**CONCLUSIONS - LAUNCHING EVENT**

"Protecting human rights, rule of law and democracy through shared standards in the Southern Mediterranean" (South Programme V**)**

**13 - 14 MARCH 2023, LISBON (PORTUGAL)**

The South Programme is a joint initiative between the European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe, which is implemented in the framework of their strategic partnership for the Southern Mediterranean. Since its first phase in 2012, the South Programme has supported democratic reforms in the Southern Mediterranean region through a tripartite cooperation between the EU, the Council of Europe and the partner authorities in the region. The South Programme constitutes one of the main regional tools to put into practice the EU's Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood[[1]](#footnote-1) and the Council of Europe's Policy towards the Neighbouring Regions[[2]](#footnote-2).

On 13-14 March 2023, a regional conference was organised to officially launch the fifth phase of the South Programme entitled ["Protecting human rights, rule of law and democracy through shared standards in the Southern Mediterranean" (South Programme V)](https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/south-programme/home) with support of the Portuguese Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Portugal. Held at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon, Portugal, the launching event highlighted the contribution of the fifth phase towards the progressive establishment of a common legal space between Europe and the Southern Mediterranean by mapping future perspectives and addressing common challenges in the two shores of the Mediterranean. Considering the young and dynamic demographic of the Southern Mediterranean region, the launching event further underlined the strengthened links and reinforced cooperation between the new phase of the South Programme and the Council of Europe's North-South Centre[[3]](#footnote-3) located in Lisbon, which is renowned for its long-standing expertise in empowering civil society actors, in particular youth and women organisations.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Inaugurated on 13 March by **H.E. Mr João GOMES CRAVINHO**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Portugal, **Mr Bjørn BERGE**, Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe, **Mr Ambassador Lorenzo VELLA**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the North-South Centre, and **Ms Ingrid SCHWAIGER**, Deputy Head of Unit, Directorate General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR), European Commission, the launching event brought together more than 130 representatives of national authorities, independent institutions and civil society organisations from the Southern Mediterranean region, as well as representatives of the European Union and the Council of Europe (Parliamentary Assembly, Committee of Ministers, Operational Directorates General and Directorate General for Programmes).

The objectives of the launching event were to:

* present the new phase of the South Programme with an emphasis on the added value of the common legal space between the two shores of the Mediterranean, and to provide a platform to exchange on relevant Council of Europe conventions and standards for the region;
* reaffirm the commitment of the EU and the Council of Europe in the Southern Mediterranean region to promote human rights, rule of law and democratic governance based on shared values and in line with democratic reform agendas and requests of partners in the region;
* promote exchanges between partners in the region while expanding the scope of the South Programme V to a wider range of stakeholders, including strengthening the contribution of civil society with the support of the Council of Europe’s North-South Centre.

To this end, key note speeches of **H.E. Mr Abdellatif OUAHBI**, Minister of Justice of Morocco and **Mr Haizam AMIRAH FERNÁNDEZ,** a recognised expert on the Southern Mediterranean region and its relations with Europe (Real Instituto Elcano, Madrid), contributed towards the plenary discussions of the first day of the launching event.

**Progressing towards a common legal space and ensuring the implementation of common standards**

Objectives and new features of the fifth phase of the South Programme were presented during plenary panel discussions on 13 March as well as subsequent parallel thematic workshops on 14 March, which provided a platform for exchanges on the relevance of Council of Europe standards and their implementation in the region.

The objective of progressing towards a common legal space between the two shores of the Mediterranean has been the goal of the South Programme since the launch of its first edition in 2012. Tangible progress can be noted in this respect with, in particular, 19 accessions by 5 countries in the region to Council of Europe Conventions (see Appendix II for more details). A positive dynamic has been created in this respect, with several countries expressing a strong interest in acceding to other Council of Europe instruments and contributing towards the work of the Council of Europe specialised expert bodies.

Active participation of Southern Mediterranean partners in Council of Europe expert and monitoring bodies in which they are members, such as the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission - Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Palestine[[5]](#footnote-5)\*), Council of Europe Partial Agreements (see the full list in Appendix II), and in regional networks involving both shores of the Mediterranean (e.g. Šibenik Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies) already contribute to the building of the common legal space. In addition, the introduction of the [Quick Response Mechanism (QRM](https://rm.coe.int/qrm-en/1680aaf496))[[6]](#footnote-6) by the fifth phase of the South Programme, will further facilitate the provision of legal expertise to address needs and requests by partner countries to implement reforms and to further align national legislation with international standards.

***Added value of the common legal space between Europe and the Southern Mediterranean based on shared standards***

The following observations were raised by the participants on the relevance and added value of the common legal space:

* the **extent of the common challenges** shared by authorities inthe North and the South and the **high degree of interconnection between the two shores of the Mediterranean**, underlining the need to consolidate shared standards and values in order to efficiently address transnational challenges;
* the **importance of building relationships based on universal values** of democracy, rule of law and human rights, mutual trust and respect, and through continuous dialogue including between the North and the South, peers within the Southern Mediterranean and beyond, as well as state and non-state actors present in the Southern Mediterranean region;
* the **need to allow for flexibility during implementation** in order to ensure that the Action can be adapted to the priority needs, realities and cultures of the Southern Mediterranean partners;
* the **need to adopt an inclusive approach in building a common intervention in the Euro-Mediterranean region**, especially towards women, youth and civil society, as a key to ensure the sustainability and local ownership of the reforms undertaken.

And recommended the following:

* **Continued promotion of the Council of Europe standards in the region** at the request of the partner authorities of the programme based on the universality of the standards and rights defended;
* **Continued provision of legislative support for priority reforms** by Council of Europe expert bodies, and in particular through the [Quick Response Mechanism (QRM](https://rm.coe.int/qrm-en/1680aaf496)), to ensure **harmonisation of national legislations in line with international standards**;
* Fostering a **constructive dialogue at regional level** between the Southern Mediterranean partners and the Council of Europe, professionals and peers within the Southern Mediterranean, and key actors across sectors.

***Effective implementation of common standards***

It was recognised that the effective implementation of common standards remains a major challenge on both sides of the Mediterranean. Alongside political dialogue, provision of demand-driven technical assistance is key to ensuring the effective implementation of democratic reforms. In this respect, participants stressed in particular:

* the **importance of continuing to build institutional capacities** of actors in the regionto ensure sustainability of the response to common challenges and in order to develop a common understanding and “language” to deal with shared issues, notably through the [University for Democracy in the Southern Mediterranean "UniDem Med" of the Venice Commission](https://www.venice.coe.int/WebForms/pages/default.aspx?p=03_CampusUniDem&lang=en) or the [Human Rights Education Programme for Legal Professionals (HELP)](https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/south-programme/help) in the Southern Mediterranean;
* the **need to adopt an inclusive methodology** which allows fora space and a role of the youth in the Southern Mediterranean to contribute as equal partners, noting that youth have the capacity to participate in a meaningful manner in all processes when given the opportunity.
* the **value of developing common tools** for professionals in the region **and the added value of networking** to better respond to transnational challenges, taking into account that national experiences and best practice examples can inspire other countries in the region.

***Thematic conclusions***

The South Programme V supports regional actions to address common interests and challenges as well as to facilitate knowledge sharing and lessons learned at a collective level on a range of topics, including to: fight against organised crime (corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing; trafficking in human beings); promote and support administrative and judicial reforms in the region; promote the independence, efficiency and quality of justice; prevent and fight against violence against women and children; promote access to information and protection of personal data; prevent drug and substance abuse; promote freedom of expression and pluralistic media; and empower civil society, in particular youth and women, through intercultural dialogue, global citizenship education and democratic governance.

Based on interests of the programme partners and with focus on the added value of the Council of Europe instruments for the extension of a common legal space between Europe and the Southern Mediterranean, six parallel thematic workshops were organised on 14 March to discuss:

* the importance of the fight against economic crime including measures against corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism with focus on the Council of Europe’s standards in this area (Criminal and Civil Law Conventions on Corruption[[7]](#footnote-7), Warsaw Convention[[8]](#footnote-8)), and the relevance of the work of its monitoring mechanisms (Group of States against Corruption – GRECO; Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism - MONEYVAL) to the region – ***Workshop I***;
* the added value of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings[[9]](#footnote-9) in further strengthening multidisciplinary cross-border cooperation in the Southern Mediterranean with focus on the convention’s human rights-approach based on 4Ps: **P**revention, **P**rotection, **P**rosecution and **P**artnership – ***Workshop II***;
* tools and mechanisms to ensure a more ethical, safe and inclusive sports with focus on standards enshrined in key Council of Europe conventions in this area (Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport, Anti-Doping Convention[[10]](#footnote-10), Macolin Convention[[11]](#footnote-11), Saint Denis Convention[[12]](#footnote-12)) and the Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP) programme in the Southern Mediterranean with its open access online course dedicated to human rights in sport - ***Workshop III***;
* synergies between the leading globally binding international instruments on the protection of personal data (Convention 108 and 108+[[13]](#footnote-13)), combating cybercrime (Budapest Convention[[14]](#footnote-14)), and counterfeiting medical products (MEDICRIME Convention[[15]](#footnote-15)) and the relevance of setting up networks of common actions and frameworks at regional and inter-regional level in these areas-***Workshop IV;***
* challenges in the region with regard to the media regulation and information society sector with focus on Council of Europe standards (Tromsø Convention[[16]](#footnote-16)) as well as tools and mechanisms to be further developed and/or adapted in order to strengthen the institutional networks and cooperation between media professionals, audio-visual regulatory authorities, journalists and self-regulatory bodies in the Southern Mediterranean – ***Workshop V***;
* the fundamental principles of multisectoral cooperation to prevent and combat violence against women and children with focus on the progress achieved in the implementation of standards as enshrined in flagship Council of Europe conventions in this area (Istanbul Convention[[17]](#footnote-17); Lanzarote Convention[[18]](#footnote-18)) to ensure that the rights of women and children who are victims of violence are fully respected in the Southern Mediterranean region – ***Workshop VI.***

In this context, the participants particularly welcomed:

* **The continued cooperation in the fight against corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing**, noting:
* that jurisdictions face a number of challenges in these areas, both at the institutional and legislative levels, and that many jurisdictions have undertaken legislative reforms through the adoption of laws and regulations in these areas;
* the need to focus on new challenges related to cyber-corruption;
* the need to establish and/or strengthen inter-agency and multi-stakeholder cooperation with the involvement of civil society and the media;
* the importance of a greater involvement of young people and their representatives in the fight against corruption and money laundering, stressing the crucial role of education in building an "anti-corruption culture".
* **The political will to pursue an integral approach in the fight against trafficking in human beings**, noting:
* large disparities between national situations with different strategies to respond to challenges that are nevertheless widely shared, such as the lack of statistics, data and other knowledge of the national context, limited cooperation between professionals, lack of standardised tools and the specificities to be taken into account with the referral of minors;
* the focus on the protection of victims as the main added value of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings;
* the importance of establishing multidisciplinary cooperation for an improved identification, detection, referral and protection of victims and the added value of cooperation and dialogue at the level of the Mediterranean region and beyond;
* the need to continue the work to increase awareness of young people through integrating elements of on the prevention and combating trafficking in human beings in school and university curricula;
* the need for a greater integration of health professionals in the development of tools related to the detection and treatment of victims.
* **The opportunities generated by sports and the Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP) programme in creating inclusive, democratic societies which respect human rights and the rule of law**, recognising:
* sport as an essential instrument for the transmission and promotion of a culture of human rights and ethical values for the society at large;
* sport as a potential environment enabling transgression and violation of human rights and the importance of common standards in tackling the major challenges facing sport today, from doping, match fixing and dangerous stadiums to abuse of young athletes and discrimination;
* the need for awareness campaigns and increased awareness on identifying and preventing harmful practices especially amongst children practicing sports, including e-sports;
* the continued need to train professionals of sports and the judicial system on issues related to sports (such as discrimination, doping, match fixing), including through support of the civil society.
* **The measures put in place for the protection of personal data as a means to prevent and combat cybercrime**, noting:
* the unique, transnational nature of the Council of Europe conventions on the protection of personal data (Conventions 108 and 108+), combating cybercrime (Budapest Convention) and counterfeiting medical products (MEDICRIME Convention), which are the only legally binding multilateral international conventions in their respective fields and open for the accession of non-member states of the Council of Europe;
* the transnational nature of organised crime, both virtual and real, and global threats and challenges to ensure the protection of health, personal data and individuals from crimes committed via digital cyberspace to which countries in both shores of the Mediterranean are exposed to;
* the need to strengthen international cooperation and the importance of ensuring supranational response through the establishment of cooperation mechanisms at international level and the creation of contact points allowing for a rapid and effective response, while respecting human rights and the protection of personal data;
* that benefits of mutual assistance does not only concern the countries of the South but also in the North;
* the added value of the ratification of these instruments by the countries of the region to benefit from further cooperation and adequate protection for individuals, and the establishment of relations of trust and partnership.
* **Priority needs identified by the workshop to promote freedom of expression, pluralistic media and access to information in the Southern Mediterranean**, noting:
* the variety of institutional frameworks in the Southern Mediterranean and the challenges faced related to related to the implementation of the legal framework for freedom of expression and media pluralism;
* the transformation of the traditional media sector to meet the digital challenge as an encouraging development;
* measures promoting the quality journalism, such as capacity building and awareness raising on media coverage of elections, hate speech and misinformation, and safety of journalists;
* the need to support further alignment of the existing or emerging legal framework on freedom of expression in line with Council of Europe standards, including the Convention on Access to Official Documents (Tromsø Convention) and the interest expressed by two countries in the region to start the ratification process of this instrument.
* **Progress achieved in combating violence against women and children**, noting
* the Council of Europe conventions on Action against violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) and on Protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (Lanzarote Convention) as enshrining common standards and values;
* that despite a correlation between action combating violence against women and children, these fields have their own specificities and complexities, which require targeted responses;
* establishment of integrated policies to address violence against women and children, whilst recognising the need to introduce further interdisciplinary and inter-agency measures to efficiently combat violence against women and children, including through replication of good practice examples, such as the Barnahus-model (Children's House) for children victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse[[19]](#footnote-19);
* the need for cross-sectoral empowerment and training involving all actors in the prevention, protection and prosecution phases on how to deal with victims of violence and preserve their safety and dignity;
* the added value of civil society organisations in ensuring the protection and care of women and children victims of violence and consequently the need to ensure a multi-stakeholder response where civil society is empowered and entitled a role and a space to meaningfully contribute towards prevention and protection mechanisms at local, national and regional levels.

The above observations and recommendations were acknowledged by the participants at the closing session as guiding elements to be integrated for the planning and implementation of South Programme V Action.

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Appendices:

1. State of accession to Council of Europe Conventions and Partial Agreements by partners in the Southern Mediterranean
2. Council of Europe entities, monitoring mechanisms, advisory bodies and other committees relevant for the implementation of the South Programme V.

**Appendix I: State of ratifications of and memberships to Council of Europe instruments in the Southern Mediterranean**

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| **ALGERIA** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
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| N/A |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| Convention on the elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia | Observer25/04/2000 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| Cooperation Group for the Prevention of, Protection Against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters (EUR-OPA) | Member12/02/1991 |
| European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre) | Member22/06/2017 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) | Member1/12/2007 |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |

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| **ISRAEL** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
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| **Accession** |
| ETS 017 | European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention | 18/04/1966Denounced12/09/1975 |
| ETS 016 | European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications | 29/04/1966 |
| ETS 024 | European Convention on Extradition | 27/09/1967 |
| ETS 030 | European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters | 27/09/1967 |
| ETS 015 | European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities | 07/10/1971 |
| ETS 027 | European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films | 16/01/1978 |
| ETS 020 | Agreement on the Exchange of War Cripples between Member Countries of the Council of Europe with a view to Medical Treatment | 19/01/1979 |
| ETS 112 | Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons | 24/09/1997 |
| ETS 182 | Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters | 20/03/2006 |
| ETS 165 | Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region | 12/07/2007 |
| ETS 185 | Convention on Cybercrime | 09/05/2016 |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters | 31/08/2016 |
| CETS 197 | Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings | 28/05/2021 |
| **Signature not followed by ratification** |
| CETS 208 | Protocol amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters | 28/10/2011 |
| CETS 211 | Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (MEDICRIME Convention) | 24/11/2015 |
| **Invitations to accede** |
| CETS 210 | Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) | Invited to accede 1431st CM meeting06/04/2022 |
| **Right to sign** |
| CETS 215 | Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions | Participation in the elaboration of the Convention |
| CETS 222 | Protocol amending the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons | Right to accede Convention ETS 167 |
| **Right to accede** |
| ETS 049 | Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities | State Party to the Convention ETS No 015 |
| ETS 086 | Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition | State Party to the ConventionETS No 024 |
| ETS 098 | Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition | State Party to the ConventionETS No 024 |
| ETS 099 | Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters | State Party to the Convention ETS No 030 |
| ETS 167 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons | State Party to the Convention No ETS No 112 |
| ETS 189 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems | State having signed Convention ETS No. 185 |
| CETS 209 | Third Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition | State Party to the ConventionETS No 024 |
| CETS 212 | Fourth Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition | State Party to the ConventionETS No 024 |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Pharmacopoeia | Observer29/6/2005 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) | Member01/01/2013 |
| CooperationGroup to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group) | Member01/10/13 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) | Member01/05/2008 |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status**  |
| European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) | Observer |
| Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) | Member18-19/01/2006 |

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| **JORDAN** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
 |
| **Accession** |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters | 01/12/2021 |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
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| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
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| **Title** | **Status**  |
| N/A |  |

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| **LEBANON** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
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| **Accession** |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters | 12/05/2017 |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| CooperationGroup for the Prevention of, Protection Against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters (EUR-OPA) | Member16/12/1997 |
| Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes | Member01/01/2022 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status**  |
| N/A |  |

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| **MOROCCO** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
 |
| **Accession** |
| ETS 104 | Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) | 25/04/2001 |
| ETS 120 | European Convention on Spectator Violence and Misbehaviour at Sports Events and in particular at Football Matches | 17/01/2013 |
| ETS 135 | Anti-Doping Convention | 16/06/2013 |
| ETS 097 | Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Information on Foreign Law | 19/06/2013 |
| ETS 066 | European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage | 19/06/2013 |
| ETS 189 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems | 29/06/2018 |
| ETS 185 | Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) | 29/06/2018 |
| ETS 189 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems | 29/06/2018 |
| ETS 127 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems | 29/06/2018 |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the 2010 Protocol (CETS No 208) | 22/05/2019 |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the 2010 Protocol (CETS No 208) | 22/05/2019 |
| CETS 108 | Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data | 28/05/2019 |
| CETS 211 | Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (MEDICRIME Convention) | 28/05/2019 |
| ETS 181 | Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows | 28/05/2019 |
| ETS 198 | Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism | 19/04/2022 |
| ETS 211 | Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (MEDICRIME Convention) | 19/04/2022 |
| **Signature not followed by ratification** |
| CETS 215 | Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (Macolin Convention) | 20/09/2021 |
| CETS 224 | Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime on enhanced cooperation and disclosure of electronic evidence | 12/05/2022 |
| **Invitations to accede** |
| ETS 034 | European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts + Protocols ETS 054, 081, 113 | 422nd CM meetingNovember-December 1988 |
| ETS 053 | European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories | 422nd CM meetingNovember-December 1988 |
| ETS 027 | European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films | 428th CM meetingSeptember 1989 |
| ETS 160 | European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights | 1156th CM meeting28/11/2012 |
| ETS 192 | Convention on Contact concerning Children | 1156th CM meeting28/11/2012 |
| ETS 201 | Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) | 1156th CM meeting28/11/2012 |
| ETS 029 | European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles | 1188th CM meeting15/01/2014 |
| ETS 174 | Civil Law Convention on Corruption | 1415th CM meeting20/10/ 2021 |
| CETS 173 | Criminal Law Convention on Corruption | 1156th CM meeting28/11/2012 |
| **Right to sign** |
| CETS 218 | Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events | State Party to the Convention ETS 120 prior to 3 July 2016 |
| **Right to accede** |
| ETS 188 | Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention | State Party to the Convention ETS 135 |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Pharmacopoeia | Observer06/06/1997 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| CooperationGroup for the Prevention of, Protection Against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters (EUR-OPA) | Member01/03/1995 |
| European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre) | Member01/07/2009 |
| Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) | Member24/04/2010 |
| CooperationGroup to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group)  | Member01/07/2011 |
| European Audiovisual Observatory | Member13/05/2014 |
| Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card | Invited to accede |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) | Member01/06/2007 |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status**  |
| European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) | Observer29/05/2013 |

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| **PALESTINE\*** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
 |
| **Accession** |
| N/A |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| N/A |  |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) | Special status |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status**  |
| N/A |  |

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| **TUNISIA** |
| 1. **Participation in Conventions**
 |
| **Accession** |
| ETS 027 | European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by means of Television Films | 23/01/1969 |
| ETS 104 | Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats | 12/01/1996 |
| ETS 135 | Anti-Doping Convention | 26/02/2004 |
| ETS 188 | Additional Protocol to the Anti-Doping Convention | 26/02/2004 |
| ETS 127 | Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters as amended by the 2010 Protocol (CETS No 208) | 31/10/2013 |
| ETS 108 | Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data | 18/07/2017 |
| ETS 181 | Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, regarding supervisory authorities and transborder data flows | 18/07/2017 |
| CETS 201 | Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention) | 15/10/2019 |
| **Signature not followed by ratification** |
| CETS 223 | Protocol amending the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data | 24/05/2019 |
| **Invitations to accede** |
| CETS 197 | Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings | 1306th CM meeting07/02/2018 |
| ETS 185 | Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) | 1306th CM meeting07/02/2018 |
| ETS 189 | Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems | 1306th CM meeting07/02/2018 |
| CETS 210 | Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) | 1375th CM meeting22/04/2020 |
| **Invitations to sign** |
| CETS 211 | Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (MEDICRIME Convention) | 1306th CM meeting07/02/2018 |
| 1. **Participation in Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Pharmacopoeia | Observer07/11/1997 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Partial Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity(North-South Centre) | Member16/12/2016 |
| International CooperationGroup on drugs and addictions(Pompidou Group) | Invited to accede1302nd CM meeting13/12/2017 |
| 1. **Participation in Enlarged Agreements**
 |
| **Title** | **Status** |
| European Commission for Democracy through Law(Venice Commission) | Member01/04/2010 |
| Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) | Invited to accede1299th CM meeting08/11/2017 |
| 1. **Participation in Committees established by Resolution of the Committee of Ministers**
 |
| **Title** | **Status**  |
| European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) | ObserverApril 2015 |

**Appendix II: Council of Europe entities , monitoring mechanisms, advisory bodies and other committees relevant to the implementation of the South Programme V**

The Council of Europe’s entities, monitoring mechanisms, advisory bodies and other Committees relevant in the Southern neighbourhood include (listed in alphabetical order):

* **Advisory bodies**: the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE);
* **Consultative bodies to the Committee of Ministers**: the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE);
* **Committees established by a Committee of Ministers Resolution**: the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ); the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL);
* **Monitoring bodies**: the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) (also an Enlarged Agreement), the Group of Experts on action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) and Committee of the Parties, the Group of Experts on action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO);
* **Enlarged Partial Agreements**: the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group), the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre);
* **Enlarged Agreements**: GRECO, the European Commission for democracy through Law (Venice Commission).

Programmatic actions could also be guided by relevant and specific recommendations and resolutions of the Committee of Ministers (CM), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (the Congress).

**Committee of Ministers (CM)**

The Committee of Ministers is the Council of Europe’s decision-making body. Composed by the Foreign Affairs Minister of all the member states, the CM meets once a year at a ministerial level to discuss all matters of mutual interest and on a weekly basis thought the Meetings of the Ministers’ Deputies. Among the functions of the Committee are: the admission or suspension of member states, conclusion of conventions and agreements, adoption of the budget and recommendation to member states. The Committee adopts declarations and resolutions on current political issues. Over 200 conventions have been drawn up to date. The CM also monitors the implementation of the programme of activities and supervises of the execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights by publishing an annual report.

<http://www.coe.int/T/CM/home_en.asp>

**Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)**

The Parliamentary Assembly is one of the statutory bodies of the Council of Europe. The PACE meets four times per year in Strasbourg to host debates and discussions on issues concerning human rights, rule of law and democracy. In this regard, the Assembly may adopt recommendations, resolutions and opinions. It also monitors, since 1949, the situation and endeavours to help states - both in Europe and – increasingly – in neighbouring regions - to honour their obligations and commitments. It is composed by 306 diverse political voices – majority and opposition – appointed by national parliaments of the Council of Europe’s 46 member states to act on behalf of and representation of hundreds of millions of European citizens. The Assembly adopts each year numerous opinions, recommendations, resolutions and orders. In 2009, the “Partner for Democracy” (PfD) status with the PACE was established, to strengthen the institutional co-operation with parliaments of non-member States in neighbouring regions, wishing to benefit from the Assembly’s experience in democracy building and to participate in the political debate on common challenges which transcend European boundaries. This status has so far been granted to the Parliament of **Morocco**, to the Parliament of **Jordan** and to the **Palestinian** National Council.

<http://www.assembly.coe.int/nw/Home-EN.asp>

**Congress of Local and Regional Authorities**

The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities is a political assembly composed by 612 members holding elective office at local and regional level from all the 46 member states. Based on the European Charter of Local Self-Government, the Congress aims at promoting local and regional democracy, and at improving local and regional governance. Among other duties, the Congress carries out monitoring visit to all member states to evaluate the implementation of the Charter, and it also observes local and regional elections. In October 2014, the Congress adopted a Resolution introducing the 'partner for local democracy' status open to local elected representatives in neighbouring non‑member states of the Council of Europe. **Morocco** and **Tunisia** were the first countries to obtain this status in 2019.

<http://www.coe.int/t/congress/default_en.asp>

**Venice Commission - European Commission for Democracy through Law**

The European Commission for Democracy through Law is composed of independent experts in the field of [constitutional law](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_law). The Venice Commission assists and advises individual countries in constitutional matters in order to improve functioning of democratic institutions and the protection of human rights within the region. Established in 1990, the Commission has played a leading role in the adoption of constitutions and legislative texts that conform to the standards of Europe’s constitutional heritage. The Commission is currently composed of 60 members, of which 46 are official representatives of the member states of the Council of Europe and 14 are non-European members (**Algeria, Israel, Morocco** and **Tunisia** are full members of the Venice Commission). Its **individual members** are university professors of public and international law, supreme and constitutional court judges, members of national parliaments and a number of civil servants. They are *designated for four years* by the member states, but *act in their individual capacity.* Reports are presented on particular countries or specific aspects of the topics under discussion. In addition, the Venice Commission publishes its activities report annually. Palestine\* detains a special cooperation status with the Venice Commission.

<http://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/events/>

**European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)**

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) was established on 18 September 2002 with [Resolution 12](http://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=Res(2002)12&Sector=secCM&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The aim of the CEPEJ is the improvement of the efficiency and functioning of justice in the member states, and the development of the implementation of the instruments adopted by the Council of Europe to this end. The CEPEJ is composed of experts from all the [46 member states](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/About_Coe/Member_states/) of the Council of Europe and is assisted by a [Secretariat](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/presentation/contacts_en.asp). The creation of the CEPEJ demonstrates the will of the Council of Europe to promote the rule of law and Fundamental Rights in Europe and beyond, on the basis of the [European Convention on Human Rights](http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/005.htm). In this regard, the CEPEJ offers technical advice and assistance, carries out evaluation of judicial systems, and promotes networks of legal professionals. **Israel, Morocco** and **Tunisia** enjoy observer status to the CEPEJ.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/presentation/cepej_en.asp>

**Group of Experts on action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)**

The Group of Experts on action against Trafficking in Human Beings is the monitoring mechanism responsible for the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties. The Council of Europe Convention on action against Trafficking in Human Beings was opened for signature in Warsaw on 16 May 2005 and entered into force on 1 February 2008. The GRETA is composed of independent and highly qualified experts entrusted with task of evaluating the Parties through different means. GRETA’s first evaluation round lasts from 2010 to 2013 and provides an overview of implementation of the Convention by each of the parties. However, the organisation publishes its general reports every year.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/anti-human-trafficking>

**Group of Experts on action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)**

Assuming its leading role in human rights protection, the Council of Europe decided it was necessary to set comprehensive standards to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. In December 2008, the Committee of Ministers set up an expert group mandated to prepare a draft convention in this field. Over the course of just two years, this group (Ad Hoc Committee for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence), worked out a draft text. The Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on 7 April 2011. The GREVIO is the independent expert body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by the Parties. GREVIO draws up and publishes reports evaluating legislative and other measures taken by the Parties to give effects to the provisions of the Convention. In cases where action is required to prevent a serious, massive or persistent pattern of any acts of violence covered by the Convention, GREVIO may initiate a special inquiry procedure. GREVIO may also adopt, where appropriate, general recommendations on themes and concepts of the Convention.

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/home>

**Group of States against corruption (GRECO)**

The Group of States against Corruption was established in 1999 with the aim of monitoring the member states’ conformity to the Council of Europe’s anti-corruption standards. The GRECO identifies shortfalls in national legislations and policies, encouraging the adoption of necessary legislation and reforms. GRECO monitors all its members on an equal basis, through a dynamic process of mutual evaluation and peer pressure. Membership in GRECO is not limited to Council of Europe’s member states. Currently, GRECO comprises 50 members (all Council of Europe member states, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and the USA). GRECO issues general reports of its activities on yearly basis. However, every round of evaluation takes four to five years.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/general/about_en.asp>

**Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL)**

Initially founded under the name of Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures in 1997 (PC-R-EV) MONEYVAL is since 2011 an independent monitoring mechanism within the Council of Europe answerable directly to the Committee of Ministers. The aim of MONEYVAL is to ensure that its member states have in place effective systems to counter money laundering and terrorist financing and comply with the relevant international standards in these fields. MONEYVAL’s system of peer review is based on the FATF model, however, the process of self-assessment and mutual evaluations are undertaken against a more extensive set of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing standards. Apart from the FATF Standards, MONEYVAL assesses the compliance of its jurisdictions with the international conventions included therein, as well as the EU legislation adopted in this respect. MONEYVAL presents its annual report to the Committee of Ministers, containing the activities of the Committee undertaken, as well as information on the state of compliance with Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering Finance of Terrorism (AML/CFT) international standards in the States and territories that have been evaluated by MONEYVAL in the previous year. **Israel** is a member of MONEYVAL.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/>

**Committee of the Parties to the** **Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse - The Lanzarote Committee**

The Lanzarote Committee is the body established to monitor whether Parties to the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention) effectively implement provisions of the convention. All 46 Council of Europe member states have ratified the Lanzarote Convention. Composed of both present and potential representatives of the Parties to the Convention, the Committee evaluates the situation on the protection of children against sexual violence at national level on the basis of the information which has been provided by the national authorities and other sources. The Committee is also mandated to facilitate the collection, analysis and exchange of information, experience and good practices to improve capacity to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. In this regard, the Committee organises capacity building activities where exchanges of information but also hearings on specific challenges raised by the implementation of the convention will be held.

Having ratified the Lanzarote Convention in 2019, **Tunisia** is a member of the Lanzarote Committee. **Morocco** is entitled to participate in the Lanzarote Committee meetings as a country which has been invited to adhere to the convention.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/children/lanzarote-committee>

**Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group)**

The Pompidou Group is an inter-governmental body set up in 1971 with the purpose of contributing to the development of the co-operation and sharing of information and expertise in the field of fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse. The Pompidou Group has 42 members and undertakes a bridging role both between European Union and non-European Union European countries and between international bodies in charge of drug related questions. The *Mediterranean network for co-operation on drugs and addictions (MedNET) of the Pompidou Group* works since 2006 on the promotion of co-operation exchange and two-way transfer of knowledge between Southern Mediterranean countries and Pompidou Group European member States as well as among Mediterranean countries. It currently gathers 18 countries from both the northern and southern rims of the Mediterranean. **Morocco** and **Israel** are members of the Pompidou Group.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/default_en.asp> <http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/medNet_en.asp>

**European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre)**

The North-South Centre was set up in Lisbon in May 1990 as a partial agreement of the Council of Europe. The Centre acts as an interface between both sides of the Mediterranean, offering a platform for structured co-operation with the participation of governments, parliaments, regional and local authorities and civil society in the fields of global education, youth and intercultural dialogue. The Centre’s role is to represent "a voice of the South" within the Council of Europe and to advocate, beyond the European continent, the universality of values of democracy, human rights, dialogue, co-operation and solidarity. The North-South Centre of the Council of Europe organises annually, and since 1994, the Lisbon Forum which is a unique platform bringing together high-level participants from Europe, neighbouring regions and other continents to share experience, good practice and expertise in timely issues and themes found at the heart of the Council of Europe mission, namely the promotion of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. **Algeria, Morocco** and **Tunisia** are members of the North-South Centre.

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_en.asp>

**Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE)**

The Consultative Council of European Judges is an advisory body of the Council of Europe in issues related to the independence, impartiality and competence of judges. It is the first body within an international organisation to be composed exclusively of judges, and in this respect, it is unique in Europe. The General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union is also invited to participate in the activities of the CCJE. By establishing the Consultative Council of European Judges in 2000, the Council of Europe highlighted the key role of the judiciary in exploring the concept of democracy and the rules by which it operates. The CCJE adopts opinions for the attention of the Committee of Ministers on issues regarding the status of judges and the exercise of their functions. The CCJE normally prepares its Opinions/Reports once every year.

<http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/ccje/default_en.asp>

**Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE)**

The Consultative Council of European Prosecutors, a consultative body to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, was created by decision of the Ministers’ Deputies on 13 July 2005. By institutionalising this forum, the Committee of Ministers, as well as its European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) recognises the importance of closely involving Public Prosecution services of its member states in its work aimed at developing common policies and legal instruments related to their functioning and professional activities. Members should be chosen in conjunction with, where such authorities exist, the national authorities responsible for prosecutors and with the national administration responsible for managing the prosecution service, among serving prosecutors with an in-depth knowledge of questions relating to the functioning of the prosecution system combined with great personal integrity. The Consultative Council has the task to prepare opinions each year (sometimes twice a year) for the Committee of Ministers. **Morocco** is an observer of the CCPE.

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/ccpe/>

1. [Renewed partnership with the southern neighbourhood](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/node/92844_fr) (https://www.eeas.europa.eu/node/92844\_fr) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [Council of Europe policy towards the neighbouring regions](https://www.coe.int/fr/web/der/policy-towards-neighbouring-regions) (https://www.coe.int/fr/web/der/policy-towards-neighbouring-regions) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Council of Europe's European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity, better known as the [North-South Centre](https://www.coe.int/fr/web/north-south-centre/about-the-north-south-centre) (<https://www.coe.int/fr/web/north-south-centre/about-the-north-south-centre>) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. For more details, see the [programme](https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/south-programme/south-programme-v-launcing-event#{%22192462558%22:[1]}) (<https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/south-programme/south-programme-v-launcing-event#{%22192462558%22:[1]}>) and [concept of the launching event](https://rm.coe.int/concept-note-sp-v/1680aa75fa) (<https://rm.coe.int/concept-note-sp-v/1680aa75fa>). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. \* This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of Council of Europe and European Union member States on this issue. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The QRM is a tool designed for the provision of legislative expertise to support priority reforms in areas of Council of Europe expertise based on requests received from partner authorities in the Southern Mediterranean region. The thematic scope comprises areas of expertise of the Venice Commission (democratic institutions and fundamental rights; elections, referendums and political parties; constitutional and ordinary justice) as well as areas of expertise of any other relevant Council of Europe expert advisory bodies (including in areas of combating corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism, cybercrime, trafficking in human beings, counterfeiting of medical products, protection of personal data, freedom of expression and promotion of pluralist media, justice efficiency, combating violence against women and children). Requests for legal expertise must be submitted by relevant national authorities and addressed in writing to the Council of Europe (south-programme@coe.int).

See Appendix III on the relevant Council of Europe specialised bodies.

See more about the QRM at: pjp-eu.coe.int/south-programme/quick-response-mechanism and <https://rm.coe.int/qrm-en/1680aaf496> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Civil Law Convention on Corruption, ETS 174; Criminal Law Convention on Corruption CETS, 173 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism (Warsaw Convention), ETS 198 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, CETS 197 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Anti-Doping Convention, ETS 135 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (Macolin Convention), CETS 215 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Convention an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Sports Events (Saint Denis Convention), CETS 218 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108), ETS 108; Protocol amending the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108+), CETS 223 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), ETS 185 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health (MEDICRIME Convention), ETS 211 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Convention on Access to Official Documents (Tromsø Convention), CETS 205 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), CETS 210 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention), CETS 201 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. See more about the Barnahus model and the Council of Europe work in this area: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/children/barnahus-project-in-slovenia> and <https://www.coe.int/en/web/children/co-operation-projects> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)