

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The Council of Europe's response



Appeal
2016-2017

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CONTENTS

CAN WE PUT A PRICE ON SECURITY?	5
INTRODUCTION	7
CHAPTER 1: THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AT A GLANCE	9
WHO WE ARE	11
WHY WORK WITH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE?	13
WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ADDRESS?	14
WHO ARE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S PARTNERS?	15
COUNCIL OF EUROPE CO-OPERATION AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT	15
HIGHLIGHTS	16
CHAPTER 2: CHALLENGES AND PAN-EUROPEAN TRENDS	19
BACKGROUND	21
EFFICIENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY	21
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION	22
FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	22
DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP, EDUCATION AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES	23
CHAPTER 3: THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S RESPONSE	25
HUMAN RIGHTS	26
RULE OF LAW	34
DEMOCRACY	42
CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIC CO-OPERATION	51
SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE	52
EASTERN EUROPE	54
NEIGHBOURHOOD	56
CHAPTER 5: RESULTS-BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	59
STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING AND DONOR RELATIONS	61
EFFICIENT, STREAMLINED MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES	62
MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	62
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	62
APPENDICES	63
APPENDIX 1: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – GLOBAL NEEDS 2016-17	64
APPENDIX 2: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – RECEIPTS IN 2015	66
APPENDIX 3: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – RECEIPTS 2009-15	67
COUNCIL OF EUROPE CO-OPERATION AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT (MAP)	68



CAN WE PUT A PRICE ON SECURITY?

Today's Europe faces multiple crises. From the Maidan Revolution and ensuing conflict in Ukraine, to the surge in terrorism and the continued influx of migrants and refugees, mounting pressures are threatening our shared stability. Added difficulties such as ongoing economic uncertainty and prolonged austerity have created fertile ground for populism, xenophobia and extremism.

It is imperative that we meet these challenges with the tools and responses that we know will secure stability and calm in Europe. It is a long-established truth that lasting peace can only occur when human rights, democracy and the rule of law stand firmly in place.

The Council of Europe's tools leverage the strength of its 47 member states. Anchored in the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights, our unique approach combines political dialogue, standard setting, monitoring and co-operation: proven methods to bring about reform and advance our common interests and values. However, we cannot reach our goals without you.

This Appeal, "Global challenges – The Council of Europe's response", therefore calls on all donors to share in the commitment to Europe's democratic security. Extra-budgetary resources play a crucial role in our overall impact. In recent years we have reformed our working methods to ensure that we can react quickly to changing circumstances in order to support the priorities of member states. Resources are mobilised intelligently to maximise the results of our work on the ground.

I hope that you will join us in these efforts to build a strong and stable Europe.

Thorbjørn Jagland

Secretary General of the Council of Europe

INTRODUCTION

The Council of Europe has adopted a biennial Programme and Budget, proposed by the Secretary General and approved by the Committee of Ministers, since 2012. The Programme and Budget divides the Organisation's standard setting, monitoring and co-operation activities into three pillars: human rights, rule of law and democracy. It sets out agreed priorities and objectives and lists the resources needed to achieve them. It explains the Organisation's Ordinary Budget and its extra-budgetary resources.

The Ordinary Budget traditionally finances the functioning of the Organisation's statutory organs and other bodies, intergovernmental standard setting, monitoring activities and administrative infrastructure.

Extra-budgetary resources provide the main funding for the Organisation's co-operation and technical assistance programmes. With increased emphasis on co-operation – the key element of the Secretary General's reform programme launched in 2011 – extra-budgetary resources have become crucial to the overall work of the Organisation.

The Council of Europe accepts voluntary contributions from member states, observer states, non-member states, the European Union (EU), international organisations, foundations, the private sector and individuals that share the goals and values of the Organisation. We seek and accept voluntary contributions for projects approved within the framework of the Organisation's Programme and Budget to ensure that activities and related expenditures focus on agreed priorities.

This Appeal document is based on the objectives, priorities and funding needs agreed in the Council of Europe Programme and Budget 2016-2017. It

describes Council of Europe sectors of activity that need additional extra-budgetary funding totalling approximately €160 million.

The document is divided into five main chapters:

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the Organisation's functioning, focus and partners.

Chapter 2 recalls the challenges and threats to democratic security and recommendations set out in *State of Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Europe*, the Secretary General's annual reports for 2014 and 2015, which provide a solid foundation for the Council of Europe's co-operation work.

Chapter 3 introduces the Council of Europe's response to these challenges. The information is organised around three pillars: human rights, rule of law and democracy. Each pillar, divided into sectors of activity, summarises key standards, monitoring tools and co-operation. It lists the Organisation's ambitions for the biennium and their costs, specifying available resources and funding needs.

Chapter 4 provides a snapshot of priorities planned by country through action plans and framework co-operation documents agreed by the Committee of Ministers. Information on each action plan or co-operation document includes examples of ongoing projects, thematic priorities and funding needs.

Chapter 5 details the Council of Europe's results-based, efficient management of extra-budgetary resources.

The appendices of this document provide financial details on available and needed resources, statistics and additional information on extra-budgetary resources.

CHAPTER 1

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AT A GLANCE



WHO WE ARE

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities provide powerful political leverage.



THE SECRETARY GENERAL

- ▶ leads and represents the Organisation;
- ▶ oversees the strategic planning and direction of the Organisation's work, Programme and Budget;
- ▶ is elected for a five-year term.



THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

- ▶ makes policy decisions for the Council of Europe;
- ▶ approves its budgets and programme of activities;
- ▶ supervises compliance with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights;
- ▶ comprises 47 ministers of foreign affairs or their permanent representatives in Strasbourg. Ministers meet once a year, and deputies usually meet three times a month.

Observer states: Canada, the Holy See, Japan, Mexico and the United States of America.



THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

- ▶ provides a democratic forum for debate;
- ▶ examines topical issues and advises member states;
- ▶ monitors and assists states in honouring their obligations;
- ▶ monitors national elections;
- ▶ co-operates with parliaments of member states and those with partner for democracy status;
- ▶ comprises 324 members of national parliaments from the Organisation's 47 member states, who meet four times a year.

Observer states: Canada, Israel and Mexico.

Partner for democracy status: the parliaments of Morocco, Jordan and the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Palestinian National Council.



THE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

- ▶ provides a forum for debate on local and regional democracy;
- ▶ promotes better local and regional governance and stronger capacity for self-government;
- ▶ monitors the implementation of the principles of the European Charter of Local Self-Government;
- ▶ comprises 324 representatives (regional or municipal councillors, mayors or presidents of regional authorities), meeting twice a year.



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

This unique international court allows individual petition against states and issues legally binding judgments. It rules on individual or state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Court is key to the mutually reinforcing system composed of Council of Europe conventions, bodies and programmes, including its monitoring mechanisms. Between 1959 and 2015, it adopted 18 577 judgments. In 2015, it gave approximately 45 500 decisions on applications, out of which 2 441 were judgments.



INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ The Commissioner for Human Rights addresses and brings attention to human rights violations in member states, and supports human rights defenders.
- ▶ The Conference of INGOs includes some 400 international non-governmental organisations and provides links between politicians and the public, bringing the voice of civil society to the Organisation.

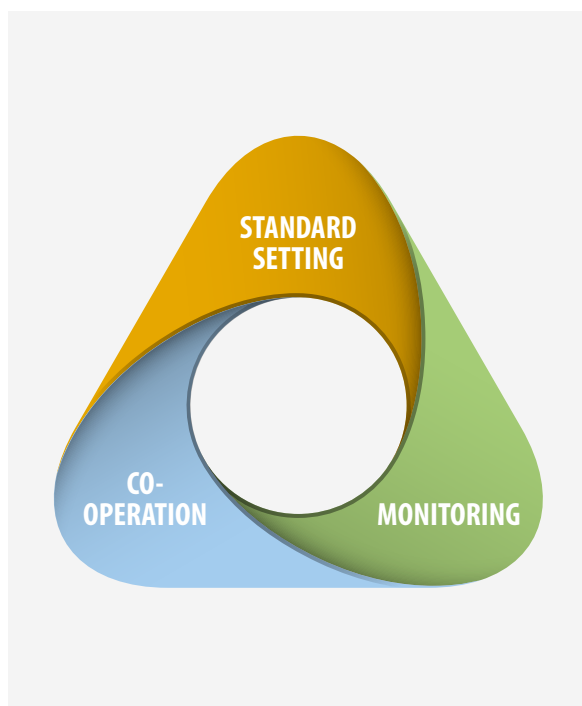


MONITORING / ADVISORY BODIES

- ▶ European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR)
- ▶ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)
- ▶ European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)
- ▶ Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)
- ▶ Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL)
- ▶ European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)
- ▶ Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)
- ▶ Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)
- ▶ Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities
- ▶ Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

WHY WORK WITH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE?

We have built a unique model of protection, enforcement and promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Strengthened by legally binding standards and obligations for all member states, our monitoring mechanisms identify shortcomings in compliance with relevant standards. The Organisation provides a pan-European platform for co-operation, exchange of knowledge and experience, and sharing of good practices.



STANDARD SETTING

The Council of Europe is the guardian of the European Convention on Human Rights. It promotes commonly agreed standards to strengthen fundamental rights, the rule of law and democracy. The Organisation has established a broad *acquis* including over 200 conventions and a large set of recommendations and guidelines adopted by the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and other institutions. Standards may be legally binding, such as conventions, or not, such as recommendations and guidelines.

MONITORING

The work of monitoring or expert advisory bodies is essential in helping member states identify and remedy shortcomings in their compliance with Council of Europe standards. It also serves as the basis for dialogue in establishing priorities for co-operation with member states. Monitoring also identifies good practices in compliance with Council of Europe standards.

CO-OPERATION

The Council of Europe supports member and non-member states in implementing legal and institutional reforms complying with Council of Europe standards. Specific co-operation has been developed with countries covered by the Council of Europe policy towards its neighbouring regions. Based on recommendations provided by its monitoring bodies,¹ the Council of Europe agrees on targeted co-operation with beneficiary countries through country action plans and framework co-operation documents.

1. In the case of neighbouring countries, a specific methodology has been developed based on monitoring and allowing for an in-depth assessment.

WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ADDRESS?

HUMAN RIGHTS

- CONDITIONS OF DETENTION
- GENDER EQUALITY
- VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- SOCIAL RIGHTS
- ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
- RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS
- CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
- TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS
- ILL TREATMENT AND IMPUNITY

RULE OF LAW

- EFFICIENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY
- LAW ENFORCEMENT
- FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
- MEDIA INDEPENDENCE
- SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS
- DATA PROTECTION
- CORRUPTION
- MONEY LAUNDERING
- CYBERCRIME

DEMOCRACY

- GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INNOVATION
- LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEMOCRACY
- DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS
- INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES
- DEMOCRATIC CULTURE
- EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP
- CIVIL SOCIETY
- YOUTH
- CULTURE, NATURE AND HERITAGE

WHO ARE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S PARTNERS?

The Council of Europe works with national governments, parliaments, local and regional authorities, and civil society. We have developed a strategic partnership with the EU, and work closely with the United Nations (UN), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and partner countries in the neighbourhood and worldwide.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CO-OPERATION AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Our co-operation work aims to support member states and non-member states in implementing the Organisation's standards through targeted programmes and in close co-ordination with its main international partners.

The Council of Europe Office of the Directorate General of Programmes (ODGP) co-ordinates these activities, and develops and oversees the implementation of country-specific action plans and framework co-operation documents. It also takes responsibility across the Organisation for donor relations and external resource mobilisation, including the overall co-ordination and nurturing of long-term donor partnerships.

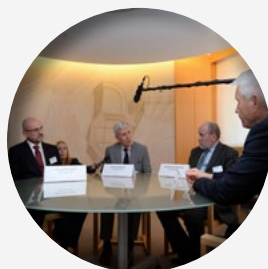
The Council of Europe has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. It employs more than 2 800 people, 10% of whom work outside of Strasbourg in its external and liaison offices with other international organisations. The European Youth Centres in Strasbourg and Budapest offer training for young people in democracy and human rights issues.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2015-16, the Council of Europe has continued to provide timely and relevant responses to evolving pan-European challenges and urgent needs. Making the best use of our expertise and political leverage, and working in partnership with national and international organisations, we pursue our mission to drive the necessary changes to bring peace and democratic security to Europe.

HIGH LEVEL CONFERENCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS: OUR SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

At this high-level conference, ministers of justice and high officials of the 47 member states reaffirmed their primary obligation to secure the national implementation of the Convention. The resulting Brussels Declaration suggested concrete actions to be taken at the national and European levels.



UKRAINE INVESTIGATIONS

The International Advisory Panel on Ukraine delivered reports on Ukrainian investigations into the violent incidents that took place in Maidan (from November 2013 onwards) and Odessa (May 2014). The reports highlighted shortcomings in the investigations in the light of Convention standards and made observations intended to help authorities make further progress in the investigations and restore public confidence.

REFUGEE CRISIS: RESPECT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL

In response to unprecedented flows of refugees and migrants in August 2015, the Secretary General issued guidance to the member states on the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers. To provide better assistance in addressing human rights violations against migrants and refugees, the Secretary General appointed a Special Representative on Migration and Refugees.



2015



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: EUROPE AS A ZERO-TOLERANCE ZONE

The new independent expert group, GREVIO, monitors governments' actions to prevent and combat violence against women through a comprehensive set of legal standards enshrined in the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).

NEW LEGAL ARSENAL TO TACKLE FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS

European foreign ministers adopted an Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. Developed in record time after the Paris terrorist attacks, the Protocol requires countries to outlaw various activities, including intentionally taking part in terrorist groups and receiving training in terrorism. A three-year Action Plan tackles violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism.



2016

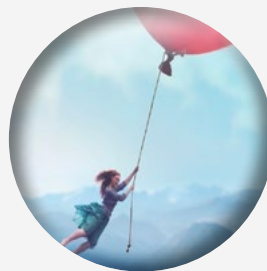


PROTECTING REFUGEE CHILDREN: A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

Highlighting the urgent need to protect children entering Europe from falling prey to criminals and to end the detention of children, the Secretary General proposed a set of priority measures ensuring the safety and proper treatment of asylum-seeking and refugee children.

NEW STRATEGY FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (2016-2021)

The Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016-2021) provides a comprehensive framework to ensure children's rights to a life free from violence, child-friendly justice, equal opportunities and participation, and their rights in the digital environment.



FIGHTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS, ORGANS, ILLICIT WEAPONS AND THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

The Council of Europe launched an Action Plan to fight transnational organised crime, improving legal frameworks and international police and judicial co-operation at a pan-European level. The plan aims to harmonise states' actions to prevent criminals from benefiting from legal loopholes and the lack of international co-ordination.

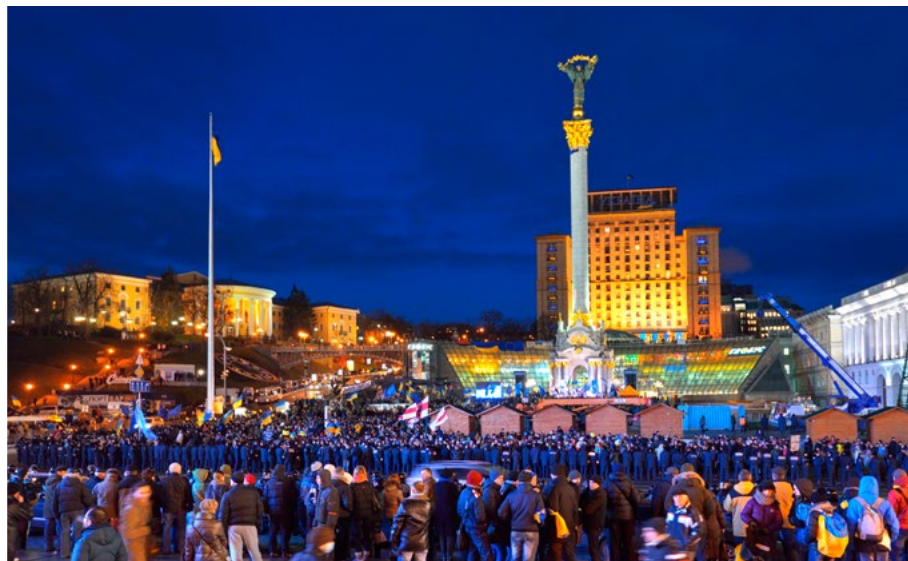
BEST DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM: INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

The Action Plan on Building Inclusive Societies (2016-2019) provides for activity in the fields of education, anti-discrimination and effective integration, and will help member states manage diversity through policies fostering mutual understanding and respect.



CHAPTER 2

CHALLENGES AND PAN-EUROPEAN TRENDS



BACKGROUND

Europe now faces a crisis, unprecedented since the end of the Cold War, which threatens human rights, democracy and the rule of law. As the guardian of the European Convention on Human Rights and the standards that derive from it – the European Convention system – the Council of Europe must help its member states protect this shared *acquis*.

To identify and analyse the challenges Europe and Council of Europe member states face and to put forward recommendations for national and European action, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe has prepared annual reports since 2014 titled “State of democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Europe”.

The 2014 report represents the first consolidated analysis of human rights, democracy and the rule of

law in Europe, based on the findings of the Council of Europe’s monitoring bodies.

The 2015 report assesses the capacities of member states to guarantee and enhance democratic security within their borders and across the continent. It measures the extent to which the Council of Europe’s 47 member states can realise the five pillars of democratic security: an efficient and independent judiciary, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, the functioning of democratic institutions, and an inclusive society and democratic citizenship.

In this chapter we summarise, on the basis of the findings contained in the Secretary General’s reports, the key challenges member states face. Providing them with targeted support in addressing these challenges is our ambition for 2016-17.

EFFICIENT AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY

Judiciaries anchor all systems of checks and balances, yet our findings show that over one third of our member states do not guarantee sufficient standards of impartiality and independence. An independent and efficient court system ensures the fair adjudication of legal disputes and remedies. The principle of separation of powers guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

The Court continues to find violations of the right to a timely trial, affecting many people in several member states. Many member states face judicial corruption. We have seen cases of compromised impartiality and independence raised in several Council of Europe reports.

The rule of law suffers if the public does not have ready access to courts or if the courts manage their business inefficiently. Over the past few years, member states have increased support to courts, legal aid, public prosecution and the computerisation of court

systems. However, training for judges could be further strengthened, given their important role in guaranteeing a fair trial. An improved gender balance within the judiciary will contribute to public confidence in the court system and its representation of society.

The Council of Europe will continue its work to strengthen the quality and efficiency of justice across Europe, including training for judges, prosecutors and other legal professionals.

We will focus on efficient and independent judiciaries, and promote the use of the Organisation’s unique instruments to help improve court management policies, shorten the length of judicial proceedings and enforce court decisions.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, ASSEMBLY AND ASSOCIATION

We see more and deeper threats to the freedom of expression. A climate of impunity in cases of violence against journalists in certain member states hinders the freedom of expression and paves the way for more attacks. Emerging legislation and practices in some member states limit Internet freedom.

Other threats include weak regulations notably of broadcasting rights, deficient or arbitrary application of laws, and a lack of transparency of media ownership. Even where the media landscape is generally pluralistic, we see problems of concentration of ownership and lack of transparency; insufficient funding for public broadcasting; and interference with editorial independence.

Most member states have adopted legislation complying with our standards guaranteeing the freedom of assembly. Despite having appropriate legislation, some states impose undue restrictions in practice. Several Council of Europe reports showed that the use of excessive force by law enforcement officials in policing and dispersing demonstrations has increased in some countries. Member states should uphold the right to peaceful assembly and the principles of proportionality

and non-discrimination, and they should reverse legislation that does not follow these standards.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) continue their watchdog work in monitoring state action and exposing human rights abuses. Some states target these organisations, curtailing their existence or activities with excessive formalities, financial reporting obligations, limits on foreign funding and sanctions. Recently, we have seen legislative changes or proposals that undermine or threaten the functioning and engagement of NGOs, threatening the freedom of association.

The Council of Europe will intensify efforts on all of these fronts and work with member states to ensure that national legislation respects rights and freedoms as guaranteed by the Convention.

We will continue our programmes on protection of journalists and media freedom, and will help authorities simplify and make transparent procedures and access to resources for NGOs.

FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

Democratic security prevents conflicts, promotes stability, facilitates economic and social progress and creates sustainable communities where people want to live and work. Free and fair elections, a functioning opposition, the separation of powers, the vertical distribution of powers and well-functioning democratic institutions are the basic criteria for effective democracies.

The economic crisis has revealed structural deficiencies that have undermined the functioning of democratic institutions. This has affected good governance and the administration of justice and public services, leading to the devaluation of trust in institutions.

Local and regional authorities play an essential role in providing services and interacting with citizens. However, some member states fail to recognise their importance for democracy. In some countries, imbalances among different tiers of government have led to separatist movements with demands that range from increased territorial autonomy to full independence.

Over the last 15 years, we have seen many achievements in member states' preventative efforts and

more vigorous law enforcement to tackle corruption. However, reports by GRECO and the widely used corruption indices produced by Transparency International and the World Bank Institute show growing reasons for concern. GRECO peer evaluations note lax or ineffectual financial transparency requirements for political parties and candidates, the absence of truly independent monitoring bodies, and the insufficient pursuit of violations of political finance rules. Corruption in public administration persists, and directly and continuously affects citizens.

The Council of Europe has built a wealth of standards, knowledge and expertise to support good governance and democratic institutions at all levels of government. The Organisation's triangular approach of standard setting, monitoring and technical assistance makes it a strong partner in promoting national reforms concerning economic crime.

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP, EDUCATION AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Citizen participation sustains Europe's political and social fabric and needs adequate support. Member states must address and remedy falling election participation rates, the loss of trust in politicians and democratic procedures, and a growing unwillingness to engage in trade unions and civil society organisations. Many member states have tried to improve public consultation and participation, including through e-democracy and e-government initiatives, but more should be done.

Monitoring reports and other assessments draw attention to the importance of quality education that provides a secure, non-violent and inclusive learning environment and supports everyone's rights and participation in decision making. Teachers need tools to deal constructively with controversial issues. When schools tolerate discrimination and when children lack a sense of belonging, we see a high risk of exclusion, extremism, radicalisation and violence.

The common theme of inclusive education is addressed by the legislative frameworks of some member states, but in some cases its implementation poses problems, especially where specific education is needed (for example, for children with disabilities) or in education systems with a religious and ethnic mix. We also note the need to help integrate migrants with low levels of education.

The Council of Europe works with national authorities to further democracy and to strengthen election processes and citizen participation. We work in several member states to adapt governance structures and public services to increase diversity. The Organisation's reference texts, networks and forums in the area of citizenship and human rights education encourage knowledge sharing, diversity and dialogue.

Member states have made significant advances recently in overcoming ethnic divisions. However, immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons and members of national minorities experience hate crime, hate speech and other forms of intolerance. Many face challenges including discrimination, inhumane and degrading living conditions, and lack of access to minimum health care. People with a different ethnic background often perform worse than the majority in many areas, including employment, education, housing, health and participation in public life.

Under international law, authorities may not prevent their citizens from leaving the country to claim asylum abroad. When migrants and asylum seekers enter a territory, they must enjoy fundamental human rights. They must receive a fair and timely examination of their request, access to interpreters and legal aid.

Technology eases the dissemination of racist and xenophobic messages. In its most recent study, [ECRI](#) found a dramatic increase in anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and online hate speech across the continent. Most states have comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and good criminal laws punishing hate crime, but they are not always properly applied.

The Council of Europe will intensify co-operation with national authorities to review legislation and practices towards vulnerable people.

Special attention will be given to the situation of migrants and refugees, and in particular to the safety and treatment of migrant and asylum-seeking children.

CHAPTER 3

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S RESPONSE



HUMAN RIGHTS



PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council of Europe enjoys worldwide recognition for its unique role in developing human rights policy and law. The European Convention on Human Rights – the only Europe-wide legal instrument with mutually set standards – protects the rights of over 820 million Europeans. It forms the cornerstone of our work guiding national and pan-European action.

Council of Europe member states, each a party to the Convention, must secure the rights and freedoms listed in the Convention to all within their jurisdiction. The European Court of Human Rights ensures the fulfilment of these obligations.

The strength of this system lies in the states parties' legal obligation to execute the judgments of the Court and take the necessary measures to erase the consequences of violations. Rapid and effective execution of judgments enhances human rights protection and adds to the long-term success of this system.

Respect for physical and mental integrity lies at the core of human rights protection. The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) monitors detention conditions in member states through its evaluation reports and recommendations.

We support respondent states in executing Court judgments and addressing structural issues. The Council of Europe offers information and ongoing training for legal professionals on Convention standards and Court case law.

The European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP) commissions learning material and training to raise awareness and improve knowledge of the Convention and its application, and offers self-learning resources via its website. Court training activities involve national judges and lawyers from the Court Registry.

The Council of Europe's Human Rights Trust Fund (HTRF) supports co-operation and dialogue with member states to ensure national application of the Convention.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Council of Europe supports Ukraine in making necessary reforms. Co-operation includes assistance with the implementation of the National Human Rights Strategy, support to the National School of Judges and National Academy of Prosecutors, capacity building for the Ombudsperson's staff and the General Prosecutor's Office on preventing human rights violations and understanding investigation obligations, and support to NGOs.
 - The Constitutional Referendum of 2010 brought major changes to the Constitutional Court of Turkey. A project supporting its reform helped establish a system for reviewing individual complaints. Amendments to the constitution secured the right to individual application to the Strasbourg Court.
- The placement of 10 Constitutional Court judges at the Strasbourg Court provided them with rich international experience and intensive training. They then formed the core group of professionals who prepared the Constitutional Court's new rules and helped train junior staff on the individual application system.
- Since the end of the 1990s, the European Court of Human Rights has managed increasing numbers of cases linked to poor detention conditions.

A project in Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, supported by the Council of Europe Human Rights Fund (HRTF), addressed the application of Court judgments, examined domestic situations, initiated action and improved ways to challenge detention conditions.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

In a continued effort to strengthen the application of the Convention and reduce the backlog of priority cases at the Court, we will continue to disseminate its case law to legal professionals.

Country action plans and co-operation documents will promote better human rights implementation and national legal system reforms and frameworks in line with the Convention.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES² FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- execution of judgments and remedies for non-enforcement and length of proceedings in Albania, with a focus on property rights;
- application of human and social rights standards in the judiciary and armed forces in Armenia;
- legislative and institutional reform in Azerbaijan with a focus on the right to assembly;
- constitutional, legislative and institutional reform against discrimination in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- creation of publications and videos on Convention standards, and leading Court case law in Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ukraine;
- national human rights institutions that fight discrimination in Montenegro;
- public monitoring in Russian Federation detention facilities;
- reforms to the legal system, investigation of ill treatment and the fight against impunity in Turkey;
- justice reform and human rights protection for internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

2. Here and throughout this document, bilateral activities signify country-specific activities.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES³ FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- create webcasts of hearings and co-operate with other international courts to disseminate the Court's jurisprudence and improve accessibility for legal professionals;
- help member states address systemic deficiencies and execute Court judgments, especially regarding minority issues, judicial organisation, security forces, detention, domestic violence and freedom of expression;
- support a regional human rights academy for supreme and high-court judges in South-Eastern Europe;
- reinforce our partnership with the EU's FRONTEX to promote border security compliant with the Convention.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING:⁴ €11 911 200
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €32 936 373

PROMOTING EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

Gender equality forms an essential component of the Council of Europe's principles, and we strongly support member states' efforts to close the gender gap. We take a zero-tolerance stance towards violence against women and domestic violence, and promote positive, non-stereotyped images of women and men.

The Istanbul Convention offers a unique, comprehensive set of legally binding standards. The Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) monitors its application.

The Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings sets legal standards to counteract all forms of trafficking (national, transnational, linked or not to organised crime, and for purposes of exploitation) with a focus on victim protection and international co-operation.

The Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) monitors its application.

3. Here and throughout this document, multilateral activities signify activities benefitting a number of countries and/or all member states.

4. All figures in this chapter are as per the Council of Europe's Programme and Budget 2016-2017.

We promote human rights and dignity of all human beings. The Committee of Ministers' Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5 to member states on measures to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity describes specific measures regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons.

Our activities aim to:

- combat gender stereotypes and sexism;
- tackle persistent barriers to women's equal access to justice and encourage more gender-specific research and data;
- prevent and combat violence against women and promote the ratification and application of the Istanbul Convention;
- achieve balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision making.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- In Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, as part of our support to these Eastern Partnership countries, the Council of Europe produced national reports on barriers, remedies and good practice in the area of women's access to justice. We helped raise the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors and lawyers.
- In Bulgaria, with a specific focus on vulnerable groups including Roma, we helped develop a solid legal and capacity framework for judges, prosecutors, police officers and social workers to deal with cases of violence.
- In the Slovak Republic, we assisted with the creation of a Methodical Centre for the prevention and elimination of domestic violence and violence against women.
- Through the South Programme,⁵ we promoted the Istanbul Convention in the Southern Mediterranean region and supported legal and policy reforms in Morocco and Tunisia.
- Our projects against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI) led to the development of a national action plan for LGBTI people for 2015-20 in Albania, and better capacities of senior legal professionals and police officers in Georgia, Greece and Spain to deal with SOGI-based issues and claims.

5. European Union-Council of Europe Joint Programme "Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean" (2015-17).

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe plans to step up support for the ratification and application of the Istanbul Convention to prevent and combat violence against women. We will continue to promote human rights and equality for LGBTI persons.

In line with action plans and co-operation documents, we are planning tailor-made projects on violence against women in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Kosovo.*

In Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan, our projects will continue promoting the Istanbul Convention in the framework of the Council of Europe Neighbourhood Partnerships.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will step up:

- preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence in Ukraine;
- combating violence against women and domestic violence in Kosovo;*
- promotion of gender equality in Morocco and Tunisia;
- legislative assistance and raising awareness in combating violence against women and children and domestic violence in Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- a comprehensive programme to promote the Istanbul Convention, its ratification and implementation;
- co-operation to strengthen the human rights and equality of LGBTI persons.

➔ **AVAILABLE FUNDING: €741 981**
➔ **RESOURCES NEEDED: €6 457 911**

*All reference to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

ENSURING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

The Council of Europe has built up an important resource base of standards, knowledge and guidelines to protect and promote the rights of all children, including those with disabilities, children of migrants and of immigrant background, and children deprived of liberty.

The Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child (2016-2021) focuses on five main rights for all children:

- equal opportunity;
- participation in matters affecting them;
- a life free from violence;
- child-friendly justice;
- children's rights in the digital environment.

The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) requires states to adopt legislation and take measures to prevent sexual violence, protect child victims and prosecute perpetrators.

Our standards and guidelines on child-friendly justice aim to adapt justice systems to the specific needs of children and guarantee their rights.

We encourage national authorities to ratify the Lanzarote Convention and to build public services that ensure child-sensitive justice and social and health care for all children. We support the development of systems to protect children from violence.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Council of Europe issued its first implementation report on the legal protection of children from sexual abuse. The report assesses criminal law and judicial procedures protecting children from abuse in the "circle of trust". It outlines trends in 26 European countries, highlights good practices, identifies shortcomings and recommends steps for improvement.
- Our video "Tell someone you trust" informs children between 9 and 13 years old about sexual violence in the circle of trust and how to speak out against it.
- In 2015, the Albanian Government endorsed a White Paper on child protection developed with support from the Council of Europe.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe will assist member states in developing national strategies for protecting children from violence. We will support the application of the Lanzarote Committee recommendations on sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust.

SNAPSHOT OF ACTIVITIES IN 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- children's rights in Albania;
- capacity building for professionals and raising awareness about violence against children in Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan.

➔ RESOURCES NEEDED: €2 100 000

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

The fight against discrimination and intolerance is a core objective of the Council of Europe. Several Council of Europe bodies address and protect the rights of vulnerable groups or those at risk of becoming vulnerable, including Roma, refugees, migrants and displaced persons.

The Commissioner for Human Rights brings attention to human rights violations in member states, and supports human rights defenders.

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) monitors racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism, intolerance and racial discrimination, and provides advice to national authorities.

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML) monitoring committees evaluate the situation in the states parties and publish conclusions on the national application of minorities' rights.

The Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Roma and Traveller Issues⁶ (CAHROM) promotes standards implementation.

The Strasbourg Declaration on Roma, adopted by the Council of Europe in 2010, clearly shows member states' commitment to Roma inclusion. Through the exchange of good practices and grassroots initiatives, we address anti-Gypsyism, discrimination and hate speech towards Roma, and the education and inclusion of Roma.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- A project aimed at improving minorities' access to rights at various levels of government in South-Eastern Europe benefited several municipalities in Serbia, providing access to civic and legal documentation in Hungarian and Croatian, online information on employment opportunities and measures for women who are victims of violence. It also provided capacity-building activities for civil servants in municipalities with multi-ethnic populations.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the project supported teaching minority languages in schools, placing minority-language public signs in cities, translating municipal websites and radio shows into minority languages, and establishing a National Minorities Day.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe will encourage the application of the monitoring mechanisms' recommendations and continue to promote local, regional and national social inclusion of Roma, especially women and children.

We will support inclusive policies and local solutions for the most vulnerable through the Action Plan on the Inclusion of Roma and Travellers (2016-2019).

We will promote action to mainstream migrant social inclusion, respond to the large-scale arrival of migrants and promote anti-discrimination and inclusion measures.

6. The term "Roma and Travellers" is used at the Council of Europe to encompass the wide diversity of the groups covered by its work in this field. These include, on the one hand: Roma, Sinti/Manush, Calé, Kaale, Romanichals, Boyash/Rudari; Balkan Egyptians (Egyptians and Ashkali); and Eastern groups (Dom, Lom and Abdal), and on the other hand, groups such as Travellers, Yenish, and the populations designated under the administrative term "Gens du voyage", as well as persons who identify themselves as Gypsies.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES IN 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the rights of vulnerable groups, including Roma, in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine and Kosovo;*;
- the National Human Rights Action Plan on Roma in the Republic of Moldova;
- minority-language protection and the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in Ukraine.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES IN 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- implementation of the Council of Europe anti-discrimination mechanisms (ECRI, FCNM, ECRML);
- the ROMACT III programme for local and regional authorities to promote Roma inclusion;
- the ROMED II programme to improve Roma community participation through mediation;
- the implementation of the Strasbourg Declaration on Roma and training programmes for legal professionals, law-enforcement bodies and the media on anti-discrimination.

➔ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €5 520 227
➔ RESOURCES NEEDED: €6 560 833

ENSURING SOCIAL RIGHTS

The European Social Charter guarantees everyday human rights, such as housing, health, education, employment, legal and social protection, and movement of persons. These rights provide the foundation for democracy and the rule of law, upholding human dignity and fulfilment and promoting a stable society.

The European Code of Social Security and its Protocol provide minimum standards and encourage contracting parties to exceed these standards.

The European Committee of Social Rights monitors implementation through reports drawn up by states parties and collective complaints lodged by NGOs and social partners. The Committee of Ministers ensures that states remedy the shortcomings it has identified.

The Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and its Additional Protocols stand as the only international legally binding instruments addressing the protection of human rights in the biomedical field. The Council of Europe reaches out to national authorities to raise awareness of the Convention's legal principles and to support their application.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Council of Europe launched the Turin process to reinforce the European Social Charter system relative to EU law. It furthers the continent-wide implementation of social and economic rights along with the civil and political rights guaranteed by the Convention.
- Judges and human rights defenders in Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine and the Russian Federation followed courses on the European Social Charter within the Joint Programme Strengthening the Domestic Capacity of Lawyers and Human Rights Defenders for Domestic Application of the European Convention of Human Rights and the European Social Charter.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will further promote the implementation of the standards and rights enshrined in the European Social Charter.

Co-operation will support the design and implementation of national legislation and practice, and support national and international human rights organisations as they monitor adherence to commitments made under the Charter.

Co-operation activities will also support countries that have not yet signed or ratified the European Code of Social Security and those that are experiencing legal or administrative problems with its application.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- stronger respect of social rights in Albania, Ukraine and Kosovo;*
- improved social rights policy and application of the Charter, social protection and access to social security in the Russian Federation;
- new methods for settling labour disputes in Turkey.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

- a multilateral project will promote the collective complaints procedure and help increase legal practitioners' and domestic courts' use of the European Social Charter;
- activities in the field of bioethics will focus on the protection of persons with mental disorders and human rights challenges raised by emerging technologies.

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €6 075 000

DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

The Council of Europe's Pompidou Group strives to improve people's lives and make communities safer, making tangible contributions to solving the problem of drugs and addiction.

It provides a balanced, multi-disciplinary, humane and gender-sensitive approach to drug policy. It offers a platform for debate, knowledge exchange and co-operation, and leverages the benefits of various approaches to drug policy, such as research, prevention, harm reduction, treatment and law enforcement. It addresses government authorities, practitioners, professionals and civil society in its discussions and actions.

Selected achievements in 2014-15

- The Pompidou Group supported prevention activities by and for young people including through the European Drug Prevention Prize and in correctional facilities.

- It advised on and helped design strategies to identify and respond to the risk of drug abuse due to post-traumatic stress disorder among civilians and the military in Ukraine who were exposed to extreme situations in the conflict zones.
- It set up drug observatories in Egypt and Morocco; facilitated addiction training for doctors in Morocco and Tunisia; helped develop treatment services for women in Egypt; and provided training on opioid substitution treatment in Algeria, all through the Mediterranean network for co-operation on drugs and addictions (MedNET).

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Pompidou Group will continue to support member and non-member states in developing national drug policies in line with Council of Europe values. Activities will involve awareness raising and training for policy and decision makers, further development of the European Drug Prevention Prize, and addressing the treatment of prisoners suffering from substance use disorders.

Co-operation activities will help strengthen existing regional work with MedNET according to the needs of the member states. We will also be active in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, and develop co-operation in the rest of Africa, Asia and the Americas.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- drug treatment systems in Ukrainian prisons;
- the prevention of drug abuse and drug trafficking in Morocco and Tunisia.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- reducing the global illicit drug supply;
- exploring and bringing to the forefront the human rights dimension of drug policy;
- strengthening the regional MedNET network.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €475 616
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €3 041 667

MEDICINES AND HEALTH CARE

The European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM) is committed to achieving harmonisation in medicine quality throughout the European continent and beyond. It has a global reputation for its high-quality, scientific common standards in medicine manufacturing. It publishes its standards in the European Pharmacopoeia and distributes reference standards for compliance testing to a variety of external stakeholders.

Intergovernmental work at the EDQM focuses on guidance and standards in areas such as blood transfusions; organ, tissue and cell transplantation; pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical care; and cosmetics and food packaging.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will continue to establish and provide high-quality standards (both documentary and reference standards) for medicines and their components, including monographs on finished products. In co-operation with the European Pharmacopoeia Commission, we will prepare monographs for a harmonised European formula of unlicensed paediatric medicines.

The EDQM will step up participation in international initiatives such as the International Drug Regulators Generic Programme and bilateral collaboration with health authorities from around the world.

SNAPSHOT OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

Extra-budgetary resources will allow EDQM to support:

- the Biological Standardisation Programme;
- ad hoc co-operation on improving the safety and quality of blood components, tissues and cells;
- the Centrally Authorised Product sampling and testing programme.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €735 200
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €5 247 883

RULE OF LAW



INDEPENDENCE, EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF JUSTICE

The Council of Europe strives to improve judiciary quality and efficiency in member states and supports the full enforcement of national court decisions, transparency, highly qualified judges and gender balance in the senior judiciary.

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) is a unique instrument that evaluates judicial system functioning and designs judicial time management tools and guidelines (SATURN). A key partner to the EU, CEPEJ has become a reference point in the debate on justice in Europe and beyond.

The Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) and the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE) advise on the independence, impartiality and competence of judges, the role of public prosecution in the criminal justice system and the functioning of prosecution services in Europe.

Council of Europe assistance and co-operation programmes support national legislative and political reforms that strengthen the role, status and function of judges and prosecutors and address problems with the delivery of justice.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Council of Europe assists with reforms to the Ukrainian criminal justice system. We supported the drafting of the new Code of Criminal Procedure and Public Prosecution Service law. We offered broad support to the drafting of the 2014 Law on Restoring Trust to the Judiciary, one of the most significant texts of the Ukrainian judiciary. The law introduced a democratic election system for court presidents, eliminated the influence of court presidents on judges and strengthened judiciary independence.

- In the framework of European Economic Area (EEA) and Norway Grants, nine Bulgarian judges were assigned to the European Court of Human Rights for a maximum of one year. During that time, they contributed to the processing of over 4 500 inadmissible cases. After their return, they joined a national network of judges to share knowledge and experience acquired at the Court and supported national justice reform.
- Through a joint programme with the EU, CEPEJ has carried out an in-depth assessment of justice system functioning in Albania and provided recommendations for its improvement. CEPEJ has also supported improvements to the services as well as the testing and implementation of new practices in courts in Azerbaijan, the Republic of Moldova, Croatia, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

CEPEJ will continue to focus on judicial functioning and time management, including a new system for processing data that policy makers and justice professionals can adapt to their needs. CEPEJ will also develop new tools for strengthening and promoting the quality of judicial systems and courts.

Joint programmes with the EU on independence and efficiency of justice are operated in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, and will extend to South-Eastern Europe.

Projects on CEPEJ methodology continue in Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan, and on criminal justice reform in Kazakhstan. Subject to available resources, we plan to add new projects supporting justice reforms in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo.*

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support and develop:

- judiciary independence, professionalism and accountability in Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine;
- efficiency of justice in the Russian Federation;
- judiciary ethics, inspection standards, and the efficacy and institutional capacity of the Council of State in Turkey;
- judiciary quality and efficiency in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Kosovo*;
- judicial system reform in Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €11 012 871
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €15 004 278

PRISON AND POLICE REFORM

The Council of Europe is the only European intergovernmental organisation with widely recognised standing in human rights protection, including in places of detention. Our work leverages the synergy between the Organisation's standards, monitoring mechanisms and technical assistance. We help countries improve the work of the police, prison and probation staff, and improve detention conditions and the treatment of detainees.

The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the European Prison Rules provide standards governing the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. The CPT monitors adherence to the Convention. We also promote national mechanisms for monitoring and inspecting places of detention.

Our co-operation and assistance programmes support member states' efforts to adapt prison legislation to European standards to improve the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners. We offer training to correctional services, police and other law enforcement bodies in applying these standards to their daily work.

The Council of Europe also promotes the establishment of national mechanisms for monitoring and

inspection of places of detention and independent internal and external mechanisms for the review of prisoners' complaints.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- In Georgia, a co-operation programme has tackled challenges such as access to health care for all prisoners, protecting the human rights of persons in need of psychiatric care and preventing and combating ill treatment and impunity. Our work has resulted in improved general and mental health care in prisons and other closed institutions. Ill treatment is no longer a systemic issue, and we see enhanced co-ordination between and within governments.
- In "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", we supported the introduction of an independent oversight mechanism that helped improve co-ordination between internal and external police inspectors, and supported a joint decision on reinforcing investigations into alleged police abuse. Our co-operation activities support the implementation of the National Strategy on Development of the Penitentiary System (2015-19).

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe will continue expanding its support of the CPT and European standards to improve penitentiary and prison health care, strengthen probation services and combat ill treatment by law enforcement agencies and investigative institutions.

We will also focus on the implementation of the Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we plan to assist with:

- prison and police reforms in Albania, Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- the probation service in Armenia and the Republic of Moldova;

- promoting human rights and health care in prisons and other closed institutions in Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- the implementation of CPT Standards in Kosovo;*
- strengthening the capacity of the Serbian authorities to uphold fundamental rights while policing public assemblies and large-scale events;
- the penitentiary regime and its conditions, as well as the system of prison disciplinary measures and civil monitoring in Turkey;
- improving detention conditions in Bulgaria and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

- awareness on preventing radicalisation in prisons through multilateral activities in all member states.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €2 612 607
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €10 858 366

STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW

The European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) is the Council of Europe’s advisory body on constitutional matters. It provides advice on draft constitutions and legislation, and promotes the establishment of constitutional courts and equivalent bodies. Trusted by courts because of its members’ independence and its role as a service provider to the courts, the Venice Commission has succeeded in establishing a unique network for the exchange of good practice and support to member states.

The Venice Commission provides legal advice on bringing national legal and institutional frameworks in line with European standards and practice. It advises on establishing strong, independent constitutional courts and encourages multilateral co-operation among courts.

The Council of Europe Programme on the Development and Implementation of common standards and policies facilitates co-operation among states to create a pan-European space for judicial co-operation. This will protect and promote Council of Europe values, particularly in the areas of criminal, civil, public and private law. The programme further develops public international law through the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Venice Commission assisted the Tunisian authorities with drafting a new constitution. The approval of the constitution and the elections in 2014 marked a new phase in the country’s transitional process.
- Co-operation between the Venice Commission and Jordan played an important part in setting up the Constitutional Court of Jordan.
- The Venice Commission assists with constitutional justice and reform of electoral legislation and practice in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus through the Programmatic Cooperation Framework (PCF) with the EU.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Venice Commission will carry out assistance activities outlined in the action plans of countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. It will also support activities in the Council of Europe’s neighbouring countries, notably in the Southern Mediterranean and Central Asia. The Venice Commission will stand ready to respond to urgent requests by member states.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, the Council of Europe will support:

- the electoral administration in Albania;
- compliance of the national legal framework with international standards in the electoral field in Azerbaijan;

- constitutional and electoral legislation reforms in Ukraine and the effective functioning of the Ukrainian Parliament;
- reform and promotion of a common legal space through multilateral and bilateral assistance in Central Asia;⁷
- further development of Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law databases to support member states and international organisations in complying with international law.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €2 196 727
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €1 658 245

INFORMATION SOCIETY

To address the challenges to democratic security in the area of freedom of expression, the Council of Europe develops standards on media, the Internet and data protection.

The Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime provides guidelines for any country that is developing comprehensive national legislation against cybercrime and serves as a framework for global co-operation.

The Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data is the only legally binding international instrument in this field. Applying its principles to domestic legislation will ensure the rights of all individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.

The Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI) steers our work on freedom of expression and the media and Internet governance, and it oversees work on personal data protection.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The Council of Europe monitored and provided feedback on media coverage of the May 2014 presidential election campaign in Ukraine. The monitoring covered the state-funded broadcaster; several national and commercial television channels as well as 46 regional channels; 6 national and

55 regional print newspapers; 4 radio stations; and 51 Internet sites. The project raised media professionals' awareness on measures to achieve fair and balanced election campaign coverage and contributed towards improving the quality of media information and voters' media literacy levels.

- We also worked with the media authority in Ukraine to align the legal framework, including the Law on Public Television and Radio Broadcasting, adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament, with European standards.
- The Council of Europe supported the establishment of a regional network of self-regulating media bodies (Media NETics), which facilitates dialogue and exchange of experience in South-Eastern Europe. Co-operation included providing tailor-made support for the Audiovisual Media Authority in Albania; an online platform educating citizens and journalists on ethics and media standards in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and a new Code of Ethics for journalists in Montenegro.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

Co-operation will focus on freedom of expression and the media, notably transparency of media ownership, coverage of electoral campaigns especially with regards to gender equality, and Internet use. We will also address defamation, protection of journalists' sources, state advertising and media independence.

We will address challenges with Internet intermediaries and emerging technological issues. We will respond to the needs highlighted in action plans and co-operation documents for Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine; the co-operation priorities with Kosovo;* and the Neighbourhood Partnerships with Morocco and Tunisia.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- freedom of expression, media freedom and pluralism in Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine;
- data protection in Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

- the participation of the Russian Federation in our project supporting the regional network of self-regulatory bodies;
- freedom of expression through professional and ethical media and Internet governance in Kosovo;*
- freedom of expression and independence of the media in Morocco.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- assist with judicial expertise on the freedom of expression and the media within a regional programme for South-Eastern Europe;
- promote the professional and ethical standards of media professionals and tolerance on the Internet to fight violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism;
- extend support to the Internet platform to protect journalism and promote the safety of journalists.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €2 234 449
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €9 368 677

THREATS TO THE RULE OF LAW

The Council of Europe has developed comprehensive standards to prevent and fight corruption. All but three member states have ratified one of its core instruments, the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. The Committee of Ministers adopted six instruments related to its Programme of Action against Corruption, including a groundbreaking recommendation on political financing. We have seen many achievements over the last 15 years resulting from the implementation of these standards and monitoring by GRECO, targeted technical assistance, and other actions by bodies of the Organisation.

The Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism has achieved recognition as one of the main international instruments in this area. It equips prosecutors and law enforcement with tools

to fight money laundering and the profitability of crime. It addresses many of the problems identified by our primary anti-money laundering monitoring mechanism, MONEYVAL.

MONEYVAL is a leading Associate Member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and a key partner in the global network of anti-money laundering and counter-funding the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) organisations.

The Organisation has developed a set of legal instruments to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism, and the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) supports their implementation. The Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism addresses the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, and the Committee of Ministers recently adopted an Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism.

Since the late 1980s, we have adopted a variety of initiatives to raise awareness and encourage action to fight human trafficking. The Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings focuses on protecting victims and safeguarding their rights. It also aims to prevent this activity and to prosecute traffickers. The Council of Europe supports co-operation among law enforcement authorities to fight such crime. We provide technical assistance to professionals including law enforcement, social services staff, border officials and labour inspectors, and we create national referral mechanisms to ensure co-ordinated victim identification.

Selected achievements 2014-15

- We provided support to the Federal Business Ombudsman of the Russian Federation on important aspects of fighting corruption and preventing abuse of public authority in the private sector. Our experts trained more than 160 representatives of Regional Business Ombudsmen offices and assisted the Inter-regional Centre Business against Corruption.
- The regional PCF against corruption and money laundering equipped Eastern Partnership countries with a comprehensive legislative toolkit on handling conflicts of interest.
- Through the Joint EU-Council of Europe Project against Economic Crime in Kosovo* (PECK), we conducted the first comprehensive, structured assessment of Kosovo's* compliance with European and international standards for anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. The resulting reports provide a solid basis for further legislative, institutional and policy reforms and for streamlining our future technical assistance to Kosovo* in the area of economic crime.

- We support anti-corruption reforms and capacity building in North Africa and the Middle East. In Tunisia and Morocco, we assisted with creating legislative and procedural frameworks to upgrade anti-corruption institutions. In Jordan, we are encouraging the creation of a criminal asset recovery system. In all three countries, we are reinforcing authorities' capacities for whistle-blower protection, risk assessment, inspections and investigations, and private sector anti-corruption compliance.
- We helped draft legislation to counter human trafficking and violence against women in Tunisia and Morocco and trained judges and prosecutors from 38 countries on the non-punishment provision for trafficking victims.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe will further disseminate practices and tools addressing anti-corruption and anti-money laundering in member states and increase inter-regional co-operation. Our activities will also target the capacities of national authorities to better implement anti-corruption, good governance and anti-money laundering policies.

The Organisation will step up assistance to national authorities in identifying victims of trafficking, with particular focus on vulnerable groups and implementing transnational referral mechanisms and exchange. Activities will create new partnerships with NGOs and the private sector and assist states parties to implement the Convention.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will implement activities supporting:

- anti-corruption in Albania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Kosovo;*
- prevention of human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova and Kosovo;*
- corruption control in the Republic of Moldova and the fight against money laundering in Ukraine;
- good governance and the prevention of corruption, money laundering and terrorism through our Neighbourhood Co-operation with Jordan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco and Tunisia;

- prevention of human trafficking through our Neighbourhood Partnerships with Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan using legal drafting, institution building, training and awareness raising.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will strengthen:

- support to MONEYVAL and its evaluation process to reinforce action against money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- transnational co-operation in support of victims of trafficking in human beings.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €5 966 500
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €9 628 100

CYBERCRIME

The Council of Europe helps protect societies worldwide from the threat of cybercrime through common standards founded on the Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) and its [Additional Protocol](#) concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems. The Cybercrime Convention Committee, the most important intergovernmental body on cybercrime, represents the 66 states and 10 international organisations that have currently signed the Budapest Convention.

Our [Cybercrime Programme Office](#) (C-PROC) provides technical assistance to countries worldwide on cybercrime and electronic evidence through strengthening legislation and training judges, prosecutors and law enforcement. C-PROC also addresses the confiscation of proceeds from online crime, child protection online, preventing terrorist use of the Internet, xenophobia and racism. C-PROC largely relies on extra-budgetary funding for the implementation of co-operation activities.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine have begun to strengthen their 24/7 points of contact for urgent police co-operation and to streamline their procedures for judicial co-operation, following the recommendations of the Cybercrime Convention Committee.

- Mauritius, Panama, Sri Lanka and Turkey became parties to the Budapest Convention and Paraguay, Peru and Tonga were invited to accede. Approximately 100 countries worldwide now have legislation or draft laws in line with the Budapest Convention.
- Academies in Mauritius, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, South Africa and Sri Lanka provide regular training on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

Current projects

- Cyber Crime@Octopus assists countries worldwide, holds conferences and supports the Cybercrime Convention Committee;
- Cybercrime@EAP II and III cover the Eastern Partnership region;
- iPROCEEDS helps target proceeds from online crime in South-Eastern Europe and Turkey;
- Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY) and Global Action on Cybercrime Extended (GLACY+) cover Africa, the Asia/Pacific and Latin America.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will support public and private co-operation on criminal justice access to evidence on cloud servers; the targeting of proceeds from online crime; the increased efficiency of international police; and judicial co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- co-operation on cybercrime in South-Eastern Europe targeting Internet crime proceeds;
- measures against online xenophobia and racism, implementation of the Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention and improvements to criminal justice capacities on cybercrime and electronic evidence in Ukraine.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the protection of children online through criminal justice measures in line with the Budapest and Lanzarote Conventions;

- the "Cybercrime XR" project to promote the implementation of the Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention;
- the extension of the CyberCrime@Octopus project.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €4 777 600
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €11 634 700

SPORT AND INTEGRITY

The Council of Europe's Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) provides a pan-European platform of intergovernmental sports co-operation. It offers a framework of dialogue for public authorities, sports federations and NGOs. EPAS develops policies and standards to promote healthier, fairer and better-governed sport, as it supports public authorities and the sports movement. It encourages the exchange of good practice between governments and sports organisations.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will promote the integration of Council of Europe standards for safety, security and services at sport events into national policy, and strengthen the fight against the criminal manipulation of sport competitions. We will work with national governments and sport movements to promote the exchange of good practices and new initiatives.

SNAPSHOT OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the Keep Crime out of Sport project against criminal manipulation of sports competitions in EU member states;
- our standards on safety, security and services at football matches and other sport events;
- a multilateral project promoting the benefits of sport in society with co-operation between governments and other stakeholders;
- a project promoting gender equality in EU member states.

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €1 315 000

DEMOCRACY



CO-OPERATING WITH NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

The Parliamentary Assembly monitors governments and parliaments as they implement Council of Europe standards, statutory obligations and post-accession commitments. It co-operates with member state national parliaments and the parliaments of states enjoying Partner for Democracy status.

Since 2012, the Parliamentary Assembly has co-operated closely with countries in the Mediterranean region and awarded Partner for Democracy status to the Moroccan Parliament, the Palestinian National Council and more recently, the Parliament of Jordan.

Selected accomplishments in 2014-15

- The No Hate Parliamentary Alliance raises awareness among politicians and civil society about racism and intolerance. It promotes non-discrimination and respect for diversity; the fight against hate speech, discrimination and social exclusion; and the fight against terrorism and radicalisation.
- The ONE in FIVE Campaign raises awareness of sexual violence against children and the necessity of legislative and political action.
- The video for adolescents called "The lake" encourages young people to break the silence on abuse.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Parliamentary Assembly will step up activities towards the implementation of Court judgments, standards and policies related to democratic governance; social rights and social cohesion; and the fight against corruption.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, the Parliamentary Assembly will support:

- co-operation with parliamentary assemblies in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus;
- co-operation with national parliaments within the Council of Europe-EU Joint Programme, Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With available voluntary funding, the Parliamentary Assembly will also support:

- the No Hate Parliamentary Alliance;
- the Parliamentary Campaign to End Immigration Detention of Children;
- the creation of a parliamentary network on diaspora policies.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €929 066
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €2 900 667

PROMOTING LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

The Council of Europe has built up an extensive *acquis* on local governance. The European Charter of Local Self-Government is the only international treaty that guarantees the rights of communities and their elected authorities. The Committee of Ministers has developed detailed recommendations, and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (the Congress) monitors its implementation.

The Council of Europe's Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform provides legal assistance at the request of central governments, and may address any piece of legislation affecting local authorities. Its programmes impact public service performance, financial management, public ethics, human resource management and citizen participation.

The Centre also supports the Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level with the European Committee on Democracy and Governance. A Good Governance Benchmark sets out 12 principles of innovation and good governance and allows local authorities to apply for the European Label of Governance Excellence.

We have produced several toolkits to aid local authorities with human resource management, public ethics, leadership development and inter-municipal co-operation. They improve the competence of government officials, elected representatives and their leadership.

Selected accomplishments

- Since 2012, we have run the Strengthening Local Government Structures project on Albanian decentralisation with funding from the Swiss Government. It has paved the way for territorial reform and amalgamation of local authorities and produced solid results in local human resource management, the new Civil Service Law and a dialogue platform for local government. The project is currently improving the service quality of newly established local authorities.
- In Armenia, a project works for large-scale legislative reform, including the amalgamation of local authorities. It has improved policies for fighting corruption, modernised human resource management tools and helped promote innovative citizen participation initiatives. Another project

enhanced the organisation and operations of the Communities Association of Armenia (CAA).

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will prioritise public administration reform, participation in democratic processes, efficient power distribution and competency in government, fair elections and strong, credible electoral bodies. We will bolster legislative and territorial reforms and develop local leadership, ethics, transparency and integrity in education. We will strengthen the capacities of local elected representatives as leaders for change and encourage them to hold constructive dialogue with the central government and their constituencies.

Bilateral activities within our action plans and co-operation will take place in Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Ukraine, Kosovo,* Morocco, Tunisia and the Kyrgyz Republic. Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation will benefit from regional activities. Support to local government reform will be provided in Cyprus, Malta and Serbia, subject to available resources.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- local government structures and co-operation of elected local representatives in Albania (Phase III);
- consolidation of local democracy in Armenia and institutional support to the CAA;
- the legal framework for local self-government in Azerbaijan;
- good local governance and electoral assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- territorial reform and capacity building for local authorities in Cyprus;
- the National Decentralisation Strategy in the Republic of Moldova;
- local and regional governments in the Russian Federation;
- human resources management of the Serbian local government;
- local democracy in Kosovo,*
- democratic local and regional governance in the Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco and Tunisia.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- local government reforms in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus within the PCF with the EU;
- a regional programme to strengthen transparency and efficiency in public administrations in South-Eastern Europe;
- a Pan-European Platform on Ethics, Transparency and Integrity in Education (ETINED).

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €6 125 734
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €13 514 130

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE

The Council of Europe is committed to strengthening civil society and participatory democracy on a pan-European level. International non-governmental organisations (INGOs) hold participatory status with the Council of Europe, known as the Conference of INGOs. We create opportunities for dialogue and co-operation between INGOs and authorities at all levels.

Our activities encourage:

- civil participation in decision making with formal safeguards in place;
- the effective functioning of NGOs;
- legislation, regulations and practice aligning with Council of Europe standards and requirements.

The Conference of INGOs promotes a Code of Good Practice for Civil Participation in the Decision-Making Process, which provides guidelines for improving participation, mutual learning and a Dialogue Toolkit.

We support networks of emerging democratic leaders in the Schools of Political Studies in our member states and beyond. This raises awareness of Council of Europe standards and forges connections and trust among leaders across political and professional backgrounds and national borders. Schools of Political Studies in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and part of the Maghreb region in North Africa encourage exchange among upcoming leaders in the political, economic, social, media, cultural and environmental spheres.

Political decision makers and activists debate key challenges for global democracies at our World Forum for Democracy. By identifying and analysing experimental initiatives, the Forum encourages grassroots innovations to enter the mainstream and strengthen democratic societies. The Forum looks towards a more participatory and inclusive model of democracy.

The Council of Europe lays out a path for dialogue and reconciliation in frozen and protracted conflicts as well as post-conflict regions in Europe. Our confidence-building measures (CBMs) facilitate dialogue across divided populations in post-conflict regions. CBMs engage civil society and local decision makers, and cover a variety of fields such as education, media, culture, youth and social issues. With a strictly legal approach, they offer a neutral framework and flexible methods that can easily be adapted to specific requirements and used to help establish mutual trust among various stakeholders.

Selected accomplishments

- We have worked with national authorities to prepare Strategic Priorities for Promoting Civil Participation in Decision-Making in Ukraine. We trained local authorities and NGOs to promote civil society participation. A “one-stop” registration service was established to help streamline and simplify the registration of civil society organisations.
- We are developing a pilot online tool in Bulgaria called “Civil rights watch” to provide knowledge about basic civil rights and empower citizens to participate in public decision making.
- Over the past few years, we have carried out a series of CBMs in the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova and with representatives of Sukhumi and Tskhinvali. We have also run a series of summer camps for young people in South-Eastern Europe to foster inter-ethnic dialogue.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Conference of INGOs will concentrate on protecting human rights defenders; combating radicalisation and extremism leading to terrorism; promoting gender equality; and protecting the freedoms of assembly, association and expression. The Expert Council on NGO Law will expand its actions towards a supportive environment for NGOs.

We will develop guidelines for civil participation in political decision making and promote them in all member states along with other existing tools such as the Code of Good Practice.

We will create a pan-European civic round table for Schools of Political Studies alumni and other selected young leaders to expand the reach of these schools throughout Europe.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- promote dialogue between civil society and the authorities in the Russian Federation;
- train members of the Ukrainian Parliament and senior parliamentary staff on democratic procedures and promote a local strategy for diversity and civil participation in Ukraine;
- support civil society dialogue and freedom of association in Azerbaijan;
- continue CBMs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Transnistrian region of the Republic of Moldova, and Kosovo* to promote dialogue and cohesion among communities, and in Georgia to enhance dialogue between ombudspersons in Tbilisi and those in Sukhumi;
- support civil society and independent media in Belarus;
- support the Council of Europe Information Point in Minsk (Belarus).

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- support the World Forum for Democracy;
- strengthen the network of Schools of Political Studies.

➔ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €384 212
➔ RESOURCES NEEDED: €9 946 028

BUILDING INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

The Council of Europe devotes special attention to the integration and full participation of children, youth and migrants, and we assist domestic efforts to promote inclusive societies. We encourage local diversity and inclusion strategies, paying particular attention to negative stereotypes and gender equality.

Media literacy and intercultural skills go a long way towards preserving European culture, promoting cultural diversity and strengthening intercultural dialogue. Our bilateral work in this area promotes knowledge exchange, learning and international networks.

The International Intercultural Cities Network provides member cities with benchmarks and good practices to guide integration policies. It has developed a model of diversity management called Intercultural Integration, which values migrants' contributions to local economic, social and cultural development. Intercultural Integration reorients urban governance to encourage adequate representation and positive intercultural interaction, and provides tools to handle cultural conflict.

The Council of Europe Exchange on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue offers a platform for contact and discussion among representatives of religious and non-religious communities and other civil society partners.

The Council of Europe Action Plan on Building Inclusive Societies (2016-19) sets out three main areas of action: education, combating anti-discrimination and intolerance, and promoting integration policies. Activities will fight stereotypes concerning, notably, persons of immigrant origin, by working with local authorities, media and civil society.

SNAPSHOT OF ACTIVITIES IN 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the implementation of the Action Plan on Building Inclusive Societies, by promoting national integration policies, reviewing and updating education curricula and promoting the implementation of social and economic rights;
- the extension of the International Intercultural Cities Network to improve partner cities' interaction with national authorities in developing integration policies.

➔ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €140 000
➔ RESOURCES NEEDED: €700 000

TEACHING DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP

The Council of Europe strives to ensure access to and improve education for all young people across Europe. Strong education policies that enhance democratic citizenship and human rights form the heart of our work.

The Revised European Social Charter sets out principles and rights to education, and the [Charter on Education for Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights Education](#) provides a political framework. The Committee of Ministers' [recommendation on ensuring quality education](#) links quality in education systems with human rights and democracy.

The Council of Europe co-operation programmes aim to:

- achieve quality education without discrimination;
- guarantee equal access to all levels of education with special focus on vulnerable groups;
- promote the prioritisation of democratic citizenship and human rights in education policies;
- strengthen the school environment and staff to promote social inclusion, value diversity and manage differences and conflict.

Selected accomplishments

- A [project](#) promoting social inclusion, tolerance, intercultural dialogue and non-discrimination through education and training brought about regional mobilisation of inclusive education in South-Eastern Europe.⁸ Involving 49 pilot schools and over 24 600 participants, it enhanced skills in inclusive education of key education stakeholders, including public authorities and administrations, education professionals and civil society organisations.
- The Council of Europe has produced a wealth of [materials](#) to promote human rights education (HRE) and education for democratic citizenship (EDC). A comprehensive [EDC/HRE Pack](#) of manuals covers many topics such as policy development, democratic governance, teachers' competences and quality assurance. We have also created [Living Democracy](#), a series of manuals for teachers' use in the classroom.
- The film "[Beat bullying](#)" shows that we can equip students with the understanding, skills and confidence to stop bullying and violence at school, including cyber-bullying.

8. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and Kosovo.*

- In 2015, the Council of Europe launched the [joint publication](#) "Curriculum development and review for democratic citizenship and human rights education" with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the OSCE, and the Organization of American States.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

We will prioritise the Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism, and develop new cross-sector initiatives promoting the right to education for all.

The Council of Europe will further domestic measures to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language and religion of national minorities and of the majority. We will promote the linguistic integration of migrant children, adolescents and adults.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- implement projects to strengthen qualification standards and educational inclusiveness, democracy, transparency and quality in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine and Kosovo*;
- support the Turkish education system to provide quality teaching on democracy and human rights;
- support educational reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly in the field of EDC/HRE.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will:

- strengthen education for democracy and human rights in schools in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and the Baltic states;
- extend the training of education professionals to strengthen their role in diverse and multicultural societies;
- create a pan-European programme on Holocaust remembrance;
- promote digital citizenship education for young people.

➔ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €969 500
➔ RESOURCES NEEDED: €12 056 900

SUPPORTING YOUTH IN DEMOCRACY

Since 1998, we have conducted a joint programme with the European Commission to foster synergies between the two institutions' youth activities involving participation, citizenship, social inclusion and recognition.

The Council of Europe Youth for Democracy programme fosters the participation and autonomy of young people. Our No Hate Speech Movement promotes young people's influence in the democratic process and increases their involvement in creating inclusive, peaceful societies.

Our European Youth Foundation advances youth activities in member states and those organised by civil society organisations in Belarus, the Holy See and Kazakhstan.

The Council of Europe North-South Centre in Lisbon offers a platform for dialogue and co-operation among governments, parliaments, local authorities and civil society. It trains young people and youth organisations to increase participation in policy making at all levels of governance.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will step up our support for:

- youth policy reform and capacity development for youth participation in Albania;
- human rights education and democratic participation for youth leaders and workers in Azerbaijan;
- human rights education and conflict transformation for youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Youth Peace Ambassadors in Ukraine.

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the No Hate Speech Movement to combat racism and discrimination;
- a programme to promote youth participation in democratic processes and access to social rights with a focus on those from disadvantaged neighbourhoods;

- participation and inclusion of Roma youth through the implementation of the Roma Youth Action Plan;
- empowering women, advancing national strategies in education and promoting youth co-operation through the North-South Centre;
- the European Youth Foundation.

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €699 000
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €3 338 300

PRESERVING CULTURE, NATURE AND HERITAGE

Preserving culture, nature and heritage plays a key role in democratic societies, as it fosters respect for diversity, tolerance and understanding.

Our main tools in this area include the European Cultural Convention, the Bern Convention on European wildlife and natural habitats, conventions for the protection of archaeological and architectural heritage, the European Landscape Convention and the Faro Convention on the value of heritage for society.

Our intergovernmental, legislative and technical assistance, sharing of good practices and innovative community policy encourage inclusiveness, sustainable use of resources, creativity and participation.

GOALS FOR 2016-17

The Council of Europe will provide assistance to national, regional and local authorities in setting up new mechanisms and procedures for local economic development based on the sustainable use of heritage resources. Digitisation's impact on cultural institutions, cultural and natural heritage as a vehicle for societal cohesion, democratic landscape governance and sustainable natural resource management will be prioritised.

SNAPSHOT OF BILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- the Heritage Management Policy in Albania;
- social inclusion through local economic development in Kosovo.*

SNAPSHOT OF MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES FOR 2016-17

With additional voluntary funding, we will support:

- multilateral programmes on sustainable development of territories and local communities in Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and EU member states;
- the protection of biodiversity through monitoring and implementation of the Bern Convention;
- democratic governance through cultural policies;
- the specification of territories through their heritage (STePs);
- the European Heritage Information Network (HEREIN) and European Heritage Days.

→ **AVAILABLE FUNDING: €668 000**
→ **RESOURCES NEEDED: €3 021 250**

CHAPTER 4

STRATEGIC CO-OPERATION



SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

The Council of Europe supports increasingly strategic co-operation based on agreed objectives and priorities with beneficiary countries. Country-specific action plans and co-operation documents, endorsed by the Committee of Ministers, have become the main instrument for articulating co-operation priorities with beneficiary countries and the resources required to achieve them. They serve as a valuable tool for pooling voluntary contributions that have not been earmarked or have only been broadly earmarked.

ALBANIA: PROGRAMMATIC CO-OPERATION DOCUMENT 2015-2017

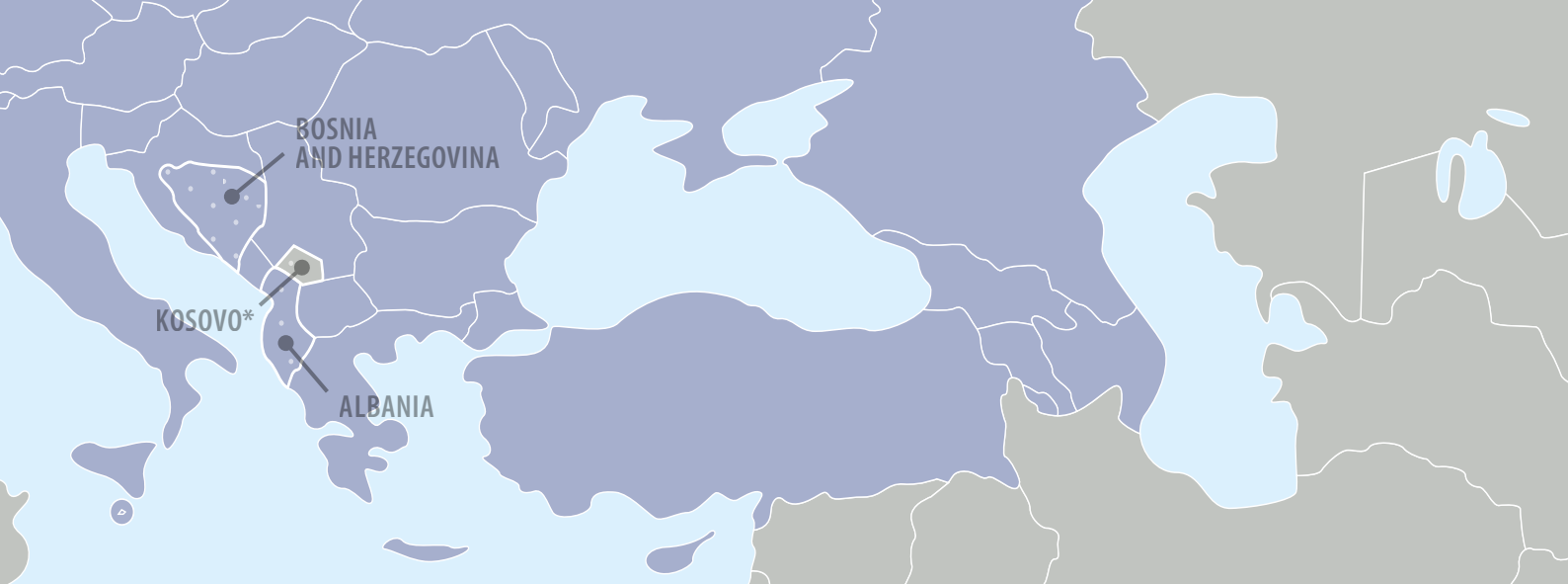
THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Application of the Convention and the Court's case law
- ▶ Fight against corruption, cybercrime and organised crime
- ▶ Anti-discrimination with focus on LGBTI rights
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Local government and decentralisation
- ▶ Children's rights
- ▶ Education

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Justice reform: CEPEJ assessment
- ▶ Support to territorial and public administration reforms: legal assistance and capacity building
- ▶ Development of an action plan to improve the quality of life of LGBTI persons
- ▶ Development of a White Paper on "Integrated child protection system in Albania"

→ TOTAL COST : €18 500 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €1 937 185
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €16 562 815



ACTION PLAN FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Anti-discrimination and social inclusion
- ▶ Fight against corruption and cybercrime
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Democratic governance and participation
- ▶ Youth, education

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Justice reform: harmonisation of judicial practices in administrative, criminal and civil proceedings
- ▶ Prisons: development of an education programme for prison staff
- ▶ Report on the Status and Position of National Minorities
- ▶ Support to minority language teaching in schools and the broadcasting of radio shows in minority languages

→ TOTAL COST: €20 000 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €2 692 681
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €17 307 319

OVERVIEW OF CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN KOSOVO*

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Promotion of human rights, anti-discrimination and diversity
- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Implementation of CPT standards
- ▶ Fight against corruption, economic crime and organised crime
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Democratic governance and participation

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Support to the ombudsman institution
- ▶ Support to the Constitutional Court
- ▶ Project against economic crime (PECK)
- ▶ Development of policy on viable heritage planning and management
- ▶ Reform of the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports
- ▶ Improved access to education for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children and returnee families

→ TOTAL COST: €22 603 162
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €3 054 393
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €19 548 769

EASTERN EUROPE

ACTION PLAN FOR ARMENIA 2015-2018

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Criminal justice reform and fight against ill treatment and impunity
- ▶ Constitutional justice
- ▶ Application of the Convention and the Court's case law
- ▶ Combating corruption, money laundering and cybercrime
- ▶ Police and penitentiary reform
- ▶ Local democracy
- ▶ Women's rights
- ▶ Electoral assistance

PROJECT EXAMPLES⁹

- ▶ Legal assistance with the drafting of the Judicial Code, Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code and draft criminal procedure code, as well as media-related legislation
- ▶ Capacity building for legal professionals in areas such as bankruptcy, corruption and drug trafficking
- ▶ Support for the establishment of the School of Advocates
- ▶ Establishment of the Armenian Electronic Notary System
- ▶ Development of a new training curriculum for journalists

→ TOTAL COST : €16 447 533

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €6 479 553

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €9 967 980

9. All figures in this chapter are valid as of April 2016.

ACTION PLAN FOR AZERBAIJAN 2014-2016

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Application of the Convention and the Court's case law
- ▶ Prisoners' rights and the fight against impunity and ill treatment
- ▶ Fight against corruption and cybercrime
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Freedom of association and assembly
- ▶ Local government and electoral assistance
- ▶ Intercultural dialogue

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Support to Justice Academy for legal professionals
- ▶ Development of new judicial tools in co-operation with CEPEJ
- ▶ Prevention and combating corruption: institutional capacity building in line with GRECO recommendations
- ▶ Improvement of national standard for the Bachelor level of journalism studies; awareness raising and capacity building for journalists

→ TOTAL COST: €11 803 641

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €5 968 243

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €5 835 398



ACTION PLAN FOR GEORGIA 2016-2019

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Protecting and promoting human rights and dignity
- ▶ Ensuring social rights
- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Fight against corruption, money laundering, cybercrime and manipulation of sport competitions
- ▶ Democratic governance
- ▶ Confidence-building measures

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Strengthen judiciary independence and improve training of legal professionals
- ▶ Prison reform: improve prisoner well-being and provide a national human rights approach to mental health care
- ▶ Electoral assistance to improve election reporting and election dispute resolution
- ▶ Support to multicultural education, language learning and architectural heritage management

→ TOTAL COST: €25 377 269
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €4 882 111
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €20 495 158

ACTION PLAN TO SUPPORT DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA 2013-2016

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Democratic institutions and good governance
- ▶ Fight against corruption and economic crime
- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ National application of the ECHR and the Court's case law
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Local democracy and decentralisation
- ▶ Promote and protect Council of Europe standards in unresolved conflict zones

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Drafting and implementation of the Law on Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns
- ▶ Legislative assistance to facilitate the implementation of the Convention; support to the Government Agent, the prosecution service and the judiciary
- ▶ Capacity-building programme for local government
- ▶ Confidence-building measures: engage representatives from both banks of the river Nistru/Dniestr

→ TOTAL COST: €16 289 041
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €7 810 995
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €8 478 046

ACTION PLAN FOR UKRAINE 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Constitutional reform
- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Democratic institutions; ombudsman
- ▶ Local democracy
- ▶ Fight against economic crime
- ▶ Police and prison reform
- ▶ Prevention of torture and ill treatment and fight against impunity
- ▶ Media freedom and information society
- ▶ Anti-discrimination and protection of minorities
- ▶ Children's rights

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Legislative assistance with decentralisation reform
- ▶ Support to territorial reform and capacity building for local government officials and elected representatives
- ▶ Support to the National Strategy for Human Rights and Action Plan for Ukraine
- ▶ Assistance with drafting judicial legislation, advice on the Code of Criminal Procedure and development of the Public Prosecution Service
- ▶ Assistance with new legislation to prevent and counter political corruption
- ▶ Support to the establishment of a public broadcaster

→ TOTAL COST: €45 000 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €25 598 758
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €19 401 242

NEIGHBOURHOOD



NEIGHBOURHOOD CO-OPERATION PRIORITIES FOR KAZAKHSTAN 2014-2015

(CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES
ON COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S
CONVENTIONS IN CRIMINAL
MATTERS 2014-2015)

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Reform of criminal justice system
- ▶ Capacity building of judges and lawyers
- ▶ Promotion of conventions towards possible accession

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Preparation of the accession to the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and its Protocol
- ▶ Co-operation and granting of observer status to the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors

→ TOTAL COST: €1 667 000

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €1 667 000

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €0

NEIGHBOURHOOD CO-OPERATION PRIORITIES FOR THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of the justice system
- ▶ Co-operation on conventions and creation of a common legal space
- ▶ Quality and efficiency of the constitutional justice system, electoral administration and access to justice
- ▶ Fight against corruption
- ▶ Training in democratic governance and human rights education; launch of School of Political Studies
- ▶ Co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly
- ▶ Local democracy

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Study visits and seminars on common legal space and capacity building
- ▶ Exchange of views with GRECO and future co-operation in preventing and combating corruption and economic crime

→ TOTAL COST: €3 400 000

→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €150 000

→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €3 250 000



NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP WITH THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Constitutional reform, new legislation and new governance bodies
- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Promotion of Council of Europe conventions to create a common legal space
- ▶ Fight against corruption, money laundering and cybercrime
- ▶ Rights of women and children
- ▶ Democratic governance and human rights education
- ▶ Inter-parliamentary co-operation

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Establishment of the Constitutional Court, supported by the Venice Commission
- ▶ Awareness of European standards in the judiciary as raised by CEPEJ
- ▶ Awareness raising of the benefit to the Jordanian legal system of accession to certain conventions
- ▶ The Parliamentary Assembly's granting of Partner for Democracy status to the Parliament of Jordan

→ TOTAL COST : €2 000 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €1 615 000
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €385 000

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP WITH MOROCCO 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Constitutional reform, new legislation and new governance bodies
- ▶ Co-operation on conventions to create a common legal space
- ▶ Prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- ▶ Fight against corruption, money laundering and cybercrime
- ▶ Inter-parliamentary co-operation
- ▶ Freedom of expression and independence of the media
- ▶ Strengthening of participatory democracy and civil society
- ▶ Training in democratic governance and human rights education

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Support accession to Council of Europe conventions towards a common legal area with Europe
- ▶ Support to the Constitutional reform process, advised by the Venice Commission
- ▶ Analysis of and recommendations for an anti-corruption framework

→ TOTAL COST: €6 250 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €5 850 000
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €400 000

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP WITH TUNISIA 2015-2017

THEMATIC PRIORITIES

- ▶ Independence and efficiency of justice
- ▶ Constitutional reform, new legislation and new governance bodies
- ▶ Council of Europe conventions and common legal space
- ▶ Fight against human trafficking
- ▶ Prevention of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- ▶ Fight against corruption, money laundering and terrorism
- ▶ Freedom of expression and independence of the media
- ▶ Inter-parliamentary co-operation
- ▶ Training in democratic governance and human rights education

PROJECT EXAMPLES

- ▶ Drafting of the constitution and preparation of legislation, advised by the Venice Commission
- ▶ Draft law on the fight against human trafficking
- ▶ CEPEJ's granting of observer status
- ▶ Draft law on national instance of good governance and fight against corruption; evaluation of the anti-corruption framework

→ TOTAL COST: €5 443 000
→ AVAILABLE FUNDING: €4 988 000
→ RESOURCES NEEDED: €455 000

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS-BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT





STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING AND DONOR RELATIONS

Ensuring the long-term, predictable availability of resources enables us to plan and implement programmes more efficiently and effectively. It facilitates strategic planning, sustainability and prioritisation of our activities.

We promote longer-term framework co-operation agreements and multi-annual contracts with key partners and donors to facilitate strategic and effective partnerships and ensure predictable and flexible funding. This type of agreement sets out shared objectives and the geographical scope of co-operation and multi-annual funding.

In 2014 the Council of Europe and the European Commission signed a Statement of Intent to strengthen co-operation between the two organisations. It paved the way for the Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF) for the Eastern Partnership countries (2015-17) worth €33.8 million, the EU-Council of Europe Joint Programme Towards Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean (2015-17) worth €7.4 million and more recently, a Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey (2016-18) worth €25 million.

During 2014-15, within a framework co-operation agreement, Norway approved approximately €6.25 million in funding that was not earmarked, to country action plans and co-operation documents for Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Morocco and Tunisia. A total of approximately €20 million in voluntary contributions has been channelled through this agreement since 2011.

A framework co-operation agreement with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) provides for a financial contribution of approximately €5.3 million for the period 2015-17 in support of country action plans and co-operation documents in Eastern Europe.

The Organisation increasingly seeks to deliver on agreed priorities rather than individual projects and activities. Country action plans and co-operation documents have become the main instruments for describing strategic priorities of co-operation and the resources needed to achieve them. They are a valuable tool for pooling voluntary contributions that are not earmarked or broadly earmarked.

In 2015, 14% (€7 019 400) of voluntary contributions received by the Council of Europe were not earmarked. Multi-annual pledges totalling €13 133 547, not earmarked, were made to the Council of Europe in 2015.

We support specific mechanisms such as trust funds to enable donors to channel longer-term funding to the Organisation. The Council of Europe's Human Rights Fund (HRTF) is an example of donors pooling resources to strengthen the impact of work on agreed objectives.

The HRTF, bringing together six like-minded contributors – Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom – provides funding to several Council of Europe bodies in their co-operation activities. From 2008 up to the end of 2015, the HRTF collected a total of €13 350 114.



MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

Oversight, evaluation, audit and lessons learned form an important part of the Council of Europe co-operation programme cycle.

Independent oversight is carried out through internal audit, evaluation and investigation to support the Secretary General, senior managers and all Council of Europe staff in fulfilling their responsibilities for the effective management of Organisation resources.

In line with its [Evaluation Policy](#), the Council of Europe measures the impact of its actions and improves the quality of ongoing and future activities. It evaluates projects and programmes of the biennial Programme and Budget, including thematic and cross-cutting evaluation, and regional or country programme evaluation. It also evaluates the overall functioning of the Organisation.

The Organisation's accounts and financial management are subject to independent, external auditing by the [Supreme Audit Office](#) (NIK) in Poland, for the period 2014-19. The Organisation has received unqualified audit opinions on its International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)-compliant financial statements since 2007.

To ensure proper use of funds and resources, and protect its reputation and interests, the Council of Europe has established a comprehensive policy framework for dealing with fraud and corruption.

A Council of Europe-wide risk management policy is applied as an integral part of day-to-day management to create and seize opportunities in an organised way and to ensure that objectives are met efficiently and effectively.

EFFICIENT, STREAMLINED MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING OF EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES

Since the beginning of 2016, the Council of Europe has implemented a new project management methodology that covers planning, implementation and reporting. It aims to ensure better accountability at all stages of project implementation and to increase positive results through an amplified focus on target groups and the introduction of more quality checks in line with real needs.

With a significant volume of extra-budgetary contributions now earmarked at sector or country level rather than project level, annual action plan level reports are prepared for donors.



THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Since July 2014, the Council of Europe has been included on the [OECD Development Assistance Committee](#) list of international organisations eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA), with a co-efficient of 40% applicable to member states' contributions to the Ordinary Budget. Voluntary contributions for country-specific action plans or projects, in countries or territories that are ODA-eligible, continue to be up to 100% reportable as bilateral ODA.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – GLOBAL NEEDS 2016-17¹⁰

	Total secured (€)	Unsecured needs (€)
HUMAN RIGHTS	19 384 224	62 419 667
PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS	11 911 200	32 936 373
Enhancing the effectiveness of the Convention system at national and European level	11 522 398	23 655 298
Execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights	0	3 000 000
European Court of Human Rights	388 802	6 281 075
PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY	6 262 208	15 118 744
Children's rights	0	2 100 000
Commissioner for Human Rights	0	100 000
Equality and diversity (GREVIO)	741 981	6 457 911
Minorities – National minorities, regional or minority languages	5 520 227	1 500 000
Promoting social inclusion and respect for human rights – Roma, migrants	0	3 960 833
Racism and intolerance (ECRI)	0	1 000 000
ENSURING SOCIAL RIGHTS	1 210 816	14 364 550
Bioethics – Drug abuse and illicit trafficking (Pompidou Group)	475 616	3 041 667
European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM, Pharmacopoeia)	735 200	5 247 883
European Social Charter and European Code of Social Security	0	6 075 000
RULE OF LAW	28 800 808	59 467 124
ENSURING JUSTICE	13 625 478	25 862 644
Independence and efficiency of justice	11 012 871	15 004 278
Prisons and police	2 612 607	10 858 366
STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW	4 431 176	11 026 647
Development and Implementation of common standards and policies	430 000	55 600
European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)	1 766 727	1 602 645
Information society and Internet governance	2 234 449	9 368 402
COUNTERING THREATS TO THE RULE OF LAW	10 744 154	22 577 833
Corruption and threats to the rule of law (MONEYVAL/GRETA/ GRECO)	10 744 154	21 262 833
Sport and integrity (EPAS)	0	1 315 000

10. As per the Council of Europe Programme and Budget 2016-2017.

	Total secured (€)	Unsecured needs (€)
DEMOCRACY	10 240 940	45 477 067
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND FOSTERING INNOVATION	7 579 013	27 060 565
Building Inclusive Societies (Secretariat of the Council of Europe Development Bank)	140 000	700 000
Congress of Local and Regional Authorities	2 068 879	1 785 529
Democratic governance	4 056 855	11 728 601
Parliamentary Assembly	929 066	2 900 667
Strengthening democratic dialogue	384 212	9 945 768
PROMOTING PARTICIPATION & DIVERSITY	2 661 927	18 416 502
Education for democratic citizenship (European Centre for Modern Languages/North-South Centre)	1 176 149	13 082 618
Valuing culture, nature and heritage (Eurimages/Cultural Routes/ Natural disasters (EUR-OPA)/European Audiovisual Observatory)	885 778	3 021 250
Youth for democracy (European Youth Foundation/ Youth Mobility through the Youth Card)	600 000	2 312 634
GOVERNING BODIES AND GENERAL SERVICES	353 000	535 100
External presence	353 000	0
Political affairs, policy planning and external relations	0	535 100
GRAND TOTAL	58 778 972	167 898 958

APPENDIX 2: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – RECEIPTS IN 2015

Member states		
1	Denmark	5 043 820
2	Norway	4 702 798
3	Sweden	3 026 054
4	Switzerland	2 429 252
5	Human Rights Trust Fund	1 491 649
6	Turkey	808 330
7	Finland	801 122
8	France	689 507
9	Germany	685 125
10	Bulgaria	466 411
11	United Kingdom	402 137
12	Luxembourg	366 094
13	Netherlands	354 995
14	European Economic Area (EEA)	325 376
15	Romania	276 797
16	Croatia	177 033
17	Czech Republic	175 556
18	Ireland	166 375
19	Poland	147 210
20	Liechtenstein	128 948
21	Portugal	106 500
22	Monaco	97 255
23	Slovak Republic	86 969
24	Belgium	82 500
25	Latvia	67 355
26	Estonia	61 808
27	Iceland	58 604
28	Italy	54 870
29	Russian Federation	49 548
30	Hungary	44 701
31	Austria	39 000
32	Malta	38 716
33	Andorra	35 011
34	Azerbaijan	13 375
35	Serbia	12 000
36	Lithuania	10 000
37	Cyprus	4 220
38	San Marino	1 300
Total member states		23 528 319

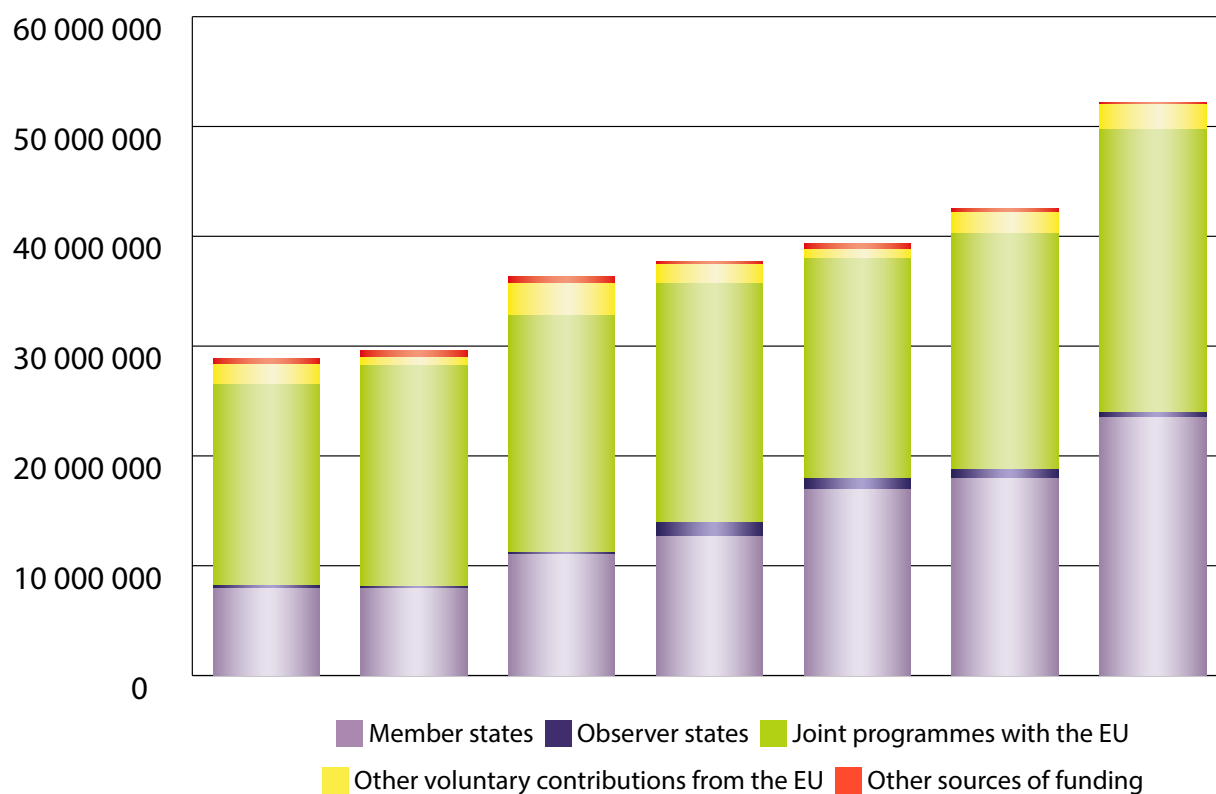
Observers		
1	United States of America	410 328
2	Japan	45 000
Total Observers		455 328

European Union		
1	Joint Programmes	25 842 386
2	Voluntary Contributions	2 208 876
Total European Union		28 051 262

Others		
1	A.G. Leventis Foundation	104 616
2	Aga Khan Development Network	50 000
3	European Cultural Foundation	36 000
4	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	12 000
5	Israel	7 985
6	Charta 77 Foundation	7 500
7	Vaclav Havel Library	7 500
Total Others		225 601

GRAND TOTAL 2015	52 260 510
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APPENDIX 3: EXTRA-BUDGETARY RESOURCES – RECEIPTS 2009-15



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CO-OPERATION AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT (MAP)



Member states



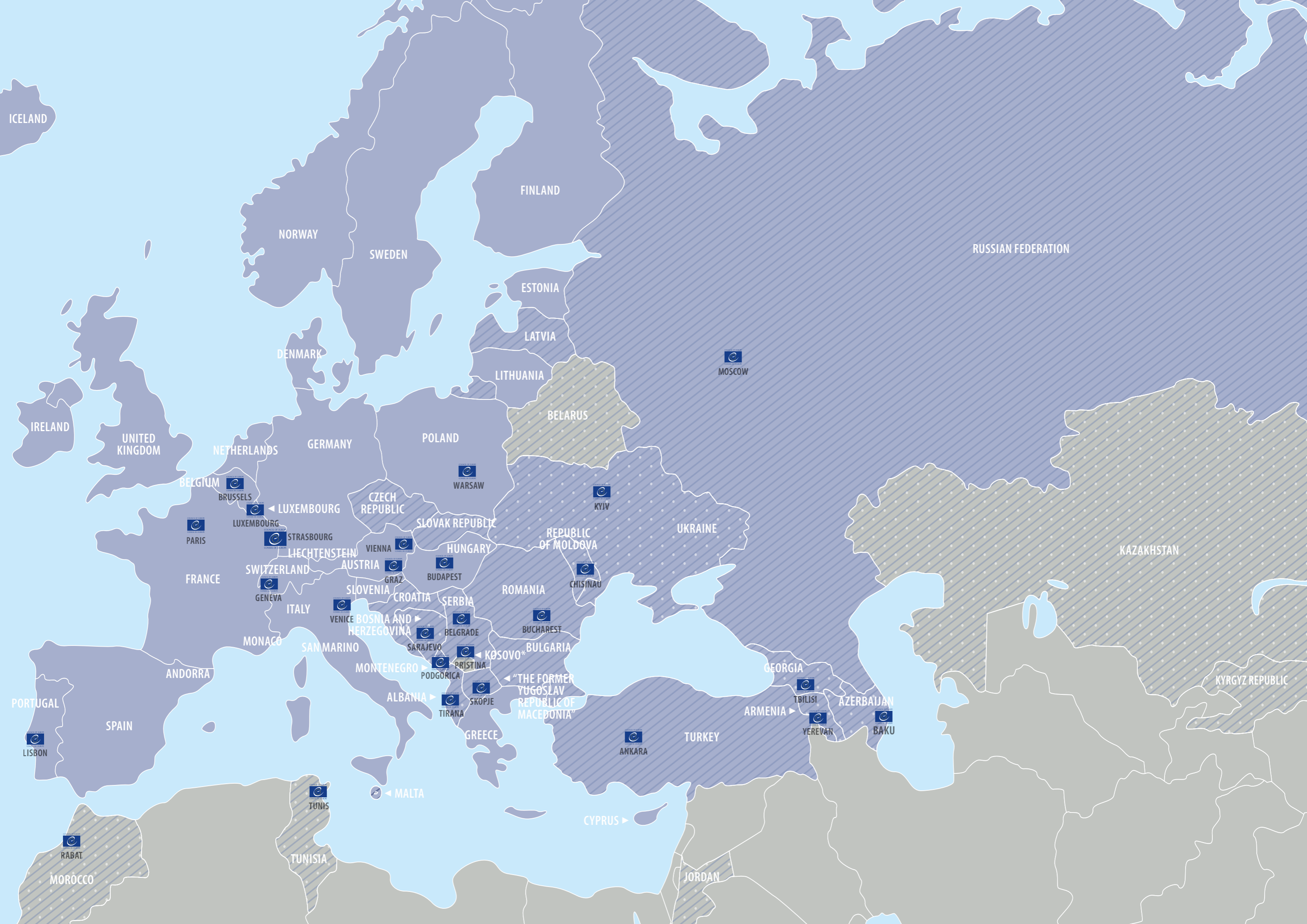
Council of Europe Headquarters, Council of Europe offices and programme offices, Council of Europe liaison offices with other international organisations, Youth Centers and partial agreements



Council of Europe action plans and framework co-operation documents



Council of Europe co-operation projects (Voluntary contributions 2015)



This appeal outlines the objectives, priorities and funding needs agreed in the Council of Europe Programme and Budget 2016-2017. It describes Council of Europe sectors of activity that need additional funding.

Extra-budgetary contributions are an essential resource for the Council of Europe and provide the main source of funding for the Organisation's technical assistance and co-operation activities.

The Council of Europe accepts voluntary contributions from member states, observer states, non-member states, the European Union, international organisations, foundations, the private sector and individuals who share the goals and values of the Organisation. We seek and accept voluntary contributions for projects approved within the framework of the Organisation's Programme and Budget to ensure that activities and related expenditures focus on agreed priorities.

For more information on how to contribute to the Council of Europe, please contact the Secretariat:

Resource Mobilisation and Donor Relations Division
Office of the Directorate General of Programmes
Council of Europe
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex
Tel. +33 (0)388412156

RMDR@coe.int
www.coe.int/en/web/programmes
www.coe.int/humanrightstrustfund

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www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.