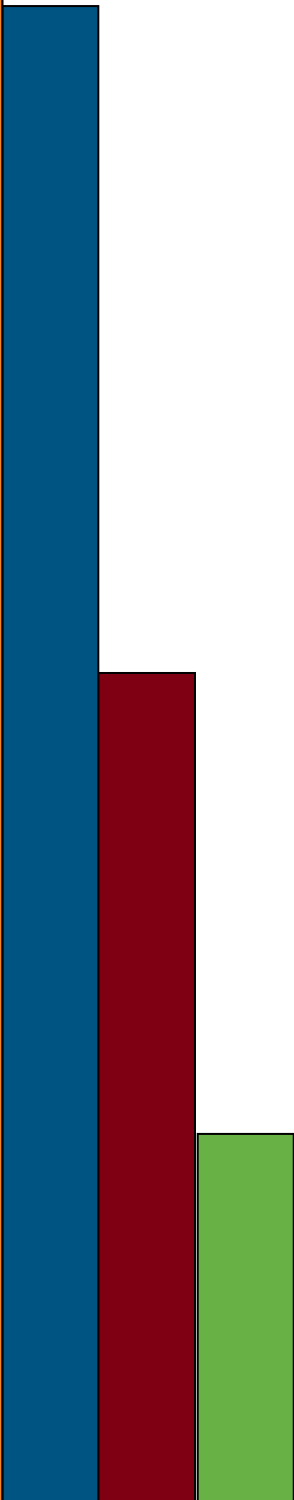




EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities DG
Equality between Men/Women, Action against discrimination, Civil Society
Equality between Men/Women

Database on Women and Men in Decision-making (WMID): Methodology



CONTENTS

OVERALL COVERAGE & GENERAL DEFINITIONS	3
1 POLITICAL	4
1.1 Political: European level	4
1.2 Political: National level	5
1.3 Political: Regional level	6
2 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7
2.1 Public administration: European level	7
2.2 Public administration: National level	9
3 JUDICIARY	10
3.1 Judiciary: European level	10
3.2 Judiciary: National level	11
4 BUSINESS AND FINANCE	12
4.1 Business and finance: European level	12
4.2 Business and finance: National level	13
5 SOCIAL PARTNERS AND NGOS	15
5.1 Social partners and NGOs: European level	15

ANNEX – WMID MAPPING TABLES

POLITICS

Governments	A-2
Senior and junior ministers	A-3
National parliaments	A-6
Regions	A-7
Regional executives and regional assemblies	A-12

MINISTRIES BY BEIS TYPE

Ministries by BEIS type	A-13
Senior administrators	A-30
Audit organisations	A-32

JUDICIARY

Supreme courts	A-33
Administrative courts	A-34
Constitutional courts	A-35
Public prosecutors	A-36

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Central banks	A-37
Largest publicly listed companies	A-38

DATABASE ON WOMEN AND MEN IN DECISION-MAKING (WMID): METHODOLOGY

As part of its commitment to promoting gender equality in decision-making, the European Commission established in 2003 a database monitoring the numbers of men and women in key decision-making positions in order to provide reliable statistics that can be used to draw comparisons between European countries and monitor the current situation and trends through time.

The database covers positions of power and influence in politics, public administration, the judiciary, and various other key areas of the economy. Figures are available for decision-makers at European, national and regional level (politics only) and currently cover 34 countries – the 27 EU Member States, the remaining EEA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), the three candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey) and one of the potential candidate countries (Serbia).

Data on political decision-making at European and national level are updated quarterly, whilst all other data are updated annually, though updates to political data at regional level are included in quarterly updates in case of election.

This document represents the methodology for the data collection and gives information on the coverage of the database (countries, organisations and decision-making positions), definitions applied and methods of data collection for each topic. It starts with general definitions applied throughout the database and then gives detailed information for each domain.

OVERALL COVERAGE & GENERAL DEFINITIONS

COVERAGE:

The database includes information on the numbers of women and men in decision-making positions in five domains:

- **Political**
- **Public administration**
- **Judiciary**
- **Business and finance**
- **Social partners and NGOs**

It also includes some background data covering the whole population of each country which is derived from the European Labour Force Survey.

Data are collected at European level, national and regional level. The database covers the 27 EU Member States, the three candidate countries (Croatia, FYROM and Turkey), one of the potential candidate countries (Republic of Serbia), and the remaining EEA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway).

Definitions:

Decision-making position: A decision-making position will be considered as a position from where it is possible to take or influence a decision:

- Within a domain: at organisational level. This implies that the scope will be limited to organisations having a major influence in the domain at the European or national level (e.g. the house of parliament, not a representative sample of companies but the largest publicly quoted companies according to market capitalisation, .).
- Within an organisation: at hierarchical level. This implies that the scope will be limited to those levels that have a major impact on decision-making in the organisation (e.g. the members of the parliament, board members of publicly quoted companies...).

QUALITY: The majority of data is collected by experienced researchers from official websites or from direct contacts within the relevant institutions. In a few cases, some national or regional data is collected by independent national experts. At each data collection, a number of randomly selected figures are cross-checked by a second researcher to ensure quality.

1	POLITICAL
	COVERAGE: Political decision-making at European level Political decision-making at national level Political decision-making at regional level
1.1	POLITICAL: EUROPEAN LEVEL
1.1.1	COVERAGE:
1.1.1.1	Institutions, bodies and organisations covered: -College of Commissioners of the European Commission -European Parliament -Committee of Regions -European Economic and Social Committee
1.1.1.2	Positions covered: -College of Commissioners of the European Commission: President and members -European Parliament: President and members -Committee of Regions: President and members -European Economic and Social Committee: President and members
1.1.1.3	Definitions: <u>European Commission:</u> The Commission is the politically independent institution that represents and upholds the interests of the EU as a whole. It is the driving force within the EU's institutional system: it proposes legislation, policies and programmes of action and it is responsible for implementing the decisions of Parliament and the Council. <u>European Commission: college of Commissioners:</u> In legal terms, the European Commission is a college of 27 Commissioners - one from each Member State - chaired by a President, under whose 'political guidance' it shall work. <u>European Parliament:</u> The European Parliament is a legislative parliament, exercising powers similar to those of the national parliaments. Today the European Parliament, as an equal partner with the Council of Ministers, passes the majority of European laws - laws that affect the lives of Europe's citizens. <u>Committee of the Regions (CoR):</u> The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is the political assembly that provides local and regional authorities with a voice at the heart of the European Union. The Commission, Council and European Parliament have the option to consult the CoR on issues if they see important regional or local implications to a proposal. The CoR can also draw up an opinion on its own initiative, which enables it to put issues on the EU agenda. <u>European Economic and Social Committee:</u> The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) represents the various economic and social components of organised civil society. The consultative role of EESC enables its members, and hence the organisations they represent, to participate in the Community decision-making process. Its members are appointed by the Council of the European Union.
1.1.1.4	Further clarifications: -
1.1.1.5	Time coverage: Generally since 2003. For the European Parliament and the European Commission, the database also includes historical data back to 1999, which is derived from reports of the Council of the European union, prepared in the context of the follow up of the Beijing Platform for Action.
1.1.2	SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites and checked by a person in the institution when necessary.
1.1.3	PERIODICITY: Quarterly
1.1.4	QUALITY:
1.1.4.1	Comparability across countries: Not applicable
1.1.4.2	Comparability over time: Need to bear in mind changes in the number of members (linked to enlargements).
1.1.5	NOTES: -

1.2 POLITICAL: NATIONAL LEVEL	
1.2.1	COVERAGE:
1.2.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <p>-<i>National government:</i> The Cabinet is defined as a body of high-ranking members of government, typically representing the executive branch and formed of senior ministers. In some cases, where there are no junior ministers, the national government is the <i>Cabinet</i>. It may also be referred to as the Council of Ministers, an Executive Council or an Executive Committee. (See mapping table <i>Governments</i> in annex.)</p> <p>-<i>National parliaments:</i> The national parliament is the national legislative assembly. Sometimes the parliament can consist of two chambers or houses (upper house, typically the senate and lower house, typically the chamber of representatives). In a unicameral system there is only one single house. (See mapping table <i>National parliaments</i> in annex.)</p>
1.2.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <p>-<i>National government :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>president:</i> head of state of a Republic (where relevant, function counted separately). -<i>prime minister:</i> head of the government and included in the count of senior ministers. In some countries alternative names are used (e.g. Chancellor). (See mapping table <i>Governments</i> in annex.) -<i>senior ministers:</i> ministers in the national government that have a seat in the cabinet. (See mapping table <i>Senior/junior ministers</i> in annex.) -<i>junior ministers:</i> ministers or secretaries in the national government that do not have a seat in the cabinet. In some countries state-secretaries are considered as junior ministers within the government (with no seat in the cabinet) but in other countries they are not considered as members of the government. (See mapping table <i>Senior/junior ministers</i> in annex.) <p>-<i>National parliaments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>president:</i> Speaker / leader of the house -<i>members:</i> Members of parliament (total includes the president)
1.2.1.3	<p>Definitions: -</p> <p><u>Minister:</u> A minister or a secretary is a politician who holds significant public office in a national or regional government.</p>
1.2.1.4	<p>Further clarification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In many countries all “ministers” (in the sense of being responsible for a ministry) are part of the cabinet (council of ministers) in which case there would be no junior ministers on current definitions. (ii) Data for national parliaments covers the national legislative assemblies which form them. They can consist of two chambers in a bicameral system, or only one in a unicameral system. In a unicameral system the single chamber may undertake the functions which would be separated between upper and lower house in bicameral systems. To facilitate comparisons between countries data is available for the lower, upper and combined chambers.
1.2.1.5	<p>Time coverage: Since 2003 for most countries. Candidate and potential candidate countries were added later. For national parliaments the database also includes historical data back to 1999, which is derived from reports of the Council of the European Union, prepared in the context of the follow up of the Beijing Platform for Action..</p>
1.2.2	<p>SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites and checked by a contact person from an official institution when necessary.</p>
1.2.3	<p>PERIODICITY: Quarterly</p>
1.2.4	<p>QUALITY:</p>
1.2.4.1	<p>Comparability across countries: Generally good. However users should bear in mind the different political and institutional systems implemented across Europe. For instance, functions corresponding to junior ministers differ from a country to another; some countries have a unicameral parliamentary system while others have two chambers; the electoral systems are also varied, etc.</p>
1.2.4.2	<p>Comparability over time: -</p>
1.2.5	<p>NOTES: Data for national governments is also available by BEIS-Type which categorises ministers and ministries by fields of action. The BEIS-typology consists of four different categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Basic functions: foreign and internal affairs, defence, justice, ... etc -Economy: finance, trade, industry, agriculture, ... etc -Infrastructure: transport, communication, environment, ... etc -Socio-cultural functions: social affairs labour, health, children, family, youth, elderly, older, people, education, science, culture, labour sports, ... etc <p>In the case that a ministry has responsibility for multiple functions which cross BEIS types then it is categorised according to the type of the first function in its name.</p>

1.3 POLITICAL: REGIONAL LEVEL	
1.3.1	COVERAGE:
1.3.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <p>-<i>Regional executives</i>: the representative assembly of a region (i.e. regional authority) which is either directly elected or indirectly elected by and composed of elected representatives of the popularly elected representatives of constituent local self-government authorities. (See mapping table.)</p> <p>-<i>Regional assemblies</i>: a person or a body exercising executive functions on behalf of a region (regional authority) where these are not exercised by the representative body. (See mapping table.)</p>
1.3.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <p>-<i>Regional executives</i>: President and members</p> <p>-<i>Regional assemblies</i>: President and members</p>
1.3.1.3	<p>Definitions:</p> <p><u>Region</u>: The term region used in this database refers to <i>regional authorities</i> that are endowed with self-government. <i>Regional authorities</i> are territorial authorities between the central government and local authorities. This does not necessarily imply a hierarchical relationship between regional and local authorities. Regional <i>self-government</i> denotes the legal competence and the ability of regional authorities, within the limits of the constitution and the law, to regulate and manage a share of public affairs under their own responsibility, in the interests of the regional population and in accordance with the principle of subsidiary. (See mapping table.)</p>
1.3.1.4	<p>Further clarifications:</p> <p>(i) Regions refer to the regional authorities between the level of national and local government (though hierarchical control is not implied) and which are endowed with self-government. Regions are therefore not applicable in all countries. Currently 11 of the 34 countries covered by the database do not have regions following this definition.</p> <p>(ii) In this database, the different terms used in each country - e.g. regional parliament, regional council and regional assembly - are all treated as being equivalent, irrespective of the degree of decision-making power in practice or implied by the name.</p>
1.3.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003.
1.3.2	SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites and through national contacts.
1.3.3	PERIODICITY: Annually (updated quarterly if there are any regional elections)
1.3.4	QUALITY:
1.3.4.1	Comparability across countries: Users need to bear in mind the heterogeneity of national systems, for instance differences in the competences, power, financial resources, and average size of regional authorities across European countries covered in the database.
1.3.4.2	Comparability over time: Some difficulties due to changes in electoral process within a country, changes in the administrative landscaping (for instance creation of new regions), etc.
1.3.5	NOTES: -

2	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
COVERAGE: Public decision-making at European level Public decision-making at national level	
2.1	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: EUROPEAN LEVEL
2.1.1	COVERAGE:
2.1.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>European Commission</i>: Directorates-General and services of European Commission -<i>European Parliament</i>: Services of the European parliament -<i>General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union</i> -<i>Committee of Regions</i>: secretary-general -<i>European Economic and Social Committee</i> -<i>Agencies of the European Community</i> -<i>European Court of Auditors</i> -<i>European Ombudsman</i>
2.1.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>European Commission</i>: First and second highest administrative levels in the Directorates-General and services. Civil servants at the levels Director General, Deputy Director General, Director, Principal Advisor or equivalent of the directorates-general (DG's) and services are included in the scope of this project. -<i>European Parliament</i>: First and second highest administrative levels. Civil servants at the levels Director General, Deputy Director General, Director, Principal Advisor or equivalent of the services of the European Parliament are included in the scope of this project. -<i>General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union</i>: first and second highest administrative levels -<i>Committee of Regions</i>: Secretary-general -<i>European Economic and Social Committee</i>: Secretary-general -<i>Agencies of the European Community</i>: Head and members of the highest decision-making body, head of the daily executive board -<i>European Court of Auditors</i>: President and members -<i>European Ombudsman</i>
2.1.1.3	<p>Definitions:</p> <p><u>European Commission (Directorates-General and services of)</u>: The Commission's staff is organised into several departments, known as "Directorates-General" (DGs) and "services" (such as the Legal Service). Each DG is responsible for a particular policy area and is headed by a Director-General.</p> <p><u>European Parliament (Services of)</u>: The services of the European Parliament are the administrative bodies dependent of the European Parliament.</p> <p><u>Council of the European Union (General Secretariat of)</u>: The General Secretariat is the public administration who prepares the Council's work and ensures that it runs smoothly at every level. The Secretariat provides a thread of continuity running through the work of the institution.</p> <p><u>Committee of the Regions (CoR)</u>: The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is the political assembly that provides local and regional authorities with a voice at the heart of the European Union.</p> <p>The Treaties oblige the Commission and Council to consult the Committee of the Regions whenever new proposals are made in areas that have repercussions at regional or local level. Outside these areas, the Commission, Council and European Parliament have the option to consult the CoR on issues if they see important regional or local implications to a proposal. The CoR can also draw up an opinion on its own initiative, which enables it to put issues on the EU agenda.</p> <p><u>European Economic and Social Committee</u>: The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) represents the various economic and social components of organised civil society.</p> <p><u>Agencies of the European Community</u>: A Community agency is a body governed by European public law; it is distinct from the Community Institutions (Council, Parliament, Commission, etc.) and has its own legal personality. It is set up by an act of secondary legislation in order to accomplish a very specific technical, scientific or managerial task which is specified in the relevant Community act. There are currently multiple bodies answering the definition of Community agency, even though differing terms are used to designate them (Centre, Foundation, Agency, Office, Observatory); this may lead to some confusion, particularly as the same terms may be used to designate other bodies which do not answer the said definition. A list of Community agencies can be found on the website of the European Commission.</p>

	<p><u>European Court of Auditors</u>: The mission of the European Court of Auditors is to audit independently the collection and spending of European Union funds and, through this, assess the way that the European institutions discharge these functions.</p> <p><u>European Ombudsman</u>: The European Ombudsman investigates and reports on maladministration in the institutions and bodies of the European Union. Only the Court of Justice, the Court of First Instance, and the Civil Service Tribunal acting in their judicial role do not fall within his jurisdiction.</p>
2.1.1.4	Further clarifications: -
2.1.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003, except for EESC. For the European administrations (Commission and Parliament) the database also includes historical data back to 1999, which is derived from reports of the Council of the European Union, prepared in the context of the follow up of the Beijing Platform for Action..
2.1.2	SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites for courts and agencies while contact persons are used for other European institutions.
2.1.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
2.1.4	QUALITY:
2.1.4.1	Comparability across countries: Not applicable
2.1.4.2	Comparability over time: Users must be aware of changes in administrative grades (internal reform within EU institutions) and changes in the number of members of some organisations (linked to enlargements).
2.1.5	NOTES: -

2.2 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: NATIONAL LEVEL	
2.2.1	COVERAGE:
2.2.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <p>-<i>Public administrations</i>: department of a national government, led by a minister. Central administrations are also referred to as ministries. (See mapping table <i>Ministries</i> in annex.)</p> <p>-<i>Supreme audit organisations</i>: responsible for the audit of accounts of governmental bodies and bodies closely linked to the state. (See mapping table <i>Audit organisations</i> in annex.)</p>
2.2.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <p>-<i>Public administrations</i>: first and second highest administrative levels as defined in the country. (See mapping table <i>Senior administrators</i> in annex.) The two highest ranking administrative positions in ministries are defined as:</p> <p>-level 1: the highest level in the ministry (after the Minister)</p> <p>-level 2: the level below the level 1 as defined by the ministry</p> <p>-<i>Supreme audit organisations</i> : President</p>
2.2.1.3	Definitions: -
2.2.1.4	<p>Further clarifications:</p> <p>(i) The data collection is focused on the central administration of each ministry, which means that the study only takes into account the national/federal level. The regional bodies of the ministries are thus not included in the analysis. Inter-ministerial committees, advisers, agencies and institutions under the control of the ministry, are not taken into account. The collection is restricted to the 'ministries' and their employees.</p> <p>(ii) Civil servants must have an 'effective position' in the ministry. Furthermore, administrative staff from ministries without portfolio and prime minister's offices is included, while it is not the case for the political staff of the ministry and the ambassadors.</p>
2.2.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003
2.2.2	SOURCE: Directly from contact persons for public administrations; using websites and contact persons from official institutions for the courts.
2.2.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
2.2.4	QUALITY:
2.2.4.1	<p>Comparability across countries: Users should bear in mind differences in national administrative systems (for example, level 1 and level 2 in administrators correspond to different functions from a country to another and also between ministries within a country). Fixing "level 1" to refer to the first level below the political positions can result in big differences between countries where only the minister is counted as political and others where two or more tiers are considered political. This is visible for instance in the high differences in the average number of administrators covered by country. Depending on the institutional organisation in the country, this difference may be exacerbated further at the next level (level 2).</p>
2.2.4.2	Comparability over time: -
2.2.5	<p>NOTES: Data for central administration is also available by BEIS-Type covers senior ministers, junior ministers and ministries categorised by fields of action. The BEIS-typology consists of four different categories. These are shown in 1.2.5. (See mapping table <i>Ministries</i> in annex)</p>

3	JUDICIARY
	COVERAGE: Juridical decision-making at European level Juridical decision-making at national level
3.1	JUDICIARY: EUROPEAN LEVEL
3.1.1	COVERAGE:
3.1.1.1	Institutions, bodies and organisations covered: - <i>European Courts:</i> - <i>The European Court of Justice</i> is the highest court in the European Union and can be considered equivalent to the supreme courts at national level. - <i>The European Court of First Instance</i> is attached to the Court of Justice and is responsible for giving rulings on certain kinds of case, particularly actions brought by private individuals, companies and some organisations, and cases relating to competition law. - <i>The European Union Civil Service Tribunal</i> is attached to the Court of First Instance and adjudicates in disputes between the European Union and its civil service. - <i>The European Court of Human Rights</i> is an institution of the Council of Europe, which has 47 member states, and monitors compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights.
3.1.1.2	Positions covered: - <i>The European Court of Justice:</i> President and members (only judges, count includes the president) - <i>The European Court of First Instance:</i> President and members (only judges, count includes the president) - <i>The European Union Civil Service Tribunal:</i> President and members (only judges, count includes the president) - <i>The European Court of Human Rights:</i> President and members (only judges, count includes the president)
3.1.1.3	Definitions: <u>European Court of Justice:</u> The Court of Justice of the European Communities is the highest court of the European Union and its job is to ensure that EU legislation (technically known as "Community law") is interpreted and applied in the same way in each Member State. The Court has the power to settle legal disputes between Member States, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. <u>European Court of First Instance:</u> The European Court of First Instance is attached to the European Court of Justice and is responsible for giving rulings on certain kinds of case, particularly actions brought by private individuals, companies and some organisations, and cases relating to competition law. <u>European Union Civil Service Tribunal:</u> The European Union Civil Service Tribunal was established in 2005 to adjudicate in disputes between the European Union and its civil service. The tribunal is composed of seven judges and is attached to the Court of First Instance, which was previously responsible for such cases. <u>European Court of Human Rights:</u> The European Court of Human Rights hears cases of possible human rights violations brought by individuals, organisations and states against the countries bound by the Convention.
3.1.1.4	Further clarifications: -
3.1.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003. For the main courts of the European Union (Court of Justice and Court of First Instance) the database also includes historical data back to 1999, which is derived from reports of the Council of the European Union, prepared in the context of the follow up of the Beijing Platform for Action..
3.1.2	SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites for courts.
3.1.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
3.1.4	QUALITY:
3.1.4.1	Comparability across countries: Not applicable
3.1.4.2	Comparability over time: Users must be aware of changes in administrative grades (internal reform within EU institutions) and changes in the number of judges related to enlargements of the EU.
3.1.5	NOTES: -

3.2 JUDICIARY: NATIONAL LEVEL	
3.2.1	COVERAGE:
3.2.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Supreme courts</i>: the highest juridical body in the domain of civil and penal jurisdiction. (See mapping table <i>Supreme courts</i> in annex.) -<i>Supreme administrative courts</i>: the jurisdiction empowered to adjudicate, in the last instance, disputes arising from the actions of public administrations. (See mapping table <i>Administrative courts</i> in annex.) -<i>Constitutional courts</i>: a legal body responsible for ensuring the compatibility of legislation with the provisions and principles of the constitution in each country, in particular to protect constitutionally established rights and freedoms. In countries where the constitution does not recognise the concept of supreme law then a constitutional court does not exist. (See mapping table <i>Constitutional courts</i> in annex) -<i>Public prosecutor</i>: or prosecutor general is the head of the prosecuting services and an important figure within the criminal justice system of each country. (See mapping table <i>Public prosecutors</i> in annex)
3.2.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<i>Supreme courts</i>: President and members (judges only, count includes the president) -<i>Supreme administrative courts</i>: President -<i>Constitutional courts</i>: President -<i>Public prosecutor</i>: Public prosecutor or equivalent position
3.2.1.3	Definitions: -
3.2.1.4	<p>Further clarifications:</p> <p>(i) In some countries the supreme court takes responsibility for constitutional jurisdiction. In this case, since the supreme court is already covered elsewhere in the database, data for the constitutional court are shown as not applicable in order to avoid counting the same organisation and decision-makers twice.</p>
3.2.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003
3.2.2	SOURCE: Directly from websites and contact persons from official institutions for the courts.
3.2.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
3.2.4	QUALITY:
3.2.4.1	Comparability across countries: Good, though it is always necessary to bear in mind that different organisational structures exist.
3.2.4.2	Comparability over time: Good
3.2.5	NOTES:

4 BUSINESS AND FINANCE	
COVERAGE: Financial decision-making at European level Business and financial decision-making at national level	
4.1 BUSINESS AND FINANCE: EUROPEAN LEVEL	
4.1.1 COVERAGE:	
4.1.1.1 Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:	
	- <i>European financial institutions:</i> - <i>The European Central Bank (ECB)</i> - <i>The European Investment Bank (EIB)</i> - <i>The European Investment Fund (EIF)</i>
4.1.1.2 Positions covered:	
	- <i>The European Central Bank (ECB):</i> President and members of the governing council. - <i>The European Investment Bank (EIB):</i> Chairman and members of the board of governors. - <i>The European Investment Fund (EIF):</i> Chairman and members of the board of directors.
4.1.1.3 Definitions:	
	<u>European Central Bank (ECB):</u> The European Central Bank (ECB) is the guardian of price stability in the euro area.
	<u>European Investment Bank (EIB):</u> The task of the European Investment Bank, the European Union's financing institution, is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member Countries. To this end, it raises on the markets substantial volumes of funds which it directs on the most favourable terms towards financing capital projects according with the objectives of the Union. Outside the Union the EIB implements the financial components of agreements concluded under European development aid and cooperation policies.
	<u>European Investment Fund (EIF):</u> The European Investment Fund (EIF) is the EU specialised vehicle providing venture capital and guarantee instruments for SMEs. Its main objective is to support the creation, growth and development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs).
4.1.1.4 Further clarifications:	-
4.1.1.5 Time coverage:	Since 2003
4.1.2 SOURCE:	Data is collected from official websites and contact persons from the relevant organisations.
4.1.3 PERIODICITY:	Annually
4.1.4 QUALITY:	
4.1.4.1 Comparability across countries:	Not applicable
4.1.4.2 Comparability over time:	Good
4.1.5 NOTES:	-

4.2 BUSINESS AND FINANCE: NATIONAL LEVEL	
4.2.1	COVERAGE:
4.2.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <p>-<i>Largest quoted companies</i>: highest ranked nationally registered constituents of the primary blue-chip index of the national stock exchange in each country (max.50). These indices cover the companies with the largest market capitalisation or most traded stocks. (See mapping table <i>Largest quoted companies</i> in annex.)</p> <p>-<i>Central banks</i>: The entity responsible for overseeing the monetary system for a country.</p>
4.2.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <p>-<i>Largest publicly quoted companies</i>: president and members of the highest decision-making body (usually the supervisory board), employees representatives in the highest decision-making body</p> <p>-<i>Central banks</i>: head and members of the decision-making bodies responsible for overseeing the central banks' policy. (See mapping table <i>Central banks</i> in annex.)</p>
4.2.1.3	Definitions: -
4.2.1.4	<p>Further clarifications:</p> <p>(i) <i>Largest publicly quoted companies</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In cases where the blue chip index covers a large number of companies, only the 50 largest are taken into account. In cases where the blue chip index does not cover enough companies, companies with the next largest market capitalisation are taken into account when possible. Non-national companies (i.e. those registered in another country according to the ISIN code) are excluded so that the data for each country cover only companies registered in that country. <p>(ii) <i>Central banks</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-making bodies within central banks are those (groups of individuals) which are formally constituted within the statutes of the bank and which have the power to take decisions, without referral to a higher authority, that set or influence national policy, determine the policy/strategy of the bank or the framework within which it operates (statutes), or control the overall function of the organisation (day-to-day management/administration). This means that multiple bodies may be taken into account for some central banks. For example, there may be one main decision-making body responsible for general policy, administration and management, but a separate body is responsible for monetary policy. In this situation both bodies are counted. Bodies which are primarily responsible for monitoring (e.g. audit committee), providing advice (e.g. advisory board) or for implementing decisions taken at a higher level (e.g. executive committee) are not considered to have decision-making power. Supervisory boards that may have the power to determine the composition of the management board but otherwise only approve budgets, final accounts and similar are also not considered as decision-making bodies. The Governor is included in the count of members of decision-making bodies unless he/she is not a voting member of the bodies counted. The count of members of decision-making bodies counts the number of different individuals. Persons who belong to more than one body are counted only once.
4.2.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003
4.2.2	<p>SOURCE:</p> <p><i>Companies</i>: For each data collection period, the list of constituents of the blue-chip index is taken from the appropriate national stock exchange at the start of the collection (the frequency with which indices are revised varies between countries). Data covering board members for individual companies are mostly sourced from company websites but when it is not available it is sought from stock exchange sites. Sometimes information on the composition of the board is not readily available and has to be retrieved from annual reports, which may not be so up-to-date.</p> <p><i>Central banks</i>: official websites.</p>
4.2.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
4.2.4	QUALITY:
4.2.4.1	<p>Comparability across countries:</p> <p><i>Central banks</i>: Users should bear in mind that counts of members may take into account multiple decision-making bodies for some countries. Moreover, one has to take into account that the coverage of firms is not exactly comparable for every countries (and for instance the number of firms is neither the same for all countries, nor strictly proportional to the country size).</p>

4.2.4.2 Comparability over time:

Central banks: new methodology applied in 2008 such that multiple decision-making bodies could be counted. Previously only “the highest” decision-making body was counted so that there may not be full coherence with earlier data.

Companies: changes in methodology applied in 2007 affected the coverage of companies but should not have a major impact on the overall results for each country except in the case that the sample size was small. In 2008 data the rule of a minimum of 10 companies per country was applied so that discrepancies due to sample size are reduced.

4.2.5 NOTES: Data for the largest publicly quoted companies is also available by NACE-sector.

5	SOCIAL PARTNERS AND NGOS
	COVERAGE: Social partners and NGOs decision-making at European level
5.1	SOCIAL PARTNERS AND NGOS: EUROPEAN LEVEL
5.1.1	COVERAGE:
5.1.1.1	<p>Institutions, bodies and organisations covered:</p> <p>-<i>European social partner organisations:</i> Social partners are organisations which represent two sides of an industry – the employers and the workers. The EU-level organisations which are covered in the database are listed under Article 138 of the Treaty http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=2154&langId=en.</p> <p>-<i>European NGOs:</i> The EU Civil Society Contact Group brings together eight large rights and value based NGO sectors: culture, development, education, environment, human rights, public health, social and women. The European Trade Union Confederation, ETUC, representing European union workers is an observer to the Group. The Contact Group is composed of two representatives from each of the eight representative European 'families' of sectoral NGO groupings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CONCORD representing development NGOs -Green 10 an informal grouping of environmental NGOs -HRDN an informal grouping of human rights NGOs -EFAH/FEAP representing culture NGOs -EPHA representing public health NGOs -EUCIS-LLL representing NGOs promoting lifelong learning -EWL representing women NGOs -Social Platform representing social NGOs
5.1.1.2	<p>Positions covered:</p> <p>-<i>European social partner organisations:</i> Head and members of the highest decision-making body. Within social partner organisations, the head of the highest decision-making body is generally called the president</p> <p>-<i>European social partner organisations:</i> Head of the daily executive body. Usually referred to as either the Secretary General or Managing Director. The head of the daily executive body should not be counted in the case that it is the same person as the head of the highest decision-making body.</p> <p>-<i>European NGOs:</i> head and members of the highest decision-making body of eight representative European families of sectoral NGO groupings that form the EU Civil Contact Group.</p>
5.1.1.3	Definitions: -
5.1.1.4	<p>Further clarifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For each social partner organization, the highest decision-making body/bodies covered in the WMID database are those bodies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. that have a major impact on the policy and operation of the organisation; b. that take decisions on a regular basis (more than annually); c. whose members are clearly identifiable individuals and not organisations. (ii) The head of the highest decision-making body/bodies is counted amongst the members of the highest decision-making body except in the case that he/she is a non-voting member. (iii) If the head of the daily executive body is also a full member of the highest decision-making body, he/she is counted amongst the members of the highest decision-making body. (iv) If the head of the highest decision-making body and the head of the daily executive body are the same person, he/she is counted only as head of the highest decision-making body and data for the head of the daily executive is flagged accordingly.
5.1.1.5	Time coverage: Since 2003.
5.1.2	SOURCE: Data is collected from official websites and contact persons from the relevant organisations.
5.1.3	PERIODICITY: Annually
5.1.4	QUALITY:
5.1.4.1	Comparability across countries: Not applicable
5.1.4.2	Comparability over time: Generally satisfactory. However, users should note that for some organisations the decision-making body covered may not be consistent through time – in some cases because the organisation has changed its way of working, in others because the body covered has changed as the methodology has been improved. The list of organisations covered may also change through time.
5.1.5	NOTES: -

ANNEX

WMID Mapping tables

The methodology for the Commission database on women and men in decision-making defines the coverage of each topic. However, organisational structures vary between countries so that there may be one or more entities covered. Moreover, decision-making positions are not directly comparable in terms of their scope of competence and the names applied to these positions vary so that in some cases positions with similar names are quite different.

The WMID mapping tables list the organisations and/or positions covered by the database for selected topics. For topics not covered the data tables generally already include the names of the organisations covered.

WMID Mapping tables: Governments

Coverage for data collection Q4 2009

Country	Head of State	Head of Government	Cabinet
Belgium	King	Prime Minister	Council of Ministers
Bulgaria	President	Prime Minister	Council of Ministers
Czech Republic	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Denmark	Queen	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Germany	President	Chancellor	Cabinet
Estonia	President	Prime Minister	Government
Ireland	President	Taoiseach	Government
Greece	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Spain	King	President of the Government	Council of Ministers
France	President	Prime Minister	Government
Italy	President	President of the Council of Ministers	Council of Ministers
Cyprus	President	President	Council of Ministers
Latvia	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet of Ministers
Lithuania	President	Prime Minister	Government
Luxembourg	Grand Duke	Prime Minister	Government
Hungary	President	Prime Minister	Government
Malta	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Netherlands	Queen	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Austria	President	Chancellor	Cabinet
Poland	President	Prime Minister	Council of Ministers
Portugal	President	Prime Minister	Council of Ministers
Romania	President	Prime Minister	Council of Ministers
Slovakia	President	Prime Minister	Government
Slovenia	President	Prime Minister	Government
Finland	President	Prime Minister	Council of State
Sweden	King	Prime Minister	Government
United Kingdom	Queen	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Croatia	President	Prime Minister	Government
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	President	President of Government	Government
Turkey	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Republic of Serbia	President	Prime Minister	Government
Iceland	President	Prime Minister	Cabinet
Liechtenstein	Prince	Head of Government	Government
Norway	King	Prime Minister	Government

WMID Mapping tables: Senior and junior government ministers

Coverage for data collection Q4 2009

Country	Senior ministers	Junior ministers
Belgium	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers	State Secretaries
Bulgaria	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers	Deputy Ministers Chairpersons of State Agencies Deputy Chairpersons of State Agencies
Czech Republic	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers Chairman of Legislative Council of Government	Not applicable
Denmark	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Germany	Federal Chancellor Federal Ministers Head of Federal Chancellery	Parliamentary State Secretaries Ministers of State
Estonia	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Ireland	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Ministers	Chief Whip Ministers of State
Greece	Prime Minister Ministers State Minister	Deputy Ministers
Spain	President of the Government Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers	State Secretaries
France	Prime Minister Minister of State Ministers State Secretaries High Commissioner	Not applicable
Italy	President of Council Deputy Presidents of Council Ministers	Under-Secretaries of State Deputy Ministers
Cyprus	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Latvia	Prime Minister Ministers	Parliamentary Secretaries
Lithuania	Prime Minister Ministers	Vice Ministers
Luxembourg	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Hungary	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Malta	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Ministers	Parliamentary Secretaries
The Netherlands	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers	State Secretaries
Austria	Federal Chancellor Vice Chancellor Federal Ministers	State Secretaries

Country	Senior ministers	Junior ministers
Poland	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers Chief of Chancellery of the Prime Minister	Secretaries of State Under-Secretaries of State
Portugal	Prime Minister Ministers of State Ministers	Secretaries of State Secretaries of State Assistants
Romania	Prime Minister State Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Slovenia	Prime Minister Ministers	State Secretaries Secretary General of the Government
Slovakia	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers	State Secretaries
Finland	Prime Minister Ministers	State Secretaries
Sweden	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
United Kingdom	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Chancellor of the Exchequer Leader of the House of Commons and Lord Privy Seal Leader of the House of Lords and Lord President of the Council Secretaries of State Ministers Chief Whip Chief Secretary to the Treasury Lords Chief Whip and Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms Attorney General - Law Officers	Solicitor General and Advocate General for Scotland - Law Officers Paymaster General and financial and economic secretaries - Treasury Deputy Leader of the House of Commons Ministers of State Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State Parliamentary Secretaries Speaking for the Lords - Northern Ireland Deputy Chief Whips Government Whips Assistant Government Whips Baronesses in Waiting Lords in Waiting Parliamentary Private Secretaries Advisors Special Representative
Croatia	President of the Government Vice Prime Ministers Ministers	Not applicable
FYROM	President of the Government Vice-Presidents Ministers	Deputy ministers
Turkey	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Ministers Ministers of State Ministers	Not applicable
Serbia	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable
Iceland	Prime Minister Ministers	Not applicable

Country	Senior ministers	Junior ministers
Liechtenstein	Prime Minister Deputy Prime Minister Ministers	Alternate Ministers
Norway	Prime Minister Ministers	Chief of staff- Prime Minister's office State Secretaries

WMID Mapping tables: National parliaments

Coverage for data collection Q4 2009

Country / House of parliament		
Belgium	Lower house	Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers
	Upper house	Senaat
Bulgaria	Single house	Narodno Sabranie
Czech Republic	Upper house	Senat
	Lower house	Poslanecké snemovny
Denmark	Single house	Folketinget
Germany	Lower house	Bundestag
	Upper house	Bundesrat
Estonia	Single house	Riigikogu
Ireland	Lower house	Dail éireann
	Upper house	Seanad éireann
Greece	Single house	Vouli to Ellinon
Spain	Upper house	El senado de Espana
	Lower house	El congreso de los diputados
France	Lower house	L'Assemblée Nationale
	Upper house	Le Sénat
Italy	Lower house	Camera dei Deputati
	Upper house	Senato della Repubblica
Cyprus	Single house	Vouli ton Antiprosopon
Latvia	Single house	Saeima
Lithuania	Single house	Seimas
Luxembourg	Single house	La chambre des députés
Hungary	Single house	Országgyűlés
Malta	Single house	House of Representatives
The Netherlands	Lower house	Tweede Kamer
	Upper house	Eerste Kamer
Austria	Lower house	Nationalrat
	Upper house	Bundesrat
Poland	Lower house	Sejm
	Upper house	Senat
Portugal	Single house	Assembleia da republica
Romania	Lower house	Camera Deputatilor
	Upper house	Senat
Slovenia	Upper house	Drzavni Svet
	Lower house	Drzavni zbor
Slovakia	Single house	Narodna Rada Slovenskej Republiky
Finland	Single house	Suomen Eduskunta
Sweden	Single house	Riksdag
United Kingdom	Lower house	House of Commons
	Upper house	House of Lords
Croatia	Single house	Hrvatski Sabor
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	Single house	Sobranie
Turkey	Single house	Turkish Grand National Assembly
Republic of Serbia	Single house	Narodna skupstina
Liechtenstein	Single house	Landstag
Iceland	Single house	Althingi
Norway	Single house	Stortinget

WMID Mapping tables: Regions

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country / Regions	Country / Regions
Belgium	Greece
Vlaanderen	Arkadias
Wallonie	Argolidos
Bruxelles-Capitale	Ditikis Attikis
Communauté française	Anatolikis Attikis
Deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft	Fokidos
	Fthiotidas
	Evoias
	Voiotias
	Ileias
	Achaias
	Aitoloakarnanias
	Lefkadas
	Kefallinias & Ithakis
	Kerkiras
	Zakinthou
	Trikalon
	Magnissias
	Larissas
	Karditsas
	Prevezis
	Ioanninon
	Thesprotias
	Artas
	Florinas
	Kozanis
	Kastorias
	Grevenon
	Chalkidikis
	Serron
	Pierias
	Pellis
	Kilkis
	Thessalonikis
	Imathias
	Rodopis
	Evrou
	Xanthis
	Kavalas
	Dramas
	Pireos
	Athinon
	Chanion
	Rethymnis
	Lasithiou
	Irakleiou
	Kykladon
	Dodekanisou
	Chiou
	Samou
	Lesvou
	Messinias
Czech Republic	
Karlovarsky	
Jihocesky	
Jihomoravsky	
Vysocina	
Královéhradeck'y	
Zlinsky	
Ustecky	
Stredocesky	
Hlavni mesto Praha	
Plzensky	
Pardubicky	
Moravskoslezsky	
Olomoucky	
Liberecky	
Denmark	
Syddanmark	
Sjælland	
Nordjylland	
Midtjylland	
Hovedstaden	
Germany	
Schleswig-Holstein	
Sachsen-Anhalt	
Sachsen	
Saarland	
Rheinland-Pfalz	
Nordrhein-Westfalen	
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	
Hessen	
Hamburg	
Bremen	
Brandenburg	
Berlin	
Thüringen	
Baden-Württemberg	
Bayern	
Niedersachsen	

Greece (continued)

Lakonias
Korinthias
Evrytanas

Spain

Murcia (Region de)
La Rioja
Navara (Comunidad Floral de)
Castilla-la Mancha
Aragon
Andalucia
Extremadura
Illes Balears
Castilla y León
Canarias
Galicia
Euskadi/País Vasco
Catalunya
Cantabria
Asturias (Principado de)
Valenciana (Comunitat)
Madrid (Comunidad de)

France

Alsace
Réunion (La)
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
Picardie
Haute-Normandie
Nord-Pas-de-Calais
Lorraine
Pays de la Loire
Bretagne
Auvergne
Rhône-Alpes
Poitou-Charentes
Martinique
Limousin
Guyane
Guadeloupe
Corse
Bourgogne
Basse-Normandie
Aquitaine
Midi-Pyrénées
Languedoc-Roussillon
Ile-de-France
Franche-Comté
Champagne-Ardenne
Centre

Italy

Bolzano (Provincia)
Toscana
Piemonte
Emilia-Romagna
Calabria
Veneto
Valle d'Aosta
Umbria
Trento (Provincia)
Sicilia
Sardegna
Puglia
Molise
Marche
Liguria
Lazio
Campania
Basilicata
Abruzzo
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Trentino-Alto Adige
Lombardia

Latvia

Zemgale
Latgale
Vidzeme
Kurzeme
Riga

Hungary

Somogy
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
Heves
Fejér
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
Budapest
Vas
Tolna
Nógrád
Hajdú-Bihar
Csongrád
Békés
Baranya
Bács-Kiskun
Veszprém
Pest
Komárom-Esztergom
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
Győr-Moson-Sopron
Zala

Country / Regions**Country / Regions****The Netherlands**

Limburg
Zuid-holland
Zeeland
Utrecht
Overijssel
Noord-Holland
Groningen
Gelderland
Friesland
Drenthe
Noord-Brabant
Flevoland

Austria

Salzburg
Niederösterreich
Wien
Tirol
Kärnten
Burgenland
Vorarlberg
Steiermark
Oberösterreich

Poland

Malopolskie
Lubuskie
Lubelskie
Lodzkie
Kujawsko-pomorskie
Dolnoslaskie
Zachodino-pomorskie
Wielkopolskie
Warminsko-Mazurskie
Swietokrzyskie
Slaskie
Pomorskie
Podlaskie
Podkarpackie
Opolskie
Mazowieckie

Portugal

Madeira
Açores

Romania

Mehedinti
Harghita
Bacau
Vaslui
Mures
Ilfov
Vrancea
Suceava
Neamt
Gorj
Giurgiu
Cluj
Buzau
Bucuresti (City)
Bihor
Arges
Bistrita-Nasaud
Vâlcea
Tulcea
Timis
Teleorman
Sibiu
Satu Mare
Salaj
Prahova
Olt
Maramures
Iasi
Ialomita
Hunedoara
Dolj
Covasna
Constanta
Caras-Severin
Calarasi
Brasov
Braila
Dâmbovita
Galati
Arad
Alba
Botosani

Slovakia

Zilinsky
Trnavsky
Trenciansky
Presovsky
Nitriansky
Kosicky
Bratislavsky
Banskobystricky

Country / Regions**Country / Regions****Finland**

Itä-uudenmaa
Åland (province)
Pohjois-Savo
Keski-Suomi
Etelä-Savo
Päijät-Häme
Kymenlaakso
Keski-Pohjanmaa
Kainuu
Varsinais-Suomi
Pohjois-Karjala
Pirkanmaa
Lappi
Etelä-Karjala
Häme
Uusimaa
Satakunta
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Pohjanmaa
Etelä-Pohjanmaa

Sweden

Blekinge
Västmanland
Västernorrland
Värmland
Uppsala
Skåne
Dalarna
Stockholm
Norrbotten
Kronoberg
Kalmar
Västra Götaland
Södermanland
Östergötland
Örebro
Jönköping
Jämtland
Halland
Gävleborg
Västerbotten

United Kingdom

Greater London Authority
Wales
Northern Ireland
Scotland

Croatia

Zagreb
Zadar
Vukovar-Syrmia
Virovitica-Podravina
Varaždin
Split-Dalmatia
Sisak-Moslavina
Šibenik-Knin
Primorje-Gorski Kotar
Požega-Slavonia
Osijek-Baranja
Medimurje
Lika-Senj
Krapina-Zagorje
Koprivnica-Križevci
Karlovac
Istria
Dubrovnik-Neretva
City of Zagreb
Brod-Posavina
Bjelovar-Bilogora

Turkey

Sinop
Samsun
Çannakale
Rize
Ordu
Giresun
Artvin
Kastamonu
Bolu
Sakarya
Bursa
Balıkesir
Aydın
Tekirdağ
Kırklareli
İstanbul
Edirne
Zonguldak
Düzce
Osmaniye
Kilis
Karabük
Yalova
Iğdir
Ardahan
Bartın
Kirikkale
Karaman
Aksaray
Gümüşhane

Country / Regions**Turkey (continued)**

Bayburt
Erzincan
Tunceli
Bingöl
Mus
Sanliurfa
Bitlis
Erzurum
Kars
Agri
Van
Hakkari
Siirt
Batman
Elâzig
Diyarbakir
Sirnak
Mardin
Kahramanmaras
Adiyaman
Malatya
Gaziantep
Amasya
Tokat
Sivas
Kayseri
Adana
Hatay
Mersin
Konya
Antalya
Isparta
Afyonkarahisar
Eskisehir
Burdur
Mugla
Denizli
Usak
Kütahya
Bilecik
Manisa
Izmir
Kocaeli
Nigde
Nevsehir
Kirsehir
Yozgat
Çorum
Ankara
Çankiri
Trabzon

Country / Regions**Republic of Serbia**

Vojvodina

Norway

Troms
Oslo
Nordland
vest-Agder
Sogn Og Fjordane
Rogaland
Nord-trondelag
More Og Romsdal
Finnmark
Aust-Agder
Vestfold
Telemark
Sør-Trøndelag
Østfold
Oppland
Hordaland
Hedmark
Buskerud
Akershus

WMID Mapping tables: Regional executives and regional assemblies

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Regional assembly	Regional executive
Belgium	Parlement / Parliament	Gouvernement / Regering / Regierung
Bulgaria	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Czech Republic	Zastupitelstvo Kraje	Rade Kraje
Denmark	Regionsrådet	Chair of regional assembly
Germany	Abgeordnetenhaus/Bürgerschaft/Landtag	Landesregierung/Senate/Staatsregierung
Estonia	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Ireland	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Greece	Nomarchiako Simvoulío	Nomarchiaki Epitropi
Spain	Asamblea/Cortes/Junta General/Parlamento	Gobierno/Junta/Xunta
France	Conseil régional	Chair of regional assembly
Italy	Assemblea/Consiglio	Giunta
Cyprus	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Latvia	Rajona Padome	Chair of regional assembly
Lithuania	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Luxembourg	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Hungary	Megyei Közgyűlés	Chair of regional assembly
Malta	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Netherlands	Provinciale Staten	Gedeputeerde Staten
Austria	Landtag	Landesregierung
Poland	Sejmiki	Zarządy Województw
Portugal	Assembleia Legislativa	Governo Regional
Romania	Consiliul Județean	Chair of regional assembly
Slovakia	Zastupiteľstvo	Chair of regional assembly
Slovenia	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Finland	Maakuntavaltuusto/Lagting	Maakuntahallitus/Landskapsregering
Sweden	Landstingsfullmäktige/Regionsfullmäktige	Länsstyrelsen/Regionstyrelsen
United Kingdom	Assembly/Parliament/Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol	Executive/Government/Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Croatia	Skupština	Zamjenici
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Turkey	Yı Genel Meclisi	Yı Daimi Encümeni
Republic of Serbia	Skupština Autonomne Pokrajine Vojvodine	Izvršno veće Vojvodine
Iceland	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Liechtenstein	(Not applicable)	(Not applicable)
Norway	Fylkestinget	Fylkesutvalg , Fylkesråd

WMID Mapping tables: Ministries by BEIS type

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Belgium

B Basic Functions

- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Personnel and Organisation
- Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

- Ministry of Budget and Management Control
- Ministry of Economy, SMEs and Energy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Co-operation and Development

I Infrastructure

- Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
- Ministry of Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

- Ministry of Employment and Social Dialogue
- Ministry of Public Health, Food Health and Environment
- Ministry of Science Policy
- Ministry of Social Integration
- Ministry of Social Security and Public Institutions of Social Security

Bulgaria

B Basic Functions

- Council of Ministers Administration
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice

E Economy

- Ministry of Agriculture and Foods
- Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works

I Infrastructure

- Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
- Ministry of Transport, Information technology and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Science
- Ministry of Employment and Social Policy
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Sports

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Czech Republic

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Office of Government

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Industry and Trade
Ministry of Regional Development

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs
Ministry of Health

Denmark

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Taxation

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Climate and Energy
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Employment
Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Interior, Social Affairs and Equality
Ministry of Refugees, Immigration and Integration Areas

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Germany

B Basic Functions

Federal Chancellery
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice

E Economy

Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture
Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
Ministry of Economy and Technology
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Ministry of Transport, Construction and Urban Affairs

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs
Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth
Ministry of Health

Estonia

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Ethnic Affairs
Ministry of Social Affairs

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Ireland

B Basic Functions

Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
Department of Defence
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Department of the Taoiseach

E Economy

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
Department of Finance

I Infrastructure

Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources
Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government
Department of Transport and Marine

S Socio-cultural functions

Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism
Department of Education and Science
Department of Health and Children
Department of Social and Family Affairs

Greece

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Citizen Protection
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior, Decentralisation and E-government
Ministry of Justice, Transparency and Human rights
Ministry of National Defence
Ministry of the Territory
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Economy, Competition and Mercantile Marine
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Rural Development and Food

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
Ministry of Infrastructures, Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Ministry of Education, Lifelong learning and Religious Affairs
Ministry of Employment and Social Protection
Ministry of Health and Social solidarity

Spain

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign affairs and Cooperation
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Territorial Policy
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Economy and Treasury
Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment and Rural and Sea Affairs
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Employment and Immigration
Ministry of Equality
Ministry of Healthcare and Social Policy
Ministry of Science and Innovation

France

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-Development
Ministry of Interior, Overseas France and Local Authorities
Ministry of Justice and Liberties
Ministry of Rural Affairs and Spatial Planning
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry for Economic Growth Planning
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Ministry of Budget, Public Accounts and Civil Service
Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment
Ministry of Industry

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Planning and Seas

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture and Communication
Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs, Family, Solidarity and Urban Affairs
Ministry of Health and Sport
Ministry of High Education and Research
Ministry of National Education

Italy

B Basic Functions

Ministry for the Implementation of the Government Programme
Ministry for the Reforms for Federalism
Ministry for the Simplification of Legislation
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of European Policy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation
Ministry of Relations with the Parliament
Ministry of Relations with the Regions
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry
Ministry of Economic Development
Ministry of Economy and Finance
Ministry of Tourism

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment, Protection of the Territory and the Sea
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education, University and Research
Ministry of Employment, Health and Social Policies
Ministry of Equal opportunities
Ministry of Youth

Cyprus

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice and Public Order
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, National Resources and Environment
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Communications and Public Works

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education and Culture
Ministry of Employment and Social Security
Ministry of Health

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Latvia

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Secretariat for Special Assignments Minister for Electronic Government Affairs
State Chancellery

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Children and Family Affairs
Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Welfare

Lithuania

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of National Defence
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Energy
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Health care
Ministry of Social Security and Employment

Luxembourg

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigration
Ministry of Interior and Regional Development
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Administration and Reform
State Ministry

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Viticulture and Rural Development
Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of SMEs, tourism and housing

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Public Works
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture, High Education and Research
Ministry of Employment
Ministry of Equal opportunities
Ministry of Family and Integration
Ministry of Health
Ministry of National Education and Professional Training
Ministry of Social security

Hungary

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement
Ministry of Local Government
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry for National Development and Economy
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management
Ministry of Transport, Telecommunication and Energy

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education and Culture
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Malta

B Basic Functions

Ministry for Gozo
Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Investment

I Infrastructure

Ministry for Infrastructure, Transport, Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry for Social Policy
Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport

The Netherlands

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of General Affairs (similar to Chancellery)
Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment
Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport
Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment

Austria

B Basic Functions

Federal Chancellery
Federal Ministry of Defence and Sports
Federal Ministry of European and International Affairs
Federal Ministry of Interior
Federal Ministry of Justice

E Economy

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth
Federal Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology

S Socio-cultural functions

Federal Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture
Federal Ministry of Health
Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection
Federal Ministry of Science and Research

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Poland

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior and Administration
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of National Defence
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Regional Development
Ministry of State Treasury

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Infrastructure

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Ministry of National Education
Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Ministry of Sport

Portugal

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of National Defence
Presidency of the Council of Ministers

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries
Ministry of Economy and Innovation
Ministry of Finance and Public administration

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment, Territorial Planning and Regional development
Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Employment and Social Solidarity
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Romania

B Basic Functions

Government's Office
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform
Ministry of Justice

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Public Finance
Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Companies, Trade, Tourism and Liberal professions
Ministry of Tourism

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Ministry of Development, Public Works and Housing
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs
Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Employment, Family and Equal Opportunities
Ministry of Public Health
Ministry of Youth and Sports

Slovenia

B Basic Functions

Government Office for Development and European Affairs
Government Office for Local Government and Regional Policy
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Administration
Prime Minister's office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education and Sport
Ministry of Employment, Family and Social Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of High Education, Science and Technology

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Slovakia

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Construction and Regional Development
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunication

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family
Ministry of Health

Finland

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education
Ministry of Employment and Economy
Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Sweden

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Employment
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

United Kingdom

B Basic Functions

Cabinet Office
Communities and Local Government
Department for International Development
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Home Office
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Justice
Northern Ireland Office
Office of the Leader of the House of Commons
Scotland Office
Wales Office

E Economy

Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
Her Majesty's Treasury

I Infrastructure

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Department for Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Department for Children, Schools and Families
Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills
Department for Work and Pensions
Department of Health

Croatia

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign affairs and European Integration
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Administration
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural development
Ministry of Economy, Employment and Entrepreneurship
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Regional development, Forestry and Water Management
Ministry of Tourism

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical planning and Construction
Ministry of Sea, Transport and Infrastructure

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Family, Veterans' affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity
Ministry of Health and Social affairs
Ministry of Science, Education and Sport

Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Local Self-Government
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Supply
Ministry of Economy
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Ministry of Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Information Society
Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Turkey

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Industry and Trade

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Construction and Housing)
Ministry of Transport

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Ministry of Employment and Social Security
Ministry of Health
Ministry of National Education

Republic of Serbia

B Basic Functions

Ministry for Human and Minority Rights
Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Diaspora
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government
Ministry without Portfolio
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
Ministry of Economy and Regional Development
Ministry of Energy and Mining
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Trade and Services
National Investment Plan

I Infrastructure

Ministry for Infrastructure
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Ministry of Religion
Ministry of Science and Technological Development
Ministry of Youth and Sports

Country / BEIS type / Ministry

Liechtenstein

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of General Government Affairs
Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Justice

E Economy

Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Environmental Affairs, Land Use Planning, Agriculture and Forestry
Ministry of Finance

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Construction and Public Works
Ministry of Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Cultural Affairs
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Family Affairs and Equal Opportunity
Ministry of Public Health
Ministry of Social Affairs
Ministry of Sport

Iceland

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Industry
Ministry of Trade

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Communications
Ministry of Environment

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Security

Norway

B Basic Functions

Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice and Police
Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
Ministry of Public Administration and Reform
Prime Minister's Office

E Economy

Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
Ministry of Trade and Industry

I Infrastructure

Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
Ministry of Transport and Communications

S Socio-cultural functions

Ministry of Children and Equality
Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs
Ministry of Education and Research
Ministry of Employment and Social Inclusion
Ministry of Health and Care Services

WMID Mapping tables: Senior administrators

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Level 1 administrators	Level 2 administrators
Belgium	Representative at level N	Representative at level N-1
Bulgaria	Secretary General	Director of directorates
Czech Republic	State secretary Deputy minister Chief director of the section Director of the section	Director of department
Denmark	Permanent Secretary of State	Deputy Permanent Secretary Director
Germany	State secretary	Head of department
Estonia	Secretary General Deputy Secretary General	Head of department
Ireland	Secretary General	Assistant Secretary General Deputy secretary and secondary secretaries in Department of Foreign Affairs
Greece	Director General	Director
Spain	Sub-secretary General Technical Secretary	Director General Deputy Director General
France	Director of central administration and "assimilés"	Head of department Vice-director Under-director
Italy	Secretary General Head of Department	General Director
Cyprus	Permanent Secretary	Director
Latvia	State secretary Head of Secretariats of Ministers for Special Assignments Director of the State Chancellery	Deputy state secretary Deputy head of Secretariats of Ministers for Special Assignments Deputy Director of the State Chancellery
Lithuania	Chancellor	Director of the department
Luxembourg	General Administrator (Grade 18)	Government First Counsellor (Grades 17 and 17bis)
Hungary	Senior State Secretary	State Secretary
Malta	Principal Permanent Secretary Permanent Secretary	Director General Director and Assistant Director
Netherlands	Secretary General Director General Inspector General	Director Project or Program Director Deputy Secretary General Head Engineer General
Austria	Head of division	Head of department
Poland	Director General	Director of Department
Portugal	Director General Inspector General Secretary General President	Deputy Director General Deputy Inspector General Deputy Secretary General Vice-President
Romania	Secretary general Deputy Secretary General Higher Civil Servant Director General	Deputy Secretary General Deputy Secretary Director General Director
Slovenia	Director General Secretary General Head of government services and Head of a body within a ministry	Head of sectors and offices
Slovakia	Head of Office	Deputy head of office Director of personal office
Finland	Permanent Secretary Director of Department	Head of section and other persons at level 2
Sweden	Director-General	Director
United Kingdom	Permanent Secretary	Director General

Country	Level 1 administrators	Level 2 administrators
Croatia	State secretary	Assistant minister Director
FYROM	State secretary	State counsellor
Turkey	Undersecretary	Deputy undersecretary
Serbia	State secretary	Assistant minister
Iceland	Permanent secretary	Director
Liechtenstein	Permanent Government Secretary Personal Secretaries of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister Government Officers	Ministry officer
Norway	Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General	Director General

WMID Mapping tables: Audit organisations

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Audit organisation
Belgium	Rekenhof-Cour des comptes-Rechnungshof
Bulgaria	Smetna Palata
Czech Republic	Nejvyšší kontrolní úřad
Denmark	Rigsrevisionen
Germany	Bundesrechnungshof
Estonia	Riigikontroll
Ireland	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
Greece	Elenktiko Sinedrio
Spain	Tribunal de Cuentas
France	Cour des comptes française
Italy	Corte dei conti italiana
Cyprus	Elegtiki ipiresia tis Dimokratias
Latvia	Latvijas Republikas Valsts kontrole
Lithuania	Lietuvos Respublikos Valstybės Kontrolė
Luxembourg	Cour des Comptes
Hungary	Állami Számvevőszék
Malta	National Audit Office
The Netherlands	Algemene Rekenkamer
Austria	Österreichischer Rechnungshof
Poland	Najwyższa Izba Kontroli
Portugal	Tribunal de Contas
Romania	Curtea de Conturi Romania
Slovenia	Racunsko sodišče Republike Slovenije
Slovakia	Najvyšší kontrolný úrad Slovenskej republiky
Finland	Valtiontalouden tarkastusvirasto
Sweden	Riksrevisionsverket
United Kingdom	National Audit Office
Croatia	Državni ured za reviziju
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	State audit office
Turkey	Sayıştay
Republic of Serbia	Drzavne revizorske institucije
Liechtenstein	Finanzkontrolle
Iceland	Ríkisdendurskodun
Norway	Riksrevisjonen

WMID Mapping tables: Supreme courts

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Supreme court
Belgium	Hof van cassatie/Cour de cassation
Bulgaria	Vurhoven Kasacionen Sud
Czech Republic	Nejvyšší soud České
Denmark	Højesteret
Germany	Bundesgerichtshof
Estonia	Eesti Vabariigi Riigikohus
Ireland	Supreme Court
Greece	Areios pagos
Spain	Tribunal Supremo
France	Cour de Cassation
Italy	Corte Suprema di cassazione
Cyprus	Ανώτατο Δικαστήριο
Latvia	Augstaka Tiesa
Lithuania	Lietuvos Aukščiausiasis Teismas
Luxembourg	Cour de cassation
Hungary	Legfelsobb Bíróság
Malta	Combined judges of the Constitutional court, Court of appeal and Court of criminal appeal
The Netherlands	Hoge Raad der Nederlanden
Austria	Der Oberste Gerichtshof
Poland	Sad Najwyzszy
Portugal	Supremo Tribunal de Justiça
Romania	Înalta Curte de Casatie si Justitie
Slovenia	Vrhovno sodišče Republike Slovenije
Slovakia	Najvyšši sud Slovenskej republiky
Finland	Korkein Oikeus
Sweden	Högsta Domstolen
United Kingdom	Supreme Court
Croatia	Vrhovni sud Republike Hrvatske
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	ВРХОВЕН СУД НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
Turkey	Yargitay
Republic of Serbia	Vrhovni sud Srbije
Liechtenstein	Der Fürstliche Oberste Gerichtshof
Iceland	Hæstiréttur Íslands
Norway	Norges Høyesterett

WMID Mapping tables: Administrative courts

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Administrative court
Belgium	Raad van state/Conseil d'Etat
Bulgaria	Върховният административен съд
Czech Republic	Nejvyšší správní soud
Denmark	Not applicable
Germany	Bundesverwaltungsgericht
Estonia	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Ireland	Not applicable
Greece	Συμβούλιο της Επικρατείας
Spain	Consejo de Estado
France	Conseil d'état
Italy	Consiglio di Stato
Cyprus	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Latvia	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Lithuania	Lietuvos Vyriausiasis Administracinis Teismas
Luxembourg	Conseil d'État
Hungary	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Malta	Not applicable
The Netherlands	Raad van State
Austria	Verwaltungsgerichtshof
Poland	Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny
Portugal	Supremo Tribunal Administrativo
Romania	Consiliul Legislativ
Slovenia	Upravno Sodisce Republike Slovenije
Slovakia	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Finland	Korkein Hallinto Oikeus
Sweden	Regeringsrätten
United Kingdom	Not applicable
Croatia	Upravni sud
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	Not applicable
Turkey	Danistay Tarihçesi
Republic of Serbia	Not applicable
Liechtenstein	Verwaltungsgerichtshof
Iceland	Not applicable
Norway	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)

WMID Mapping tables: Constitutional courts

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Constitutional court
Belgium	Grondwettelijk Hof/Cour constitutionnelle
Bulgaria	КОНСТИТУЦИОНЕН СЪД
Czech Republic	Ústavní soud České republiky
Denmark	Not applicable
Germany	Bundesverfassungsgericht
Estonia	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Ireland	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Greece	Not applicable
Spain	Tribunal Constitucional de España
France	Conseil constitutionnel
Italy	Corte costituzionale della Repubblica italiana
Cyprus	Not applicable (function undertaken by supreme court)
Latvia	Latvijas Republikas Satversmes tiesa
Lithuania	Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucinis Teismas
Luxembourg	Cour constitutionnelle du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Hungary	Alkotmánybíróság
Malta	Constitutional Court
The Netherlands	Not applicable
Austria	Verfassungsgerichtshof
Poland	Trybunał Konstytucyjnego
Portugal	Tribunal Constitucional
Romania	Curtea Constitutionala a Romaniei
Slovenia	Ustavno sodišče
Slovakia	Ústavný súd Slovenskej republiky
Finland	Not applicable
Sweden	Not applicable
United Kingdom	Not applicable
Croatia	Ustavni Sud Republike Hrvatske
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	УСТАВЕН СУД НА РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА
Turkey	Anayasa Mahkemesi
Republic of Serbia	Ustavni Sud Republike Srbije
Liechtenstein	Staatsgerichtshof
Iceland	Not applicable
Norway	Not applicable

WMID Mapping tables: Public prosecutors

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Public prosecutor
Belgium	Federale Procureur/le Procureur Fédéral
Bulgaria	Главен прокурор
Czech Republic	Public Prosecutor
Denmark	Rigsadvokaten
Germany	Generalbundesanwaeltin
Estonia	Public Prosecutor
Ireland	Stiúrthóra Ionchúiseamh Poiblí/Director of Public Prosecution
Greece	Public Prosecutor
Spain	Fiscal general del Estado
France	Procureur general pres de la cour de cassation
Italy	Procura Generale della Repubblica Presso la Corte Suprema di Cassazione
Cyprus	Attorney General
Latvia	Generalprokurors
Lithuania	Generalinis prokuroras
Luxembourg	Procureur general d'Etat
Hungary	Prosecutor General
Malta	Attorney General
The Netherlands	Het College van Procureurs-Generaal
Austria	Generalprokurator + leitende Oberstaatsanwälte
Poland	Prokurator Generalny
Portugal	Procurador-General da República
Romania	Procuror General
Slovenia	State Prosecutor General
Slovakia	Generálny prokurátor
Finland	Valtakunnansyyttäjä
Sweden	Riksåklagaren
United Kingdom	Attorney General
Croatia	State Attorney
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia
Turkey	Yargıtay Cumhuriyet Başsavcısı
Republic of Serbia	Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia
Iceland	Ríkissaksóknari
Liechtenstein	Leitender Staatsanwalt
Norway	Riksadvokat

WMID Mapping tables: Central banks

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Central bank: decision-making bodies
Belgium	Board of directors Council of regency
Bulgaria	Governing council
Czech Republic	CNB Bank Board
Denmark	Board of directors Board of Governors
Germany	Executive board
Estonia	Supervisory board Executive board
Ireland	Board of directors
Greece	General council
Spain	Governing council
France	General council
Italy	Directorate Board of directors
Cyprus	Board of directors
Latvia	Council Board
Lithuania	Board
Luxembourg	Council
Hungary	Monetary council
Malta	Board of directors Investment Policy Committee
Netherlands	Governing board
Austria	Governing board
Poland	Monetary policy council Management Board
Portugal	Board of directors
Romania	Board of directors
Slovenia	Governing board
Slovakia	Bank board
Finland	Parliamentary supervisory council Board
Sweden	General council Executive Board
United Kingdom	Court of directors The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)
Croatia	Council
FYROM	NBRM Council
Turkey	Board The Monetary Policy Committee
Serbia	Council Monetary Board
Iceland	Supervisory board
Liechtenstein	(Not applicable)
Norway	Supervisory council Executive Board

WMID Mapping tables: Largest publicly listed companies

Coverage for data collection 2009

Country	Blue-chip index from which list of companies is extracted
Belgium	BEL20
Bulgaria	SOFIX
Czech Republic	PX-GLOB index
Denmark	OMXC20
Germany	DAX30
Estonia	OMX Tallinn index
Ireland	ISEQ20
Greece	FTSE/ATHEX 20
Spain	IBEX35
France	CAC 40
Italy	S&P/MIB
Cyprus	FTSE/CySE20
Latvia	OMX Riga index
Lithuania	OMX Vilnius_GI
Luxembourg	LuxX
Hungary	BUX
Malta	MSE Index
The Netherlands	AEX Index
Austria	ATX
Poland	WIG20
Portugal	PSI 20
Romania	ROTX
Slovenia	SBI20
Slovakia	SAX
Finland	OMXH 25
Sweden	OMXS 30
United Kingdom	FTSE 100
Croatia	CROBEX
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	MBI10
Turkey	ISE National 50
Republic of Serbia	BELEX15
Iceland	OMX Iceland 15
Liechtenstein	-
Norway	OBX