implement and reinforce SRHR services and protections.

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[1] Dr. Hedy Fry, OSCE PA Special Representative on Gender Issues, *Understanding and Addressing the Gendered Consequences of the War in Ukraine*, OSCE PA, June 2023.

Part II of the report summarizes my activities and initiatives as OSCE PA Special Representative on Gender Issues for 2024–2025. Lastly, Part III provides data on the gender balance in the OSCE PA Bureau and Secretariat, statistics on the participation of women in OSCE PA statutory meetings, election monitoring missions and ad hoc committees, as well as information on the representation of women in national parliaments of OSCE participating States.

# PART I: SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS IN THE OSCE REGION

The World Health Organization (WHO) describes the full enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights as an individual's ability to experience "complete physical, mental and social well-being in all matters relating to their reproductive systems and its functions."[2] In everyday life, the WHO specifies that SRHR refers to a broad range of services that cover "access to contraception, fertility and infertility care, maternal and perinatal health, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and education on safe and healthy relationships."

Globally, significant progress has been made with regard to SRHR over the past several decades. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), for example, indicates that the global rate of unintended pregnancies has fallen by nearly 20% since 1990, while the number of women using modern contraceptive methods has doubled over the same period.[3] Meanwhile, the global maternal mortality ratio declined by 34% between 2000 and 2020, a situation that UNFPA attributes mainly to better access to skilled and emergency obstetric care. Importantly, today, at least 162 countries have adopted laws against domestic violence and 147 have introduced laws against sexual harassment in the workplace.[4]

These advancements notwithstanding, there are worrying indications that global progress on SRHR is stalling and, in some parts of the world, even being reversed. In recent years, new laws and restrictions have been enacted in many countries, including within the OSCE region, that have imposed barriers affecting the ability of individuals to access sexual and reproductive health services. These barriers have serious consequences, especially for the health of women and gender-diverse people, with sometimes fatal results. As the following section will discuss, these barriers also represent a direct violation of international commitments that countries have made to respect and protect SRHR.

## A. International Commitments to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Guarantees relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights have been affirmed in core international human rights conventions and agreements. Article 16 of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women* (1979), for example, guarantees women equal rights in deciding "freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have access to the information, education and means to enable them to exercise these

[2] World Health Organization (WHO), *Sexual and reproductive health and rights*.

[3] United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), *Interwoven lives, threads of hope: Ending inequalities in sexual and reproductive health and rights*, State of the World Population 2024.

[4] UN Women, *Facts and figures: Ending violence against women*, 24 November 2023.

rights."[5] In 1999, the body that oversees the implementation of that convention – the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – recommended that states prioritize the "prevention of unwanted pregnancy through family planning and sex education and reduce maternal mortality rates through safe motherhood services and prenatal assistance."[6]

The body that monitors the implementation of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* – the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – has also affirmed that maternal health services are a core obligation of states that cannot be derogated from under any circumstance. In 2000, that committee underscored that states have an obligation to take concrete steps towards fulfilling the right to health in the context of pregnancy and childbirth.[7] More recently, in 2016, the committee recommended that states "repeal or eliminate laws, policies and practices that criminalize, obstruct or undermine access by individuals or a particular group to sexual and reproductive health facilities, services, goods and information."[8]

Sexual and reproductive health and rights have also been recognized as essential to human health, as well as to gender equality and wider economic and social development within the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Gender equality and women's empowerment are central to the 17 SDGs which were adopted by UN Member States in 2015. Specifically, SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, contains several targets in the area of SRHR. In support of this goal, target 5.6 aims to:

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5 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, Article 16, United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 24/180, 18 December 1979.

6 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, *General Recommendation No. 24: Article 12 of the Convention (women and health)*, para. 33(c), 20th Session, 1999.

7 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *General Comment no. 14 – The right to the highest attainable standard of health (article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)*, 22nd Session, E/C.12/2000/4, 11 August 2000.

8 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, *General Comment no. 22 on the right to sexual and reproductive health (article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)*, E/C.12/GC/22, 2 May 2016.

> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.[9]

The United Nations-led International Conference on Population and Development was held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994. The resulting *Programme of Action*, adopted by 179 UN Member States, affirmed sexual and reproductive health as human rights.[10] The following year, at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, participating governments explicitly enshrined women's rights as human rights in the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. Regarding reproductive health specifically, that document affirmed that women's human rights "include their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence."[11]

The OSCE and the OSCE PA have also made commitments in the area of SRHR as part of their comprehensive view of security. The OSCE's 2004 Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality, for example, recognizes that the full and equal exercise by women of their human rights is essential to a peaceful, prosperous and democratic OSCE area.[12] Further underscoring the link between security and prosperity and the exercise of women's human rights, the OSCE PA's 2022 *Birmingham Declaration* stresses that SRHR guarantees are critical for women's political and economic empowerment.[13] Building on this commitment, at the 2023 Annual Session in Vancouver, the OSCE PA adopted a declaration which called on participating States hosting refugees and displaced persons to ensure access to a full range of universal, accessible and affordable SRHR services.[14] Most recently, at the 2024 Annual Session in Bucharest, Romania, the OSCE PA urged participating States to provide resources to civil society organizations that provide assistance – including in the areas of

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9 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*, Sustainable Development Goal 5.

10 UNFPA, *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population Development*, 20th Anniversary Edition, 2014.

11 United Nations, The Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 4–15 September 1995, para. 97.

12 OSCE, *2004 OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality*, MC.DEC/14/4, 7 December 2004.

13 OSCE PA, *Birmingham Declaration and Resolutions*, para. 163, 29th Annual Session, July 2022.

14 OSCE PA, *Vancouver Declaration and Resolutions*, para. 134, 30th Annual Session, July 2023.

SRHR – to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations.[15]

As indicated above, OSCE participating States, and members of the international community more broadly, have committed on many occasions and in various international fora, to supporting the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all people. However, despite obligations to respect and protect rights related to sexual and reproductive health, there are an alarming number of recent examples of states acting to undermine these same commitments. The section that follows highlights threats and challenges to SRHR in the OSCE region.

## B. Threats to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the OSCE Region

Movements opposed to gender equality in the OSCE region and around the world are threatening SRHR. This section examines these movements and their implications. It also highlights two types of sexual and reproductive health services that have been the target of these movements: access to abortion care and access to modern contraception.

### 1. "Anti-Gender" Movements

There has been a significant mobilization against gender equality and SRHR in recent years. According to a 2024 report by the UN Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, this mobilization has been "driven by nationalist, fundamentalist and conservative political, cultural and religious movements, encompassing governmental, religious and civil society actors." Together, these movements are often referred to as "anti-gender" or "anti-rights."[16] In a 2020 position paper, the UN Working Group on discrimination against women and girls explained that groups involved in anti-gender movements share objectives and strategies, targeting "LGBTIQ+ rights, reproductive rights, sexuality and gender-sensitive education in schools, and the very notion of gender."[17] It has suggested that much of the

[15] OSCE PA, *Bucharest Declaration and Resolutions*, para. 168, 31st Annual Session, July 2024.

[16] United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Escalating backlash against gender equality and urgency of reaffirming substantive equality and the human rights of women and girls*, A/HRC/56/51, 15 May 2024, p. 5.

[17] Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Gender equality and gender backlash, position paper, 2020, p. 8.

discrimination women currently face in terms of SRHR can be attributed to the instrumentalization of women's rights by these anti-gender groups.[18]

Through organized campaigns and legislative proposals, anti-gender movements have sought to influence legislation, policies and public opinion. Reports by the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls have shown that these movements in numerous countries have influenced decision-making through campaigns and legislative proposals to either halt or roll back progress. For instance, there have been concerted efforts in various regions to retain or even introduce prohibitions on termination of pregnancy.[19] Overall, according to the European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, members of the Agenda Europe Network – which is described as a loose network of over 300 anti-gender organizations and individuals from more than 30 European countries and the United States – have launched over 15 policy initiatives to roll back gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, and SRHR since 2013.[20]

Anti-gender movements have also targeted human rights defenders and civil society organizations working to promote and protect SRHR in some parts of the OSCE region. According to the Council of Europe, human rights defenders are increasingly facing threats to their personal safety, as well as intimidation and harassment from anti-gender actors.[21] Many civil society organizations also face challenges related to their working environment. As documented in my 2024 annual report entitled *Fostering Free and Inclusive Societies: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in a Time of Democratic Decline*, in some countries, civil society organizations working on gender issues struggle to access funding, participate in

[18] United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice*, A/HRC/38/46, 14 May 2018, p. 8; and United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, A/HRC/32/44, 8 April 2016, p.15.

[19] Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Gender equality and gender backlash, position paper, 2020, p. 8; and United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice*, A/HRC/38/46, 14 May 2018, p. 8.

[20] European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, *Tip of the Iceberg: Religious Extremist Funders against Human Rights for Sexuality and Reproductive Health in Europe 2009–2018*, June 2021.

[21] Council of Europe, *Sexual and Reproductive health and rights in Europe: Progress and Challenges: Follow-up report to the 2017 Issue Paper*, February 2024, pp. 31–33; Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, *Human rights defenders in the Council of Europe area in times of crises*, report, 23 March 2023; and Center for Reproductive Rights, *Care in Crisis: Failures to Guarantee the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Refugees from Ukraine in Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia*, 2023, pp. 61–67.

decision-making processes and carry out certain activities, because of laws, policies and public campaigns.[22]

While the strategies used by anti-gender movements differ from one region to another, research has highlighted that anti-gender actors take part in organized transnational – and increasingly global – campaigns.[23] Researchers have also found that funding for anti-gender groups and movements in Europe and globally originates from a variety of national and regional organizations, including religious organizations, U.S. Christian right groups, as well as Russian foundations tied to oligarchs.[24]

A 2020 OpenDemocracy report estimates that between 2007 and 2019, U.S. Christian right groups spent approximately US$280 million in advancing political agendas against SRHR and LGBTQ+ rights globally, mainly in Africa, Asia and Europe.[25] Similarly, a 2021 report by the European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights documented the funding sources of anti-gender groups and movements in Europe. It asserts that between 2009 and 2018, funding originating from Russia totalled US$188 million, mainly coming from entities linked to two Russian oligarchs. According to the report, during the same period, U.S. funding in Europe amounted to USD 81 million, with funds largely provided by 10 US Christian right non-governmental organizations and think tanks active in Europe. The report concludes that a transnational community of like-minded actors has been conducting a multitude of overlapping, decentralized and mutually reinforcing campaigns, fuelling anti-gender mobilization.[26]

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[22] Dr. Hedy Fry, *Fostering Free and Inclusive Societies: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in a Time of Democratic Decline*, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Parliamentary Assembly, June 2024.

[23] United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, *The International Anti-Gender Movement: Understanding the Rise of Anti-Gender Discourses in the Context of Development, Human Rights and Social Protection*, Working Paper, 31 May 2023; and David Paternotte and Roman Kuhar, "The anti-gender movement in comparative perspective" in Roman Kuhar and David Paternotte, *Anti-gender campaigns in Europe: Mobilizing against equality*, 2017.

[24] European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, *Tip of the Iceberg: Religious Extremist Funders against Human Rights for Sexuality and Reproductive Health in Europe 2009 – 2018*, June 2021.

[25] Nandini Archer and Claire Provost, "Revealed: $280m 'dark money' spent by US Christian Right groups globally," *OpenDemocracy*, 27 October 2020.

[26] European Parliamentary Forum for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, *Tip of the Iceberg: Religious Extremist Funders against Human Rights for Sexuality and Reproductive Health in Europe 2009 – 2018*, June 2021.

## 2. Access to Abortion Care

The Center for Reproductive Rights estimates that, in the past 30 years, only four countries have tightened legal restrictions on access to abortion. Two are OSCE participating States: Poland and the United States.[27]

Abortion is permitted in the majority of OSCE participating States. In some countries, abortion is allowed on broad social or economic grounds, meaning that they have "laws that are generally interpreted liberally to permit abortion under a broad range of circumstances."[28] In other countries, abortion is available on request, meaning that women and girls can make the decision on whether to continue or terminate a pregnancy within a specified gestational limit. After that limit, abortion may be available on specific grounds.[29]

In most of these jurisdictions, abortion is allowed at least in the first trimester of pregnancy, and abortion is legal throughout pregnancy when a woman's life or health is at risk. A number of countries that have legalized abortion maintain a range of procedural and regulatory barriers that impede access to abortion care in practice. Such barriers include:

- Mandatory waiting periods between the date on which an abortion is first requested and the date on which it takes place;
- Short time limits for access to abortion;
- Mandatory counselling or information prior to abortion, including in some cases biased and directive anti-abortion counselling explicitly intended to influence decision-making;
- Third party authorization procedures, for example, requiring permission from parents, guardians, doctors or official committees before an individual can access abortion care;
- Refusal by individual medical professionals to provide abortion care on grounds of conscience or religion; and
- Specific criminal sanctions for abortions performed outside of the scope of applicable legal provisions.

In Europe, countries have generally made progress towards the legalization of abortion and removal of barriers. In some parts of the region, restrictions have persisted, and in some cases, new ones have been introduced. Although, as noted, abortion is legal in most European countries, civil society organizations and media are reporting an increase in barriers to timely abortion care in some countries. For instance, in Romania, access to abortion has been

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27 Center for Reproductive Rights, *The World's Abortion Laws*, Database, accessed 5 June 2025.

28 Center for Reproductive Rights, *Law and Policy Guide: Broad Social or Economic Grounds*.

29 Center for Reproductive Rights, *Law and Policy Guide: On Request*.

shrinking, with the vast majority of hospitals not offering that service anymore.[30] In Hungary, a decree adopted in 2022 requires individuals seeking abortions to observe "fetal vital signs" before going ahead with an abortion.[31] In Italy, media reports indicate that accessing safe abortions is increasingly difficult due to medical professionals refusing to terminate pregnancies on grounds of conscience or religion. In 2024, the Italian parliament adopted a legislative amendment that allows anti-abortion groups into public clinics and enables them to provide "support" to women and girls seeking abortions.[32] In Georgia, legislative amendments adopted in 2023 require individuals seeking abortions to have multiple ultrasounds.[33] In Croatia, most hospitals do not currently provide abortion care, generally due to the refusal of medical professionals to provide care on the ground of conscience.[34]

According to the Center for Reproductive Rights, five European countries have "highly restrictive" abortion laws and do not permit abortion on broad social or economic grounds or on request. These countries are Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and Poland.[35] In Poland, a ruling by the Constitutional Tribunal removed a legal ground for abortion in 2021, making it the only European Union member state in recent history to remove a legal ground for access to abortion.[36] In the country, abortion is now only permitted when there is a threat to the life or health of the pregnant individual or when the pregnancy results from rape or

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30 Lili Rutai, "Access to Abortion Is Shrinking in Romania," *New Lines Magazine*, 14 June 2024; FILIA Center, *Refusal to perform abortion on request in Romania 2020–2021*, 2021, and United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Visit to Romania: Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls*, A/HRC/47/38/Add.1, 20 April 2021.

31 Elizabeth Schumacher, "Hungary enshrines 'fetal heartbeat' abortion law," *Deutsche Welle*, 13 September 2022; and Claire Parker, "Hungary decree says abortion-seekers must listen to fetal vital signs," *Washington Post*, 15 September 2022.

32 Angela Giuffrida, "Italy passes measures to allow anti-abortion activists to enter abortion clinics," The Guardian, 16 April 2024; and "Italy passes law allowing pro-life groups access to abortion clinics," *Euro News*, 24 April 2024.

33 Safe Abortion Action Fund, *Georgia has introduced dangerous new restrictions to abortion access*, 19 March 2024; and World Health Organization, *Abortion Care Guideline*, 2022, p. 85.

34 International Planned Parenthood Federation, *Croatia: Obstacles to abortion care make access virtually non-existent*, 8 October 2024.

35 Center for Reproductive Rights, *The World's Abortion Laws*, Database, accessed 5 June 2025; and Center for Reproductive Rights, *European Abortion Laws: A Comparative Overview*, 2023.

36 Center for Reproductive Rights, *European Abortion Laws: A Comparative Overview*, 2023.

incest. In its 2024 report on access to abortion for women and girls in Poland, the CEDAW found that Poland had committed grave and systematic violations of rights under the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women*. The report concluded that Poland had "created a regulatory framework of strict State control over women's reproductive health and autonomy" and that the country's abortion law "compels women to carry pregnancies to full term, thereby subjecting them to severe physical and mental anguish, constituting gender-based violence against women."[37]

As I described in my 2023 report – *Understanding and Addressing the Gendered Consequences of the War in Ukraine* – the increased risks of sexual violence women face in the context of Russia's brutal and illegal aggression has heightened the importance of ensuring women in Ukraine and displaced women outside Ukraine have access to sexual and reproductive care.[38] My report underlined that Ukrainian refugees face different barriers in accessing sexual and reproductive care, including abortion, depending on the country that hosts them. Since the publication of my report, research has continued to show that legal, procedural and regulatory barriers are still preventing displaced women outside Ukraine from accessing the care they need. A 2023 report showed that displaced individuals in Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, where access to abortion care and emergency contraception is constrained, were sometimes forced to travel back to Ukraine to seek abortion services.[39] A 2024 study of the barriers Ukrainian women face in accessing sexual and reproductive healthcare in the European Union drew similar conclusions. As part of the study, interviews revealed that access to safe abortion and post-abortion care was particularly challenging for displaced individuals in Germany, Poland and Slovakia, in some cases forcing them to seek an abortion abroad.[40]

Barriers to abortion care also exist in other parts of the OSCE region. In the United States, federal constitutional standards relating to abortion rights were eliminated when the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* in June 2022.[41] Since then, some U.S. states have banned or restricted access to abortion while others have strengthened protections.

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37 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, *Inquiry concerning Poland under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*, CEDAW/C/POL/IR/1, 21 August 2024, para. 106.

38 Dr. Hedy Fry, OSCE PA Special Representative on Gender Issues, *Understanding and Addressing the Gendered Consequences of the War in Ukraine*, OSCE PA, June 2023.

39 Center for Reproductive Rights, *Care in Crisis: Failures to guarantee the sexual and reproductive health and rights of refugees from Ukraine in Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia*, 16 May 2023.

40 European Institute for Gender Equality, *Women fleeing the war: Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare in the EU under the Temporary Protection Directive*, 21 February 2024.

41 United States, *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, 142 S. Ct. 2228, 2242 (2022).

Nineteen U.S. states currently ban abortion or restrict the procedure earlier in pregnancy than the standard set by *Roe v. Wade*.[42]

Concern has been expressed about some actions taken by U.S. President Donald Trump's administration. For instance, U.S. President Trump revoked two executive orders designed to protect and expand access to abortion.[43] Changes to the U.S. foreign aid policy may also affect SRHR worldwide. The administration acted to withdraw the U.S. from the WHO, freeze foreign assistance, and restrict U.S. foreign assistance to organizations providing abortion counselling and care. It is estimated that these measures could put millions of women and girls worldwide at risk of losing access to contraceptives or experiencing unintended pregnancies.[44]

## 3. Access to Contraception

The Global Contraception Policy Atlas provides data on access to contraception in different regions of the world.[45] Data from 2023 and 2025 indicates that 15 OSCE participating States in Europe and Central Asia have a "very poor" or "exceptionally poor" level of access to contraception.[46] Data for Canada indicate that, out of the 13 provinces and territories, the level of access to contraception was deemed "very poor" in one province – Newfoundland and Labrador – "poor" or "medium" in three provinces or territories, and "good" or "very good" in nine provinces or territories.[47] There are no data for the United States. For the European region, the Contraception Policy Atlas Europe 2025 shows a divide between

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42 KFF, *Abortion in the United States Dashboard*, Database, accessed on 5 June 2025; and Allison McCann and Amy Schoenfeld Walker, "Tracking Abortion Bans Across the Country," *The New York Times*, accessed 5 June 2025.

43 United States, *Executive Order 14182 of January 24, 2025: Enforcing the Hyde Amendment*.

44 Guttmacher Institute, *Family Planning Impact of the Trump Foreign Assistance Freeze*, Policy Analysis, January 2025; and International Crisis Group, *Why the Health of Women and Girls Living in Conflict is at Risk Under Trump*, 3 March 2025.

45 *Global Contraception Policy Atlas*.

46 *Global Contraception Policy Atlas Europe 2025*, Database, accessed on 5 June 2025*; and Global Contraception Policy Atlas Asia 2023*, Database, accessed on 5 June 2025.

47 Newfoundland and Labrador is the lowest ranked province in Canada on the Contraception Atlas. According to the Contraception Atlas, financial support to access contraception is limited in Newfoundland and Labrador and the province does not have a program to supply and promote non-prescription contraception to the public. *Global Contraception Policy Atlas Canada 2023*, Database, accessed on 5 June 2025.

countries in Western and Eastern Europe in access to contraception. While the laws and policies of Western European countries such as Belgium, France and Luxembourg ensure access to information, counselling and contraceptive supplies, including through good levels of reimbursement, Eastern European countries like Hungary, Poland, and Russia have restrictive policies.

In its 2024 follow-up report on SRHR in Europe, the Council of Europe identified some of the main barriers preventing access to contraception. Financial barriers, including inadequate coverage for contraception under public health insurance frameworks, were identified as among the main challenges. Other barriers include the restricted availability of certain contraceptive options, prescription and other requirements, refusals by pharmacists to provide contraception, and the lack of access to evidence-based information.[48]

Regarding emergency contraception methods, research shows that access is uneven and unequal in the OSCE region. Most European and Central Asian OSCE participating States allow the sale of emergency contraception without a prescription, behind-the-counter or over-the-counter in pharmacies.[49] However, in some OSCE participating States, legislation and policies restrict access to this type of contraception, including by requiring a clinician's prescription. For example, in June 2017 the Polish government reinstated mandatory prescriptions for emergency contraception, which had previously been directly available from pharmacies.[50] In the United States, as of September 2024, only eight U.S. states allowed pharmacists to directly prescribe and dispense emergency contraception to women of all ages without obtaining a clinician's prescription.[51]

Observers point out that anti-abortion groups and actors have also been advocating for the restriction of access to contraception. In their campaigns against contraception, these groups often spread misinformation about the safety and efficacy of certain contraceptive methods or seek to conflate contraception with abortion.[52]

Although this section has focused on two types of sexual and reproductive health services, challenges persist in other SRHR areas. These and the many other challenges related to SRHR that persist in our societies affect different groups in different ways. Specific barriers in

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48 Council of Europe, *Sexual and Reproductive health and rights in Europe: Progress and Challenges: Follow-up report to the 2017 Issue Paper*, February 2024.

49 European Consortium for Emergency Contraception, An update on access to emergency contraception in Europe, February 2022; and Access to emergency contraception in some countries of the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, March 2017.

50 European Consortium for Emergency Contraception, *Emergency contraception availability in Europe*.

51 KFF, *Emergency Contraception*, Brief, 28 January 2025.

52 Lauren Weber "Conservative attacks on birth control could threaten access," *The Washington Post*, 5 June 2024; and KFF, *Misleading Narratives and Social Media Shape Contraception Perceptions*, 16 January 2025.

accessing a range of sexual and reproductive health services are faced by marginalized groups, including women and girls in rural areas, ethnic minorities, racialized persons, Indigenous women and girls, women and girls affected by conflict situations, victims of gender-based violence, migrant, refugee and displaced women and girls, and LGBTQ+ people.[53] For example, a report by the Council of Europe found that LGBTQ+ individuals have less access to sexual and reproductive health services than the general population. Higher rates of STIs are reported in gay and bisexual men, and rates of cervical and breast cancer screening is lower in lesbian and bisexual women, transgender men, and gender diverse people compared to cisgender heterosexual women. LGBTQ+ people also face inequitable access to fertility care, and trans people face significant challenges in receiving trans-specific healthcare.[54]

[53] Council of Europe, *Sexual and Reproductive health and rights in Europe: Progress and Challenges: Follow-up report to the 2017 Issue Paper*, February 2024.

[54] Council of Europe, *Right to the highest attainable standard of health and access to healthcare for LGBTI people in Europe*, 2024 European Thematic Report, 2024, pp. 61–74.

## CONCLUSION AND CALL TO ACTION

Efforts to protect, preserve and build upon the SRHR and broader gender equality gains of the past 30 years are at an inflection point. Decades of global progress in the area of SRHR are being threatened by growing political and social polarization and anti-gender ideologies and movements. State and non-state actors in many countries, including OSCE participating States, are working to undermine and reverse gains in the area of SRHR. These real and attempted rollbacks on SRHR challenge the wellbeing of a cross section of people, particularly women, girls, the LGBTQ+ community and other marginalized groups, and has serious and potentially long-term consequences.

As this report has discussed, it is important to underscore that countries the world over have made a series of international commitments in the areas of SRHR. These commitments, enshrined in landmark documents such as the 1994 *Programme for Action* of the International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are not simply words on a page. Instead, these commitments represent the culmination of intensive multilateral consultations, discussions and negotiations that reflect the aspirations of people across the world.

All the guidance and tools needed to enable evidence-based decision-making in sexual and reproductive health care are already at our disposal. It is worth noting that the WHO provides guidelines, recommendations and best practices on a wide range of issues related to sexual and reproductive health. I urge each OSCE participating State to adopt and implement relevant guidelines, including the WHO 2022 *Abortion care guideline*. I join my voice to those who have called on their governments to align their laws, policies and practices with the WHO recommendations in order to guarantee accessible, safe, legal, free and high-quality sexual and reproductive health services in their jurisdictions.

The OSCE and the OSCE PA have also made their own series of commitments in the areas of SRHR and gender equality. Indeed, at each of the last three OSCE PA Annual Sessions – Birmingham, United Kingdom (2022), Vancouver, Canada (2023), and Bucharest, Romania (2024) – participating States have adopted declarations that have recognized the relationship between SRHR, gender equality and comprehensive security. Specifically, these declarations have issued calls to action to OSCE participating States to ensure that conflict-affected and marginalized populations have access to the full range of accessible and affordable sexual and reproductive health services, and that civil society organizations have adequate resources to fund their operations in this area. Such declarations represent the collective will of our Assembly and must not be ignored.

As the OSCE PA Special Representative on Gender Issues, I urge members to adopt a strong declaration at the 2025 Annual Session in Porto, Portugal, that emphasizes the critical importance of protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights in our region. The OSCE PA should call on participating States to eliminate barriers to the provision of affordable and

accessible sexual and reproductive care and services. More specifically, participating States should ensure that their legislative and policy environments guarantee access to contraception and safe abortion services and uphold gender equality.

I also reiterate the recommendation that I made in my 2024 gender report to ensure that participating States create a legislative environment that allows civil society organizations to access a diverse range of funding, including private and public funding, to support their work. Civil society organizations work on the frontlines of the SRHR space, and it is critical that they can provide services without hindrance or fear of political retribution.

Finally, while this report has largely focused on the effect of anti-gender ideologies and movements on the protection of SRHR in the OSCE region, we also need to acknowledge how regional political dynamics may also affect SRHR and gender equality outside of our region. I am deeply concerned by the dismantling of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the cuts to U.S. foreign aid. Prior to its dismantling, USAID was the largest government agency for international assistance, funding critical development and humanitarian programmes around the world, including in the area of SRHR. USAID funding to the United Nations Population Fund, for example, was integral to the provision of maternal care and the prevention of gender-based violence for millions of people. To mitigate the most devastating consequences of these cuts, I strongly urge OSCE participating States to redouble their support for SRHR internationally through new funding commitments, including toward neglected SRHR areas such as family planning and contraceptives.

# PART II: SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OSCE PA SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ON GENDER ISSUES IN 2024–2025

I was honoured to have been reappointed by OSCE PA President Pia Kauma in August 2024 to serve another year as OSCE PA Special Representative on Gender Issues. Since my initial appointment to the position in 2010, I have worked actively to promote discussion of gender issues within the OSCE PA and the broader OSCE community. This past year has been another busy one as Special Representative. Below are highlights of my activities over the past 12 months.

## A. 2024 Gender Report

In June 2024, I presented my annual report on gender issues. Entitled *Fostering Free and Inclusive Societies: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in a Time of Democratic Decline,* the report explores the role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in promoting free and inclusive societies and supporting the realization of gender equality.[55] It also offers an analysis of regional and global trends in the fields of democracy and freedom, assessing how these trends influence gender equality within the OSCE area.

The report urges the OSCE community to reaffirm the fundamental role of CSOs in promoting human rights, including those of women and LGBTQ+ persons, as well as their importance to the development of gender-inclusive laws and policies. Despite their essential roles and mandates, however, the report underscores that CSOs are encountering operational challenges in some participating States. In particular, the report highlights the increasing difficulties that CSOs are facing in securing funding, being included in decision-making processes, and carrying out certain fundamental activities.

## B. Roundtable with Romanian Civil Society Organizations

In late June 2024, prior to the beginning of the 2024 Annual Session, I had the opportunity to meet with Romanian CSOs in Bucharest, Romania. The objective of the meeting was to gain a better understanding of gender issues in the country and the role played by local CSOs in supporting the realization of gender equality. The discussions focused on various issues including women's political representation, education, violence against women, LGBTQ+ rights, migrant and refugee women and girls, the economic participation of women, and healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. Participants also underlined some of the operational challenges they face in conducting their work and the ways in which the OSCE and the OSCE PA could enhance their cooperation with civil society organizations working to advance gender equality.

[55] Dr. Hedy Fry, *Fostering Free and Inclusive Societies: The Role of Civil Society Organizations in a Time of Democratic Decline*, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Parliamentary Assembly, June 2024.

## C. 2024 Annual Session in Bucharest, Romania

At the 2024 Annual Session in Bucharest, Romania, I was pleased to sponsor a supplementary item regarding the role of CSOs in fostering democratic and inclusive societies. That supplementary item, which was adopted unanimously by delegates without amendment, expressed concern about recent efforts to restrict the operations of independent CSOs in some of the OSCE participating States, including CSOs working to advance women's and LGBTQ+ rights. Among other recommendations, the supplementary item invited the OSCE to put in place a system to monitor threats to civic space in OSCE participating States; to promote civic and human rights education; and to increase its monitoring of the ability of CSOs to operate freely before and during elections.

During the Annual Session, I also sponsored the following five amendments to general committee resolutions or supplementary items:

- An amendment to the resolution of the First General Committee, which called on OSCE participating States to develop national action plans on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 and the subsequent resolutions that together form the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- An amendment to the resolution of the Third General Committee, which encouraged OSCE participating States to increase their support for organizations providing services to victims of conflict-related sexual violence.
- An amendment to the supplementary item on Condemning the Weaponization of Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones that called on the OSCE and OSCE participating States to adopt a gender-sensitive and survivor-centred approach when responding to sexual violence in conflict contexts.
- Two amendments to the supplementary item on Strengthening Actions to Prevent Human Trafficking and Protecting Survivors to Prevent Re-Trafficking (Mr. Christopher Smith, United States). The first amendment recognized the vulnerability of women and girls to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, forced marriage and other forms of exploitation. The second amendment specified that a gender-sensitive approach should be followed by participating States when developing and strengthening education programmes designed to prevent human trafficking.

All five amendments were adopted.[56]

[56] See: OSCE PA, *Bucharest Declaration and Resolutions*, 31st Annual Session, Bucharest, Romania, 29 June–3 July 2024.

During the Annual Session, I also hosted a working lunch on gender issues. The theme of the 2024 gender lunch was "Progress and Setbacks: The State of Gender Equality in the OSCE Region." The event was co-hosted with the Head of the Romanian Delegation to the OSCE PA, Mr. Dan Barna. During the lunch, participants heard presentations by Ms. Mónica Ferro, Director of the United Nations Population Fund Representation Office in London, and Ms. Liliana Palihovici, OSCE Chairpersonship-in-Office Special Representative on Gender.

The presentations and discussions that followed focused on several issues, including online and offline gender-based violence, violence against women in politics, domestic and family violence and the adoption and implementation of a robust legal framework relating to gender equality. Participants also spoke about best practices to promote gender equality, including the use of an intersectional approach when including a gender perspective in parliaments' work and in training for parliamentarians and their staff.

## D. 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence

On 10 December 2024, I issued a statement to mark the conclusion of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and to commemorate Human Rights Day.[57] In the statement, I expressed deep concern over the alarming rates of gender-based violence worldwide, highlighted by recent data revealing that one woman or girl is killed every 10 minutes by an intimate partner or a family member. In the statement, I urged OSCE participating States to review our commitments and redouble our efforts to achieve gender equality, including by prioritizing legislative action, resource allocation, and inclusive societal efforts to address and prevent gender-based violence.

## E. Webinar on 30 years of the Beijing Platform for Action: The role of parliaments

On 16 January 2025, I participated in a webinar organized by the OSCE PA and OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action. The webinar involved the participation of some 65 parliamentarians, OSCE officials and experts who spoke about various issues, including how to make parliaments more gender sensitive and how to better support gender equality in the OSCE region. In my remarks, I underscored that women's rights are human rights and I urged all parliamentarians to include a gender perspective in their work.[58]

## F. Fifth Meeting of the OSCE PA Informal Gender Network

On 22 January 2025, the Informal Gender Network of the OSCE PA met for a fifth time. This meeting involved a presentation by Ms. Saara-Sofia Sirén, Member of the Finnish Parliament

[57] OSCE PA, *Observing Human Rights Day and the 16 Days of Activism, OSCE PA Special Representative calls for concerted action against gender-based violence*, News release, 10 December 2024.

[58] More information on the webinar, can be found here: OSCE PA, *OSCE PA-ODIHR webinar participants urge action to ensure that gender equality goals are realized for 30th anniversary of Beijing Platform*, News release, 16 January 2025.

and Special Representative of the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office (CiO) on Gender. Ms. Sirén spoke about the Finnish Chairperson-in-Office's vision and planned activities for promoting gender equality. She noted, for example, that Finland would focus on countering gender-based violence, including online hate speech, and would promote the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. During the open discussion, participants talked about gender issues facing their respective countries, which included intimate partner violence and barriers facing women interested in running for elected office.

### G. Roundtable with Slovakian Civil Society Organizations

On 18 February 2025, I visited Bratislava, Slovakia, where I met with local CSOs working on gender issues and LGBTQ+ rights. During this visit, the CSOs described the situation in Slovakia with regard to gender equality and the rights of women and the LGBTQ+ community. Concerns were raised, for example, with regard to recent legislative proposals to classify CSOs supporting women's and LGBTQ+ rights as foreign actors. I also heard concerns about the ongoing issue of limited legal access to medical abortion and with regard to challenges that CSOs face in securing sustainable funding for their programming. The discussion also emphasized the need to involve men in supporting gender equality and countering gender-based violence.

### H. Ad Hoc Committee on Migration

On 5 March 2025, the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Migration held a meeting to discuss the topic of gender-based violence in the context of migration. Taking place a few days before International Women's Day, the meeting focused on the prevalence and impact of sexual violence along migration routes and as a driver of migration. During the meeting, I made a presentation regarding the critical importance of incorporating evidence-based strategies and disaggregated data in order to better understand the gender impact of migration policies.

### I. Supplementary Item consultations

On 14 May 2025, I held a virtual meeting with more than 10 CSOs from across the OSCE region to receive feedback on the draft version of my supplementary item entitled *Strengthening Support for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the OSCE Region,* which was to be considered at the OSCE PA's 32nd Annual Session in Porto, Portugal. During the consultation, participants discussed a range of issues in regard to SRHR and made several recommendations on how to strengthen SRHR in the OSCE region and broader international community. These included recommendations on prioritizing SRHR in conflict and displacement contexts, including strong protections for LGBTQ+ individuals in SRHR strategies, and reinforcing the right to bodily autonomy, affordable contraception, and comprehensive sexual education in the legislative frameworks of OSCE participating States.

# PART III

Section II of the report examines gender representation within the OSCE PA and OSCE PA International Secretariat, as well as the gender composition of parliaments in OSCE participating States. It also offers an overview of gender balance among Vienna-based Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives to the OSCE.[59]

## SECTION I: GENDER BALANCE IN THE OSCE PA

Since its establishment, the OSCE PA has remained committed to enhancing gender balance within its structures and delegations. A key milestone was reached during the 2009 Annual Session in Vilnius, when the Standing Committee amended the OSCE PA's Rules of Procedure by adding a sub-clause to Rule 1, stating that "*each national Delegation should have both genders represented.*"[60] In 2011, the OSCE PA adopted a "Resolution on Women's representation at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly"[61] urging national parliaments to increase the participation of women in their delegations to the OSCE PA. This resolution was prompted by the significant gender imbalance observed at the time, when only 73 of 307 delegates (23.7%) were women, 17 of the 57 national delegations were composed entirely of men, and only 10 delegations were led by women.

Following the adoption of the 2011 resolution, the OSCE PA began to take a more active role in promoting dialogue on gender equality, both within its own structures and in national parliaments. This commitment was reflected during the 2019 Annual Session in Luxembourg, where 2 of the 15 adopted resolutions addressed gender-related issues,[62] highlighting, among other topics, the benefits of digitalization for gender policies and the inclusion of gender and youth perspectives in climate change agendas.

The OSCE PA International Secretariat also actively cooperates with the OSCE institutions on joint gender-related initiatives and events. Between 2024 and 2025, the OSCE PA partnered with ODIHR to develop the study "Enhancing Disability Inclusion in Parliament: A Methodology for Assessing Parliaments in the OSCE Region." This study presents a six-step participatory methodology designed by ODIHR to assess and promote the participation of persons with disabilities in parliamentary processes across OSCE participating States based

[59] The reporting period of the data in the Section II of the report is 1 July 2024 to 1 June 2025.

[60] Also present in OSCE PA Rules of Procedure, 21 March 2020. Available at https://www.oscepa.org/ru/dokumenty/rules- of-procedure/1832-rules-of-procedure-english/file.

[61] OSCE PA Resolution on Women's Representation at the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, 20th Annual Session, 6-10 July 2011. Available at https://www.oscepa.org/en/documents/annual-sessions/2011-belgrade/declaration-4/3030-belgrade-resolutions-eng/file.

[62] See OSCE PA 2019 Luxembourg Declaration.

on international commitments like the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*[63] and OSCE Human Dimension Commitments.[64]

In early 2025, in collaboration with ODIHR, OSCE PA conducted an online seminar marking the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action[65]. The webinar, titled "30 Years of the Beijing Platform for Action: The Role of Parliaments," brought together 65 parliamentarians, OSCE officials, and experts to discuss progress and challenges in achieving gender equality.

Additionally, in 2025, the OSCE PA and ODIHR hosted a joint online webinar titled "Towards Gender Parity and Transformative Gender Equality Policy: The Role of Parliamentary Bodies." The event focused on the role of parliamentary bodies in advancing gender equality and presented findings from research across 48 OSCE participating States, showcasing the diversity and impact of both formal and informal parliamentary bodies dedicated to gender equality.

Regarding the participation of OSCE PA delegates in external events focused on gender equality, Carina Ödebrink (Sweden), Rapporteur of the OSCE PA's General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights and Humanitarian Questions, and Federica Onori (Italy), OSCE PA member, took part in the Conference on Gender Equality in Vienna, organized by the Finnish OSCE Chairpersonship. The two-day conference, themed "Building Resilience Through Inclusion and Empowerment," brought together senior OSCE officials, government representatives, and experts to discuss advancing gender equality in the region.[66]

Finally, to mark International Women's Day in 2025, the OSCE PA organized an online event to assess global progress on women's rights, with a focus on the 30th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Participants reflected on the achievements made over the past three decades while highlighting the slow and uneven pace of progress, particularly in areas such as reproductive rights, support for civil society, and political representation.

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63 https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/crpd#:~:text=The%20Committee%20on%20the%20Rights,one%20billion%20people%20with%20disabilities

64 https://www.osce.org/odihr/human-dimension-commitments

65 https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration

66 The press release is available here: https://www.oscepa.org/en/news-a-media/press-releases/2025/osce-parliamentarians-highlight-role-of-good-laws-and-tools-in-promoting-equal-opportunities-at-gender-conference-in-vienna.

## A. MEMBER DIRECTORY STATISTICS

As in previous years, men continue to make up the majority of the OSCE PA. Currently, the Assembly consists of 141 women and 292 men, meaning that 64.72% of its Members—including Heads of Delegation, Members, and Alternate Members—are male.

Nevertheless, since the adoption of the 2011 Resolution on Women's Representation in the OSCE PA, the share of female representatives has been gradually increasing. As illustrated in **Figure 1**, women now make up 32.6% of the Assembly as of June 2025 (including Heads of Delegation, Deputy Heads, Members, and Alternates), a modest rise from 31.57%[67] the previous year.

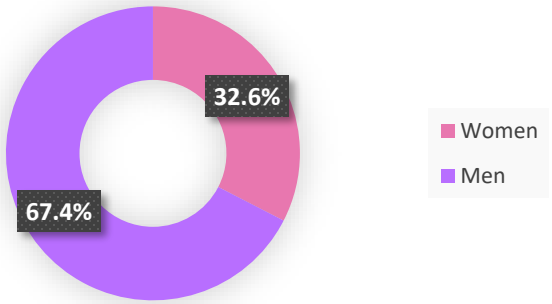


**Figure 1 – Gender Balance of the OSCE PA Members (including HoD, DHoD, Members, Alternate Members) as of June 2025 (%)**

## B. INITIATIVE TO BOOST WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

In line with Article 1.4 of the OSCE PA Rules of Procedure[68], national delegations should comprise members of both genders. As shown in **Figure 2**, the number of all-male delegations has generally declined over time—from 17 in 2011 to 10 in both 2012 and 2013, then slightly decreasing to 9 in 2014, rising again to 10 in 2015, and falling to 6 in both 2016 and 2017. The lowest number was recorded in 2018, 2019 and 2025 with only two male-only delegations. As of June 2025, just two countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovakia, have no women parliamentarians in their delegations.[69]

[67] See Table A.1 in Appendix A.

[68] OSCE PA Rules of Procedure. Available at https://www.oscepa.org/en/documents/rules-of-procedure/1832-rules-of-procedure-english/file.

[69] The Holy See is excluded from this statistics.

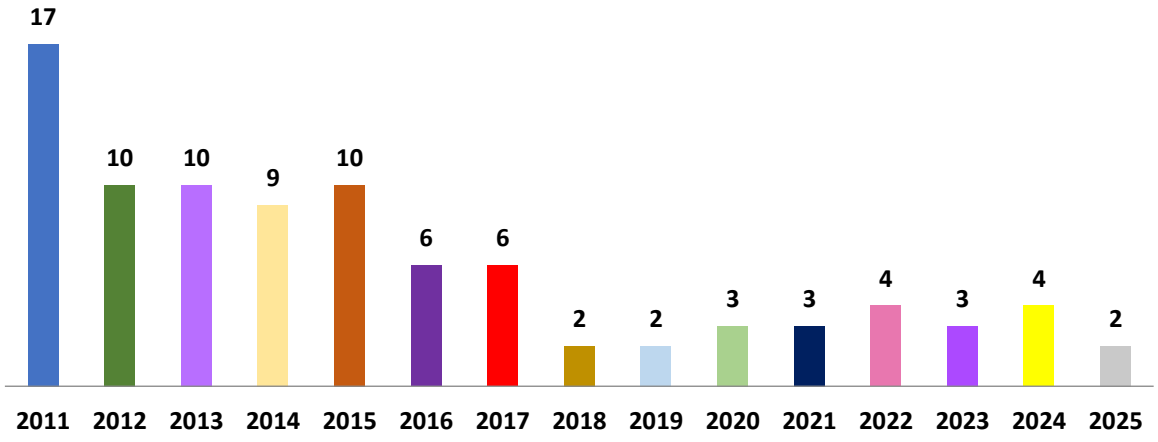


Figure 2 – Number of delegations with no female members (2011–2025) as of June 2025

**Figure 3** presents gender-disaggregated data of the Assembly including Members and Alternate Members.[70]

**Figure 3 – OSCE PA gender-disaggregated as of June 2025**

[70] See Table A.3 in Appendix A.

## C. GENDER BALANCE IN THE OSCE PA BUREAU

The Bureau of the OSCE PA is composed of the President, eight Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and the three Officers from each of the General Committees. As of June 2025, the Bureau has 19 members, 6 of whom are women, resulting in a gender ratio of 68.42% male to 31.58% female. This marks an improvement in female representation compared to 2022, 2023 and 2024, when women accounted for 26.32% of the Bureau. However, there was a 1.46% decline in the share of female members compared to 2021, during which female representation was higher.

As illustrated in **Figure 4**, female representation in the Bureau in 2025 has successfully reached the 30% target recommended in the 2011 Resolution on Women's Representation in the OSCE PA.[71]

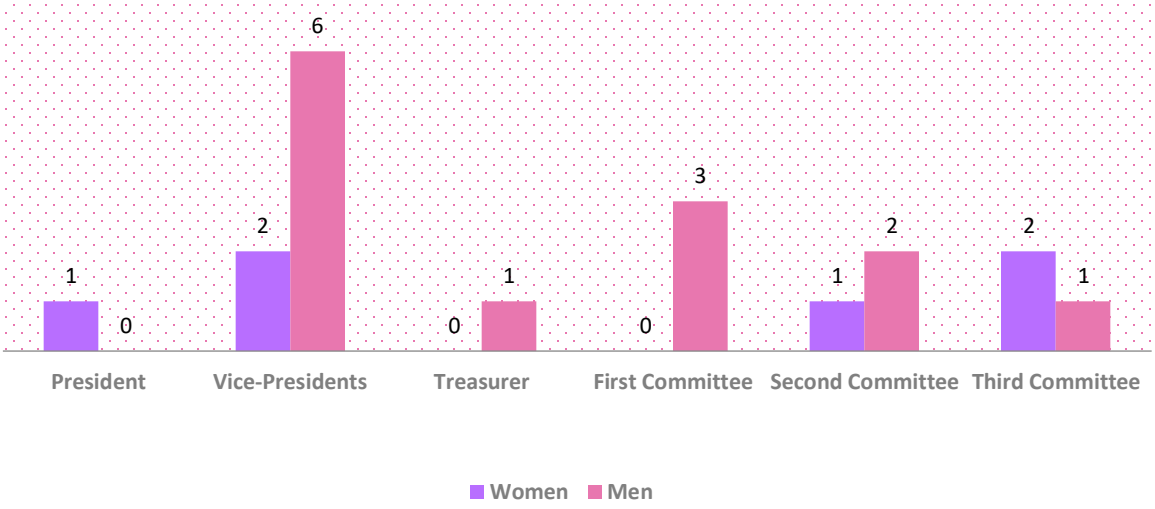


Figure 4 – Gender Balance of OSCE PA Bureau Members as of June 2025

### 1. Female Presidents and Vice-Presidents in the OSCE PA

At the 2023 Annual Session, Pia Kauma of Finland was elected President, becoming the fourth woman to hold the position. She was re-elected in 2024. However, the gender distribution among OSCE PA Presidents and Vice-Presidents has fluctuated over the years. From 1992 to 2024, the role of President was largely occupied by men, with 15 men and only 4 women serving in the position during this period.

[71] See Table A.4 in Appendix A.

Previous women Presidents were Margareta Cederfelt of Sweden (2021-2023), Christine Muttonen of Austria (2016–2017) and Helle Degn of Denmark (1998–2000).

## 2. Officers of the OSCE PA General Committees

Following the 2024 Annual Session, gender representation among the Officers of the Assembly's General Committees remains male-dominated, with 6 men and only 3 women serving as Officers. This marks a slight improvement compared to the previous three years, during which 7 Officers were men and only 2 were women. For context, in June 2021, women held 3 out of the 9 Committee Officer positions, after holding 4 in 2019 and just 2 in 2018.

## 3. OSCE PA Special Representatives

Under the OSCE PA Rules of Procedure, the President has the authority to appoint Special Representatives to act on their behalf, including engaging in dialogue and participating in activities that support the Assembly's objectives. The number of Special Representatives varies each year, depending on the Assembly's priorities and thematic needs.

As of June 2025, there are 14 Special Representatives, 5 of whom are women—representing 35.7% (see **Figure 5**).[72]. Each appointment is for a one-year term, with the possibility of extension.

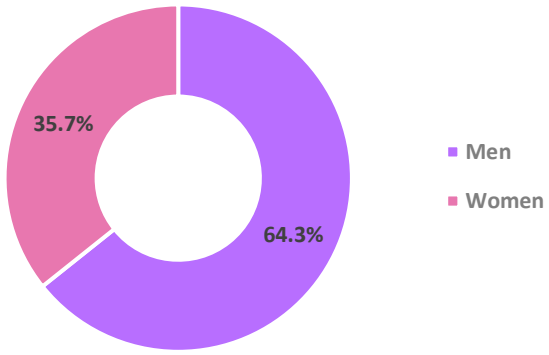


**Figure 5 – Gender Balance of OSCE PA Special Representatives as of June 2025 (%)**

[72] See Table A.5 in Appendix A.

# D. FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE STATUTORY MEETINGS

## 1. 2024 Annual Session

The number of female parliamentarians participating in the Annual Sessions decreased in 2024 compared to previous years; women's representation had been steadily increasing since 2019. As shown in **Figure 6**, 201 Members and Alternate Members attended the 2024 OSCE PA Annual Session in Bucharest, of which 61 were women (30.35%) and 140 were men[73]. In 2023, women made up 34.25% of participants, while in 2022, the percentage was 31.06%.[74]

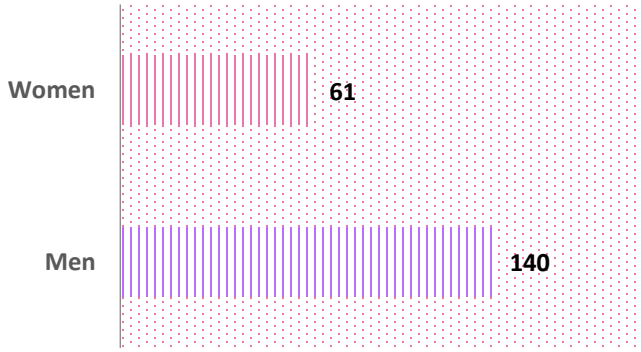


**Figure 6 – Gender Breakdown of Parliamentarian Participation in the OSCE PA 2024 Annual Session in Bucharest**

## 2. 2024 Autumn Meeting

A total of 116 Members and Alternate Members participated in the 2024 Autumn Meeting in Dublin, including 43 women (37.07%) and 73 men.[75]

[73] See Table A.6 in Appendix A.

[74] See Table A.6.1 in Appendix A.

[75] See Table A.7 in Appendix A.

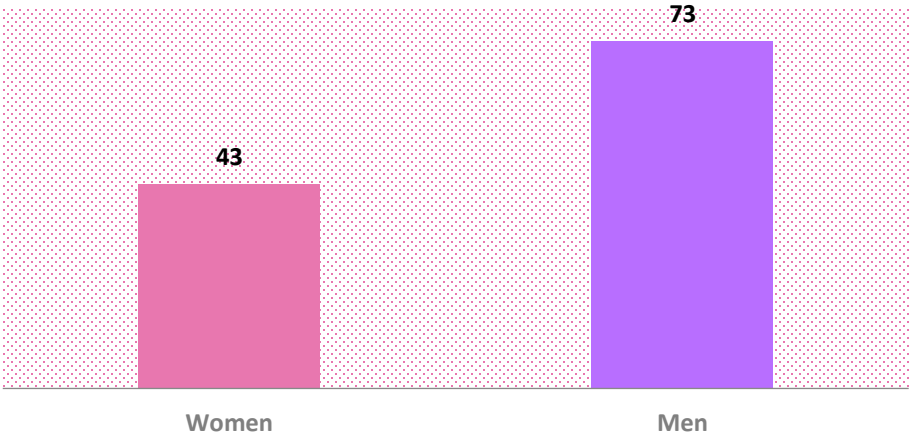


**Figure 7 – Gender Breakdown of Parliamentarian Participation in the OSCE PA 2024 Autumn Meeting**

## 3. 2025 Winter Meeting

A total of 181 Members and Alternate Members participated in the 2025 Winter Meeting, with 60 women (33.15%) and 121 men in attendance.[76]

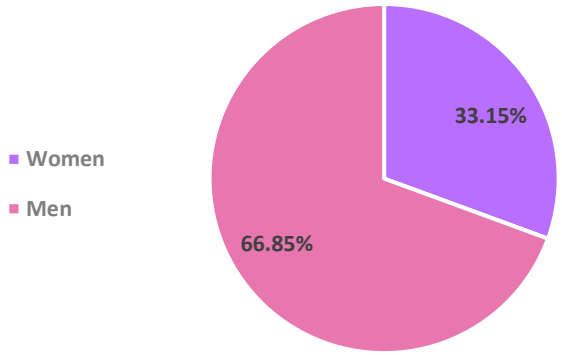


**Figure 8 – Gender Breakdown of Parliamentarians' Participation in the OSCE PA 2025 Winter Meeting (%)**

[76] See Table A.8 in Appendix A.

## E. FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE OSCE PA AD HOC COMMITTEES

Female participation in the Ad Hoc Committees has fluctuated over the years. As of June 2025, the OSCE PA has four Ad Hoc Committees: the Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism, the Ad Hoc Committee on Migration, the Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine, and the Sub-Committee on Rules of Procedure. As shown in **Figure 9**, apart from the Ad Hod Committee on Migration (where there is an equal number of women and men), women make up less than 50% of the membership across the other three Ad Hoc Committees.[77]

| A.9 Participation in OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| As of 1 June 2025 | | | |
| | **MPs** | **Women** | **% of Women** |
| Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism | 13 | 5 | 38.46% |
| Ad Hoc Committee on Migration | 18 | 9 | 50.00% |
| Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine | 14 | 5 | 26.32% |
| Sub-Committee on Rules of Procedure | 14 | 6 | 42.86% |

**Figure 9 – Female Participation in the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committees as of June 2025 (%)**

## F. FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE OSCE PA ELECTION MONITORING 2024–2025

Between July 2024 and June 2025, a total of 111 female parliamentarians participated in OSCE Election Observation Missions (EOMs), accounting for 29.84% of the 372 observers deployed. **Figure 10** illustrates the gender distribution across the five EOMs conducted during this reporting period.[78]

| A.10 Participation in OSCE PA Election Observation Missions (EOMs) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 July 2024 - 1 June 2025 | | | |
| **Elections Observed** | **MPs** | **Women** | **% of Women** |
| Parliamentary Elections, Azerbaijan (01.09.2024) | 39 | 10 | 25.64% |
| Presidential Elections, Moldova (20.10.2024) | 32 | 11 | 34.38% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Georgia (26.10.2024) | 44 | 15 | 34.09% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Uzbekistan (27.10.2024) | 42 | 8 | 19.05% |
| 2nd Round Presidential Elections, Moldova (03.11.2024) | 6 | 1 | 16.67% |
| Parliamentary and Presidential Elections, USA (05.11.2024) | 131 | 41 | 31.30% |

[77] See Table A.9 in Appendix A.

[78] See Table A.10 in Appendix A.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repeated Presidential Elections, Romania (04.05.2025) | 4 | 1 | 25.00% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Albania (11.05.2025) | 70 | 23 | 32.86% |
| 2nd Round Repeated Presidential Elections, Romania (18.05.2025) | 4 | 1 | 25.00% |
| **Total** | **372** | **111** | **29.84%** |

**Figure 10 – Female Participation in the OSCE PA Election Monitoring 2024–2025 (%)**

## G. ONSITE AND ONLINE EVENTS AND MEETINGS

In addition to its Statutory Meetings, the OSCE PA regularly initiates and co-organizes both in-person and virtual events in collaboration with national delegations and OSCE institutions.

The OSCE PA also maintains two informal networks – the Informal Network of Young Parliamentarians and the Informal Gender Network – which bring together engaged parliamentarians to address key issues across the OSCE region, foster cooperation, exchange best practices, and seek solutions to pressing challenges.

### 1. Informal Network of Young Parliamentarians

Aimed at bringing together Members under the age of 40, the OSCE PA's Informal Network of Young Parliamentarians was launched in 2020 at the initiative of young parliamentarians in Washington, DC. During the reporting period, from July 2024 to June 2025, the network met four times: at the Annual Session in Bucharest, where female representation reached 60.87%; in Norway, with 18 young parliamentarians participating (44.44% of whom were women); in Dublin, where women made up 46.67% of participants (7 out of 15 participants were women); and in Slovenia, with 46.15% female participation (6 out of 13 participants were women). Overall, during the reporting period, women accounted for more than half of the participants – 35 or 50.72% in total (please see **Figure 11**).

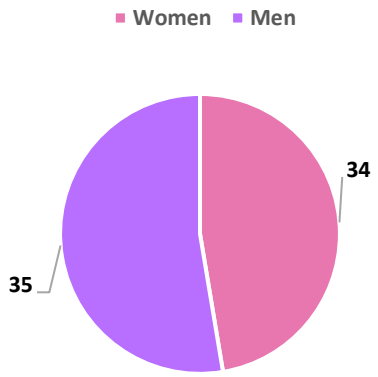


**Figure 11 – Participation in the meetings of the Informal Network of Young Parliamentarians 2024–2025 (%)**

## 2. Informal Gender Network

On 27 October 2022, OSCE PA Representative on Gender Issues Dr. Hedy Fry launched the Informal Network on Gender Equality. A diverse group of parliamentarians took part in the first in a series of discussions on gender equality in the OSCE region. Through informal exchanges among parliamentarians, the initiative aims to highlight areas of progress while identifying key barriers to achieving full gender equality within the OSCE region, the OSCE PA, and other OSCE structures—including in the context of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Under Dr. Fry's leadership, the Informal Gender Network has held five online discussion sessions, on 27 October 2022, 25 January 2023, 26 May 2023, 23 January 2024, and 16 January 2025. The network will continue its activities in support of the Special Representative's mandate. Overall, the meetings saw significantly higher participation by women, who made up 79.74% of attendees. Participation data is presented in **Figure 12**.[79]

[79] See Table A.12 in Appendix A.

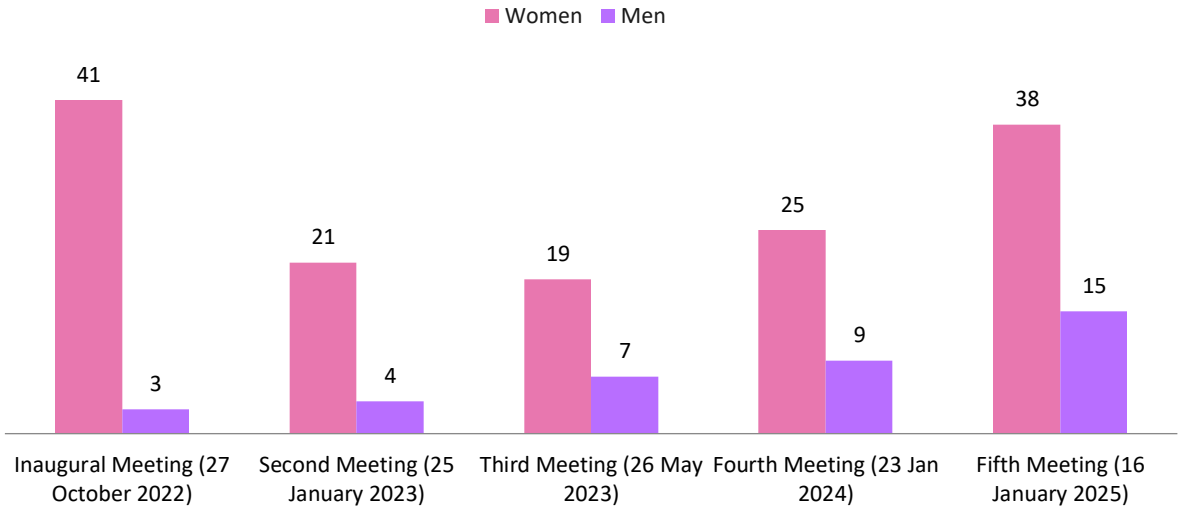


**Figure 12 – Participation in the meetings of the Informal gender network (2022–2025)**

## 3. Participation in the OSCE PA-wide Events 2024–2025

Between 1 July 2024 and 1 June 2025, three OSCE PA-wide events, open to all members of the Assembly, were held. These include:

1. OSCE PA Ashgabat Conference on Future Generations (27-28 of November 2024);
2. OSCE PA-ODIHR Joint Online Seminar: "30 Years of the Beijing Platform for Acton: the Role of Parliaments (16 January 2025);
3. OSCE PA-ODIHR Joint Webinar: "Towards gender parity and transformative gender equality policy: The role of parliamentary bodies" (6 March 2025).

**Figure 13** shows the data regarding parliamentarians' participation in these events.[80]

[80] See Table A.13 in Appendix A.

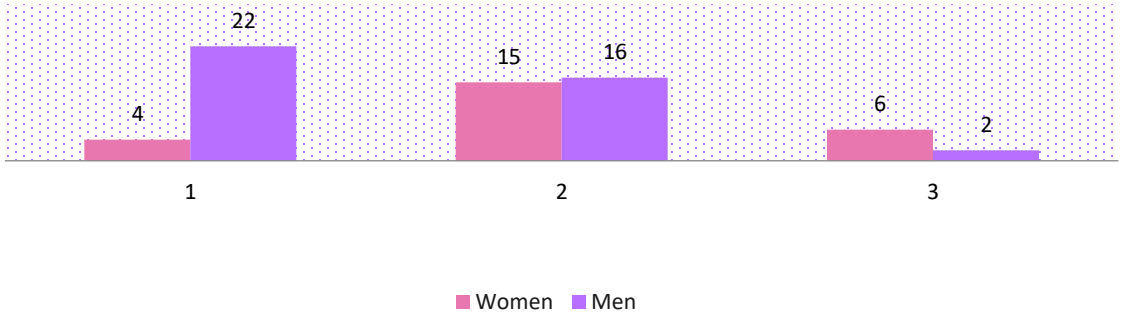


**Figure 13 – Participation in the OSCE PA-wide Events 2024–2025**

# SECTION II: GENDER BALANCE IN THE OSCE PA INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

## A. PERMANENT STAFF

As illustrated in **Figure 14**, the permanent staff of the OSCE PA International Secretariat, based in the Copenhagen and Vienna offices, currently consists of 25 individuals: the Secretary General and 24 staff members, evenly split between 12 men and 12 women.[81] Both the Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General positions are currently held by men. Following the 2021 Annual Session, changes were implemented in the senior management structure to promote greater gender balance at the decision-making level.

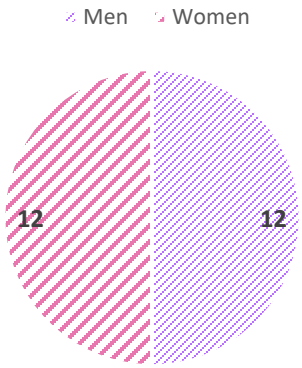


**Figure 14 – Gender composition of the OSCE PA International Secretariat Permanent Staff as of June 2025**

## B. RESEARCH ASSISTANT PROGRAMME

The OSCE PA International Secretariat's Research Assistant Programme offers recent graduates up to the age of 28 the opportunity to contribute to its daily work and activities for a period of six months. This programme provides Research Assistants with valuable hands-on experience in international affairs, enhances their knowledge of international politico-military, economic, environmental, and human rights issues, and helps them build professional skills relevant to the OSCE PA's work. As of June 2025, there were 5 Research Assistants at the International Secretariat in Copenhagen and 4 at the Vienna Office, making a total of 9 participants, including 3 males and 6 females.

[81] See Table A.14 in Appendix A.

## FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS OF OSCE PARTICIPATING STATES

According to data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), female representation in the parliaments of OSCE participating States has fluctuated in recent years. In 2020, female representation across these legislative bodies was 29%. This increased to 38% in 2021, before dropping to 30.75% in both 2022 and 2023. In 2024, the figure rose slightly to 30.86%. As of 30 April 2025 (the latest available data at the time of the drafting of the report), female representation stands at 31.40%.[82]

Within the OSCE region, Cyprus has the lowest percentage of female parliamentarians, at 14.30%, followed by Hungary at 15.20%. On the other hand, Andorra reports the highest female representation in its legislative body, at 50%, followed by Iceland (46%), Monaco (45.80%), and Finland (45.50%).

## GENDER BALANCE AMONG THE VIENNA-BASED AMBASSADORS AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE OSCE PERMANENT COUNCIL

This final section presents the gender composition of the Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives to the OSCE Permanent Council in Vienna as of June 2025[83]. It includes the Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives from the 57 participating States, the EU Ambassador, the Ambassadors from the 11 OSCE Partners for Co-operation, and the Ambassador of the OSCE PA to the Permanent Council.

As shown in **Figure 15**, 70.77% of the Ambassadors are men, while 29.23% are women. This represents a 3.12% decrease in the number of female representatives compared to June 2024.

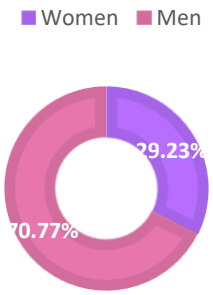


**Figure 15 – Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives to the OSCE Permanent Council as of June 2025 (%)**

[82] See Table A.15 in Appendix A.

[83] See Table A.16 in Appendix A.

# APPENDIX A

## Table A.1

| A.1 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Composition<br>as of 1 June 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Women** | **Men** | **Women In %** | **Total** |
| OSCE PA Members | **141** | **292** | **35.28%** | **433** |

## Table A.2

| A.2 Number of delegations with no female members (2011–2025)<br>as of 1 June 2025 | |
|---|---|
| 2013 | **10** |
| 2014 | **9** |
| 2015 | **10** |
| 2016 | **6** |
| 2017 | **6** |
| 2018 | **2** |
| 2019 | **2** |
| 2020 | **3** |
| 2021 | **3** |
| 2022 | **4** |
| 2023 | **3** |
| 2024 | **4** |
| 2025 | **2** |

## Table A.3

| A.3 OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Composition Breakdown<br>as of 1 June 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Women** | **Men** | **Women In %** | **Total** |
| OSCE PA Members | 86 | 187 | 31.51% | 273 |
| OSCE PA Alternate Members | 55 | 105 | 34.38% | 160 |
| **Total** | **141** | **292** | **35.28%** | **433** |

## Table A.4

| A.4 Gender Balance of Bureau Members<br>as of 1 June 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Women** | **Men** | **Total** |
| President | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Vice-Presidents | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Treasurer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| First Committee | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Second Committee | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Third Committee | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| **Total** | **6** | **13** | **19** |

## Table A.5

| A.5 Gender Balance of OSCE PA Special Representatives<br>as of 1 June 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Men** | **Women** |
| Special Representative for the Arctic and High North | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Central Asia | | 1 |
| Special Representative on Climate Change | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Combating Organized Crime | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Demographic Change and Security | | 1 |
| Special Representative on Eastern Europe | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Fighting Corruption | | 1 |
| Special Representative on Gender Issues | | 1 |
| Special Representative on Human Trafficking Issues | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Political Prisoners | 1 | |
| Special Representative on South Caucasus | 1 | |
| Special Representative on South East Europe | 1 | |
| Special Representative on Youth Engagement | | 1 |
| **Total** | **9** | **5** |

## Table A.6

| A.6 Participation in the OSCE PA 2024 Annual Session in Bucharest | |
|---|---|
| Total Men | 140 |
| Total Women | 61 |
| **Total** | **201** |

## Table A.6.1

| A.6.1 Participation in the OSCE PA Annual Sessions (2010–2024) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Women | Men | %Women | Total |
| 2010 | 50 | 186 | 21% | 236 |
| 2011 | 55 | 169 | 24.50% | 224 |
| 2012 | 61 | 185 | 25% | 246 |
| 2013 | 67 | 178 | 27% | 245 |
| 2014 | 74 | 180 | 29% | 254 |
| 2015 | 63 | 182 | 25.70% | 245 |
| 2016 | 75 | 205 | 26.80% | 280 |
| 2017 | 60 | 173 | 25.70% | 233 |
| 2018 | 79 | 202 | 28% | 281 |
| 2019 | 70 | 200 | 26% | 270 |
| 2020 | Cancelled (COVID-19 pandemic) | | | |
| 2021 (held remotely) | 22 | 57 | 27.80% | 79 |
| 2022 | 73 | 162 | 31.06% | 235 |
| 2023 | 75 | 145 | 34.25% | 220 |
| 2024 | 61 | 140 | 30.35% | 201 |

Table A.7

| A.7 Participation in the OSCE PA Autumn Meeting in Dublin (2024) | |
|---|---|
| Women | 43 |
| Men | 73 |
| % Women | 37.07% |
| **Total** | **116** |

Table A.8

| A.8 Participation in the OSCE PA Winter Meeting in Vienna (2025) | |
|---|---|
| Women | 60 |
| Men | 121 |
| % Women | 33.15% |
| **Total** | **181** |

Table A.9

| A.9 Participation in OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committees | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| As of 1 June 2025 | | | |
| | **MPs** | **Women** | **% of Women** |
| Ad Hoc Committee on Countering Terrorism | 13 | 5 | 38.46% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ad Hoc Committee on Migration | 18 | 9 | 50.00% |
| Parliamentary Support Team for Ukraine | 19 | 5 | 26.32% |
| Sub-Committee on Rules of Procedure | 14 | 6 | 42.86% |
| **Total** | **64** | **25** | **39.06%** |

Table A.10

| **A.10 Participation in OSCE PA Election Observation Missions (EOMs)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1 July 2024 - 1 June 2025** | | | |
| **Elections Observed** | **MPs** | **Women** | **% of Women** |
| Parliamentary Elections, Azerbaijan (01.09.2024) | 39 | 10 | 25.64% |
| Presidential Elections, Moldova (20.10.2024) | 32 | 11 | 34.38% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Georgia (26.10.2024) | 44 | 15 | 34.09% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Uzbekistan (27.10.2024) | 42 | 8 | 19.05% |
| 2nd Round Presidential Elections, Moldova (03.11.2024) | 6 | 1 | 16.67% |
| Parliamentary and Presidential Elections, USA (05.11.2024) | 131 | 41 | 31.30% |
| Repeated Presidential Elections, Romania (04.05.2025) | 4 | 1 | 25.00% |
| Parliamentary Elections, Albania (11.05.2025) | 70 | 23 | 32.86% |
| 2nd Round Repeated Presidential Elections, Romania (18.05.2025) | 4 | 1 | 25.00% |
| **Total** | **372** | **111** | **29.84%** |

Table A.11

| **A.11 Participation in the meetings of the Informal Network of Young Parliamentarians** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 July 2024 -1 June 2025** | | | | |
| **List of meetings** | **MPs** | **Women** | **Men** | **% of Women** |
| Annual Session 2024 side event: Empowering Young Parliamentarians: Fostering Cooperation in Energy, Environment, and Digitalization for a Secure and Sustainable Future (1 July 2024) | 23 | 14 | 9 | 60.87% |
| Visit to Stavanger, Norway (4-6 September 2024) | 18 | 8 | 10 | 44.44% |
| Meeting during the Autumn Meeting in Dublin (1 October 2024) | 15 | 7 | 8 | 46.67% |
| Visit to Slovenia (15 March 2025) | 13 | 6 | 7 | 46.15% |
| **Total** | **69** | **35** | **34** | **50.72%** |

Table A.12

| **A.12 Participation in the meetings of the Informal gender network** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 July 2022 – 1 June 2025** | | | | |
| **List of meetings** | **MPs** | **Women** | **Men** | **% of Women** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inaugural meeting (27 October 2022) | 44 | 41 | 3 | 93.18% |
| Second meeting (25 January 2023) | 25 | 21 | 4 | 84% |
| Third meeting (26 May 2023) | 26 | 19 | 7 | 73.08% |
| Fourth meeting (23 January 2024) | 34 | 25 | 9 | 73.58% |
| Fifth meeting (16 January 2025) | 24 | 16 | 8 | 66.66% |
| **Total** | **153** | **122** | **31** | **79.74%** |

Table A.13

| **A.13 Participation in the OSCE-wide Events** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 July 2024 – 1 June 2025** | | | | |
| **List of meetings** | **MPs** | **Women** | **Men** | **% of Women** |
| OSCE PA Ashgabat Conference on Future Generation (27-28 November 2024) | 26 | 4 | 22 | 15.38% |
| OSCE PA-ODIHR Joint Online Seminar: "30 Years of the Beijing Platform for Action: the Role of Parliaments" (16 January 2025) | 31 | 15 | 16 | 48.39% |
| OSCE PA-ODIHR Joint Webinar: "Towards Gender Parity and Transformative Gender Equality Policy: The Role of Parliamentary Bodies" (6 March 2025) | 8 | 6 | 2 | 75.00% |
| **Total** | **65** | **25** | **40** | **38.46%** |

Table A.14

| **A.14 Composition of the OSCE PA International Secretariat Permanent Staff** | |
|---|---|
| **as of 1 June 2025** | |
| Women | 12 |
| Men | 12 |

Table A.15

| **A.15 Women in Parliaments in the OSCE participating States (based on the IPU data)** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As of 30 April 2025** | | | | |
| | **MPs** | **Women** | **Men** | **% of Women** |
| **Total** | **14413** | **4525** | **9888** | **31.40%** |

Table A.16

| A.16 Gender Balance Among the Vienna-Based Ambassadors/Permanent Representatives to the OSCE Permanent Council by Country | | |
|---|---|---|
| as of 1 June 2025 | | |
| **Participating State** | **Participating States with a Male Ambassador/Permanent Representative** | **Participating States with a Female Ambassador/Permanent Representative** |
| **Albania** | 0 | 1 |
| **Andorra** | 1 | 0 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 0 |
| **Azerbaijan** | 1 | 0 |
| **Belarus** | 1 | 0 |
| **Belgium** | 1 | 0 |
| **Bosnia and Herzegovina** | 0 | 1 |
| **Bulgaria** | / | / |
| **Canada** | 0 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 0 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 0 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 0 |
| **Estonia** | 0 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 0 |
| **France** | 0 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Germany** | 0 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 0 |
| **Holy See** | 1 | 0 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 0 |
| **Iceland** | 0 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 0 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 0 |
| **Kazakhstan** | 1 | 0 |
| **Kyrgyzstan** | 1 | 0 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Liechtenstein** | 0 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 0 |
| **Luxemburg** | 1 | 0 |
| **Malta** | 0 | 1 |
| **Moldova** | 0 | 1 |
| **Monaco** | 1 | 0 |
| **Mongolia** | 1 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Montenegro** | 1 | 0 |
| **Netherlands** | / | / |
| **North Macedonia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Norway** | 0 | 1 |
| **Poland** | / | / |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 0 |
| **Romania** | 1 | 0 |
| **Russian Federation** | 1 | 0 |
| **San Marino** | 0 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 | 0 |
| **Slovenia** | 0 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 | 0 |
| **Sweden** | 0 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 0 |
| **Tajikistan** | 1 | 0 |
| **United Kingdom** | 1 | 0 |
| **United States** | / | / |
| **Türkiye** | 0 | 1 |
| **Turkmenistan** | 1 | 0 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 0 |
| **Uzbekistan** | 1 | 0 |
| **European Union** | 0 | 1 |
| **Afghanistan (Partner for Co-operation)** | / | / |
| **Algeria (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Australia (Partner for Co-operation)** | 0 | 1 |
| **Egypt (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Israel (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Japan (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Jordan (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Morocco (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Republic of Korea (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **Thailand (Partner for Co-operation)** | 0 | 1 |
| **Tunisia (Partner for Co-operation)** | 1 | 0 |
| **OSCE PA** | 1 | 0 |
| **Grand Total** | **46** | **19** |

OSCE PA
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY