



SECRETARY GENERAL

Strasbourg, 5 October 1995  
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CAHMIN (95) 1 rev.3

**AD HOC COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

**(CAHMIN)**



COE056903

**Draft articles and alternative versions  
for possible inclusion in a protocol  
complementing the ECHR in the cultural field by  
provisions guaranteeing individual rights, in particular  
for persons belonging to national minorities prepared  
by a working party of the CAHMIN and other proposals  
by members of the CAHMIN  
(third revised version)**

**Introduction:**

As agreed at the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN (11 - 15 September 1995) the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretariat prepared for the next meeting of the CAHMIN a revised version of the pre-draft Protocol on the basis of the discussion at this meeting.

Draft Articles that were not retained following examination by the CAHMIN no longer appear in this revised version, nor do the draft Articles that CAHMIN decided not to give priority to working on. There is a document which contains every draft article and proposal made during the previous CAHMIN meetings [CAHMIN (95)17rev.].

**Draft Protocol No. ... to the Convention for the  
Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms  
guaranteeing certain individual rights in the cultural field**

**PREAMBLE**

- (1) The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,
- (2) Being resolved to take further steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights and freedoms by means of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the Convention"),

OR:

Being resolved to take further steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights and freedoms other than those already included in Section I of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention").

- (3) [Wishing to follow up] [In order to follow up] the Declaration of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe adopted at Vienna on 9 October 1993,
- (4) Considering it necessary to take more specific account of the cultural [dimension] [field] of the rights secured by the Convention, by provisions guaranteeing individual rights in the cultural field, [in particular for persons belonging to national minorities].
- (5) Recognising that individual rights in the cultural field are rights to an identity which [every individual] [every person] [everyone] exercises both individually and [collectively], [in community with others] [in community with other members of the group].

Have agreed as follows:

## **POLAND**

### **Paragraph 2:**

Being resolved to complement the ECHR with the formulation of provisions guaranteeing individual rights in the cultural field in particular for persons belonging to national minorities.

### **Paragraph 3:**

Having regard to the Declaration of Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe adopted at Vienna on 9 October 1993.

### **Paragraph 4 and 5:**

Delete.

## **ARTICLE 1: CULTURAL IDENTITY**

This article was given a first reading during the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95)9, par. 8-13] and a second reading during the 11th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95)16, par. 23-32].

At its 12th meeting, the CAHMIN decided that there was not at present sufficient support for such a provision to go into drafting details. The Committee would go on to examine specific rights and thereafter return to discuss whether cultural identity could be included as a separate article or whether it should be included in the preamble. At its 13th meeting it will consider again the combined article 1, 2 and 3 [CAHMIN (95)21, par 17-25].

### **Working party:**

#### **Variant 1:**

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his cultural identity.

#### **Variant 2:**

1. Everyone both has as an individual and shares with others the right to respect for and expression of his values and cultural traditions.

#### **Variant 3:**

1. Any person shall have the right to choose his or her cultural identity.

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2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic wellbeing of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection for the rights or freedoms of others. (cf. 8(2) ECHR).

### **Other proposals:**

#### **Finland:**

Every person belonging to a cultural community has the right to respect for his or her customs, traditions and values which are part of the lifestyle and cultural identity of the community.

#### **Poland:**

Everyone has the right to his or her way of life and self expression to enable the free reign of his or her identity in the context of respect of the right of others.

**Switzerland:**

1. Everyone has the right to choose his or her cultural identity freely without being subjected to any attempt at assimilation against his or her will.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic wellbeing of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection for the rights or freedoms of others.

**Italy:**

In view of the expression of his/her cultural identity and in the frame of national legislation no person shall be denied the right to adequate access to the radio and television broadcasting media owned by public authorities.

No person shall be denied proportional (adequate) attention to his/her cultural identity in the sphere (area) of the public education.

## **ARTICLE 2: CULTURAL [ACTIVITY][ACTIVITIES]**

This Article was given a first reading during the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN. [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 18-20]. At the end of the second reading during the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN, this draft article was not retained [CAHMIN (95)21, par.4].

## **ARTICLE 3:**

**Variant 1: Right to be treated as a member of a cultural community**

**Variant 2: Right to identify with a cultural community**

This Article was given a first reading at the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 21-27]. During the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN, it was decided not to retain this right [CAHMIN (95)21, par. 5-9].

## **COMBINATION OF ARTICLES 1, 2 AND 3**

It was agreed that during its 13th meeting the CAHMIN will consider again the combined article 1, 2 and 3 [CAHMIN (95)21, par. 25]

### **Working party:**

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his or her cultural identity. This right includes the freedom to change one's cultural identity and the freedom to enjoy one's own culture, either alone or in community with others and in public or private.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety, or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of animals, the environment or the rights and freedoms of others.

## **ARTICLE 4: RIGHT TO A NAME**

This Article was given a first reading at the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 29-34] and a second reading during the 11th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95)16 par. 33-41].

At the end of the third reading during the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN it was agreed that this draft Article would be retained for the time being, [CAHMIN (95)21 para. 28-35].

### **Working party:**

#### **Variant 1:**

1. No person shall be denied the right to have and to use his name, surname or patronym.

#### **Variant 2:**

1. No person shall be compelled to change his name, surname or patronym [with the aim to make him lose his cultural identity].
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2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary for the transcription of the name, surname or patronym for official record purposes.

### **Other proposals:**

#### **Austria:**

1. No one shall be denied the right to have and to use his or her name in its traditional form by the State of which he or she is a national.
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of this right other than such as are in accordance with law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the maintenance of ordre public, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others; in case of a name's transliteration from one script into another, the public authority performing such a transliteration shall be guided by relevant accepted international standards which preserve the name's univocality in both languages and its reversibility into the original language.

#### **Professor Matscher:**

The right to respect for private life within the meaning of article 8 of the ECHR includes the right of every person to keep his/her surname and first name in accordance with his/her personal status, as well as the right to use and express this surname and first name in the language of the ethnic group to which he/she belongs or belonged [or in which the names concerned have their origins].

[Note: In this way, paragraph 2 of article 8 of the ECHR would remain applicable to article 4 of the Protocol.]

**Finland:**

Everyone shall have the right to a name and to use this name, surname or patronym.



## **ARTICLE 5: FREEDOM TO USE LANGUAGE OF ONE'S CHOICE**

This Article was given a first reading at the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 35-38], and a second reading at the 11th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95)16 par. 43].

At the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN at the end of the discussion, it was agreed that this draft Article would be retained for the time being [CAHMIN (95)21 par. 36-47]. In the light of the discussions an informal drafting group drew up a text.

### **Switzerland:**

1. Everyone has the right, both in public and in private, to use the language of one's choice.
2. Only the use of language in public can be restricted in as far as these restrictions are prescribed by law and are measures which are necessary in a democratic society for the legal security or the protection of [minority or threatened languages] [a language] [threatened languages] [regional or minority languages] [indigenous, minority or threatened languages].
3. The preceding provisions do not concern relations between persons and public authorities.

### **Belgium:**

1. Everyone has the right, both in private and in public, to use the language of his or her choice.
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of this right except such as one prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security and public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health, for the protection of relations between employer and employees, for the protection of consumers, for the protection of [(threatened) languages] [a language] [regional or minority languages] [indigenous, minority or threatened languages] and for the protection of the rights of others.
3. The preceding provisions do not concern relations between persons and public authorities nor officially recognised education.

### **France:**

Everyone has the right, in the context of private use, to use the language of his or her choice. This provision does not apply to relations between persons and public authorities and excludes the educational field.

**Luxembourg:**

2. This freedom does not apply to relations between persons and public authorities, or to contractual documents having legal value, or to commercial documents intended for the public and for public display, whose linguistic status shall be regulated by law.

**Informal drafting group (12th meeting of the CAHMIN):**

1. Everyone has the right to use the language of his choice. A person's relations with judicial authorities, other public authorities or public or educational institutions do not fall within the scope of this article.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of [national security], public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health, for the protection of [the reputation or] rights of others, [for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence], [for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary], [for the protection of consumers], [for the protection of social relations], or for the protection of a language.

**ARTICLE 5 bis:     RIGHT TO USE HIS OR HER LANGUAGE IN RELATIONS  
                              WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES**

The CAHMIN decided not to give priority to working on this right [CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 55].

**ARTICLE 5 ter:     PUBLIC SIGNS (TOPOGRAPHICAL OR OTHER) WRITTEN  
                              ALSO IN THE MINORITY LANGUAGE**

The CAHMIN decided not to keep this right, but to return to it later if time permitted. [CAHMIN (95) 16, par.57]

**ARTICLE 6:           RIGHT TO LEARN [LANGUAGE OF CHOICE] [HIS OR HER  
MOTHER TONGUE] [HIS OR HER OWN LANGUAGE] [HIS  
OR HER LANGUAGE]**

This Article was given a first reading during the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 39-44] and a second reading at its 11th meeting [CAHMIN 95 (16) para. 64].

At the end of the third reading during the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN, it was agreed that this draft Article would be retained for the time being [CAHMIN (95)21, par. 48-55].

**Working party:**

[No one may be prevented from] [Everyone has the right to] [Everyone is free to] [learning] the [language of his or her choice [and in particular his mother tongue]] [and to set up [private] institutions for this purpose] [in accordance with national legislation].

**ARTICLE 7:           RIGHT TO BE TAUGHT IN ONE'S OWN LANGUAGE**

This Article was given a first reading at the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN (CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 45-49).

At its 11th meeting the CAHMIN decided not to give priority to working on this right (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 68).

## **ARTICLE 8:           RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF HIGH QUALITY**

This Article was given a first reading during the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 50-51]. A second and third reading were given at the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN. At the end of the second reading, the CAHMIN decided to continue its discussion on the basis of the Norwegian proposal [CAHMIN (95)21, par. 10-12 and 56-58]

### **Norway:       Right to a tolerant education**

In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of everyone to receive only such education and teaching which is in conformity with the principle of tolerance towards all people [regardless of their cultural identity, race, colour, etc.].

## **ARTICLE 9:           RIGHT TO ADULT EDUCATION**

This draft Article was not retained (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 4).

## **ARTICLE 10: RIGHT TO ESTABLISH INSTITUTIONS**

This Article was given a first reading at the 10th meeting of the CAHMIN [CAHMIN (95) 9, para. 52-58], and a second and third reading during the 12th meeting of the CAHMIN. It was agreed that this draft Article would be retained for the time being [CAHMIN (95)21, par. 13-15 and 59-62].

### **Working party:**

#### **Variant 1:**

1. No one may be prohibited from setting up cultural [and educational] institutions [in accordance with national legislation].

#### **Variant 2:**

1. Everyone has the right, either alone or in community with others, to establish and [to use] [to join] institutions of a [educational] cultural [religious, artistic, scientific or any other] purpose.  
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2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of this right other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights or freedoms of others.

### **Other proposals:**

#### **Malta:**

1. Every person has the right, either alone or in community with others to establish educational, religious, artistic, scientific, sport or health institutions.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as in accordance with this law, and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, (or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others).

## **ARTICLE 11: RIGHT TO CULTURAL HERITAGE**

This right was given a first reading at the 11th meeting of the CAHMIN. It was decided to keep this right on the list and return to it if time permitted (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 5-18).

### **Working party:**

No one shall be denied the right of access to and the right of the use of cultural property, according to the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.

### **Other proposals:**

#### **Professeur Economides:**

Every person has the right to access and use of cultural property and to request the protection, conservation and upkeep of cultural property in the interest of the public.

#### **Poland:**

Every person has the right to acquire, preserve, access, study, conserve, promote and transmit his cultural heritage both in material and immaterial form.

#### **Malta:**

1. The destruction of any monument which has attained a historic, religious, or symbolic significance for any group of persons is prohibited.
2. For the purposes of paragraph (1) the word "monument" includes a building, statue, fountain, cemetery or an open site.
3. The preceding provisions should not, however, in any way impair the right of the State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest.

#### **Poland:**

1. Everyone shall have the right of access, in so far as this is possible, to any object of cultural value forming part of the cultural heritage, as well as the right to use and study it, according to the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.

**2. Variant 1:**

Everyone has the right to ask the High Contracting Parties (to demand) protection, conservation and upkeep, in the public interest, of any object of great cultural value forming part of the cultural heritage, in accordance with their legal and financial system.

**Variant 2:**

The High Contracting Parties shall, in the public interest, take the action needed to protect cultural heritage of importance for persons or groups of persons residing on their territory.

**Hungary:**

1. Every person has the right to access and use of cultural property and to request the protection, conservation and upkeep of cultural property in the interest of the public (as proposed by Professor Economides).
2. The state shall, in fulfilling its functions in the field of heritage protection, respect this right, having due regard to its international obligations and the means at its disposal for this purpose.

**Italy:**

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his cultural identity.
2. The High Contracting Parties shall undertake not to destroy cultural heritage of significance for persons or groups residing on their territory.

**CDCC:**

The states party shall undertake not to destroy cultural heritage of significance for persons or groups residing on their territory.

**ARTICLE 12:        RIGHT OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

This draft Article was not retained (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 19).

**ARTICLE 13:        RIGHT TO REPLY**

This draft Article was not retained (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 20).

**ARTICLE 14:        RIGHT TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

This draft Article was not retained (CAHMIN (95) 16, para. 21).



## **FINAL CLAUSES**

### **Working party:**

#### **Article A**

The States Parties shall regard Articles 1 to 14 of this Protocol as additional to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

#### **Article B**

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature by members States of the Council of Europe signatories to the Convention, which may express their consent to be bound by:
  - a. signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or
  - b. signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.
2. The instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

#### **Article C**

This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of one year after the date on which Parties to the Convention have expressed their consent to be bound by the new Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article B.

#### **Article D**

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument or ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply and state the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of this Protocol shall apply to such territory or territories.
2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the day of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

4. A declaration made in accordance with this article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 63 of the Convention.

## **Article E**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of

- a. any signature;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- c. the date of entry into force of this Protocol or of any of its provisions in accordance with Article C; and
- d. any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

In witness thereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg, this ... day of .... 19.. in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe.

## **Other propositions:**

### **Austria:**

## **Article A**

(1) As between States Parties, the provisions of Articles 1 to 3 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

(2) Nevertheless, the right of individual recourse recognised by a declaration made under Article 25 of the Convention, or the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration made under Article 46 of the Convention, shall not be effective in relation to this Protocol unless the State concerned has made a statement recognising such right or accepting such jurisdiction in respect of Articles 1 to 3 of this Protocol.

## **Article B**

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol

without previously or simultaneously ratifying the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article C

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date on which (seven) (five) member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

**APPENDIX I**

**New Austrian proposal for a draft additional protocol**

Protocol no. ....

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Being resolved to take further steps to ensure the collective enforcement of certain rights by means of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(1) No one shall be denied the right to have and to use his/her name in its traditional form by the State of which he/she is a national.

(2) No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of this right other than such as are in accordance with law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the maintenance of ordre public, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others; in case of a name's transliteration from one script into another, the public authority performing such a transliteration shall be guided by relevant accepted international standards which preserve the name's univocality in both languages and its reversibility into the original language.

Article 2

(1) No national shall be denied by his/her State within its State school system the right to have adequate opportunities for receiving an instruction of his/her language and, insofar appropriate, also an instruction in his/her language wherever in his/her State that language has been traditionally used.

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(2) In such areas adequate opportunities shall be made available when a sufficiently strong demand for a particular instruction under paragraph 1 of this article can be fulfilled by the State at reasonable conditions.

### Article 3

(1) Every national shall have the right to use, orally and in writing, his/her language in contacts with public authorities of his/her State and to receive from those authorities spoken and written communications in the same language wherever in his/her State that language has been traditionally used.

(2) The exercise of this right shall be granted without any financial charge, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations, in case of a permanent demand for such a use of that language before those public authorities whose territorial districts include a sufficient number of nationals traditionally using such a language to justify its use before those authorities.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article shall also apply to public services provided by the public authorities or by other persons acting on their behalf.

### Article 4

(1) Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval,

a) specify the language or languages having been traditionally used to which this Protocol shall apply and state the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of this Protocol shall apply to such language or languages;

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b) specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply and state the extent to which it undertakes that the provisions of this Protocol shall apply to such territory or territories.

(2) Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other language having been traditionally used or to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such language or such territory, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such declaration.

(3) Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any language having been traditionally used or any territory specified in such a declaration, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the day of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

(4) A declaration made in accordance with this article shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 63 of the Convention.

(5) The territory of any State to which this Protocol applies by virtue of ratification, acceptance or approval by that State, and each territory to which this Protocol is applied by virtue of a declaration by that State under this article, may be treated as separate territories for the purpose of the references in Articles 2 and 3 to the territory of a State.

#### Article 5

(1) As between the States Parties, the provisions of Articles 1 to 4 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

(2) Nevertheless, the right of individual recourse recognised by a declaration made under Article 25 of the Convention, or the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration made under Article 46 of the Convention, shall not be effective in relation to this Protocol unless the State concerned has made a statement recognising such right, or accepting such jurisdiction in respect of Articles 1 to 3 of this Protocol.

#### Article 6

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol without previously or simultaneously ratifying the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

#### Article 7

(1) This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date on which [five] [seven] member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.



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(2) In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of two months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

### Article 8

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the member States of the Council of Europe of:

- (a) any signature;
- (b) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- (c) any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 4 and 7;
- (d) any other act, notification or declaration relating to this Protocol.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg, this ... day of ..... 199., in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe.