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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

CEP-CDCPP

9th COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

*Conference organised under the auspices of the Cypriot Chairmanship of
the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe*

GENERAL ACTIVITY REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION AND STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

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*Document of the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
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Summary

At its 1238th and 1266th Meetings (CM/Del/Dec(2015)1238, 16 October 2015 and CM/Del/Dec(2015)1266, 29 September 2016), the Committee of Ministers took note of the abridged reports of the 4th and 5th meetings of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) (Strasbourg, 1-3 June 2015 and 13-15 June 2016), which followed the implementation of the Work Programme of the European Landscape Convention.

The Conference is invited to:

- take note of the General Report of activities on the European Landscape Convention prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention of the Council of Europe (Part 1), considering that the work carried out will be presented in more detail during the Conference;
- take note of the status of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention (Part 2).

PART 1

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES ON THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

“ The landscape ...

... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

... contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being...;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas ;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

Preamble of the European Landscape Convention

Adopted in Strasbourg by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 19 July 2000, the European Landscape Convention¹ was opened for signature by the Organisation's member states in Florence on 20 October of that year. As the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all aspects of landscape, it addresses the Council of Europe's key challenges in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe member states signatory to the Convention have declared themselves “(c)oncerned to achieve sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment”. The Convention is therefore the first international treaty devoted to sustainable development, with the cultural dimension a particularly relevant factor.

Although each citizen must, of course, contribute to preserving the quality of the landscape, it is the authorities that are responsible for establishing the general framework that enables that quality to be assured. The Convention accordingly lays down the general legal principles that must guide the adoption of national landscape policies and the establishment of international co-operation in this area.

To date, 38 Council of Europe member states have ratified the Convention: Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia,

¹ Website of the European Landscape Convention: <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Two states have also signed it: Iceland and Malta².

The Convention states that it is open for signature by the Council of Europe member states and that the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers can invite the European Community and any European state that is not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention by a majority decision as provided in Article 20.d of the Council of Europe’s Statute and by the unanimous vote of the States Parties entitled to hold seats in the Committee of Ministers.

The Convention provides that existing competent Committees of Experts, set up under the Council of Europe’s Statute, shall be designated by the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers to be responsible for monitoring its implementation. This is currently the task of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)³, which discusses in particular the results of the Council of Europe conferences on the European Landscape Convention. After each of its meetings, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe forwards a report on the work carried out and on the operation of the Convention to the Committee of Ministers.

The aim of the work programme in support of the implementation of the Convention is to ensure the monitoring of its application, promote international co-operation, gather examples of good practices, promote knowledge and research, raise awareness and foster access to information. The meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, which are regularly organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with a host country, aim to conduct in-depth analyses of certain matters associated with that implementation. Several issues of the Council of Europe journal *Futurope, for a new vision of landscape and territory* have been devoted to the subject of landscape. The references of the work carried out by the Council of Europe since the adoption of the Convention are mentioned below, and the documents are available at the Council’s European Landscape Convention website.⁴

² See Part 2, state of signatures and ratifications of the European Landscape Convention.

³ It became clear that the Convention objectives would be more easily achieved if the Parties’ representatives were able to meet on a regular basis to develop joint co-ordinated programmes and jointly monitor the implementation of the Convention. Given the many aspects of landscape activities, it was decided on 19 July 2000 that this monitoring work should be assigned to the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP) and to the Cultural Heritage Committee (CD-PAT). Following the entry into force of the Convention, it was believed that, in order to carry out this task it would be a good idea for the two committees to meet at a conference and provide the Convention with an appropriate discussion forum. The Declaration of the second Conference of Contracting and Signatory States of the European Landscape Convention, which was adopted in Strasbourg on 29 November 2002 and of which the Committee of Ministers took note on 28 May 2003, also asked the Committee of Ministers to involve the Committee of Senior Officials of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) in the work of the committees of experts responsible under Article 10 for monitoring implementation of the Convention. After 1 March 2004, the date of its entry into force, it was evident that the Convention should provide itself with a structure enabling it to fully play its role and to foster the development in states of policies corresponding to the principles that it introduces. On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers adopted the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), which is responsible for dealing with natural and cultural heritage issues. Its task is to monitor the cultural heritage and landscape conventions. A new committee, the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), was set up in 2012 by decision of the Committee of Ministers.

⁴ The references of the documents mentioned in this document are available at the Council of Europe’s European Landscape Convention website:

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>; <http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

The proceedings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention can be found in the Council of Europe’s “European spatial planning and landscape” series:

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>. Books published by Council of Europe Publishing:

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>;

The Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers has demonstrated its full support for the Convention and its implementation. First of all, it adopted it in Strasbourg on 19 July 2000⁵ before it was opened for signature by the Organisation's member states. It then adopted four other fundamental texts on its implementation: Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention⁶, Resolution CM/Res(2008) on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary, Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on promoting landscape awareness through education, Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on pedagogical material for landscape education at primary level, and Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes⁷.

According to the decisions of the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, the Working Group of the European Landscape Convention "Landscape and democracy" decided the preparation of the Conceptual report for reference "Landscape and the European Landscape Convention's contribution to democracy, human rights and sustainable development" and of two draft recommendations on: Draft Recommendation on "The contribution of the landscape approach, as defined in the European Landscape Convention, to the exercise of democracy and human rights, within a perspective of sustainable development" and on "Principles for the participation of the public in the definition and implementation of landscape policies, as defined in the European Landscape Convention". These documents are presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.⁸

The Convention and the basic texts concerning its implementation contribute to promoting legal recognition of the landscape, ensuring that the landscape dimension is taken into account in national and international policies, and developing international co-operation.

1. The legal recognition of landscapes

The Convention defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". It also provides that each Party shall undertake "to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity".

The landscape is recognised irrespective of whether it is of exceptional beauty, since all forms of landscape have a bearing on citizens' quality of life and should be taken into account in landscape policies. The scope of the Convention is extensive: it applies to the entire territory of the Parties and relates to natural, urban and peri-urban areas, including land, inland water and marine areas. It therefore concerns not just remarkable landscapes but also ordinary everyday landscapes and degraded areas.

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, sets out a "Suggested text" for use as

The Council of Europe journal Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/futuropa-magazines>

⁵ <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016802f80c6>

⁶ <http://rm.coe.int/doc/09000016806a4938>

⁷ <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/reference-texts>

⁸ Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 5E, 6E and 7E.

guidance for public authorities when implementing the Convention.⁹ It states that a specific national ministry should be responsible for implementing landscape policy and for interministerial co-ordination in the area, that it should organise consultation with civil society and the assessment of landscape policies by an ad hoc body; that, in collaboration with the other ministries and with public participation, it should regularly develop and review a national landscape strategy, laying down the guiding principles of landscape policy, describing the paths taken and the goals pursued, in order to protect, manage or plan landscapes.

It provides that this landscape strategy should be made public and that ministries whose activities influence landscapes should liaise with departments responsible for implementing landscape policy in the course of their activities and regularly report on their landscape policy.

It also provides that regional and local authorities should have staff familiar with landscape issues in order to implement landscape policy in their spheres of competence, taking landscapes into account at their respective territorial levels. The text reiterates that landscape policy is a responsibility shared between the national authorities and regional and local authorities, in keeping with the principle of subsidiarity.

The documents entitled “Landscape in languages and laws in the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention” and “Landscape Lexicon: richness and diversity of words, texts and approaches to landscape in Europe” compile information on the meaning of the word landscape in the languages of the States Parties to the Convention and in the legal texts adopted in connection with implementing the Convention.¹⁰

Various studies dealing with sustainable development and drawing attention to the role of landscape in the lives of human beings and societies have been carried out.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “*Landscape policies: contribution to the well-being of European citizens and to sustainable development (social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches)*”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “*Landscapes and individual and social well-being*”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- “*Landscape and society*” Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- “*Multifunctional Landscape*”, Evora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- “*National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities*”, Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/18th> (proceedings in progress)

The following publications bring together thematic reports on the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- Council of Europe, “*Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and social, economic, cultural and ecological approaches
 - Landscape and individual and social well-being
- Council of Europe, “*Landscape facets*”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape and ethics

The Council of Europe journal *Futuroipa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory:

⁹ Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3, Appendix 2.

¹⁰ The Documents CEP-CDCPP (2015) 5 and 6, are presented at the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention, 19-20 March 2015: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/cep-cdcp-2015>

- “Landscapes: the setting for our future lives”, *Naturopa*, 1998, no. 86
- “European Landscape Convention”, *Naturopa*, 2002, no. 98
- “Landscape through literature”, *Naturopa/Culturoipa*, 2005, no. 103
- “Landscape and public space”, *Futuroipa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2014, no. 3

2. Taking account of the landscape dimension in national and international policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake at the national level to establish and implement landscape policies, on the one hand, and to integrate landscape into its other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on landscape, on the other. They also undertake to co-operate on taking into account the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes and to recommend, where relevant, that landscape considerations be included in them.

The establishment and implementation of landscape policies

The Convention states that “landscape policy” means “an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscape”. Among its “general measures”, it also provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies”. In particular, Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention contains a set of theoretical, methodological and practical guidelines intended for Parties to the Convention who wish to draw up and implement landscape policies on the basis of the Convention.

The Convention provides a definition of the terms “protection”, “management” and “planning” of landscapes:

- “protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;
- “management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;
- “planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “National policies for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention: challenges and opportunities”, Yerevan (Armenia), 5-6 October 2016 <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/18th> (proceedings in progress)

The 19th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “*The implementation of the European Landscape Convention at local level: the local democracy*”, will be held in Brno, Czech Republic, on 5-7 September 2017.

Participation, “general measures” to promote landscape policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of [the] landscape policies”. It accordingly demands a responsible, forward-looking attitude on the part of all players whose decisions influence landscape quality, and therefore has consequences in many policy and action areas, both public and private.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “*Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape*”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- “*Landscape and society*” Ljubljana (Slovenia), 11-12 May 2006
- “*Landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy*”, Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013
- “*Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning*”, Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012

The publication:

- Council of Europe, “*Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and innovative instruments
 - Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
 - Landscape and public participation

Awareness-raising, training, education, landscape identification and assessment, setting landscape quality objectives and implementing landscape policies, “specific measures” to promote landscape policies

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of [the] specific measures”. The “specific measures” to promote landscape policies are mentioned below.

Awareness-raising

This is about increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “*Awareness-raising, training and education*”, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publication:

- Council of Europe, “*Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education

Training

It is important to promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, as well as multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for the associations concerned.

See in particular on this subject:

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *“Landscape facets”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape and training of landscape architects
- Council of Europe, Report presented to the 8th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention *“Landscape and training of civil engineers”* (CEP-CDCPP (2015) 15).

Education

It is important to promote school and university courses that, in the relevant disciplines, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning. Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on promoting landscape awareness through education focuses in particular on school teaching in primary and secondary education, considering that educational activities in the landscape field are an excellent way of giving meaning to the future of young people.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- *“Awareness-raising, training and education”*, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *“Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and awareness-raising, training and education
- Council of Europe, *“Landscape facets”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape and children’s education
- Council of Europe, *“Landscape dimensions”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
 - Landscape and primary and secondary education

The 21th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, *“The implementation of the European Landscape Convention: Education”*, will be held in Calabria (Italy), in October 2018.

Identification and assessment

It is necessary to enlist the help of all players concerned to improve knowledge of landscapes and ensure that landscape identification and assessment procedures are guided by exchange of experience and methodology between Parties at European level.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- *Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education*, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- *“Landscape identification and assessment: an exercise in democracy”*, Cetinje (Montenegro), 2-3 October 2013

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *“Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European landscape Convention”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006

- Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives
- Council of Europe, *“Landscape facets”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
- European local landscape circle studies

Defining landscape quality objectives

The aim is to define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation. The term “landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- *“Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives, using cultural and natural resources; Awareness-raising, training and education”*, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002
- *“Landscape quality objectives: from theory to practice”*, Girona (Spain), 28-29 September 2006

The publication:

- Council of Europe, *“Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
- Landscape identification, assessment and quality objectives

The implementation of landscape policies

It is necessary to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

According to Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in order to implement landscape policies a general planning and development process should be introduced. This should use specific instruments and provide for the landscape dimension to be included in sectoral instruments. It notes that instruments are already being employed in several countries and each can be a model for either creating new instruments or improving existing ones. The main categories are landscape planning (landscape study plans included in spatial planning); the inclusion of the landscape in sectoral policies and instruments; shared charters, contracts and strategic plans; impact and landscape studies; evaluations of the effects of operations on landscape not subject to an impact study; protected sites and landscape; relationship between landscape and regulations concerning the cultural and historic heritage; resources and financing; landscape awards; landscape observatories, centres and institutes; reports on the state of the landscape and landscape policies; and the management of transfrontier landscapes.

Consultation and decision-making meetings are held by the Council of Europe member States at the national, regional and local levels with the support or participation of the Council of Europe Secretariat in order to foster debate and the adoption of policies for the implementation of the Convention. These policies make it possible to promote horizontal co-operation between ministries, vertical co-operation between tiers of government and/or cross-cutting co-operation between the authorities, professionals, the population and the private sector.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- *“Innovative tools for the protection, management and planning of landscape”*, Strasbourg (France), 23-24 May 2002

- *“Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”*, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008

Two reports on the landscape dimension of the public policies and international programmes are presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: *“Report on public landscape funding”* and update of the Report *“Selected funding opportunities to support the implementation of the European Landscape Convention”*.¹¹

Integrating the landscape into other policies that may have a direct or indirect impact on it

The Convention provides that each Party shall undertake “to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape”.

According to the Convention, developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques and in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism and recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy have in many cases led to the degradation, standardisation or transformation of landscapes. It points out that many rural and peri-urban areas in particular have undergone and are continuing to undergo far-reaching changes and deserve great attention on the part of the authorities and the public.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- *“Landscape and spatial planning”*, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- *“Landscapes for urban, suburban and peri-urban areas”*, Cork (Ireland), 16-17 June 2005
- *“Landscape and rural heritage”*, Sibiu (Romania), 20-21 September 2007
- *“Landscape in planning policies and governance: towards integrated spatial management”*, Piešťany (Slovakia), 24-25 April 2008
- *“Landscape and driving forces” (climate change and the new energy paradigm, the “Globalscape”, landscape and social transformations, production systems and consumption patterns)*, Malmö/Älmhult (Sweden), 8-9 October 2009
- *“Landscape, infrastructures and society”*, Córdoba (Spain), 15-16 April 2010
- *“Multifunctional landscape”*, Évora (Portugal), 20-21 October 2011
- *“Visions for the future of Europe on territorial democracy: landscape as a new strategy for spatial planning”*, Thessaloniki (Greece), 1-2 October 2012
- *“Sustainable landscapes and economy: on the inestimable natural and human value of the landscape”*, Urgup, (Turkey), 30 September, 1-2 October 2014
<http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/15th-council-of-europe-meeting-of-the-workshops-for-the-implementation-of-the-european-landscape-convention> (proceedings in progress)

The publications:

- Council of Europe, *“Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
 - Landscape and spatial planning
- Council of Europe, *“Landscape facets”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2012
 - Landscape, towns and peri-urban and suburban areas
 - Landscape and transport infrastructure: roads
 - Road infrastructures: tree avenues in the landscape
- Council of Europe, *“Landscape dimensions”*, Council of Europe Publishing, 2017
 - Landscape and wind turbines

¹¹ Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 10E and 11E.

- Landscape and leisure
- Landscape and economy
- Landscape and advertising

The Council of Europe journal *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*:

- “Landscape through literature”, *Naturopa/Culturopa*, 2005, no. 103
- “Vernacular rural habitat, a heritage in our landscape”, *Futuropa, for a new vision of landscape and territory*, 2008, no. 1

Two reports on the integration of the landscape dimension into agriculture policies as well as regional and town planning policies are presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: “*Drawing agricultural landscapes for the sustainable and harmonious development of territories*” and “*Towards a grammar for European landscapes*”.¹²

3. The development of international co-operation

The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate in catering for the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend as appropriate the inclusion of landscape considerations in these policies and programmes. They accordingly undertake to co-operate in respect of technical and scientific assistance and exchange of landscape specialists for training and information, and to exchange information on all matters covered by the Convention.

The Council of Europe organises this co-operation through its conferences on the European Landscape Convention. Held since 2001 at the Palais de l’Europe, they enable progress to be made on implementing the Convention.¹³ Representatives of the Parties to the Convention and signatory States participate in them, as do representatives of the main Council of Europe bodies: the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations with participatory status at the Council of Europe. Also present with observer status are representatives of Council of Europe member States that are not yet Parties or signatories, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organisations with an interest in the subject.

The results of the discussions held at the meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention and the meetings of the working groups responsible for drawing up draft recommendations, thematic reports produced by Council of Europe experts formulating action proposals, and proposals made by the juries of the Council of Europe Landscape Award are presented at these conferences with the aim of preparing draft decisions, which are submitted to the steering committee responsible for the Convention.

The development of transfrontier co-operation

Transfrontier landscapes are the subject of a specific provision: “The Parties shall encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes”. Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention also pays particular attention to the management of transfrontier landscapes.

¹² Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 14E and 15E.

¹³ Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention have been held on 22-23 November 2001, 28-29 November 2002, 17-18 June 2004, 22-23 March 2007, 30-31 March 2009, 3-4 May 2011, 26-27 March 2013, 19-20 March 2015 and 23-24 March 2017. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/conferences>. The *Celebration of the 10th anniversary of the European Landscape Convention 2000-2010 – New challenges, new opportunities*, was held in Florence, Italy, on 20-21 October 2000. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>

The Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on Transfrontier Landscapes considers that it is important for appropriate consideration to be given to landscape and its environmental, cultural, social and economic values as a development factor for local societies, recommends that the States Parties to the European Landscape Convention “promote co-operation focusing on transfrontier landscapes by encouraging local and regional authorities to work together to draw up, where appropriate, joint landscape-enhancement programmes for implementation of Article 9 of the European Landscape Convention on transfrontier landscapes”, and calls on the Parties concerned to “inform the other Parties to the Convention, in the framework of the Council of Europe Information System on the European Landscape Convention, of the co-operation programmes drawn up and put in place, in order to foster an exchange of experiences between the Parties”.

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “*Integration of landscapes in international policies and programmes and transfrontier landscapes*”, Strasbourg (France), 27-28 November 2003
- *Landscape and transfrontier co-operation: the landscape knows no boundary*”, Andorra la Vella (Andorra), 1-2 October 2015 <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/18th> (proceedings in progress)

The publication:

- Council of Europe, “*Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*”, Council of Europe Publishing, 2006
- Landscape and policies, international programmes and transfrontier landscapes

The Council of Europe journal, *Futuropa*, for a new vision of landscape and territory – “Landscape and transfrontier co-operation”, 2010, no. 2

A Report on “*Regional approaches to sustainable landscapes and green economic growth*” covering activities of REC Caucasus for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, is presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention.¹⁴

The promotion of international co-operation, mutual assistance and the exchange of information

To ensure exchanges of information and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention in the various Council of Europe member States, a document setting out the landscape policies pursued in the member States was produced on a regular basis and presented on the occasion of the Council of Europe Conferences on the European Landscape Convention.¹⁵

The use of the European Landscape Convention Information System currently being set up pursuant to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the European Landscape Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary will permit access online to information concerning national and regional policies that have been developed.¹⁶ The glossary has been produced in order to explain certain terms employed so as to provide access keys for authorities, organisations or citizens seeking useful information on landscape policies.¹⁷

¹⁴ Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 17E.

¹⁵ Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDPATEP (2009) 3; CEP-CDPATEP (2011) 7; CEP-CDCPP (2013) 5; CEP-CDCPP (2015) 5.

¹⁶ Public part to be completed by the Parties to the Convention: <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-observatory>; https://elcl6.coe.int/WebForms/Public_List.aspx

¹⁷ <https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/DisplayDCTMContent?documentId=09000016802fc144>

The States Parties to the Convention are invited to make use of this “CoE L6” Information System and its glossary in the context of their co-operation, to work together on developing it further and to continue to exchange information on all the matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote an awareness of landscapes and the policies relating to them.

Recognition of exemplary projects: the Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention provides for a Council of Europe Landscape Award recognising policies or measures adopted by local or regional authorities or non-governmental organisations to protect, manage and/or plan their landscape which have proved lastingly effective and can thus serve as an example to other territorial authorities in Europe.

On 20 February 2008, the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Award and special mentions are conferred every two years on the basis of a Committee of Ministers decision following a proposal by a jury and a Council of Europe steering committee tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention. Four criteria have been established for the conferment of the Council of Europe Landscape Award: sustainable territorial development, exemplariness, public participation and awareness-raising.

A section of the Convention website, entitled “Council of Europe Landscape Award Alliance of the European Landscape Convention”, is devoted to a presentation of national award-winning projects.¹⁸ These extremely important awards are real sources of inspiration and show it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people’s living environment.

Depending on the case, they promote landscape protection through measures to preserve the significant and characteristic features of the landscape; landscape management through action from a sustainable development perspective to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape so as to guide and harmonise change; or landscape planning through forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes. These projects foster “landscapes for living”, in urban and peri-urban areas; “landscapes to discover”, through the provision of roads or country paths; “historical and living landscapes”, between nature and culture; or landscapes that enable people to “get to know the countryside and take action to support it”, by establishing methodologies and other landscape promotion tools.

1st-4th Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe: cf. Document CEP-CDCPP(2017) 12E

Two documents on the integration of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe are presented at the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention: Report on the Sessions of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe: Sessions 1 (2008-2009), 2 (2010-2011), 3 (2012-2013), 4 (2014-2015) and 5 (2016-2017), and “*Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections*” (Carbonia, Italy 4-5 June 2012; Wrocław, Poland, 11-12 June 2014; Budapest,

¹⁸ <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/landscape-award-alliance>.

See also the “Landscape Award of the Council of Europe” section of the European Landscape Convention website http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp; Publication “*Landscape Award of the Council of Europe*”, Council of Europe’s European spatial planning and landscape series, 2012, no. 96 (presentation of the projects in Sessions 1 and 2 of the Award) and [The Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe](#), Territory and Landscape Series, 2016, N°103 (presentation of the projects in Sessions 1 to 4 of the Award); <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/publications>

Hungary, 9-10 June 2016), and Draft Recommendation on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.¹⁹

See in particular on this subject:

The proceedings of the following meetings of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention:

- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 1st-2nd Sessions 2008-2010 and 2010-2011”, Carbonia (Italy), 4-5 June 2012
- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 3rd Session 2012-2013”, Wrocław (Poland), 11-12 June 2014
- “Council of Europe Landscape Award Forum of National Selections – 4th Session 2014-2015”, Budapest (Hongrie), 9-10 juin 2016 <http://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/17th> (proceedings in progress)

5th Session (2016-2017)

Thirteen projects were submitted to the Council of Europe Secretary General by States Parties to the European Landscape Convention for the 5th Session 2016-2017 of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

The proposals of the Jury of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, April 2017), will be presented at the 6th Plenary Session of the CDCPP (Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, 10-12 May 2017), and then to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

The 20th Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, “Forum of the national selections for the Council of Europe Landscape Award – 5th Session 2016-2017”; will be held in June 2018.

Conclusion

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention states that “(t)he concept of landscape is undergoing a period of rapid and profound change accompanied by significant advances”. It notes that the European Landscape Convention and the documents relating to its implementation “have led to developments in numerous European States, not only in their national and regional legislation but also at various administrative levels, as well as in methodological documents and experiments with active participatory landscape policies”. It further notes that “(t)his situation has come about both in States which have long been active in this area and which have tried and tested landscape policies and instruments, and in States which are not yet at that stage”. Finally, it points out that the Convention “is used as a benchmark by some countries to initiate a process of profound change in their landscape policies; for others it constitutes an opportunity to define their policy”.

Landscape has been gradually introduced into governments’ political agendas; an extensive international co-operation network in support of the implementation of the Convention had developed; the concept of landscape as defined by the Convention is being increasingly recognised by the authorities and citizens; new forms of co-operation are emerging between the different tiers of government – national, regional and local – and between the ministries or departments of the same state or region; landscape-specific working structures (observatories, centres or landscape institutes) are being set up; landscape-specific laws and regulations are being adopted; states and regions are co-operating beyond their borders in the case of frontier landscapes; national landscape awards referring

¹⁹ Documents of the European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe: CEP-CDCPP (2017) 12E and 13E.

to the Council of Europe Landscape Award have been launched; university programmes have been developed with reference to the Convention and summer universities on landscape are being organised; biennials, landscape festivals and exhibitions based on the principles of the Convention are being held; and communities and non-governmental organisations are feeling increasingly involved and becoming active.

As a thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic. It is also a constantly evolving story. As a unique setting and meeting place for populations, it is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies. As source of contemplative and creative inspiration, it takes us on a journey through time, space and imagination.

Governments wishing to implement the principles of good governance need to consider the inestimable value of landscape for human beings and include the landscape dimension in their national and international policy-making.

It is also up to each individual to respect the landscape and take care of it – both its appearance and its substance – for both current and future generations.

<http://www.coe.int/Conventioneuropennedupaysage>

<http://www.coe.int/EuropeanLandscapeConvention>

*

PART 2

**STATUS OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

**European Landscape Convention
CETS No.: 176**

Treaty open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Union and the European non-member States

Opening for signature
Place: Florence
Date : 20/10/2000

Entry into force
Conditions: 10 Ratifications.
Date : 1/3/2004

Status as of: 6/2/2017

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania										
Andorra	23/3/2011	7/3/2012	1/7/2012							
Armenia	14/5/2003	23/3/2004	1/7/2004							
Austria										
Azerbaijan	22/10/2003	30/8/2011	1/12/2011							
Belgium	20/10/2000	28/10/2004	1/2/2005							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9/4/2010	31/1/2012	1/5/2012							
Bulgaria	20/10/2000	24/11/2004	1/3/2005							
Croatia	20/10/2000	15/1/2003	1/3/2004							
Cyprus	21/11/2001	21/6/2006	1/10/2006							
Czech Republic	28/11/2002	3/6/2004	1/10/2004							
Denmark	20/10/2000	20/3/2003	1/3/2004					X		
Estonia										
Finland	20/10/2000	16/12/2005	1/4/2006							
France	20/10/2000	17/3/2006	1/7/2006							
Georgia	11/5/2010	15/9/2010	1/1/2011							
Germany										
Greece	13/12/2000	17/5/2010	1/9/2010							
Hungary	28/9/2005	26/10/2007	1/2/2008							
Iceland	29/6/2012									
Ireland	22/3/2002	22/3/2002	1/3/2004							
Italy	20/10/2000	4/5/2006	1/9/2006							
Latvia	29/11/2006	5/6/2007	1/10/2007							
Liechtenstein										

Lithuania	20/10/2000	13/11/2002	1/3/2004	
Luxembourg	20/10/2000	20/9/2006	1/1/2007	
Malta	20/10/2000			
Moldova	20/10/2000	14/3/2002	1/3/2004	
Monaco				
Montenegro	8/12/2008	22/1/2009	1/5/2009	
Netherlands	27/7/2005	27/7/2005	1/11/2005	X
Norway	20/10/2000	23/10/2001	1/3/2004	
Poland	21/12/2001	27/9/2004	1/1/2005	
Portugal	20/10/2000	29/3/2005	1/7/2005	
Romania	20/10/2000	7/11/2002	1/3/2004	
Russia				
San Marino	20/10/2000	26/11/2003	1/3/2004	
Serbia	21/9/2007	28/6/2011	1/10/2011	
Slovakia	30/5/2005	9/8/2005	1/12/2005	
Slovenia	7/3/2001	25/9/2003	1/3/2004	
Spain	20/10/2000	26/11/2007	1/3/2008	
Sweden	22/2/2001	5/1/2011	1/5/2011	
Switzerland	20/10/2000	22/2/2013	1/6/2013	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15/1/2003	18/11/2003	1/3/2004	
Turkey	20/10/2000	13/10/2003	1/3/2004	
Ukraine	17/6/2004	10/3/2006	1/7/2006	
United Kingdom	21/2/2006	21/11/2006	1/3/2007	X

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
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Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications: 2

Total number of ratifications/accessions: 38

Notes:

a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".

R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>

* * *

APPENDIX

Terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) and Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods

The European Landscape Convention states:

“Article 10 – Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention

1. Existing competent Committees of Experts set up under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe shall be designated by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention.

2. Following each meeting of the Committees of Experts, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit a report on the work carried out and on the operation of the Convention to the Committee of Ministers.”

On 30 January 2008, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP), which monitored the cultural heritage and landscape conventions.

On 24 November 2011, the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe adopted the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) – 1 January 2012-31 December 2013, which monitored the cultural heritage and landscape conventions.

On 20 November 2013, the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe adopted the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) – 1 January 2014-31 December 2015, which monitored the culture, natural and cultural heritage and landscape conventions.

On 24 November 2015, the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe adopted the terms of reference of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP) – 1 January 2016-31 December 2017, which monitors the culture, natural and cultural heritage and landscape conventions.

I. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

Set up by the Committee of Ministers under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe and in accordance with Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods.

Type of committee: Steering Committee

Terms of reference valid from: 1 January 2016 until 31 December 2017

MAIN TASKS

Under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, in the framework of the European Cultural Convention, building notably on the outcomes of relevant ministerial conferences, and having regard to the Secretary General's reports on the State of Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law and the relevant decisions by the Committee of Ministers, the CDCPP will oversee the Council of Europe's intergovernmental work in the field of culture, heritage and landscape, and advise the Committee of

Ministers on all questions within its area of competence. Taking due account of relevant transversal perspectives, the overall aim is to share information on policy, exchange best practice and develop standards as appropriate relating to culture, heritage and landscape in States Party to the Cultural Convention and other relevant Conventions. With this purpose, the Committee is instructed to:

- (i) act as a forum where States share information and good practices, devise innovative policies and strategies related to the sustainable management of culture, heritage and landscape and contribute to the promotion of intercultural dialogue ;
- (ii) at member States' request, facilitate the delivery of policy advice, technical assistance, cooperation and capacity building initiatives in the areas covered by these terms of reference and the relevant Council of Europe conventions;
- (iii) promote and manage as appropriate European platforms, conferences and networks - including electronic ones (in particular HEREIN, ELCIS, Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe) – with a view to collecting best practice, exchanging experience and developing new approaches to policies and strategies on culture, cultural heritage and landscape and their value for society;
- (iv) follow up existing standards of the Council of Europe and, where necessary, develop new ones for culture, heritage and landscape or adapt existing ones taking into account the outcomes of the Platforms and conferences and of the review of technical cooperation and field pilot projects on cultural heritage and integrated socio-economic development;
- (v) follow up the relevant ministerial conferences (Culture/Moscow, 2013, Cultural Heritage/Namur, 2015) in line with Committee of Ministers' decisions;
- (vi) promote a high-level dialogue with representatives of the European Union, the United Nations/UNESCO, OSCE and other international organisations with a view to making use of each other's know-how and experience and identifying opportunities for cooperation and synergies in view of the Council of Europe's position as a unique pan-European organisation for intergovernmental co-operation in the field of culture;
- (vii) act as a catalyst for associating partner and observer organisations in the achievement of the goals of the Council of Europe in the fields of culture, cultural heritage and landscape, through synergies and collaborations;
- (viii) take due account of a gender perspective and to building cohesive societies in the performance of its tasks;
- (ix) take the pertinent aspects of the European Convention on Human Rights into consideration in its thematic work;
- (x) follow the implementation of the non-binding instruments that it has prepared as well as conventions for which it has been given supervision by the Committee of Ministers;
- (xi) contribute to co-operation and support activities to national initiatives in this field;
- (xii) without prejudice to the mandates of intergovernmental committees of the Council of Europe that already follow the work of monitoring mechanisms, follow the activities of the relevant monitoring and other bodies or convention mechanisms;
- (xiii) in accordance with decisions CM/Del/Dec(2013)1168/10.2 of the Committee of Ministers, carry out, at regular intervals, within the limits of the available resources and bearing in mind its priorities, an examination of some or all of the conventions for which it has been given responsibility,²⁰ in co-operation, where appropriate, with the relevant convention-based bodies, and report back to the Committee of Ministers.

²⁰ 1 Cf. Relevant decision of the Committee of Ministers (CM/Del/Dec(2013)1168/10.2) and list of conventions in Appendix 1.

PILLAR/SECTOR/PROGRAMME

Pillar: Democracy

Sector: Promoting participation and diversity

Programme: Valuing culture, nature and heritage

SPECIFIC TASKS

(i) At member States' request, facilitate the delivery of peer reviews, policy and legal advice and technical assistance in the fields of culture, cultural heritage and landscape;

(ii) Promote policy measures on the digitalisation of culture and cultural heritage and help sharing best practice;

(iii) Deliver a framework of indicators to measure the impact of cultural activity on democracy and the economic efficiency of financing culture and develop policy responses to its findings (one report at least published in the biennium);

(iv) Draw up in accordance with Committee of Ministers' decisions on the Namur Ministerial Conference, the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century and assist in its implementation;

(v) Follow up the implementation of the Action Plan on the Faro Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society;

(vi) Facilitate the use of and implementation by member States of tools and guidelines (including CM recommendations) on landscape, culture and cultural heritage policies at national, regional and local level, as appropriate;

(vii) Prepare the 9th Council of Europe Conference on the European Landscape Convention (2017) and take action on its outcomes;

(viii) Perform the tasks given to it by the European Landscape Convention and in particular adopt proposals to the Committee of Ministers for the granting of the Council of Europe Landscape Award.

COMPOSITION**Members:**

Governments of member States of the Council of Europe and of other States having acceded to the European Cultural Convention are invited to appoint one or more high ranking representatives with top responsibilities for the development and management of policy in the fields of culture, cultural heritage and landscape.

The Council of Europe budget will bear the travel and subsistence expenses of one representative from each State Party (two in the case of the State whose representative has been elected Chair).

States Party to the European Cultural Convention may send other representatives without defrayal of expenses.

Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. Where a government designates more than one member, only one of them is entitled to take part in the voting.

In accordance with decisions CM/Del/Dec(2013)1168/10.2 of the Committee of Ministers, in cases where there is no convention-based body including all the Parties, non-member States are invited to participate, with a right to vote, in the committee meetings pertaining to the conventions to which they are Parties.

Participants:

The following may send a representative, without the right to vote and at the charge of their corresponding administrative budgets:

- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe;
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe;
- Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe;
- Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB);
- Committee of Senior Officials of the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial/Regional Planning (CEMAT);
- Standing Committee of the Bern Convention (T-PVS);
- Council of Europe intergovernmental committees as appropriate.

The following may send representatives, without the right to vote and without defrayal of expenses:

- European Union;
- Observer States to the Council of Europe not party to the European Cultural Convention: Canada, Japan, Mexico, United States of America;
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);
- European Free Trade Association (EFTA);
- Nordic Council of Ministers;
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO);
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE);
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

Observers:

The following may send representatives, without the right to vote and without defrayal of expenses:

- Israel
- European Cultural Foundation (ECF);
- European Cultural Centre in Delphi;
- Culture Action Europe;
- European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres (ENCATC);
- European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF);
- European Association of Archaeologists (EAA);
- Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC);
- Europa Nostra;
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS);
- Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OHWC);
- International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP);
- European Federation of Landscape Architects (EFLA);
- European Council of Town Planners (ECTP);
- European Council of Landscape Architecture Schools (ECLAS);
- International Association of the European Heritage Network (AISBL);
- European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations (ECCO).

WORKING METHODS

Plenary meetings: 50 members, 1 meeting in 2016, 2.5 days

50 members, 1 meeting in 2017, 2.5 days

Bureau: 9 members, 2 meetings in 2016 1.5 days 9 members, 2 meetings in 2017, 1.5 days

The Committee will also appoint a Gender Equality Rapporteur from amongst its members.

The rules of procedure of the Committee are governed by Resolution CM/Res(2011)24 on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods.

BUDGETARY INFORMATION*

2016

Meetings per year	Number of days	Members	Plenary €	Bureau €	Subordinate structures/ Working groups	Secretariat (A, B)
1	2.5	50	65 000	11 900	-	0.5 A ; 0.5 B

2017

Meetings per year	Number of days	Members	Plenary €	Bureau €	Subordinate structures/ Working groups	Secretariat (A, B)
1	2.5	50	65 000	11 900	-	0.5 A ; 0.5 B

*The costs presented above take into consideration the per diem, travel, interpretation, translation and document printing. Costs calculated on the basis of the per diem and recharged services costs at their 2016 level.

APPENDIX 1 - RELEVANT DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS AND LIST OF CONVENTIONS

CM/Del/Dec(2013)1168/10.2 (Review of Council of Europe conventions)

9. [The Deputies] instructed the steering and ad hoc committees to carry out, at regular intervals, within the limits of the available resources and bearing in mind the priorities of each committee, an examination of some or all of the conventions for which they have been given responsibility, in co-operation, where appropriate, with the relevant convention-based bodies, in order to:

- propose ways of improving the visibility, impact and efficiency of some or all of the conventions for which they have been given responsibility;
- draw the attention of member States to the relevant conventions;
- where necessary, identify any operational problems or obstacles to ratification of the relevant conventions, and draw the attention of member States to reservations which impact substantively on the effectiveness of their implementation;
- encourage States to regularly examine the possibility and/or desirability of becoming a Party to new Council of Europe conventions;
- assess the necessity or advisability of drafting amendments or additional protocols to the conventions for which they have been given responsibility or drafting supplementary conventions;
- and to report back to the Committee of Ministers.

CDCPP	
18	European Cultural Convention
66	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
104	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats
119	European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property
121	Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
143	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)
147	European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production
176	European Landscape Convention
183	European Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage
184	Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage, on the Protection of Television Productions
199	Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

II. RESOLUTION

Resolution CM/Res(2011)24

on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 9 November 2011
at the 1125th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

The Committee of Ministers,

Having regard to Resolution Res(2005)47 on committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods;

Having regard to the decision taken by the Ministers' Deputies at their 1112th meeting (19 April 2011, item 1.6) on intergovernmental structures;

Having regard to Resolution CM/Res(2011)7 on Council of Europe conferences of specialised ministers;

Having regard to the Statutory Resolution CM/Res(2011)2 relating to the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe and the revised Charter appended thereto;

Having regard to Resolution Res(2003)8 on the participatory status for international non-governmental organisations with the Council of Europe;

Having regard to Statutory Resolution Res(93)26 on Observer Status;

Having regard to Resolution Res(2001)6 on access to Council of Europe documents;

Having regard to Recommendation Rec(81)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the participation of women and men in an equitable proportion in committees and other bodies of the Council of Europe and to the Committee of Ministers' Declaration on Making gender equality a reality, adopted at the 119th Session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (Madrid, 12 May 2009);

In pursuance of Articles 16 and 17 of the Council of Europe Statute,

Resolves as follows:

I. Scope of this resolution

1. This resolution shall apply to all intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies set up by the Committee of Ministers, by virtue of Article 17 of the Council of Europe Statute.
2. If not provided otherwise, the rules set out in this resolution shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any committee created by the Committee of Ministers outside the scope of Article 17.
3. All references to the Secretary General in this resolution shall be subject to the relevant provisions of the Statute of the Council of Europe, the Staff Regulations and the rules on delegation of authority.

II. Categories of committees²¹

4. There shall be two categories of committees set up by the Committee of Ministers:

²¹ Unless specified otherwise, the term "committee" refers to steering and ad hoc committees and their subordinate bodies.

- a. *committees directly answerable to the Committee of Ministers*: steering committees with planning and steering functions and ad hoc committees with a more focused task; and
- b. *subordinate bodies* of steering or ad hoc committees, with specific and limited tasks.

III. Composition

A. Members

5. *Committees answerable to the Committee of Ministers*: they are composed of one representative of the highest possible rank in the relevant field designated by the government of each member state.²²

6. *Subordinate bodies* answerable to steering or ad hoc committees: they are composed of representatives of all or of a limited number of member states of the highest possible rank in the relevant field designated by the governments of member states and/or of independent experts with established expertise in the relevant field. Where subordinate bodies are composed of a limited number of member states, due regard shall be given to geographical representation and periodic rotation of member states. Furthermore, they are open to the participation of representatives from other member states, at their own expense.

B. Participants

7. Participants shall take part in the meetings of committees with no right to vote nor defrayal of expenses unless otherwise indicated. They are:

- a. representatives of committees or other bodies of the Council of Europe engaged in related work, as well as the Parliamentary Assembly, the European Court of Human Rights, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights and the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe;
- b. representatives designated by states which have observer status with the Council of Europe, the European Union, intergovernmental organisations and any other entity, including social partners, authorised to participate in the meetings of steering and ad hoc committees by virtue of a resolution or decision of the Committee of Ministers.

C. Observers

8. Observers from states or organisations other than those referred to in paragraph 7.b above. They shall be admitted to steering committees, ad hoc committees and any subordinate body answerable to them in the following manner:

- a. as a general rule, upon their request to the Secretary General, observers are admitted, to steering and ad hoc committees or any subordinate body answerable to them, on the basis of a unanimous decision by that steering or ad hoc committee; in the event where unanimity is not reached, the matter may be referred to the Committee of Ministers at the request of two-thirds of the members of the committee concerned. The Committee of Ministers shall decide on the matter by a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on it;
- b. concerning special cases, such as the admission of non-member states without observer status to the Council of Europe, and any other case which may necessitate a political decision, the Secretary General shall refer the matter to the Committee of Ministers. This decision shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on it.

9. Observers shall have no right to vote nor defrayal of expenses.

²² Where necessary, a member state is entitled to designate more than one representative.

IV. Terms of reference

10. By “terms of reference” shall be understood all directives relating to the activities of a committee subject to the present resolution.
11. All committees and subordinate bodies shall have terms of reference.
12. Terms of reference of committees answerable to the Committee of Ministers shall be presented by the Secretary General and approved by the Committee of Ministers.
13. Terms of reference of subordinate bodies shall be presented by the Secretary General upon proposal by the parent committee, and approved by the Committee of Ministers.
14. All terms of reference shall be limited to a maximum period of two years in line with the biennial Programme and Budget of the Organisation, unless otherwise decided by the Committee of Ministers.
15. Terms of reference shall include:
 - a. name of committee;
 - b. category: steering committee, ad hoc committee or subordinate body;
 - c. reference to the relevant programme line/s of the Council of Europe Programme and Budget, including concrete and measurable expected results for which the committee is responsible;
 - d. where appropriate, its planning and advisory function;
 - e. where appropriate, terms of reference derived from a convention;
 - f. tasks and completion date;
 - g. specific qualifications of members;
 - h. composition of the committee: members, participants and observers and information concerning repayment of members’ travelling and subsistence expenses by the Council of Europe, as set out in Appendix 2 to this resolution; and
 - i. working methods, including hearings and, if necessary and justified, proposals for consultants.
16. Terms of reference shall be accompanied by full information on their financial implications, detailing in particular, per committee, the operational budget and number of staff allocated.

V. Planning, monitoring and evaluation function of committees

17. Steering and ad hoc committees advise the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General on the priorities and other matters with regard to their sectors, in particular on the relevance of activities in line with the priorities and criteria adopted by the Committee of Ministers.
18. The Secretariat shall inform members of committees and subordinate bodies of:
 - a. the institutional and regulatory framework of the Organisation, as set out in the Statute of the Council of Europe and other relevant texts including the present resolution;
 - b. programme line(s) under their responsibility and budgetary appropriations in the Programme and Budget of the Organisation;
 - c. results of monitoring mechanisms and procedures that may have an impact on their work while respecting applicable confidentiality rules;

- d. the progress review report of the Programme and Budget so that they can examine and discuss it and report back on their respective parts;
- e. relevant co-operation activities and activities in the field; and
- f. relevant activities of other international organisations with a view to avoiding duplication and achieving synergies.

VI. Working methods

19. The functioning and operation of committees and subordinate bodies shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure set out in Appendix 1 to this resolution. Committees' work shall include relevant transversal perspectives in all areas of their work.

VII. Documents and meeting reports

20. The Secretary General shall be responsible for preparing and distributing documents to be discussed by the committees, as well as drafting the reports of their meetings, unless otherwise expressly provided for by the Committee of Ministers.

21. Committees shall prepare reports of their meetings. These reports shall include an evaluation of completed activities and a presentation of ongoing and planned work, together with the identification of its source and deadlines, as well as proposals for future activities and identification of activities that might be discontinued. These reports shall be made available, in both official languages, no later than one month after the last meeting day of the committee. Committees shall also adopt abridged meeting reports before the end of their meetings. Documents shall, where appropriate, contain an executive summary, action to be taken and resource implications.

VIII. Compendium of terms of reference

22. The Secretariat shall compile and keep up to date a "Compendium of terms of reference" containing:

- a. the present resolution and any subsequent amendments to it;
- b. Resolution Res(2004)25 on service contracts of consultants;
- c. the terms of reference of all intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies;
- d. the terms of reference derived from conventions, or special statutes given to intergovernmental committees set up under them; and
- e. any other decision or message of the Committee of Ministers or the Secretary General relating to terms of reference;
- f. the information foreseen in paragraph 16.

IX. Convening of meetings

23. All meetings of committees and subordinate bodies shall be convened by the authority of the Secretary General by a single procedure in accordance with the authorisation given by the Committee of Ministers and with the general practices of good management. The Secretary General shall ensure that meetings are planned, convened and serviced as efficiently and economically as possible.

24. Convocations and preliminary draft agendas of meetings shall be circulated at least six weeks before the proposed date, except in cases of urgency, which shall be duly explained. Convocations shall specify the name of the committee, the place, date, opening time of the meeting, its duration, the subjects to be dealt with and the list of participants at the previous meeting. When appropriate, it shall contain an invitation to nominate a member, taking into account the relevant texts on participation of

women and men in an equitable proportion in committees and other bodies of the Council of Europe and indicating the qualifications he or she should preferably possess.

25. For committees answerable to the Committee of Ministers, convocations shall be sent to nominees specified by the Permanent Representations with the Permanent Representations in copy. Nominations made by governments through Permanent Representations will remain valid until any change is notified or confirmed by them.

26. For subordinate bodies, convocations shall be sent as appropriate to nominees specified by Permanent Representations or by the parent committee or, in the absence of such a known nominee, to the Permanent Representations or to the Chair of the committee concerned respectively. Permanent Representations shall receive copies of convocations sent to designated members. Nominations made by governments through Permanent Representations will remain valid until any change is notified.

27. The Secretariat shall send the draft agenda, a provisional list of working documents and the documents themselves to the nominees, or in the absence of such a nomination, to the Permanent Representation concerned, at least 20 days before the meeting date. This documentation shall be made available to the Permanent Representations. Use should be made of information technology whenever possible.

28. The same arrangements shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to participants and observers.

X. Co-ordination

29. The Secretary General shall ensure that committees and subordinate bodies are informed about activities which may have implications for the execution of their respective terms of reference.

30. In order to ensure co-ordination between the Ministers' Deputies and committees answerable to the Committee of Ministers:

a. the Chairs of committees may be invited, whenever necessary, to take part in meetings of the Deputies' relevant Rapporteur Groups, Working Parties and Thematic Co-ordinators to discuss the evaluation of activities, present ongoing work and prospects for future activities, in line with the priorities of the Organisation;

b. the Chairs of the Deputies' relevant Rapporteur Groups, Working Parties and Thematic Co-ordinators may attend meetings of committees when it is deemed that this is of importance to the respective sector activity.

31. The Secretary General shall promptly inform committees of general guidelines issued by the Ministers' Deputies as regards the content, modalities of implementation and evaluation of the intergovernmental work.

XI. Review of the intergovernmental structure

32. A progress review on the intergovernmental structure will be carried out on a regular basis bearing in mind the reports referred to in paragraph 20 and the progress review report on the implementation of the Programme and Budget provided for by the Financial Regulations.

XII. Entry into force of this resolution

33. This resolution shall enter into force on 1 January 2012 and shall repeal and replace Resolution Res(2005)47.

Appendix 1 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24

Rules of procedure for Council of Europe intergovernmental committees

Article 1 – Agenda

- a. The Secretary General, in close consultation with the Chair, shall draw up the draft agenda which should be concrete, operational and result-oriented.
- b. The agenda shall be adopted by the committee at the beginning of its meeting.

Article 2 – Documentation

Documents requiring a decision, whether originating from the Secretariat or from a member, shall be sent, in the official languages (cf. Article 6 below), to members at least three weeks before the start of the meeting at which the decision is to be taken. In exceptional cases, however, the committee may, if no member objects, consider a document submitted later. Maximum use should be made of information technology, including gathering together amendments and proposals, finalising texts and publishing decisions, provided in the latter cases that all the members of the committee have been properly informed in good time.

Article 3 – Privacy of meetings

Meetings shall not be held in public.

Article 4 – Hearings

Committees and subordinate bodies may organise hearings with international organisations, NGOs, research and academic institutions, experts, specialists, specialist organisations and professional organisations, in a position to contribute to their work, within the limits of available budgetary appropriations.

Article 5 – Quorum

There shall be a quorum if two-thirds of the members of the committee are present.

Article 6 – Official languages

- a. The official languages of the committee shall be those of the Council of Europe.
- b. In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary General may decide, in particular, in the case of steering and ad hoc committees, to provide for interpretation into one additional language other than the official languages, within the limits of available budgetary appropriations.
- c. A committee member may speak in a language other than the official languages, in which case he or she must herself/himself provide for interpretation into one of the official languages.
- d. Any document drafted in a language other than the official languages shall be translated into one of the official languages, the member from whom it originates being responsible for making the necessary arrangements.

Article 7 – Proposals

- a. Any proposal must be submitted in writing in one official language if a committee member so requests. In that case, it shall not be discussed until it has been circulated.
- b. Proposals made by participants and observers may be put to the vote if sponsored by a committee member.

Article 8 – Order of voting on proposals or amendments

- a. Where a number of proposals relate to the same subject, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were submitted. In case of doubt, the Chair shall decide.
- b. Where a proposal is the subject of an amendment, the amendment shall be put to the vote first. Where two or more amendments to the same proposal are presented, the committee shall vote first on whichever departs furthest in substance from the original proposal. It shall then vote on the next furthest removed from the original proposal, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. However, where the acceptance of one amendment necessarily entails rejection of another, the latter shall not be put to the vote. The final vote shall then be taken on the proposal as amended or not amended. In case of doubt as to the order of priority, the Chair shall decide.
- c. Parts of a proposal or amendment may be put to the vote separately.
- d. In the case of proposals with financial implications, the most costly shall be put to the vote first.

Article 9 – Order of procedural motions

Procedural motions shall take precedence over all other proposals or motions except points of order. They shall be put to the vote in the following order:

- a. suspension of the sitting;
- b. adjournment of discussion on the item in hand; and
- c. postponement of a decision on the substance of a proposal until a specified date.

Article 10 – Reconsideration of a question

When a decision has been taken it is only re-examined if a member of the committee so requests, and if this request receives a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.

Article 11 – Voting

- a. Each member of the committee shall have one vote; however, where a government designates more than one member, only one of them is entitled to take part in the voting,
- b. Subject to any contrary provisions in these Rules, voting requires the quorum. The decisions of the steering committees are taken by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast.
- c. Except on procedural matters, other committees shall not take decisions by voting. They shall state their conclusions in the form of unanimous recommendations, or, if this proves impossible, they shall make a majority recommendation and indicate the dissenting opinions.
- d. Procedural matters shall be settled by a majority of the votes cast.
- e. Where the question arises as to whether or not a matter is procedural in nature, it may not be regarded as such unless the committee decides to that effect by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast;
- f. For the purposes of these Rules, “votes cast” shall mean the votes of members cast for or against. Members abstaining shall be regarded as not having cast a vote.

Article 12 – Chair

- a. Every committee shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair. However, the Chair of a subordinate body may be appointed by the steering or ad hoc committee to which it is answerable.

- b. The Chair shall conduct proceedings and sum up the conclusions whenever he or she thinks necessary. He or she may call to order a speaker who departs from the subject under discussion or from the committee's terms of reference. The Chair shall retain the right to speak and to vote in her/his capacity as a member of the committee, except in cases where an additional expert from the same country has been appointed to sit on that committee.
- c. The Vice-Chair shall replace the Chair if the latter is absent or otherwise unable to preside the meeting. If the Vice-Chair is absent, the Chair shall be replaced by another member of the Bureau, appointed by the latter or, where there is no Bureau, by a member of the committee appointed by the committee.
- d. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall require a two-thirds majority at the first ballot and a simple majority at the second ballot. In steering committees, the election shall be held by secret ballot, in other committees by a show of hands, unless a member of the committee requests a secret ballot.
- e. The term of office of the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be one year. It may be renewed once.

Article 13 – Bureau

- a. Every steering and ad hoc committee may appoint a bureau consisting of the Chair, the Vice-Chair and a limited number of other members of the committee. The number of other members shall be specified in the committee's terms of reference. Any other committee may, if need be, appoint a bureau composed, normally, of not more than three members in addition to the Chair and Vice-Chair. The functions of the Bureau are:
 - to assist the Chair in conducting the committee's business;
 - to supervise the preparation of meetings at the committee's request;
 - to ensure continuity between meetings as necessary;
 - to execute other additional specific tasks delegated by its Committee.
- b. No decision on substantive issues shall be taken by the Bureau on behalf of the committee. In exceptional cases and due to time constraint, the Bureau may have recourse to the tacit approval of all the members of the committee through electronic communication, in order to expedite procedure on decisions requested by the Committee of Ministers.
- c. Other members of the Bureau shall be appointed in the same manner as the Chair and Vice-Chair. They shall be appointed immediately after the Chair and Vice-Chair in accordance with an equitable distribution of posts, taking into account in particular geographical distribution, gender balance and, where relevant, legal systems.
- d. The term of office of such members shall correspond to the duration of the mandate of the committee and may be renewed once. However, a member may, on expiry of her/his second term, be appointed Chair or Vice-Chair. In order to ensure partial replacement of the Bureau each year, the first term of at least one such member shall be limited to one year.
- e. A member elected to replace another whose term of office has not expired shall complete her/his predecessor's term. The same shall apply to the offices of Chair and Vice-Chair.

Article 14 – Working methods

- a. Committees may appoint a rapporteur, a drafting committee or both.
- b. Where necessary, in order to expedite the progress of their work, committees may entrust a rapporteur or a limited number of committee members with a specific task to be fulfilled by their next meeting, using primarily information technologies.
- c. In exceptional cases, for specialised tasks that cannot be performed by a member of the committee or the Secretariat, committees may request the Secretary General to have recourse to

consultants subject to the provisions of the relevant resolution and within the limits of budgetary appropriations.

d. Time- and cost-efficiency shall be a guiding principle for committee work, including best possible use of interactive technologies for networks and meetings.

e. Agenda items for information only shall be communicated to members in advance by electronic means allowing the committee to focus during its meeting on agenda items for decision.

Article 15 – Secretariat

a. The Secretary General shall provide the committee with the necessary staff, including the committee secretary, as well as with the administrative and other services it may require.

b. The Secretary General or her/his representative may at any time make an oral or written statement on any subject under discussion.

c. Committees may ask the Secretary General to prepare a report on any question relevant to their work.

Article 16 – Venue of meetings

a. Committees shall normally be convened at the premises of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

b. Exceptionally, the Secretary General may authorise, if there is no objection from the government of the state on whose territory it is intended to hold the meeting and if suitable technical facilities are available on-the-spot, to convene a committee elsewhere, in particular, in other Council of Europe premises, in accordance with the principles of sound management and within the resources available.

Article 17 – Revision

Any committee directly answerable to the Committee of Ministers may propose to the Committee of Ministers to amend these Rules or, in exceptional circumstances, to waive them in part.

Appendix 2 to Resolution CM/Res(2011)24

Payment of travelling and subsistence expenses

The travelling and subsistence expenses of one representative per member state participating in a steering and ad hoc committees shall be borne by the Council of Europe unless otherwise indicated in the respective terms of reference,²³ within the limits of budgetary appropriations.

The travelling and subsistence expenses of either all or only a limited number of members of subordinate bodies, as indicated in their respective terms of reference shall be borne by the Council of Europe, within the limits of budgetary appropriations.

*

²³ For example, where the terms of reference provide for reimbursement of the expenses of an additional member for the country whose representative has been elected Chair and in special cases set out in the terms of reference.