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Activities of the Council of Europe 1993 report

Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



**Activities
of the Council of Europe
1993 Report**

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I. The Council of Europe in 1993

In 1993 the first summit of heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe was held in Vienna on 8 and 9 October. The summit designed the Organisation's political lines of action for the years to come, and confirmed its primary vocation as an open organisation by stressing that:

"The Council of Europe is the pre-eminent European political institution capable of welcoming, on an equal footing and in permanent structures, the democracies of Europe freed from communist oppression. For that reason the accession of those countries to the Council of Europe is a central factor in the process of European construction based on our Organisation's values."

It was indeed the year of confirmation of the Council of Europe's pan-European vocation. Six new member states from central and eastern Europe joined the Organisation: Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia (14 May 1993), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (30 June 1993) and Romania on 7 October 1993, raising the total membership of the Council of Europe to thirty-two.

The Parliamentary Assembly granted special guest status to Moldova (April 1993), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (May 1993) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (January 1994); Croatia and Belarus joined the circle of contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention, bringing the number to thirty-eight.

In giving its full support to the Council of Europe's enlargement process, the Vienna Summit also underlined that "accession presupposes that the applicant country has brought its institutions and legal system into line with the basic principles of democracy, the rule of law and the respect for human rights. The people's representatives must have been chosen by means of free and fair elections based on universal suffrage. Guaranteed freedom of expression and notably of the media, protection of national minorities and observance of the principles of international law must remain decisive criteria for assessing any application for membership. An undertaking to sign the European Convention on Human Rights and accept the Convention's supervisory machinery, in its entirety, within a short period is also fundamental. We are resolved to ensure full compliance with the commitments accepted by all member states within the Council of Europe." For its part, the Parliamentary Assembly had already adopted, in June 1993, Order No. 448 on the honouring of commitments entered into by new member states. Assembly opinions on application for membership of the Council of Europe refer to specific commitments entered into by the

authorities of the candidate states on issues related to the basic principles of the Organisation. The Assembly considers that the honouring of these commitments is a condition for full participation of parliamentary delegations of new member states in its work; it, therefore, instructed its competent committees to monitor closely and regularly the honouring of these commitments.

The Vienna Summit further stressed that the end of the division of Europe offers an historic opportunity to consolidate peace and stability on the continent and that Europe can thus become a vast area of democratic security as far as all countries are committed to pluralist and parliamentary democracy, the indivisibility and universality of human rights, the rule of law and a common cultural heritage enriched by its diversity.

However, the danger of states breaking up owing to the re-emergence of nationalism, the situation regarding minorities, the growth of intolerance, hatred and violence, the prevailing disenchantment with politics, and greater exclusion and marginalisation because of economic setbacks are all factors which threaten the very foundation of European society.

The Vienna Summit fully acknowledged these challenges and expressed its intention to render the Council of Europe capable of meeting the challenges of society in the twenty-first century, giving expression in the legal field to the values that define the European identity, and to fostering an improvement in the quality of life. It further agreed to basic principles concerning the protection of national minorities considering that the Council of Europe should apply itself to transforming, to the greatest possible extent, political commitments into legal obligations and adopted a Declaration and Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance. With regard to internal institutional reforms, the heads of state and government resolved:

- to improve the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights by establishing a single Court;
- to approve the principle of creating a consultative organ, genuinely representing both local and regional authorities in Europe; the Committee of Ministers adopted in January 1994 a statutory resolution creating the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (replacing the former Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe).

The Committee of Ministers had already adopted in May 1993 two statutory resolutions:

- on observer status (Resolution (93) 26), and
- on partial and enlarged agreements (Resolution (93) 28).

They were adopted bearing in mind the changed political situation in Europe and the world, and the Committee of Ministers was convinced that this situation requires increased co-operation between the Council of Europe and non-member states sharing the Organisation's ideals and values. The Committee of Ministers considered that there are problems dealt with in the Council of Europe which concern areas outside the geographical territory of its members and that the Organisation must be ready to examine any proposal emanating from non-member states for interstate co-operation or intergovernmental activity.

Further to this, the Vienna Summit underlined the necessity for fuller co-ordination of the Council of Europe's activities with those of other organisations involved in the construction of a democratic and secure Europe, thus satisfying the need for complementarity and better use of resources.

In this connection, and in the first instance, the co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Union¹ should be mentioned and particularly, in 1993, the development of joint projects involving countries of central and eastern Europe. The Vienna Summit considered that "such a partnership in increasingly varied fields of activity reflects the specific and open-ended institutional relationship existing between the two institutions".

Referring to the work within the framework of the European Union aimed at establishing a pact on stability in Europe, the Council of Europe perceived this idea as complementary to its own action with a view to the creation of a vast area of democratic security in Europe; the Committee of Ministers confirmed, at its session in November 1993, that the Council of Europe was ready to give its support to this and to make its contribution in the fields of its competence. When the Council of the European

1. The European Community became the European Union on 1 November 1993. For consistency the term "Union" is used throughout this report.

Union decided in December 1993 to convene an inaugural conference on a pact on stability in Europe (Paris, May 1994), it also invited as participants the CSCE, the Council of Europe, WEU, Nato and the United Nations.

Relations between the European Union and the Council of Europe have also been a topic within the European Parliament which adopted, on 15 December 1993, a resolution on this subject pleading very strongly for the establishment of a new basis for relations between the two institutions, including the consideration of possible accession by the Union to the Council of Europe's Statute, "which could help to strengthen the equilibrium in Europe".

The idea of fostering democratic security in Europe brought about intensified co-operation in the human dimension between the Council of Europe and the CSCE, including particularly its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and its High Commissioner on National Minorities. The importance of information, co-ordination and possibly joint action on issues with a human dimension was also at the origin of an initiative taken by the Swedish Chairperson-in-Office of the Council of the CSCE to organise informal co-ordination meetings between the CSCE, the Council of Europe and the United Nations. These meetings took place on 9 July 1993 in Stockholm and on 9 November 1993 in Strasbourg.

The year 1993 was an important landmark in post-1989 European development. The previous four years have shown how useful the Council of Europe is both as an instrument for the strengthening of democratic security in Europe and in helping to ensure stability and peace, as the work of constructing the new Europe progresses. The Vienna Summit confirmed the role of the Organisation in laying the foundations for defending the shared values of the new Europe, without concealing the many challenges and problems ahead, which threaten both old and new democratic societies and their fundamental values, and might undermine the foundations of European construction. ■

II. Committee of Ministers

1. Summit of heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe (Vienna, 8-9 October 1993)

At their 92nd Session (14 May 1993), the Committee of Ministers reiterated their thanks to Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky for the invitation by the Government of Austria to heads of state and government to hold a summit in Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993, and assessed the state of preparations for it. They confirmed their intention to proceed with the summit, and agreed to the following items for the agenda:

The role of the Council of Europe in the new Europe – Political and institutional aspects

Under this item, the heads of state and government might consider:

- a. the Council of Europe's tasks and place in relation to other organisations and institutions, in particular the European Union and the CSCE;
- b. strengthening democratic security in Europe, taking into consideration in particular cultural co-operation, transfrontier and regional co-operation, and structures of local democracy;
- c. the enlargement and strengthening of the Council of Europe – membership, structures, methods, resources.

Action relating to the strengthening of democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law

Under this item, the heads of state and government might consider: the reform of the mechanisms for the protection of human rights; the protection of minorities; the fight against intolerance, racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia and their complex roots – including a plan of action on these subject. (Extract from the final communiqué).

The summit, opened by President Klestil of Austria, was preceded, on the morning of 8 October 1993, by an exchange of views with those non-member states having requested membership of the Council of Europe, whose applications had been forwarded by the Committee of Ministers to the Parliamentary Assembly for opinion.¹ Canada and the United

States of America were also present. The meeting was chaired, like the summit itself, by Mr Franz Vranitzky, Federal Chancellor of Austria.

The heads of state or government of the thirty-two member states and the President of the Parliamentary Assembly were invited to participate in the summit, unique in the history of the Council of Europe. Mr Van den Broek, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, the Secretary General of the CSCE and the Secretary of State of the Holy See had also been invited.

The Vienna Declaration, adopted at the close of the summit (see Appendix B), contains a series of political guidelines and decisions for the Council of Europe, described as "the pre-eminent European political institution capable of welcoming, on an equal footing and in permanent structures, the democracies of Europe freed from communist oppression", as well as three appendices dealing respectively with urgent action required on:

- reform of the control mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights;
- national minorities;
- Declaration and Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance.

The files of participants in the summit contained the most relevant recommendations adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly (Recommendation 1201 (1993) on an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on the rights of national minorities, Recommendation 1214 (1993) on the Vienna Summit (8-9 October 1993), Recommendation 1220 (1993) on recent political events related to the Vienna Summit (8-9 October 1993) and Recommendation 1222 (1993) on the fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance). ■

1. Albania, Belarus, Croatia, Latvia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine.

2. Sessions of the Committee of Ministers

In 1993, the Committee of Ministers held two ordinary sessions at ministerial level:

- the 92nd Session, held on 14 May 1993 with Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for

Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, in the Chair;

- the 93rd Session, held on 4 November 1993 with Mr Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, in the Chair.

At their 92nd Session, with regard to institutional reform of the Council of Europe, the Ministers adopted three statutory resolutions which should allow gaps in the Council of Europe's institutional functioning to be dealt with. They concern respectively:

- the creation of observer status with the Council of Europe;
- the majorities required for Committee of Ministers' decisions in order to reduce the number of cases where unanimity is required;
- the functioning of Partial Agreements, allowing a restricted number of member states to carry out a series of activities and the creation of Enlarged Agreements making possible the participation of non-member states in such activities.

At the 93rd Session, discussions focused on the follow-up to the Vienna Summit and on relations with candidate states for membership of the Council in the light of the exchange of views which preceded the summit.

As regards the follow-up to the Vienna Summit, the Ministers instructed the Secretary General to prepare a report for their 94th Session (May 1994) on how the Council of Europe's action could be adapted and reinforced in the light of the decision adopted and the proposals formulated.

Concerning the decision "to improve the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights by establishing a single Court for ensuring compliance with undertakings given thereunder", the Ministers noted with satisfaction that their Deputies had already taken the necessary steps in October 1993 to enable the experts to finalise a draft protocol to the Convention in time for it to be opened for signature at their 94th Session (May 1994).

Concerning the protection of national minorities, the Ministers adopted the terms of reference of an *ad hoc* committee on the drawing up of a framework convention and a protocol complementing the European Convention on Human Rights, and set the following deadlines:

- 15 April 1994 for an interim report to the Committee of Ministers;

- 30 June 1994 for the drafting of a framework convention, also open for signature by non-member states, specifying the principles which contracting states commit themselves to respect to ensure the protection of these minorities;

- 31 December 1994 for the drafting (in parallel with the above) of a protocol complementing the European Convention on Human Rights in the cultural field by provisions guaranteeing individual rights, in particular for persons belonging to national minorities.

Concerning the Declaration and Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance, the Ministers:

- instructed their Deputies to examine the proposals contained in a discussion paper presented by the Secretary General in greater detail so that the European youth campaign to mobilise the public in favour of a tolerant society could be launched as soon as possible;

- decided to examine a first report on the implementation of the declaration and plan of action at their session in May 1994.

The Ministers, who decided to maintain the question of follow-up to the summit on the agenda of their future sessions, also decided to encourage, in the context of fuller co-ordination of the Council of Europe's activities with those of other organisations involved in the construction of a democratic and secure Europe, "the development of joint projects with the European Union, notably in favour of the countries of central and eastern Europe, and the partnership in increasingly varied fields of activity".

In this context, they took note of the work aimed at establishing a pact on stability in Europe; the Council of Europe is ready to give its support to this and to make its contribution in the fields of its competence, and instructed the Secretary General and their Deputies "to explore the possibility of concluding arrangements with the CSCE, including its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and its High Commissioner on National Minorities" (extract from the final communiqué). ■

3. Accession of new member states

Immediately before the 92nd Session of the Committee of Ministers (14 May 1993), the ceremony of accession to the Council of Europe of three new member states, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia, took place. The previous day the Ministers' Deputies had adopted Resolutions (93) 23, (93) 24 and (93) 25 inviting these countries to join the Organisation.

The accession to the Council of Europe of the Czech Republic and Slovakia took

place after the Ministers' Deputies had adopted, on 30 June 1993, Resolutions (93) 32 and (93) 33 inviting them to join the Organisation.

The accession to the Council of Europe of Romania took place on 7 October 1993 in Vienna, after the Ministers' Deputies had adopted, on 4 October 1993, Resolution (93) 37 inviting Romania to join the Organisation. ■

4. Relations with central and eastern European non-member states

a. Role of the Committee of Ministers in the procedure for the accession of new member states

On 29 October 1993 the Deputies adopted, and decided to transmit to the Assembly, a memorandum on this subject, proposing notably that "the Deputies might – via the Enlarged Rapporteur Group on relations with Central and Eastern Europe – identify, in greater detail than hitherto, the points which, in the light of the Vienna Declaration, give them cause for concern and which would warrant more thorough examination by the Parliamentary Assembly when the applications are considered".

In the light of the exchange of views held in Vienna immediately before the summit with the representatives of candidate states for membership of the Council of Europe (mentioned above), the Ministers discussed, at their 93rd Session (4 November 1993), as part of their political dialogue, recent developments in these countries. In particular, "they instructed their Deputies to intensify the co-operation programmes with these countries on the development of democratic institutions and legal systems, respecting human rights and the rule of law" (extract from the final communiqué).

b. Relations with individual states

Albania

On 22 March 1993, the Deputies adopted supplementary replies to both Assembly Recommendation 1171 (1991) on the situation of hospitals in Albania: priority needs of the Paediatric Institute of Tirana, and Recommendation 1179 (1992) on the exodus of Albanian nationals. The Secretariat continued to implement a programme of assistance and legal advice for Albania involving, *inter alia*, the regular presence on the spot of members of the Secretariat. This co-operation with Albania included implementation of a joint Council of Europe/European Union legislation reform programme which benefited from a substantial financial contribution from the European Union.

On 19 May 1993 the Ministers' Deputies held an exchange of views with Mr Alfred Serreqi, Minister for Foreign Affairs. At this exchange of views the Minister expressed his gratitude for the assistance of the "Albania Task Force" and the hope that its mandate would be extended so as not to interrupt work that was extremely beneficial for his country.

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies took note of the progress report of the Task Force, decided to extend the Task Force's terms of reference until 31 December 1993 and authorised the Secretariat to increase the Task Force's administrative back-up within the limits of the appropriations available.

The Task Force, created in December 1992, in response to a request from President Berisha,

consists of six volunteer staff members who take it in turns to staff an office in Tirana to give the Albanian authorities legal assistance and facilitate the implementation of co-operation programmes with Albania. It was in this context that a joint co-operation programme was negotiated with the Commission of the European Communities.

On 10 September 1993 the Deputies adopted a reply to Assembly Recommendation 1217 (1993) on economic assistance to Albania, which they also decided to bring to the attention of the Commission of the European Communities.

Czech Republic and Slovak Republic¹

At a special meeting on 8 January 1993, the Deputies took note of the declarations made by the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic to the effect that they wished to assume the succession of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and of the declarations of succession of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in respect of the "open" conventions to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic had been a party. They decided that the two new republics were, with retroactive effect from 1 January 1993, Contracting Parties to the European Cultural Convention, as well as to three conventions in the academic field and four conventions in the field of criminal law.

The Deputies took note with satisfaction of the declarations by the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic by which they consider themselves bound, as from 1 January 1993, by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, by Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 thereto and by the declarations provided for under Articles 25 and 46 of the Convention.

At the same meeting, they decided provisionally that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic could participate as observers in all the intergovernmental expert committees in which they had expressed an interest.

At a second special meeting on 13 January 1993, the Deputies adopted Resolution (93) 3 on the Czech Republic and Resolution (93) 4 on the Slovak Republic inviting the Assembly to express its opinion on the applications of these countries for membership of the Council of Europe.

They also decided that, following the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the co-operation and assistance programmes initiated with this country should be pursued with the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

On 6 May 1993 the Deputies held an exchange of views with Mr Moravcik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic.

1. See Section 3 above "Accession of new member states".

On 7 May 1993 the Deputies held an exchange of views with Mr Zieleniec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic.

Latvia

An exchange of views took place on 1 February 1993 between the Enlarged Rapporteur Group for relations with Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Mr Georgs Andrejevs.

On 18 February 1993 the Deputies invited Latvia to accede to the European Convention on Extradition (European Treaty Series, No. 24) and to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (European Treaty Series, No. 30), and, on 15 April 1993 to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (European Treaty Series, No. 112).

Lithuania¹

On 1 April 1993 the Deputies held an exchange of views with Mr Povilas Gylys, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania.

Romania¹

On 22 March 1993 the Deputies decided to invite Romania to attend, as an observer, the meetings of all intergovernmental committees in which it expresses an interest.

Russian Federation

The Deputies held an exchange of views on 26 January 1993 with Ambassador A.G. Glukhov, Director of the European Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and leader of the contact group of the ministry set up to maintain contacts with a similar group within the Secretariat of the Council of Europe. These groups met in Strasbourg on 25 and 26 January 1993. The groups worked out a draft joint programme of activities between the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation to be submitted to the competent authorities of both parties for approval. The programme is intended to contribute as far as possible to closer relations between the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation, and to assist the Russian Federation's accession to the Council of Europe.

On 18 February 1993 the Deputies agreed to a schedule of items suitable for inclusion into a joint programme of activities between the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation, and authorised the Secretariat to begin implementation of the programme within the limits of available appropriations.

At the 92nd Session of the Committee of Ministers (14 May 1993), the Ministers held an informal exchange of views on developments in Russia and on relations between Russia and the Council of Europe. They:

– endorsed the Joint Programme of Action as the basis for future co-operation between the Council of Europe and Russia;

– expressed the wish, looking ahead to Russia's membership, that Russia play an increasing part in the activities already open to her;

– agreed to give particular priority to the co-operation foreseen in the fields of constitutional law, human rights, legal affairs and

judicial systems" (extract from the final communiqué).

Subsequently, a meeting took place in Strasbourg (3-4 June 1993) of the Council of Europe/Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Contact Group. The Enlarged Rapporteur Group of the Ministers' Deputies for relations with the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe held an informal exchange of views with Ambassador Alexei Glukhov, Director for Europe at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and Chairman, on the Russian side, of the Contact Group.

The Deputies, on 18 June 1993, approved the general lines set out in the report of the above-mentioned meeting of the Contact Group, concerning the implementation of the joint programme of activities of the Council of Europe and the Russian Federation.

The Committee of Ministers, recalling at their 93rd Session (4 November 1993) the Declaration on Russia adopted in Vienna by the heads of state and government, "welcomed the invitation addressed to the Council of Europe and the decision of the Parliamentary Assembly to send observers to the elections and the referendum on the new constitution which should take place in that country on 12 December 1993. They expressed their support for this mission as well as for the proposal by the European Community with a view to co-ordinating the observer missions of all European institutions".

Moreover, they "examined the state of implementation of the 'Joint Programme of Activities' with Russia, and noted with satisfaction the priorities set by their Deputies, which include, among other things, expert missions on the conditions under which the elections are being prepared and will take place" (extract from the final communiqué).

Belarus

On 22 January 1993 the Ministers' Deputies decided, in their composition restricted to the member states of the Open Partial Agreement of the Co-operation Group for the Prevention of, Protection against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters, to invite Belarus to accede to the Partial Agreement.

The Deputies adopted, on 15 April 1993, Resolution (93) 9 on the Republic of Belarus inviting the Assembly to express an opinion on this country's application for membership of the Council of Europe.

On 18 June 1993, the Deputies invited Belarus to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (European Treaty Series, No. 104).

Moldova

On 7 May 1993 the Deputies invited the Republic of Moldova to accede to the European Cultural Convention.

They also authorised the Secretariat to invite a delegation of senior officials in the fields of

1. See Section 3 above "Accession of new member states".

education and culture to examine possible ways for the Republic of Moldova to participate in the activities and programmes developed under the auspices of the European Cultural Convention, and decided to invite the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova for an exchange of views as part of the political dialogue.

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies adopted Resolution (93) 29 on Moldova, inviting the Parliamentary Assembly to express its opinion on Moldova's wish to be invited to become a member of the Council of Europe.

On 10 September 1993, in the framework of their political dialogue, the Deputies held an exchange of views with Mr Nicolae Tau, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Moldova.

Ukraine

On 22 January 1993 the Ministers' Deputies decided, in their composition restricted to the member states of the Open Partial Agreement of the Co-operation Group for the Prevention of, Protection against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters, to invite Ukraine to accede to the Partial Agreement.

On 25 February 1993, a delegation of the Ministers' Deputies exchanged views with the Deputy Foreign Minister of Ukraine, Mr Tarascyuk.

On 22 March 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to pursue the programming and implementation of activities of co-operation with Ukraine, in particular in the fields of legal co-operation and human rights, and at the same time they decided to invite Ukraine to attend, as an observer, the meetings of all intergovernmental committees in which it expresses an interest.

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies invited Ukraine to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (European Treaty Series, 104).

Armenia and Azerbaijan

On 22 January 1993 the Ministers' Deputies decided, in their composition restricted to the member states of the Open Partial Agreement of the Co-operation Group for the Prevention of, Protection against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters, to invite Armenia and Azerbaijan to accede to the Partial Agreement.

They also authorised the Secretariat to follow up the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan concerning the sending of an expert mission to examine various problems relating to the progress of democratic reforms and the rule of law in that country.

On 15 April 1993 the Deputies adopted a Declaration on the escalation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Following a decision of the Committee of Ministers a Secretariat delegation visited Azerbaijan in order to initiate an exchange of information and a dialogue on issues related to human rights, pluralist democracy and the rule of law.

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to follow up the proposal of the Armenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the sending of an expert mission to Yerevan to examine various problems relating to the progress of democratic reforms and the rule of law in Armenia.

The same day, following a visit by a Secretariat delegation to Baku (28-30 April 1993), the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to respond, within the limits of the appropriations available, to the requests from the Republic of Azerbaijan for expert assistance with the draft legislation on national and religious minorities and the organisation of a seminar on the independence of the judiciary.

They also, in the composition restricted to members of the Partial Agreement establishing the European Commission for Democracy through Law, invited the latter to proceed to an exchange of views with the representatives of the Republic of Azerbaijan on that republic's draft constitution.

Kyrgyzstan

An exchange of views took place on 10 February 1993 between the Bureau of the Deputies and Mr Chyngyshev, Prime Minister, and Mr Aitmatov, Deputy Foreign Minister, of Kyrgyzstan.

On 15 April 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to hold two seminars for experts in Kyrgyzstan on, respectively, the reform of criminal law and prison administration reform.

The Deputies approved, on 14 October 1993, some additional co-operation activities in the legal field between the Council of Europe and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. ■

5. The situation in and relations with states of the former Yugoslavia

The Committee of Ministers adopted an interim reply to Assembly Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in several countries of the former Yugoslavia.

The Deputies adopted, on 22 March 1993, Resolution (93) 6 on the control of respect for human rights in European states not yet members of the Council of Europe, also instructing the Secretary General to make

known the adoption of this resolution to the co-chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva Conference).

On 18 February 1993 the Deputies, referring to their earlier declaration of 9 December 1992 on the practice of systematic rape in Bosnia-Herzegovina, adopted a declaration on the rape of women and children in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

At the 92nd Session of the Committee of Ministers (14 May 1993), the Ministers, following an informal exchange of views, "reiterated their condemnation of all acts of violence and of ethnic cleansing and other violations of human rights and urgently appealed to all the parties involved to sign and to implement the Vance-Owen peace plan. They underlined the importance of respecting and implementing the United Nations' Security Council Resolutions, including those imposing embargoes.

The Ministers also appealed for the appropriate bodies to take into consideration the difficult economic situation resulting from the embargo in neighbouring countries.

They took note of the concrete contributions made by the Council of Europe in the fields of human rights and the media and reaffirmed the availability of the Organisation for all assistance in the fields of its competence, with a view to the search for a lasting solution, in liaison with the European Community, the CSCE and the United Nations" (extract from the final communiqué).

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to continue the programming of co-operation activities for the promotion of the independence of the media in the former Yugoslavia and to implement them subject to the budgetary resources available in the special account opened for co-operation with the central and eastern European countries in the media field.

On 10 September 1993 the Deputies adopted a supplementary reply to Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in several countries of the former Yugoslavia.

Slovenia¹

The Enlarged Rapporteur Group for relations with Countries of Central and Eastern Europe held an exchange of views with Mr Peterle, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia on 6 April 1993.

On 7 May 1993 the Deputies invited the Republic of Slovenia to accede to the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (European Treaty Series, No. 112).

Croatia

On 22 March 1993 the Deputies decided to invite Croatia to attend, as an observer, the meetings of a number of intergovernmental committees.

On 10 September 1993 the Deputies authorised the declassification of the report of a Council of Europe delegation on citizenship legislation in Croatia.

Bosnia-Herzegovina

On 22 March 1993 they decided to invite to Strasbourg a delegation of experts from Bosnia-Herzegovina to discuss with the Secretariat possibilities of participation in meetings and programmes within the framework of the European Cultural Convention, and also decided to invite Bosnia-Herzegovina

to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) and of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons (CAHAR).

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

On 22 March 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to convene a group of experts in demography, with a view to preparing, in terms of expertise, the planned census of the population in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. At that stage the group had a mandate to assist in the drafting of a bill to be adopted by the parliament in Skopje; to assist in preparing the census questionnaire and other modalities for the census.

The group was composed of experts from four member countries, as well as representatives of the Commission of the European Communities, the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The authorities of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were also invited, through the good offices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (Geneva Conference), to designate participants.

On 18 June 1993 the Deputies authorised the continuation of the activities of the Group of Experts in Demography concerning the census of the population in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as set out in the report of the first meeting, and decided to increase the number of experts by adding two data-protection specialists and permitting the participation of up to four representatives of minorities from The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

On 10 September 1993 the Deputies authorised the Secretariat to establish contacts with the authorities of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and a Secretariat delegation to visit Skopje to examine the prospects of co-operation between that republic and the Council of Europe.

Moreover, on 10 December 1993, they decided, without prejudice to the general questions of state succession, to invite this state to become, by simple notification addressed to the Secretary General, a Contracting Party to fifteen conventions and agreements to which the former Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia had been a party. The Secretariat was also authorised to proceed to implement certain co-operation and assistance activities proposed following a visit of a Secretariat delegation to Skopje. ■

1. See Section 3 above "Accession of new member states".

6. Reform of the Statute of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe

At its 28th Session (16-18 March 1993), the CLRAE adopted Resolution 242 (1993) on statutory improvement of the CLRAE and enhancement of the participation of regions and towns. The Assembly's position on this question appears in paragraph B of Opinion No. 173 adopted on 5 June 1993.

On the basis of Resolution 242 (1993) of the CLRAE and Assembly Opinion No. 173, the Committee of Ministers drew up a draft statutory resolution on the institution of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe.

After a first consideration on 10 September 1993, the Deputies agreed on 21 September 1993 to communicate to the Parliamentary Assembly, for opinion, the text of the draft statutory resolution which has not yet been

adopted by the Committee of Ministers. This draft statutory resolution aims at enhancing and developing the role of local and regional authorities in the institutional framework of the Council of Europe. It envisages notably that the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe will be the body of representation of local and regional authorities and proposes that the Congress exercise its attributions through two chambers: one representative of local authorities ("Chamber of Local Authorities"), and the other representative of regional authorities ("Chamber of the Regions").

At the Vienna Summit, moreover, the heads of state and government of the member states approved "the principle of creating a consultative organ genuinely representing both local and regional authorities in Europe". ■

7. The Council of Europe and the CSCE¹

The high level of presence at CSCE meetings as well as of input to CSCE expert meetings by representatives of the Council of Europe, developed during the second half of the year 1992, was maintained.

A Council of Europe delegation participated actively, by presenting written contributions as well as a number of oral interventions, at the first meeting of the Economic Forum – formally the 20th meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) – (Prague, 16-18 March 1993) and at the Human Dimension Seminar on Migration, including Refugees and Displaced Persons (Warsaw, 20-23 April 1993).

A Council of Europe representative attended, as a member of the delegation holding the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers, the 19th and 21st ordinary as well as the 3rd emergency meetings of the CSO, held in Prague from 2 to 4 February and from 26 to 28 April 1993, and a meeting of the CSO Vienna Group on the proposed international war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, on 18 February 1993.

On 22 March 1993, the CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities visited the headquarters of the Council of Europe and met with the Secretary General, the Bureau of the Committee of Ministers' Deputies, the directors of the Secretariat, and addressed a meeting of the Committee for the Protection of National Minorities (DH-MIN). It was agreed to establish and maintain regular close contacts between the High Commissioner and the bodies and representatives of the Council of Europe.

At the 19th meeting of the CSO, from 2 to 4 February 1993, the procedures for exchange of documents and information between the CSCE and international organisations were reviewed and it was agreed that "the Director of the CSCE Secretariat is requested to offer to provide these institutions, on an optional basis, with CSCE documents as well as CSCE communications. These institutions should be invited to develop the system for making available, as appropriate, their own documents to CSCE participating states and to CSCE institutions." ■

1. See section below "Relations with other international organisations".

8. Exchange of views on the United Nations

An exchange of views took place on 27 February 1993 in the Ministers' Deputies, within the framework of political dialogue, on the United Nations (human rights questions), with the participation of experts from the capitals. The following matters were discussed:

a. General issues

- atmosphere and main results of the 47th Session of the General Assembly;
- peace-keeping, peace-building and human rights;

- problems arising from the growing number of commitments of the United Nations;
- co-ordination of activities between the United Nations, the CSCE and the Council of Europe.

b. Review of the main results of the General Assembly in the human rights field and preparation of the forthcoming session of the European Commission of Human Rights

- World Conference on Human Rights;
- declarations adopted at the 47th Session :
 - declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

- declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance;
- cultural relativism and human rights;
- intolerance;
- specific country situations;
- hearings of representatives of regional human rights bodies before the Third Committee.

c. Other issues related to human rights

- growing involvement of the Security Council in human rights matters;
- the new United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. ■

III. Parliamentary Assembly

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe¹ met from 1 to 5 February, from 10 to 14 May, from 29 June to 2 July and from 27 September to 1 October 1993.

The Standing Committee, which is empowered to act on behalf of the Assembly, met on 26 March, on 5 June, on 3 September and on 4 November 1993.

Eminent personalities have contributed to the sessions of the Assembly: Mr Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Franz Vranitzky, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Sir Michael Marshall, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mrs Hanna Suchocka,

Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, Mr Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark, Mr Mario Sarcinelli, Vice-President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Mr Censu Tabone, President of Malta, Mr Jordi Solé Tura, Spanish Minister for Culture, Mrs Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, President of Iceland, Mr Jean-Claude Paye, Secretary General of OECD, Mr Ljuben Berov, Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The subjects presented below are a selection of those dealt with by the Parliamentary Assembly. ■

1. Appendix A gives information on the composition of the Parliamentary Assembly.

1. Political questions and rules of procedure

Resolution 999 (1993) on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina of 13 May 1993

The Assembly considers that the Vance-Owen peace plan, despite the considerable risks it entails, both for the immediate and the distant future, at present constitutes the only realistic possibility of bringing about a cease-fire and the start of a peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina. It welcomes and endorses United Nations Security Council Resolution 824, in particular the establishment of safe areas.

The Assembly calls upon the Security Council to ensure full application of the existing embargo against Serbia and Montenegro, to propose the creation of an international criminal court to judge war crimes as already advocated by the Assembly in Recommendation 1189 (1992), to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to put sufficient means at its disposal, to ensure compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions and, in particular, effectively to protect the safe areas set up under Security Council Resolution 824 (1993).

The Assembly calls upon the governments of the member states of the Council of Europe and of states whose parliaments enjoy special guest status, to increase their financial contributions to the humanitarian relief operations and to the implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions.

Recommendation 1212 (1993) on the adoption of a revised Statute of the Council of Europe

Since the new democratic process began in the central and east European countries, the Council of Europe has taken on new responsibilities at continental level.

In order to confirm this new role, the Assembly considered it essential to revise the Organisation's Statute, which dates back to 1949. In addition to adapting the Statute to decisions of an institutional nature adopted since 1949 and to current practice, the Assembly proposed in particular that:

- provisions governing the Organisation's external relations be reviewed;
- its organs' capacity for action be increased;
- provisions concerning the Joint Committee and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe be integrated into the Statute.

Recommendation 1214 (1993) on the Vienna Summit (8-9 October 1993)

The summit of heads of state and government in Vienna (8-9 October 1993) offers a unique opportunity to adapt the role and responsibilities of the Council of Europe to the dramatically changed circumstances of our continent.

Firm decisions are called for to confirm our Organisation's political role.

The Assembly proposes in particular that the summit result in decisions on:

- adoption of an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on the rights of national minorities;
- revision of the Council of Europe's Statute;
- establishment of a single full-time Court of Human Rights;
- establishment of a solidarity fund to help new member states.

Recommendation 1220 (1993) on recent political events (related to the Vienna Summit, 8-9 October 1993) of 29 September 1993

The Assembly already made detailed proposals to the Vienna Summit (to be held 8-9 October 1993) in its Recommendation 1214 (1993). The present report takes into account more recent political events.

All states that wish to have any form of co-operation with the Council of Europe are requested to show a clear political commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes. This applies especially to Croatia, whose parliament enjoys special guest status, and to the Caucasian states, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, whose parliaments have applied for that status.

Russia's President Yeltsin's decision to hold free parliamentary elections in December 1993 is supported.

Resolution 1004 (1993) on the United Nations embargo against Serbia and Montenegro

As instructed by Order No. 483 (1992), the Political Affairs Committee has monitored compliance with the United Nations embargo against Serbia and Montenegro.

There is no evidence that any Council of Europe member states or states whose parliaments enjoy special guest status are violating the embargo, but, where absent, administrative and legislative measures should be taken to ensure that private companies respect the embargo.

Further resources need to be put at the disposal of the Sanctions Assistance Missions (SAMs) and Communications Centre (SAMCOMM).

Solidarity should be shown with states neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro to help them solve their economic difficulties caused by compliance with the embargo.

Recommendation 1222 (1993) on the fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance

In recent years, racism, xenophobia and intolerance have resurfaced in Europe, and have led to a series of violent incidents. The causes of these phenomena are complex and their manifestations vary from country to country.

The Assembly welcomes the suggestion made by the Committee of Ministers that the forthcoming Vienna Summit of heads of state and government (8-9 October 1993) should lead

to a Council of Europe action plan against racism, xenophobia and intolerance.

Moreover, the Assembly recommends that the Committee of Ministers include the following in the draft plan it is preparing for the summit:

- a study of the root causes of racism, xenophobia and intolerance and of measures taken at national level;
- the setting up of an independent group of experts;
- specific measures to ensure effective communication and implementation of the plan and its objectives;
- a proposal to extend the guarantee of Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights;
- the creation, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, of a European refugee forum or commission.

Recommendation 1221 (1993) and Resolution 1013 (1993) on the peace process in the Middle East

A just and durable peace in the Middle East is of vital importance to all Council of Europe member states, because Europe's political stability depends on that of the Mediterranean area.

The recent favourable change in atmosphere around the peace process and the agreement signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation on a declaration of principles on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip deserve the Assembly's full support.

The Assembly believes that the Council of Europe may contribute to the fostering of the peace process itself and, in addition, provide the basis for a dialogue between Europe and the countries of the Middle East.

The Assembly recommends that the Committee of Ministers:

- discuss with the Israeli government the modalities of its participation in some activities of the Council of Europe and establish contacts with the League of Arab states to identify fields of co-operation between this organisation and the Council of Europe;
- urge the governments of member states to play an active political role in encouraging the parties involved in the Middle East peace process to bring the recent round of negotiations to a successful end, and to support economic assistance programmes in the Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. ■

2. Legal affairs

Recommendation 1201 (1993) on an additional protocol on the rights of national minorities to the European Convention on Human Rights

The definition of national minorities' rights and their international guarantee is an undeniable obligation of the international community and

one way to prevent ethnic conflicts and establish peace in Europe.

There is an urgent need for European legislation and for an efficient legal instrument of the Council of Europe to guarantee the rights of minorities. The Assembly proposes an additional protocol to the European Convention

on Human Rights to guarantee the protection of the rights of minorities by defining their rights and through the supervision and monitoring of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights.

Recommendation 1218 (1993) on the establishment of an international court to try serious violations of international humanitarian law

The Assembly supports the decision taken by the United Nations Security Council to establish an international tribunal to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, but it considers that a permanent tribunal should be set up. After having analysed the legal problems raised by the creation of such a tribunal in the light of the tribunal's statute for the former Yugoslavia, and having considered the political aspects, it suggests that the setting up of regional chambers could be a starting point for the permanent tribunal.

The recommendation further proposes the setting up of a mechanism for the protection of human rights in European states not members of the Council of Europe.

Recommendation 1223 (1993) on reservations made by member states to Council of Europe conventions

The harmonisation of the law of member states implies action by the Council of Europe in the sphere of conventions and agreements. In order to secure the widest possible participation by Contracting Parties, most conventions provide facilities enabling states not to be bound by certain provisions. It would seem, for this reason, to impair the integrity of the final text of a convention drawn up in the course of negotiations and unanimously accepted by the Contracting Parties. The effect of reservations is that the Contracting Parties are no longer bound by the same international undertakings. A greater degree of "subdivision" or "fragmentation" is thus possible in the legal arrangements made by a convention. Reservations disrupt the equality which should prevail between states and seriously complicate their relations. The treaty ties established by a convention lose in cohesiveness. Furthermore, it is often hard to determine the obligations of each Contracting Party.

Since reservations may frustrate the ultimate purpose of any convention drawn up within its framework, that is the unification or harmonisation of action by member states in rigorously defined legal fields, the Assembly invites the member states to re-examine scrupulously the reservations that have been made and to remove them when possible.

For what concerns conventions to be drafted in the future, it is important to introduce in every convention a clause that should clarify if reservations are accepted and, in this case, on what conditions the states could introduce them; moreover, reservations should be admitted for a period of time that should not last more than ten years.

Opinion No. 178 (1994) on draft Protocol No. 11 to the European Convention on Human Rights introducing a single court

A single European Court of Human Rights is now to supersede the existing Commission and Court which have been in existence since the early 1950s. This was one of the main decisions taken at the summit of Council of Europe heads of state and government (Vienna, 8-9 October 1993). The changes to be introduced in the system, through the adoption of an amending Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, should not significantly reduce any of the rights and safeguards of the parties to the cases brought before the new Court.

The report supports the draft protocol and makes a number of proposals for improving it. The protocol should be ready for adoption by the Committee of Ministers and for signature and ratification by member states in May 1994. It could be ratified by all contracting states to the Convention before the end of 1995 and thus enter into force in 1996.

The following points are among the proposed improvements:

- judges should be elected for nine years (instead of six years) but their term of office should not be renewable;
- the text of the draft protocol should be easily understandable by lay persons. Certain provisions should therefore be reworded and their order be changed;
- all decisions of the Court should be adequately justified;
- in order to enable the new Court to start with a clean sheet the existing Court and the Commission on Human Rights should be allowed to continue their work for a transitory period;
- Court sessions should be held in public, whenever possible;
- the Court should not always be compelled to separate the question of admissibility of a case from the consideration of its merits.

Recommendation 1229 (1994) and Resolution 1018 (1994) on equality of rights between men and women

Democracy without parity is not democracy. Equality between women and men is one component of parity. Improvements have been made, but there are still many obstacles to equality, legal obstacles as well as practical and intellectual ones. In one field in particular women are almost completely absent in many European countries, that is the political field.

This is why the recommendation and the resolution propose that members of the Parliamentary Assembly be active in their political parties and in national and international parliaments to achieve a significant representation of women.

In order to prepare mentalities, work needs to be done at different levels, beginning with the use of language which should distinguish women and men in titles, grades and functions. In the family, at school and in the media measures have to be taken to achieve equality. ■

3. Environment, regional planning and local authorities

Opinion No. 173 (1993) on the texts adopted at the 28th Session of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) (Strasbourg, 17-18 March 1993)

The Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities has formulated its opinion on the texts adopted by the Conference during its 28th Session.

In the framework of the opinion that the committee gives every year on the texts adopted by the CLRAE, the Parliamentary Assembly has once more supported the statutory improvement of the CLRAE and, considering Resolution 242 (1993), has proposed a better representation of the regions within the Conference.

The Assembly has then repeated the proposition to create two chambers within one institution. One chamber should represent local authorities, the other regional authorities.

The committee has, moreover, submitted to the Assembly for adoption Opinion No. 177 (1993), which is in the same spirit as Opinion No. 173 (1993), on the statutory resolution concerning the institution of a Congress of Local and Regional Powers of Europe.

Recommendation 1224 (1993) on the protection and management of freshwater resources in Europe

The "Freshwater Europe" action programme, carried out by the Parliamentary Assembly in 1991 and 1992, has drawn up guidelines for a pan-European water resources management policy, that will assure the quality and the quantity of water supply, for the present and the future.

As the work associated with this initiative drew to a close, it became clear that water management policies must take account of the following principles: production of an inventory and the monitoring of water resources; adoption of integrated management linked to other policies, such as those related to the environment and regional planning; development of partnership between different actors in this field; and education and training not only of elected representatives and professionals, but also of ordinary citizens.

Recommendation 1225 (1993) on the management, treatment, recycling and marketing of waste

The constant increase in the quantity and the harmfulness of waste have become major

concerns of environmental policy and of efforts to improve the quality of life. It has to be stressed that, without a major change in lifestyle, we will face a dramatic and irreversible deterioration of the environment.

In order to resolve this problem, it is necessary to change mentalities and to adopt policies that would be in line with the change in lifestyle, means of production and ways of consumption that constitute the heart of the matter. Consequently, it is important to implement waste management strategies that are based on principles of prevention/development/elimination, and on the priority to eliminate waste at the source.

In the recommendation the Parliamentary Assembly, in particular, invites the member states to rapidly ratify the Basel Convention on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their elimination, and also the Council of Europe Convention on Civil Liability for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment, that enounces the "polluter-pays" principle.

Recommendation 1227 (1993) on oil pollution of the seas

The Parliamentary Assembly has always followed with interest and concern the problems of oil pollution of the seas. After the loss of the tanker Braer, close to the Shetland Islands, and the alarming number of accidental hydrocarbon spillages and consequent catastrophes, the Assembly draws attention to the urgent necessity to adopt co-ordinated measures in order to increase maritime safety and considerably decrease the risk of oil pollution on the European shores.

Moreover, the Assembly underlines the fact that, parallel to catastrophes of a large impact, there are daily oil spillages which have cumulative effects that should be brought to the public's attention.

The Assembly considers that it is important to continue to promote, through the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the international regulation concerning maritime safety and environmental protection, ensuring the adequate and even implementation of the existing regulation. The Assembly also recalls the importance of regional initiatives, especially European ones, and proposes a number of concrete measures to be implemented in order to decrease the number and the consequences of oil spillages, whether they be accidental or deliberate. ■

4. Culture and education

Recommendation 1202 (1993) on religious tolerance in a democratic society

Religion very often plays a central role in international and internal conflicts. Yet the three religions involved in Europe – Judaism, Christianity and Islam – have a common basis.

With reference to the respective positions of the individual (whether believer or non-believer), the state and religion, the report makes out a case for the promotion of religious tolerance as a means of reducing conflict and also of enriching human contacts.

A series of measures are proposed whereby the secular state in a democratic society may promote religious tolerance thanks to legal, educational and other devices.

Discussion remains open, however, on the situation in the religious states, in eastern Europe, northern Africa and Asia, where it is necessary to reduce the risks of confrontation.

Recommendation 1203 (1993) on Gypsies in Europe

Intolerance of Gypsies and other travellers has long existed. It has mainly been associated with their generally unfavourable social and economic condition and has worsened with the recent changes in central and eastern Europe.

Much attention has been paid to Gypsy problems by international bodies, and in particular the Council of Europe. But little improvement in their situation has resulted in practice.

The recommendation proposes to replace the socio-economic image of Gypsies by a cultural definition. Gypsies have after all been part of the European cultural tradition for over five centuries. Their culture and language should be respected and promoted as more than simple folklore.

Gypsies should be recognised as a non-territorial minority. While they should respect the laws of the countries in which they live, they should also be allowed to enjoy equal rights with other citizens of those countries.

Special measures are necessary in the fields of education, information and everyday life. As a general principle it is stressed that Gypsies should be consulted over measures that directly affect them.

Recommendation 1216 (1993) on European cultural co-operation

The political changes in central and eastern Europe have had several consequences for European cultural co-operation as carried out in the Council of Europe.

The nature of co-operation has changed, with assistance introduced alongside co-operation to help enable the new democratic states to catch up. New priorities have emerged, in particular in relation to cultural minorities and fundamental values. New working methods have to be introduced because of the extra countries involved.

The role of the state has evolved also resulting from a larger importance of non-governmental elements in cultural activities. In the future activity of the Council of Europe many important fields will be taken into consideration regarding cultural co-operation. Particular emphasis should be placed on young people and their integration into intergovernmental activities.

Meanwhile it is important to reaffirm the cultural vocation of the Council of Europe and the role of the co-operation based on the European Cultural Convention.

Recommendation 1215 (1993) and Resolution 1003 (1993) on the ethics of journalism

Information and communication are decisive factors nowadays in any social, economic and cultural development, and doubtless the most distinctive feature of the new era in which the world is living. The concept of communication proper has a fundamentally social dimension.

Information and communication are fundamental to the existence of democracy, because without them it is impossible to guarantee the participation of the citizens in public affairs.

On the grounds that the existing ethical codes for journalism have insufficient international scope and that their practical effectiveness therefore remains very limited, the Assembly proposes to adopt a resolution on the ethics of journalism which considers the right to information as a fundamental human right and reviews the function of journalism and its ethical activity.

Among other measures the Assembly suggests setting up, within the Organisation, a European mechanism for information verification in the form of a European media ombudsman, with sufficient international representativeness and a mode of operation and functions similar to the corresponding national self-regulatory bodies or mechanisms.

Other activities

The Council of Europe Museum Prize was awarded jointly to the Kobarid War Museum (Slovenia) and the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul (Turkey).

The first consultative meeting on sports legislation was held in Prague from 31 March to 1 April 1993 (jointly by the Sub-Committee on Youth and Sport and the CDDS Bureau).

The Committee took part in the 4th Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth (Vienna, 13-15 April 1993).

At the Inter-Parliamentary Union's (IPU) Conference in New Delhi the Chairman of the Committee presented a statement on human rights education.

The 4th Round Table between parliamentarians and youth representatives was held in Strasbourg in July on "Strategies to combat xenophobia".

A forum discussion on gender equality in education was held in September with the Education Committee of the CDCC. A report will be prepared in the light of a questionnaire sent to all member countries.

The Sub-Committee on the Architectural and Artistic Heritage continues its monitoring in the former Yugoslavia concerning the situation

of the heritage in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and the full committee decided to extend monitoring to the media, education, the arts and artists.

A hearing on the situation of the media in the former Yugoslavia was held in October with independent journalists from that area. ■

5. Science and technology

Recommendation 1209 (1993) on nuclear power plants in central and eastern Europe

The dilapidated condition of nuclear power plants in eastern Europe, made worse by the lack sometimes of the most basic safety measures, represents a permanent threat for populations and the environment in Europe.

To face this problem, it is necessary to find solutions which are politically realistic, economically viable and take the various technical options into consideration. Possibilities range from operating improvements and modernisation of reactors to the immediate shutdown of the most dangerous plants. The fact that, in some countries, nuclear power supplies up to 50% of energy needs also has to be taken into account.

To be effective, action must be twofold. First, more efficient co-ordination of international efforts is needed, including if necessary the creation of a top-level decision-making machinery. Second, a large financial commitment is needed. Leaving business contracts aside, it will be necessary to increase the current flow of funds almost tenfold if the target of bringing all nuclear power plants in eastern Europe up to international standards is to be achieved.

Recommendation 1210 (1993) on safety-critical computing systems

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe is aware that the use of computers in safety-related applications is growing. Many recent accidents have called into question the reliability of these systems. At present, there are no specific regulations governing safety control of these systems.

The safety issue should be regarded as an area of public interest which must take precedence over industry's economic and budgetary concerns.

The Assembly proposes, among other things, that an inventory of selected accidents due to these systems be instituted, that a list of existing national and international standards be drawn up and that a glossary of technical/legal terms be compiled to ensure that future legislation corresponds to the reality of technological systems. The aim, therefore, is to lay down guidelines reflecting the technical complexity of the concepts and systems concerned.

Resolution 1007 (1993) on North-South technology transfer

Technology transfer is an important part of official development assistance. The situations of the developing countries are unequal and varied. There is a tendency for international co-operation to be focused on the countries of central and eastern Europe, possibly to the detriment of North-South relations.

Concerted multilateral action is needed to guarantee the effectiveness and proper use of technology transfer.

The resolution invites the member states to adopt a number of measures: application of the principles advocated in the field of North-South relations, a diversified approach, enhancement of local human resources, access to databanks, designation of priority areas, protection and development of small local businesses and agriculture, controlled export of sensitive technologies, drawing up of an international code of conduct. ■

6. Social affairs

Resolution 1008 (1993) on social policies for elderly persons and their self-reliance

The Parliamentary Assembly has declared 1993 "European Year of the Elderly and of Solidarity between Generations". In view of the ageing of the European population (over 60 million people), the Assembly invited the governments to re-define or initiate policies which promote self-reliance for the elderly, with due regard to their rights and with their participation. Some

financial, medical and social measures were recommended for that purpose.

In addition, the Assembly wanted to promote opportunities for senior citizens to join together to defend their interests and uphold their civic rights, to assure the possibility of recourse in the event of infringement of such rights through institutions "ombudsmen", for example, and to ensure that older people are represented in decision processes.

Resolution 1011 (1993) on the situation of women and children in the former Yugoslavia

Since ethnic cleansing and barbaric violence in the former Yugoslavia is mainly against civilians, particularly women and children, the Parliamentary Assembly asked Council of Europe member states' governments to implement the "children first" principle, according to

which meeting the essentials needs of children must be a top political priority.

Europe must develop an integrated policy on the protection of children and respect for their rights and in particular protect them from the scourge of war.

The Assembly invites the governments to provide financial humanitarian aid to the former Yugoslavia. ■

7. Agriculture

Resolution 1001 on the future of wine production

Vine growers and wine producers are facing difficulties adjusting production to a diminishing demand. The adverse effect on health of over-consumption of alcohol has concealed the actual beneficial effects of moderate consumption to the detriment of the market. Many regions fear that their economy as well as their social and cultural traditions closely linked to the cultivation of vines and the consumption of wine may be threatened.

Agricultural policies should aim at maintaining an economically viable and diversified wine sector by encouraging the production of high quality wines.

These policies should respect the environment. Alternative measures should be taken to avoid social disruption in areas where vine growing and wine production is no longer economic.

Technological development has to be stimulated. Consumers should receive complete and objective information on the quality and characteristics of ordinary and classified wines. The Assembly underlines in particular the necessity of introducing a Europe-wide system of certification of origin, to respond to consumer interests.

Resolution 1012 on marine mammals

In most oceans of the world marine mammals have been threatened with extinction or their populations have been seriously reduced due to over-exploitation through hunting and/or being accidentally caught in fishing gear. Ocean pollution has also had negative effects on several species.

Much more research should be carried out in order to achieve a better understanding of marine ecosystems and their living resources – including marine mammals.

A co-ordinated European action through the creation of a European Marine Agency would be a step towards research concerning marine ecosystems, and also towards a policy of exploitation and protection.

Research programmes should pay particular attention to marine mammals. These should be protected when threatened and only hunted when there is certainty that the size of their stocks allows it. Every country should issue licences to hunt marine mammals and should make sure that hunting methods meet a standard of "humane" killing.

Recommendation 1213 on developments in biotechnology and the consequences for agriculture

Biotechnology has the potential to fundamentally change present agricultural practices and structures by increasing yields, making plants and animals resistant to certain pests and diseases. It can also produce new living organisms that can be used in the production of new food.

The use and release of biotechnological inventions could also cause nuisance and present hazards both to existing ecosystems and to man. Biotechnology is a human intervention in the life process and should therefore be subject to bioethical considerations. A European legal framework for the regulation of biotechnological interventions on animals and plants is at an early stage of development.

The Council of Europe should enlarge its work on bioethics to include biotechnological manipulations of animals and other living organisms in our ecosystems. Member governments continue to improve the regulatory framework for the encouragement of positive uses of biotechnology and for the elimination of abuses and any hazards resulting from biotechnology work. Research and training in the field as well as public information should be strengthened.

Order No. 490 on necessary agricultural and rural policy reforms in Europe

Many rural areas in Europe have been abandoned and others see their population decreasing. Employment opportunities in the agricultural and related sectors have decreased and most rural areas find themselves at a disadvantage in attracting new employment compared to urban centres. The collapse of traditional markets and the restructuring of the agricultural sector in the new democracies of central and eastern Europe have resulted in a new difficult period for the rural world in these countries.

For this reason, the governments must redefine a policy framework which will allow a balanced and harmonious development between rural and urban regions in Europe for the preservation of a living countryside. A sustainable resource management policy should give new production tasks to the agricultural sector.

A new policy framework, a European rural charter, must be set out; this should enounce the conditions to be fulfilled for the maintenance of a living countryside with a healthy environment and a viable agricultural sector – capable of attracting new economic activities and retaining its human capital. ■

8. Migration, refugees and demography

Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in several countries of the former Yugoslavia

On the basis of the findings of a delegation of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography which visited Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in November 1992, the Assembly, while recognising that the only lasting solution to the problem of the refugees and displaced persons is to bring about an end to the hostilities and to negotiate a peace settlement that fully respects the principles of democracy, human rights and minority rights, recommends the creation of "safe havens" in Bosnia-Herzegovina under strengthened military protection.

Humanitarian and financial assistance should be massively and urgently increased and better co-ordinated. Military protection for the supply and local distribution of aid should be strengthened. All European states should increase the number of offers to receive refugees and displaced persons.

In the meantime, the Council of Europe should make use of its Social Development Fund to build and equip temporary housing and to create employment. It should also speed up its work to clarify the legal status of those in need of temporary protection who have fled situations of war or generalised violence, as well as its work to establish a European early warning and emergency relief system in cases of mass population outflows.

Recommendation 1206 (1993) on the integration of migrants and community relations

The Assembly notes that as a result of post-war immigration to most Council of Europe member states, there are now large communities of migrants in these countries, whose ethnic and cultural origins are different from those of the host society. Members of these communities often find themselves in a marginal situation, lacking the means to integrate effectively because of poverty, lack of qualifications, insecurity of residence, unfamiliarity with the host culture or deliberate or unconscious discrimination. Society as a whole must adapt to this situation and overcome the obstacles to the integration of migrants, whose continued marginality is a source of social tension and conflict.

The Assembly, giving its wholehearted support to the important recommendations contained in the final report of the Council of Europe's community relations project, urges member governments to promote widespread debate on them. In particular, the application of the recommendations made in the framework of the activities of the Council of Europe should be monitored, national community relations policies should be examined and the problem of racial violence and xenophobia should be specifically addressed. Member governments

are urged to set up national bodies to co-ordinate and promote integration and community relations policies, where necessary to sign the European and international conventions designed to improve the status of immigrants, and to support the establishment of a European centre for the exchange of information and experience on community relations.

Recommendation 1207 (1993) and Resolution 996 (1993) on population movements between the states of the former Soviet Union

As a result of the break-up of the Soviet Union, the issue of migration, displaced persons and refugees has arisen. Nationalism has led to secessionism and discrimination towards minorities. More than a million ethnic Russians and non-Russians have been forcibly displaced and many families require immediate aid and further substantial help. An estimated twenty-five million Russians live outside the Russian Federation. They are worried for their safety and their rights and may emigrate to Russia in the near future. Furthermore a growing number of people from African and Middle Eastern countries are arriving at Russian airports with false documents.

The Assembly calls on the republics of the former Soviet Union to make full use of the CSCE mechanism to resolve conflicts, to facilitate the involvement of the international migration and relief organisations in providing assistance and shelter to the refugees. Measures should be taken in order to restore confidence with a view to the return of displaced persons; legislation should be harmonised, particularly on refugee status and on the protection of minorities.

The Assembly also recommends that the Council of Europe's Social Development Fund should be used in the area. Where necessary, the member states should discuss with the Russian Government a firm timetable and appropriate assistance for the withdrawal of Russian troops.

Recommendation 1211 (1993) on clandestine migration: traffickers and employers of clandestine migrants

Since 1983 there has been an increase in the number of migrants arriving in Europe. Most of these migrants enter the host countries clandestinely, with the help of illegal networks and traffickers who provide them with false papers. These clandestine migrants are easy prey for the networks of traffickers who are often involved in other forms of international crime and for the unscrupulous employers who subject them to inhuman treatment tantamount to "disguised slavery".

The Parliamentary Assembly recommends the drawing up of bilateral or multilateral agreements covering the repatriation of illegal migrants coupled with steps to foster the social and economic development of the countries of origin.

The Assembly is also in favour of a convention against clandestine migration providing penalties for traffickers and for those employing clandestine migrants.

Resolution 1000 (1993) on Vietnamese migrants and asylum-seekers in Hong Kong ("Boat people")

In 1990, the Assembly expressed concern about the fate of Vietnamese asylum-seekers, in particular those "boat people" forcibly repatriated to Vietnam from Hong Kong after being "screened out" as not qualifying for refugee status. It was feared that those returning might be persecuted once back in Vietnam, a one-party communist state where the human rights situation was far from satisfactory. Moreover, human rights organisations strongly criticised the screening process operating in Hong Kong, as well as the treatment and detention conditions of asylum-seekers there.

In the resolution, the Assembly notes that the problem of the Vietnamese "boat people" has gone some way towards a solution. Most have been resettled elsewhere, many have returned voluntarily, and some have been forcibly repatriated under various international agreements. Although the Vietnamese Government has assured all those returning that they will not be persecuted, the Assembly calls for the publication of this guarantee.

The Assembly points out that growing prosperity, the introduction of democratic freedoms and observance of human rights in Vietnam would increase the incentive to return. Thus economic and political liberalisation should be encouraged through the prospect of an end to the United States trade embargo. The European Union's assistance programme and UNHCR involvement in Vietnam should be continued.

The Assembly recommends specific steps to improve the screening process in Hong Kong, where the steady depopulation of the camps should allow living conditions to improve.

Resolution 1010 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Serbia, Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Following Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, a delegation of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography visited Serbia, Montenegro and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to study the situation of refugees and displaced persons, 95% of whom are living with host families and 5% in collective centres. These families and the refugees are suffering from the severe economic conditions prevailing in these countries.

The Parliamentary Assembly calls on the Security Council of the United Nations to review the implementation of Resolutions 757 and 820 with a view to ensuring that the embargo exempts transactions for humanitarian purposes, and to allow shipments of humanitarian aid through the Adriatic port of Bar (Montenegro).

It also asks the member states of the Council of Europe to take in refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and from The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in particular for the purpose of family reunion, and to increase their contributions to the humanitarian aid effort.

The Assembly also appeals to member states of the Council of Europe to avoid the imposition of visa requirements for refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, since neighbouring countries use this as an excuse for prohibiting transit across their territory. ■

9. Economic affairs

Resolution 995 (1993) on economic renaissance of the Baltic Sea region

The resolution is based on the conclusions of the Assembly's colloquy "Economic renaissance of the Baltic Sea region", held in Stockholm and Tallinn in March 1992. It proposes a strategy for enhanced international co-operation in the area.

The potential of the Baltic Sea region is considerable: a linking sea, a qualified work force, rich natural resources, and proximity to central European markets. However, the legacy of communism also presents major challenges, on the Baltic's eastern and southern shores in particular – in the form of economic underdevelopment, environmental damage, a still imperfect and incomplete legislative and administrative framework, and shortcomings in the transport and communications infrastructure.

The Assembly expressed the belief that solving these problems through international

co-operation is important to the prosperity not only of northern Europe, but to a large extent of Europe as a whole. It called on the governments and parliaments of the Council of Europe member states to extend any conceptual and material assistance possible to the former communist countries in the Baltic Sea region. The Assembly invited the latter countries to pursue steadfastly their efforts to reform their economies, to maintain and strengthen pluralist society and democracy, and to ensure protection of minorities, in conformity with Council of Europe standards and international conventions.

Resolution 997 (1993) on European industrial competitiveness in a global context

Improving industrial competitiveness – that is, the ability to produce goods and services that meet the requirements of international markets – will be one of the primary challenges facing Europe as it prepares to enter a new century

characterised by intensive "competitive interdependence" among world regions. The degree to which Europe solves that task will go far to determine the prosperity of its peoples and nations, and will decide the world role, economic as well as political, that it will be able to assume.

In order to preserve a strong industrial base ensuring prosperity across the different regions of Europe, it becomes essential to outline a coherent, comprehensive and long-term strategy for a "European policy for industry", which is general and neutral with regard to economic sectors and the nationality of companies. A particular priority will be to integrate as rapidly as possible central and eastern Europe into the European and world economic mainstream. Every effort must be made to open western markets to these countries and to assist them in their economic restructuring.

Resolution 998 (1993) on the Council of Europe's North-South Centre: role and achievements

The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity in Lisbon – generally known as the "North-South Centre" – was created in 1989 as a "pilot project for an initial period of three years", at the end of which the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe was to review the mandate of the centre, and decide on its future. The Assembly, on whose initiative the centre was set up (see Recommendation 1095 (1989) on North-South interdependence and solidarity) contributed to the evaluation of the centre's role and achievements at the end of the trial period.

The Assembly expressed the belief that, to a large extent, the North-South Centre had achieved the tasks given to it and, for this reason, its action should be continued, especially at a time of rising xenophobia and other tensions in Europe. The Assembly welcomed the fact that fifteen member states of the Council of Europe had joined the centre, and expressed the strong wish that all those remaining will soon do likewise. At the same time, however, it recommended a reorganisation of the centre's decision-making structure.

Resolution 1006 (1993) on North-South interdependence and solidarity: Europe and the least developed countries

Europe, along with other industrialised nations, must work closely with the governments and the people in the poorest developing countries in order to improve their economic, social and ecological situation, at the risk of otherwise seeing them slide into destitution and chaos. Aid must be used efficiently, however, and be focused on the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children. Aid should primarily be aimed at human development.

The Assembly also underlined the particular responsibility of the developing countries themselves in establishing and strengthening democracy and "good governance", putting their social and economic house into order, protecting human rights and improving the lot of the broad masses, especially women, and developing human resources through education and training.

Resolution 1002 (1993) on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – Achievements, activities and priorities

The Assembly welcomed the complementary missions of the Council of Europe and the EBRD in fostering democracy and development. The Agreement of Co-operation between the two organisations, concluded in April 1992, was an expression of this, as was the arrangement between the Assembly and the Bank, giving the Assembly a significant role in carrying out its supervisory parliamentary function.

The Assembly recommended the EBRD to embark resolutely on its main task – that of fostering the development of the private sector in the transition economies in a responsible way – thus ensuring good use of the public funds with which it was entrusted. Moreover, it urged the Bank to observe strict standards of cost-effectiveness in its internal administration, to abstain from conspicuous forms of representation, and to establish tighter budget controls and auditing over all its operations.

Resolution 1005 (1993) and Recommendation 1217 (1993) on economic assistance to Albania

The Assembly greatly welcomed the considerable efforts undertaken by the Albanian Government and Parliament to introduce a democratic form of government, as well as economic reforms based on the principles of a market economy. At the same time it was aware of the magnitude of the tasks to be accomplished by the Albanian authorities, reconstructing a country devastated by decades of extreme misallocation of resources and self-imposed isolation.

The Assembly called on the governments of Council of Europe member states and on the European Union to increase their conceptual and material assistance to Albania and to help in mobilising the country's human resources in order to alleviate the "transformational recession" and the enormous problems of economic restructuring – by increasing foreign trade with Albania, by helping to close legal gaps in various economic and social regulations, by stimulating contacts at all levels, such as exchanges between students and teachers, and by promoting vocational training in sectors such as industry, banking, business administration and management.

In an accompanying recommendation the Assembly expressed the belief that without a stable democracy, efficient political and legal institutions and a functioning administration, social and economic development cannot be sustained. It therefore recommended that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe intensify its co-operation with Albania, notably through assistance in the fields of democratic institution-building, human rights and social protection standards, legislation and public administration; and provide adequate funds for this purpose with a view to facilitating Albania's accession to the Council of Europe.

Resolution 1014 (1993) on the activities of OECD in 1992

The Parliamentary Assembly, enlarged with delegations from Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand examined the activities of OECD with the participation of the Secretary General of this organisation. The enlarged Assembly expressed the belief that the world economy was faced simultaneously with a multitude of new challenges which included: an unusually severe and stubborn recession with unacceptably high levels of unemployment; an unexpectedly arduous process of economic and political renewal in central and eastern Europe; uncertainty about the prospect of continued economic integration in Europe; rapid structural change both nationally and internationally; the rapid growth of numerous Asian economies; and the uneven progress observed in developing countries.

The enlarged Assembly called on OECD member countries to show greater resolve and imagination in fighting unemployment, *inter alia*, by implementing a concerted strategy for sustained non-inflationary growth and employment; by adopting appropriate fiscal policies; by concentrating on human resource development; by fostering flexible and effective labour market policies in co-operation with employers and employees; by enabling the private sector to play its full role in job creation; and by creating policy frameworks that facilitate the introduction and diffusion of new technology.

Other activities

The Parliamentary Assembly organised a conference in Helsinki from 2 to 4 June 1993 on the theme "Progress of economic reform in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and prospects" (as a follow-up conference to the 1990 Budapest meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly on economic reform in these countries). The conference permitted parliamentarians and government representatives from all the countries represented in the Parliamentary Assembly, as well as international organisations concerned, to take stock of the achievements and problems to be overcome in the efforts by the formerly communist countries in central and eastern Europe to reform their economies.

The so-called Helsinki Declaration approved at the end of the conference called on OECD member countries to fulfil their commitments to enhance access to their markets for the exports of the new democracies in central and eastern Europe. It recalled the enormous potential for trade and economic development that would result from a "pan-European common market", and deplored existing protectionism in established market economies. They invited the international organisations to better co-ordinate their assistance, whether conceptual or material, in favour of the transition economies. ■

10. Interparliamentary co-operation

Citizens, representative democracy and European construction

This subject was dealt with at an interparliamentary conference which took place from 16 to 18 September 1994 in Paris, organised by the French Senate and the Committee on Parliamentary and Public Relations of the Council of Europe's Assembly. The participants were delegates of thirty-eight national parliaments, of the European Parliament, Western European Union and the Liaison Committee of the Non-Governmental Organisations enjoying consultative status with the Council of Europe.

The conference observed that the citizens of the new democracies and the old democracies alike lacked confidence in the effectiveness of the political system and examined objectively the role of each protagonist in democracy.

With reference to politicians, the conference laid particular stress on the notions of availability, proximity and openness, to which must be added clear commitment and the development of the educational aspect. The role of political parties was also considered, particularly the many criticisms concerning their internal workings and the little attention they pay to the opinions of militants and individuals outside election campaigns.

Discussions on possibilities to increase citizens' participation in politics stressed the NGOs' role,

as foremost partners in political democracy, though their role must not be confused with that of elected representatives who are answerable to the people for their decisions by way of universal suffrage.

The conference underlined the useful role of media in the defence of democracy, but was concerned about some of their excesses in the presentation and treatment of information.

The conference was also concerned about the use democracy could make of modern technology without falling into the other extreme of "electronic democracy".

However, the participants noted that all these difficulties have not impaired citizens' attachment to democracy which demonstrated its effectiveness and its relevance.

The discussions on European construction dealt with the role of the Council of Europe and the specific problems of the European Union. As regards the latter, they related to the difficulty of communicating with citizens, to the Parliament's inadequate share in the decision-making process and to the need to give national parliaments a greater role in the preparation of Union decisions.

The Union was invited to continue and increase its support for the new democracies in order to alleviate the problems of transition from a planned to a social market economy.

As regards the Council of Europe, the participants laid the stress on its crucial role in the democratic transition of the former communist countries and on its potentially innovative role in many fields of co-operation.

As a melting-pot of national parliaments, the Assembly was well placed, it was affirmed, to ensure that the European institutions remained close to European citizens. ■

11. Relations with European non-member countries

Albania

Regular participation of Albanian Parliamentarians in committee meetings, after special guest status was granted on 25 November 1991.

Committee meeting in Tirana from 7 to 8 September 1993.

Andorra

Observation of parliamentary elections of 12 December 1993 by a delegation from the Parliamentary Assembly.

Belarus

Regular participation of the parliamentarians of Belarus in committee meetings after special guest status was granted on 16 September 1992.

Croatia

Regular participation of the parliamentarians of Croatia after special guest status was granted on 4 May 1992.

Estonia

Regular participation of the parliamentarians of Estonia in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 18 September 1991.

Committee meeting in Tallin on 19 and 20 January 1993.

Full member of the Council of Europe from 14 May 1993.

Latvia

Regular participation of the parliamentarians of Latvia in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 18 September 1991.

Observation of parliamentary elections on 5 and 6 June by a delegation of the Parliamentary Assembly.

Committee meeting in Riga from 20 to 21 January 1993.

Lithuania

Regular participation of parliamentarians from Lithuania in committee meetings since special

guest status was granted on 18 September 1991.

Full member of the Council of Europe from 14 May 1993.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Visit of a delegation of the Committee to Skopje and Ohrid from the 26 to 30 March 1993.

Special guest status was granted on 13 May 1993.

Moldova

Regular participation of a delegation of the Moldovan Parliament in committee meetings after special guest status was granted on 5 February 1993.

Romania

Regular participation of a delegation of the Romanian Parliament in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 1 February 1991.

Full member of the Council of Europe from 7 October 1993.

Russia

Regular participation of a delegation of the Russian Parliament in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 14 January 1992.

Observation of the parliamentary elections of 12 December 1993 by a delegation from the Parliamentary Assembly.

Slovenia

Regular participation of Slovenian parliamentarians in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 3 February 1992.

Full member of the Council of Europe from 14 May 1993.

Ukraine

Regular participation of Ukrainian parliamentarians in committee meetings since special guest status was granted on 16 September 1992.

Committee meeting in Kiev on 25 and 26 May 1993. ■

IV. Co-operation with the European Union

1. Political dialogue and quadripartite meetings

In accordance with the declaration adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 5 May 1989, the development of relations with the European Union constitutes one of the main lines of the Council of Europe's action.

At the political level, dialogue between the Council of Europe and the European Union should, in accordance with a procedure instituted in 1989, be pursued through the holding of quadripartite meetings between, on the one hand, the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and the Secretary General and, on the other, the President of the Council and the President of the Commission of the European Communities. The purpose of these meetings is notably to create reciprocal awareness of programmes, mutual interests and scope for joint projects.

The most recent quadripartite meeting took place in November 1991; regrettably no meeting was held in the course of 1993.

The Political Declaration adopted at the Council of Europe meeting of heads of state and government in Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993 contained the following passage:

"Attaining these objectives requires fuller co-ordination established in the first instance, on the basis of the 1987 Arrangement with the European Community, particularly the development of joint projects, notably in favour of the countries of central and eastern Europe. We consider that such a partnership in increasingly varied fields of activity reflects the specific and open-ended institutional relationship existing between the two institutions."

At the Vienna Summit the Commission was represented by Mr Hans van den Broek, the Commissioner for External Political Relations. In his speech Mr van den Broek said that "in

the Commission's view, the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union should make it possible to pursue the objectives defined at the quadripartite meeting in Venice in October 1990 and to undertake the examination advocated by the President of the Commission, Mr Delors, as to possible accession by the Community to the Council of Europe Statute. Such accession to the Council of Europe by the Community would be a positive contribution both to reinforcing the new balance in Europe and to achieving the objectives pursued by each of the two organisations".

Mr van den Broek also represented the Commission at the 92nd Session of the Committee of Ministers on 14 May 1993. The Commission was represented at senior official level at the 93rd session on 4 November 1993.

On 21 April 1993 the Ministers' Deputies held their annual exchange of views with the Secretary General of the Commission, Mr David Williamson.

On 1 November 1993 the Treaty on European Union, signed at Maastricht on 2 February 1992, entered into force. It should be noted that the new treaty maintains, in its present form, Article 230 of the Treaty of Rome, which deals with co-operation between the Union and the Council of Europe. Moreover, specific references to co-operation with the Council of Europe are made in the new articles relating to education and culture. In addition, the treaty includes a provision to the effect that the Union shall respect the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the European Convention on Human Rights. A further reference to the Convention is made in the new chapter on co-operation in the fields of justice and home affairs. ■

2. Implementation of the co-operation agreement

The implementation of the exchange of letters of 16 June 1987 between the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the President of the Commission of the European Communities continued in 1993, again under the impetus of the Political Declaration of 5 May 1989.

Co-operation was principally conducted with the Commission, which represents the Union in its external relations. It took the form of contacts between the services of the Commission and the Council of Europe, especially in the

fields of legal affairs, media, social affairs, health, education, culture, heritage, environment and youth.

Under the 1987 agreement a senior official shall be appointed by either side to ensure close liaison and co-operation between officials of the Council of Europe and the Commission. This task has been given to the Director of Political Affairs of the Council of Europe and to Mr L. Boselli, a director in the Commission's Directorate General for External Political Relations. The two senior officials have been in

touch whenever necessary. The Council of Europe's Liaison Office in Brussels and the special unit set up by the Commission for co-operation with the Council of Europe have ensured the day-to-day contacts and a two-way flow of information. During 1993 one of the main subjects of discussion with the Commission were the possibilities of a Union contribution to the Council of Europe's co-operation and assistance programmes with regard to central and eastern Europe. The first

constructive result was the signing of a covenant for a joint programme for the strengthening of law and human rights and the rule of law in Albania. Agreement was also reached with regard to a second programme for local government and legal system reform in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In December 1993 the Commission and the Council of Europe co-organised a G 24 conference in Strasbourg on democratic institution-building. ■

3. Intergovernmental activities

The Commission was invited to participate in the meetings of all the Council of Europe's Steering Committees and in the activities of many of its committees of experts. It was also represented at the Conferences of Specialised Ministers held in 1993, and in particular those on environment (April), youth (April), local government (September), equality between women and men (October), labour (October) and migration (November).

a. Human rights

The question of the European Union's formal accession to the European Convention on Human Rights has been referred by the Commission to the Council of the European Union which decided to ask for the opinion of the Court of Justice of the European Communities on the consequences for the Treaty on European Union.

Concurrently with the Council of Europe's work on the European Social Charter, the Commission of the European Communities is continuing to implement the "Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers" on the basis of the action programme adopted for this purpose, which provides, *inter alia*, for the drawing up of a number of directives to improve the protection of workers. This Union goal was embodied in the agreement on social policy concluded between the member states of the European Union (with the exception of the United Kingdom) and appended to the Protocol on Social Policy of the Treaty on European Union. In November 1993 the Commission published a "Green Paper" on European social policy, taking stock of European achievements and issues in the social field and setting out responses which the Union might make to these challenges. It is regrettable that the "Green Paper" makes no reference to the European Social Charter.

In the field of equality between men and women, the co-operation between the two organisations was again marked by participation in each other's committee meetings, seminars and conferences. The Commission made an active contribution to the European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October) and to the co-ordination meeting on assistance programmes in the field of equality for central and eastern European countries.

b. Media

European Union initiatives (Commission discussion paper on media concentration and pluralism, Council directive on the co-ordination of certain rules concerning copyright and neighbouring rights applicable to satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission, impending evaluation of the Directive "Television without frontiers", proposal for a Council decision on the implementation of the European Union's Media programme, etc.) have had a considerable influence on the Council of Europe's work in the field of media law and policy, particularly with regard to the protection of neighbouring rights and to media concentrations and pluralism. Furthermore, the drafting group set up by the Ministers' Deputies to finalise the draft European convention relating to questions of copyright law and neighbouring rights in the framework of transfrontier broadcasting by satellite, in the light of the proposals made at the special informal meeting held at ministerial level in Oslo in May 1992, paid special attention to the progress of work on the proposed "cable and satellite" directive.

Generally speaking, the Commission showed a keen interest in all aspects of the Council of Europe's work programme (discussions relating to the protection of neighbouring rights and to the pirating of sound and audiovisual recordings, equality of opportunities in the building of a European audiovisual area, co-operation programmes in the media field with the countries of central and eastern Europe, etc.). The entry into force of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television on 1 May 1993 made it even more urgent to ensure a high degree of convergence with the EU "Television without frontiers" directive. To this end the Commission attended the meeting of the Standing Committee on Transfrontier Television and proposed that the European Union should accede to the convention at the appropriate moment.

c. Social and socio-economic problems

The Commission participated in the Council of Europe's activities relating to demography, social security, social policy and migration, and notably in the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Labour (October) and Migration (November).

The Council of Europe Secretariat had contacts with various departments of the Commission

of the European Communities in Brussels and Luxembourg with a view to improving the two organisations' knowledge of each other's work. The Secretariat participated for instance in the European conference organised by the Commission and the Council Presidency on the theme "The fight against social exclusion, a challenge for the 90s" (June).

At the Council of Europe's Vienna Summit (October) an action plan to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance was adopted. Both the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament referred expressly to this plan and called for co-operation between the EU member states in this field.

The European Population Committee (CDPO) maintains good relations with the Commission and, in particular, its Statistical Office, as borne out by the periodic consultations on activities in progress and the exchange of contributions.

d. Education, culture, heritage and sport

Education

The Commission of the European Communities participated in the Council of Europe's meetings and symposia, in particular those on "Adult education and social change" (March) and "Education: structures, policies and strategies" (December).

Attention should be drawn to the very constructive inter-secretariat meeting between the Council of Europe Secretariat and the Commission Task Force Human Resources in November. At this meeting the existing co-operation and joint activities in the field of education were reviewed and evaluated.

The two organisations (Eurydice for the Commission of the European Communities) are continuing their joint work on the updating of the European Education Thesaurus.

Culture

One of the Council of Europe's objectives is to strengthen intercultural dialogue at European level, in particular through co-operation with such institutions and organisations as Unesco and the European Union. The European Union will on the basis of Article 128 of the Treaty on European Union in cultural matters "foster the co-operation with . . . the Council of Europe".

Both the Council of Europe and the European Union organised during 1993 events to promote books and reading, as presented by the Commission at the 7th Conference of Ministers responsible for Cultural Affairs (October 1992). Contacts are being maintained with the Union in this respect.

In February Council of Europe representatives met Commission officials to envisage closer cultural co-operation in respect of non-member countries of the EU, notably in such fields as books and reading, the training of cultural administrators and the funding of the arts, cultural heritage and the Centenary of Cinema in 1995.

The Ministers of Cultural Affairs of the EU adopted in May a resolution on the Council

of Europe's pilgrim route to Santiago de Compostela.

In its resolution of November on the cinema's first centenary the Council of the European Union called on the Commission to participate in the campaign in liaison with the Council of Europe. At a meeting of Council of Europe officials with the European Parliament's Inter-groupe Cinema, it was agreed that the Council of Europe will concentrate its activities for the cinema's centenary in countries which are not members of the EU.

The Council of Europe's Convention on Cinematographic Co-production, which opened for signature in October 1992, includes a clause enabling the European Union to accede to it.

Heritage

Contacts between the two organisations have intensified during 1993. The Commission participated in the meetings of the Cultural Heritage Committee. Various concertation meetings with the Commission took place on subjects such as funding of heritage conservation, training and research. The Commission supported the European Heritage Days and the training centre in San Servolo.

Sport

Close contacts were maintained between the CDDS and the Commission. A Council of Europe representative participated in the meeting of the European Sports Forum. Two joint projects (the "Fair Play" campaign and the anti-doping educational pack "Europack") are on the right track. The Commission is studying the question of negotiating a protocol which would allow the Union to become a party to the Anti-doping Convention (European Treaty Series, No. 135).

e. Youth

Relations between the youth services of the Council of Europe and the Commission were excellent in 1993. The Commissioner responsible for, among other things, youth affairs attended the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth (April) and visited the European Youth Centre (December). On this occasion it was envisaged that co-operation should be based on a formal agreement.

Both youth services mutually participated in seminars and conferences. The Council of Europe Secretariat is involved in the "Youth for Europe" Programme. It was agreed in February at a meeting of Council of Europe and Commission officials to hold regular meetings between the competent services. Youth in central and eastern Europe was the predominant theme in the contacts in 1993.

f. Health

The Council of Ministers for Health passed in May 1993 a resolution in which they asked the Commission to ensure closer co-operation with the Council of Europe in accordance with Article 229 of the EEC Treaty.

The Council of Europe, the Commission of the European Communities and the World Health Organization continued their joint "education for health" programme approved in 1991. The aim is to create a network of schools across Europe. To this end regular meetings of an international planning committee with representatives of the three organisations take place (most recently in November 1993).

The Commission of the European Communities made a generous contribution to the setting up of a computerised network between organ transplant centres for the rapid exchange of livers which became operational in the beginning of 1994.

The Council of Europe and the Commission are introducing a joint strategy to promote blood donations and self-sufficiency. In this context the Commission published in May 1993 a communication to the Council and the European Parliament in which it pointed out the necessity to co-operate with the Council of Europe in the field of blood self-sufficiency.

The Commission participated actively in various meetings of groups organised under the Partial Agreement in the Social and Public Health Field. Medicines subject to prescription were the themes of an exchange of letters between the Commission and the Council Secretariat. For its part, the Council Secretariat is invited to the meetings and other events organised within the framework of the Union's Helios Programme.

The Commission of the European Communities regularly participates in the sessions of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission and the technical Secretariat of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission takes part in EU group meetings. Union accession to the Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia (European Treaty Series, No. 50) is one of the prime objectives of co-operation between the two organisations in this field. The protocol to the convention (European Treaty Series, No. 134) which is designed to permit this accession came into force on 1 November 1992. The accession formalities were continued in 1993.

In the meantime, the European Pharmacopoeia is continuing with its efforts to optimise its work in order to become more fully integrated into the drugs regulation system of the single market. Furthermore, the application of the biological standardisation contract between the Union and the Council of Europe is being stepped up.

With the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union (1 November 1993) new structures for combating drug abuse had to be set up in the EU with which co-operation will have to be established. The Commission was closely involved in the preparation of the 2nd Pan-European Ministerial Conference on drug abuse and trafficking drugs and was represented by the responsible Commissioner at the Conference (February 1994). The Council Secretariat participated in a meeting on the EC 1992 Phare Regional Pilot Programme for the fight against drugs in central and eastern Europe and its extension up to 1995. At the Commission's request a study was drawn up by the Pompidou Group on the possibilities to

co-operate with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction of the EU in Lisbon.

g. Environment and regional planning

Environment

The Commission took part in the preparation and participated in the 2nd Pan-European Conference on the Environment (Lucerne, April). The Commission is a member of the Task Force of the Environmental Programme for the Danube River Basin and took an active part in the Council of Europe's Pan-European Inter-parliamentary Conference on the Environment: The Danube River Basin (October).

The European Union is a Contracting Party to the Berne Convention and, as such, takes part in all the convention activities. The Commission took part in various groups of experts, for example, on the conservation of freshwater fish, tourism and environment and on legal aspects of the introduction and re-introduction of species. The coming year will be marked by the coming into force of the EU Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats.

There has been particularly close co-operation in the drawing up of the report on the state of the environment in Europe, undertaken by the recently launched European Environment Agency with the help of various other bodies.

Regional planning

Co-operation between the Commission and the Council of Europe Secretariat is very satisfactory. The Commission participated in the preparations for the next European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (September 1994). The Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities held a joint European Union/Council of Europe seminar on "prospects and development of the continent of greater Europe beyond the year 2000" (November).

Open Partial Agreement on major hazards

In July a series of working meetings were held with the civil protection department and the EU Humanitarian Office of the Commission. The Commission was represented at the 5th Ministerial meeting of the Partial Agreement (October) at which an action plan for closer co-operation and co-ordination of the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement with the Commission, in particular concerning the exchange of technical information and the monitoring of disasters, were discussed.

h. Local democracy

The Union was represented at various events of the Council of Europe, for example, the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government (September) and the 2nd Conference on Regionalisation in Europe organised by the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) in June.

At a meeting with Commission representatives the Council Secretariat presented the draft

additional protocol to the Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation and the preliminary draft convention on inter-regional co-operation (June).

i. Legal co-operation

A meeting between the legal affairs departments of the Council of Europe and the Commission was held in June. The discussions concerned Union accession to Council of Europe conventions and agreements, the Commission's participation in convention committees, relations with central and eastern Europe and future conferences and ministerial meetings. Matters relating to the European emblem and anthem were also discussed.

Legal co-operation

At the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ, June) a report on the work of the Working Group on Legal Co-operation was presented by a representative of the Danish Presidency in the Council of Ministers of the EU.

The Council of the European Union set up a working group to draft a convention on extradition which is meant to complement the European Convention on Extradition of the Council of Europe (European Treaty Series, No. 24) in the European Union member states (November).

Civil law

The Commission refers in its green paper on access of consumers to justice and the settlement of consumer disputes in the Single Market to the work of the Council of Europe in the field of access to the law for the very poor. It also took part in the project group on efficiency and fairness of civil justice.

The Commission of the European Communities attaches particular importance to the possibility of the Union acceding to the European Convention on certain International Aspects of Bankruptcy (European Treaty Series, No. 136).

Environmental law

The Convention on Civil Liability for Damage resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment (European Treaty Series, No. 150) was opened for signature on 21 June 1993. The Commission took an active part in its preparation and the Union is entitled to become a party to it.

Bioethics

The Commission participates regularly in the work of the Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI), which is preparing an outline convention on bioethics and two protocols concerning organ transplants and medical research on human beings. The Commission made a significant contribution to the 2nd Council of Europe Symposium on Bioethics (November).

Data protection

In the intergovernmental field, Council of Europe activities relating to telecommunications, medical data, statistics and trans-frontier data flows are of particular interest to

the Commission, which is revising a series of proposals on the free movement of information in the light of the amendments proposed by the European Parliament.

A proposed directive has been referred to the Council of the European Union, together with a request for a negotiating mandate for the preparation of a protocol providing for Union participation in the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data (European Treaty Series, No. 108). The Commission attended the meeting of the convention's committee in November where its delegates discussed with the representatives of the parties the possible consequences of Union accession to the Convention.

Legal data processing

The Council of Europe is regularly represented at the meetings of the Working Party on Legal Informatics of the Council of the European Union, at which the Council of Europe's representative presents reports on the work of the Committee of Experts on Legal Data Processing and on the Council of Europe's relations with the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of legal data processing.

Both the Commission and the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union participated in meetings of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Legal Data Processing (CJ-JJ).

Movement of persons in Europe

The Commission and Council of the Communities took an active part in the meetings of the Vienna Group and its working parties on information systems (February), visa policies (March) and solidarity structures (March and June). A consultative group was set up to further necessary follow-up activities until the next plenary meeting (January 1994) and to examine the future role of international institutions within their mandates in dealing with certain aspects relating to the prevention of mass movements. At the first meeting of the consultative group (December) the debates were focused on the procedure to be followed in relation to the draft resolution presented by six countries at the 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration (November).

Asylum and refugees

A Commission representative takes part in meetings of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons (CAHAR). The Council of Europe Secretariat for its part followed with interest the negotiations on asylum policy of the Union's *Ad hoc* Group on Immigration. The work of this group has been taken over by other structures following the entry into force of the Treaty on European Union.

Protection of animals

In July the Commission submitted a communication to the Council and the European Parliament on the protection of animals in which it called on the Council to authorise the

deposition of the Union instrument of approval of the Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes, the accession to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport and the European Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter.

The Commission participated as in the past in activities relating to the conventions to which the Union is already Party.

Crime problems

The Commission was represented by an observer at several meetings of experts in the criminal field.

The Commission took part in the money-laundering conference organised by the Council

of Europe in September 1992, presenting a contribution on the directive on money-laundering adopted in June 1991, which is one of the cornerstones of the European anti-drug campaign.

These new European Union standards are of direct concern to other Council of Europe member states since they are part of the Union legislation covered by the agreement with the EFTA countries on the European Economic Area as well. The countries of central and eastern Europe which have since signed European agreements with the Union (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania) agreed to include clauses whereby the parties undertake to do everything in their power to co-operate with a view to preventing money-laundering and establishing proper standards equivalent to those contained in the directives. ■

V. External relations

At its 92nd Session, on 14 May 1993, the Committee of Ministers adopted two statutory resolutions which are of considerable significance for relations and co-operation between the Council of Europe and non-member states, as well as with international intergovernmental organisations.

In adopting Resolution (93) 26 on observer status, the Committee of Ministers was bearing in mind the changed political situation in Europe and the world and expressed its conviction that this situation required increased co-operation between the Council of Europe and non-member states sharing the Organisation's ideals and values. The observer status should provide the institutional framework for such a co-operation which mainly covers attendance of committees of experts in the field of intergovernmental co-operation, as well as of conferences of specialised ministers and the invitation to participate in the activities of partial, enlarged or enlarged partial agreements. Any state willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation. It is the same for an international intergovernmental organisation willing to co-operate closely with the Council of Europe and deemed able to make an important contribution to its work.

In adopting Resolution (93) 28 on partial and enlarged agreements, the Committee of Ministers was considering that in some cases the problems dealt with in the Council of Europe outstrip the geographical framework of the territory of its members and that the Organisation must be ready to examine any proposal emanating from non-member states for intergovernmental activity. Provision might, therefore, need to be made for flexibility and non-institutionalised arrangements whereby some or all members as well as non-members of the Council of Europe may pursue an intergovernmental activity together on an equal footing, within the framework of a partial, enlarged partial or enlarged agreement. Therefore, activities or a series of activities which are not pursued as a joint effort by all member states of the Council of Europe or to which one wishes to associate non-member states may be carried out as a partial, enlarged partial or enlarged agreement. Any non-member state may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to join an enlarged or enlarged partial agreement; any non-member state and any international intergovernmental organisation may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to take part as an observer in the activities of a partial, enlarged partial or enlarged agreement.¹ ■

1. The full texts of both statutory resolutions are appended.

1. Relations with the countries of central and eastern Europe

Co-operation and assistance

The Council of Europe's Pan-European vocation was confirmed in 1993. Six new states from central and eastern Europe have joined the family of European parliamentary democracies united in its ranks.¹

The first summit of the heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe, held in Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993, defined the political lines of action in the years to come, and confirmed the primary vocation of the Council of Europe as an open organisation ready to welcome all European countries fulfilling the requirements stemming from the principles of democracy, respect for human rights and promotion of a state governed by the rule of law.

The Council of Europe co-operation and assistance programmes, which are the tools set by the Council of Europe to accompany and strengthen the democratic reforms, under way

in central and eastern European countries, have been directly influenced by these political developments. They have increased the scope and strengthened the significance of actions undertaken.

Today, the following countries are beneficiaries of assistance and co-operation programmes:

- i. the nine member states from central and eastern Europe: Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania;
- ii. the four countries from central and eastern Europe, candidates for accession to the Council of Europe: Albania, Croatia, Latvia and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- iii. four former republics of the Soviet Union, candidates for accession: Belarus, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

1. Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia on 14 May 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia on 30 June 1993, and Romania on 7 October 1993.

In addition, limited contacts and technical assistance have been initiated with other countries of the former Soviet Union (Caucasian republics, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan).

Following a re-organisation of the programmes, the Demosthenes programme refers to activities undertaken for the countries in groups i and ii. Demosthenes *bis* was established in 1993 to meet the needs of the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Both the Demosthenes and the Demosthenes *bis* programmes concentrate on specific areas of activity, namely human rights, media, social affairs, education, culture, sport, youth, health, environment, local government, legal co-operation and civil society.

In the course of this very year, two new tri-annual programmes, complementary to the activities of Demosthenes and Demosthenes *bis* Programmes were introduced:

- the Themis Programme, for the training of all pillars of the "justice branch" (lawyers, judges, attorneys, policemen, prison staff);
- the LODE Programme, for the development of local democracy and training of local authorities (elected representatives and officials).

In an attempt to better co-ordinate and to intensify the co-operation with the Russian Federation, a joint programme of co-operation between that country and the Council of Europe was adopted, with a primary purpose of examining the compatibility of Russian legislation with European standards.

The co-operation and assistance programmes are financed from a special budget, endowed in 1993 with 50 million francs, supplemented by voluntary contributions of member states, allowing the Council to strengthen co-operation activities in priority areas.

Information and documentation activities

As part of its policy to promote information and awareness-raising in central and eastern Europe of the principles and values the Council of Europe represents, the Committee of Ministers has authorised the establishment of six information and documentation centres on the Council of Europe.

In addition to the three existing information and documentation centres (Warsaw, Budapest and Prague), three new centres were inaugurated in 1993: in Bratislava in the premises of the Academia Istropolitana; in Moscow in the premises of the State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), and in Sofia within the Centre for the Study of Democracy.

Two new centres should be established in the near future in Bucharest (Romania) and Vilnius (Lithuania).

The task of the centres is to provide information to the public on the activities of the Council of Europe and to provide the Council with information on developments in the country concerned. In addition, these institutions play a dynamic role in drawing attention to the Council and its work in interested circles in the countries where they operate. Thus as part of their programmes of activity,

the information and documentation centres have organised several seminars and information meetings for interested circles on various topics (higher education, equality between women and men, etc.). They also publish their own documents and brochures on the Council of Europe and its activities, for distribution to the public at large.

In connection with the activities of the information and documentation units, the Secretariat has continued the production and distribution of translations into central and eastern European languages of main Council of Europe texts and documents. At the end of 1993, translations are available of the most important Council of Europe texts: for example, the European Convention on Human Rights, the *Short Guide to the European Convention on Human Rights* (which has been published in Czech, Romanian and Slovak), the European Social Charter, the European Charter of Local Self-Government, etc., as well as general information leaflets.

Co-ordination

The year was also marked by an intensification of co-operation with other international institutions involved in assisting with the democratic reforms, in particular with the European Union. The Council of Europe and the European Commission (within the framework of the Phare Programme) have signed covenants for the implementation of two joint programmes of co-operation: one with a view to strengthening respect for human rights in Albania, and another for the promotion of local democracy and reform of the legal system in the Baltic countries.

Finally, the Council of Europe and the Commission, in its capacity of co-ordinator of the G 24, organised on 6 and 7 December 1993 in Strasbourg the Conference on Democratic Institution Building. These initiatives should lead to a better co-ordination between the different partners, and greater efficiency of action undertaken in the pursuit of their common goal.

In 1993 the following meetings were organised with a view to planning the programmes in 1994:

- i. working group to co-ordinate local government activities, developed by various international institutions (EU, Council of Europe, OECD, World Bank, EBRD) in central and eastern Europe, on 9 September 1993 in Strasbourg;
- ii. programming meeting in the field of human rights and legal co-operation, from 4 to 6 October 1993 in Strasbourg;
- iii. programming meeting in the field of human rights education, including education for democratic values at school level and teacher training, on 2 and 3 November 1993 in Strasbourg;
- iv. programming meeting of the Legislative Reform Project on Higher Education, on 8 and 9 November 1993 in Strasbourg;
- v. programming meeting on co-operation and assistance in the field of equality between women and men, on 26 November 1993 in Strasbourg;

- vi. co-ordination meeting in the field of social policy, on 26 November 1993;
- vii. programming and evaluation meeting in the youth field from 28 November to 1 December 1993 in Strasbourg;
- viii. programming meeting for the conference on "Local and Regional Democracy in Central

and Eastern Europe" on 30 November 1993 in Strasbourg.

A full account of co-operation and assistance programmes with the countries of central and eastern Europe may be found in the 1993 annual report (SG/INF (94) 1). ■

2. Other European non-member countries

Andorra

It has been an important year for the constitutional and political development of the Principality of Andorra, as well as for its relations with the Council of Europe. On 14 March 1993 a huge majority of Andorran citizens voted in favour of a new constitution whose first article stipulates that Andorra will be an "independent, democratic and social state, ruled by law, with parliamentary co-principality as its form of government". On behalf of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the President, Mr Martínez, stressed the historic importance of the referendum and stressed that by giving themselves a democratic constitution the people of Andorra have taken a first step towards full participation in the process of integration which the European continent is experiencing. In May 1993 the head of the Andorran Government transmitted to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the official text of the constitution, ratified by the Co-Princes (the President of the French Republic and the Bishop of Urgell) on 28 April 1993. On 3 June 1993, France and Spain concluded a trilateral Treaty of Good Neighbourliness, Friendship and Co-operation with Andorra. This provides, among other things, that France and Spain will facilitate the participation of the Principality of Andorra in international organisations. In July 1993 Andorra became the 184th member state of the United Nations. On 22 November 1993 the Head of the Andorran Government addressed a letter to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe containing the request for Andorra's accession to the Organisation. On 12 December 1993 parliamentary elections took place in Andorra; the observer delegation from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe stated that, as in other traditional democracies, these general elections were both free and fair and confirmed the Andorran democratic tradition. On 6 January 1994 the Committee of Ministers noted with satisfaction the interest shown by the Principality of Andorra in acceding to the Council of Europe and invited the Assembly to express its opinion on the matter.

With regard to practical co-operation in 1993, Andorran representatives participated as observers in the Annual Session of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, March 1993; Andorra

also participated in the annual meeting of the national agencies of the Naturopa Centre (Bristol, 25-26 May 1993), and in the meeting of the international organising committee for European Nature Conservation Year 1995.

Monaco

The Principality of Monaco submitted in May 1993 a request to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. The Committee of Ministers consulted non-member States Parties to the convention on this request, and Monaco signed and ratified the convention in February 1994. Monaco was represented at the meeting of the standing committee of the convention. In September 1993 Monaco expressed an interest to be invited to accede to the European Cultural Convention. In January 1994, the Committee of Ministers invited Monaco to accede to the said convention.

Holy See

The Holy See has observer status with some thirty inter-governmental committees of experts in almost all fields of activities of the Council of Europe, and participated in 1993 in most of their meetings and related seminars and colloquies: human rights, media, equality questions; culture, education, sport, including cinema, cultural routes; health and social affairs; population and migration; local and regional authorities; environment; legal co-operation, including bioethics, data protection, refugees and asylum-seekers, family law, multiple nationality and public international law. The Holy See was represented at the Vienna Summit of heads of state and government (8-9 October 1993); at the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993); at the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October 1993); at the 5th Conference of European Ministers of Labour (Malta, 28-29 October 1993); at the 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs (Athens, 18-19 November 1993); and at the 23rd Colloquy on European Law (Amsterdam, April 1993).

The Holy See participates as an observer in the activities of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). ■

3. Non-European countries

a. Observers with the Parliamentary Assembly

Israel

Israel has observer status with the Parliamentary Assembly since 1957; the Committee on Science and Technology paid a visit to Israel from 30 May to 2 June 1993; the Subcommittee of the Political Affairs Committee on the Situation in the Middle East made an information visit to Israel on 3 and 4 May 1993; Israeli observers participated in the meetings of the Committee on Agriculture (Antalya, 7 September 1993), the Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities (Hearing on "The Mediterranean; environment and sustainable development", Malta, 25 March 1993), and the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography (Paris and Strasbourg).

Israel also took part as an observer in the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe. It participated in the Committee on Structures, Finance and Management, and at the 6th Seminar of the European Network of Training Centres for Local and Regional Authority Staff (London, 19-20 November 1993). In the intergovernmental field of activities Israel participated in the meetings of the Steering Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Environment and Natural Habitats.

b. States participating in the Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities

The Parliamentarians of five non-member states – Australia, Canada, the United States of America, Japan and New Zealand, non-European members of OECD – are traditionally invited to the Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities. Since 1992, new rules have come into practice to govern the OECD debate, allowing parliamentarians from those countries to participate on an equal footing in the Assembly's deliberations, including the vote on the final resolution.

Australia

Australia has observer status with several intergovernmental committees of experts in the fields of legal co-operation, social affairs, health and sport. In this context Australia participated in particular in various meetings of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons; the meetings of the Group of Senior Officials entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the Movement of Persons from Central and Eastern European countries (Vienna Group) and the various related working Parties (visa practice, solidarity structures, burden-sharing); various meetings of the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law and of the Steering Committee on Bioethics; the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes; meetings

of the monitoring group of the Anti-Doping Convention and of its working party on "Anti-doping education"; the 42nd meeting of the European Social Security Committee, as well as the co-ordination meeting of co-operation and assistance programmes for the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of social protection (Strasbourg, 26 November 1993); and in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993).

An Australian parliamentary delegation participated in the Parliamentary Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities and in the related meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development, September 1993.

Australian representatives participated in activities of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe and in particular its Committee on Regional Problems and Development, as well as in the Conference on "Regionalisation in Europe: results and perspectives" (Geneva, June 1993).

Canada

Canada participated as an observer in a great number of intergovernmental activities in the fields of legal co-operation, health, social affairs and migration, education, culture and sport, equality between women and men, and the environment. In this context, Canada was represented at the various meetings of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, as well as at the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law; the meeting of the Group of Senior Officials entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the Movement of Persons from Central and Eastern European countries (Vienna Group) and the various related Working Parties (visa practice, solidarity structures, burden-sharing); meetings of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons; meetings of the Committee of Experts on Multiple Nationality; meetings of the Project Group on Data Protection and the Committee of Experts on Legal Data Processing and of the Project Group on Efficiency and Fairness of Civil Justice; meetings of the Committee of Experts on Family Law and the Steering Committee on Bioethics; meetings of the European Social Security Committee and the co-ordination meeting on the programmes of co-operation and assistance for the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of social protection (Strasbourg, November 1993); meetings of the European Committee on Migration; meeting on the "Role of Management and Labour in the Promotion of Equality of Chances in the Field of Employment" (Strasbourg, 8-10 December 1993); participation in the 7th meeting of the Education Committee as well as in the various preparatory meetings and in the Council of Europe Seminar on "Education: structures, policies and strategies" open to all participants in the CSCE (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993); meetings of the Culture Committee and of the Committee of Experts on the Cinema; meetings of the Monitoring Group of Anti-Doping Education; Committee

of Experts for the Application of the WHO International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps; and meetings of the Steering Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Environment and Natural Habitats.

Canada was represented at the opening of the Vienna Summit of heads of state and government and the exchange of views with applicant countries from central and eastern Europe (October 1993); Canada also participated in the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October 1993) and in the 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs (Athens, 18-19 November 1993).

Canada continued its participation, as an observer, in the various meetings of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission).

A Canadian parliamentary delegation participated in the Parliamentary Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities and in the related meetings of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development (June and September 1993); the delegation also had an exchange of views with the Assembly's Sub-Committee on Europe's relations with Canada and the United States of America; the Assembly's Committee on Agriculture held a Canadian-European parliamentary summit on Agriculture (London, Ontario, 1-3 March 1993).

United States of America

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mrs Catherine Lalumière, paid a visit to the United States, including Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington and New York (23-29 May 1993), to discuss, with opinion-leaders, members of foreign relations institutions and governmental representatives, the Council of Europe's expanding role in bolstering democracy, the respect for human rights and the rule of law in the countries of central and eastern Europe and to step up relations between the United States and the Council of Europe. The Secretary General had meetings with Vice-President Al Gore, senior officials in the State Department and at the National Security Council, as well as the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Together with the Parliamentary Assembly's rapporteur on relations between Europe and the United States and Canada, Mr Tony Banks, the Secretary General also had an exchange of views with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

In its co-operation with the Council of Europe, the United States continued its participation as an observer at the various meetings of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). In this context of co-operation and assistance programmes for countries of central and eastern Europe, an important US delegation participated in the Conference on democratic institution building in those countries organised by the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities in its capacity of co-ordinator of the G 24 (Strasbourg, 6-7 December 1993). The co-ordination of actions of the different partners (governments, international institutions, NGOs, foundations and the media) will lead to

greater efficiency of action undertaken in the pursuit of their common goal.

The United States participated in the various preparatory meetings as well as in the Council of Europe Seminar on "Education: structures, policies and strategies" open to all CSCE participants (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993); and in the meeting of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on CSCE Human Dimension Issues (Strasbourg, June 1993).

The United States were represented at the opening of the Vienna Summit of heads of state and government, including the exchange of views with the applicant countries from central and eastern Europe (8 October 1993).

The United States continued to participate, as an observer, in various intergovernmental activities in the fields of:

- legal co-operation (including meetings of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons, of the Group of Senior Officials entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the Movement of Persons from Central and Eastern Europe (Vienna Group), with the Working Parties on visa practice, on solidarity structures on burden-sharing; in meetings of the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law, as well as of the Steering Committee on Bioethics, the Project Group on Data Protection, the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes);
- migration (including meetings of the European Committee on Migration, and participation at the 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs (Athens, November 1993));
- the environment (including meetings of the Steering Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Environment and Natural Habitats);
- drug abuse (Steering group on precursors control);
- education (workshops on the evaluation of higher education (Bratislava, June 1993)).

Japan

Since 1993 Japan has observer status with the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). Japan participated in the Conference on Democratic Institution-Building in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe, organised by the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities in its capacity of co-ordinator of the G 24 (Strasbourg, 6-7 December 1993). Japan also participated in the Council of Europe Seminar on "Education: structures, policies and strategies", open to all CSCE participants (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993). In the co-operation and assistance programmes for countries of central and eastern Europe, Japan was represented at the programming meeting in the field of human rights and legal co-operation, (Strasbourg, 4-6 October 1993).

Japan participated, as an observer, in various intergovernmental activities, in particular in the legal field: Project Group on Data Protection, Committee of Legal Advisers on

Public International Law, Steering Committee on Bioethics. Japan participated in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993).

A parliamentary delegation from Japan participated in the Parliamentary Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities and in the related meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development (September 1993).

New Zealand

New Zealand participated, as an observer, in the following intergovernmental activities: legal co-operation (Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law, Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes), demography (European Population Conference, Geneva, 23-26 March 1993); and education (workshop on evaluation of higher education, Bratislava, 17-19 June 1993).

A parliamentary delegation from New Zealand participated in the Parliamentary Assembly's annual debate on OECD activities and in the related meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development, September 1993.

c. Other countries

i. Africa

Algeria

Since 1992 Algeria has been a party to the Open Partial Agreement on the Prevention of, Protection against and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters.

There was Algerian participation in the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Burkina Faso

As a signatory to the convention, Burkina Faso participated in the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee on the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Strasbourg, 29 November-3 December 1993).

Egypt

Egypt participated in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993) as well as in the International Encounter "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Egypt was represented at the 3rd Conference of Mediterranean Regions (Taormina, 5-7 April 1993), jointly organised by the Parliamentary Assembly and the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe.

The Parliamentary Assembly's Sub-Committee on the Situation in the Middle East met in Cairo from 12 to 14 April 1993.

Morocco

Morocco participated in the following conferences organised by the Council of Europe:

– Conference on "Water resources management training for territorial decision makers" (Limoges, 3-4 March 1993);

– 3rd Conference of Mediterranean Regions (Taormina, 5-7 April 1993).

– International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Senegal

As a signatory to the convention, Senegal participated in the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee on the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Strasbourg (29 November-3 December 1993).

Senegal also participated in the conference on "Regionalisation in Europe: results and perspectives" (Geneva, 3-5 June 1993), and in the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

South Africa

Co-operation between the European Commission on Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) and South Africa was established in 1993. In April 1993, eight members of the commission attended a seminar entitled "Constitutional developments in South Africa" in Oslo. A representative of the South African authorities attended a meeting of the Venice Commission in September 1993 and outlined the draft constitution. The commission set up a working party on South Africa (including representatives of Canada and the United States of America). On the invitation of the South African authorities, members of this working party visited South Africa in November 1993 and met those who are drafting the new constitution for the transitional period, as well as leading figures of the government and of the main partners in the multi-party negotiation process.

Tunisia

As a signatory to the convention, Tunisia participated in the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee on the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Strasbourg, 29 November-3 December 1993).

Tunisia also participated in the following events organised by the Parliamentary Assembly: Hearing on "The Mediterranean environment and sustainable development" (Malta, 25 March 1993); and the 3rd Conference of Mediterranean Regions (Taormina, 5-7 April 1993). It was further represented at the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – The Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

ii. Latin America

Argentina

Argentina participated in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993). The Committee on Structures, Finance and Management of the Standing Conference

of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe established contacts with the competent committee of the Senate of Argentina concerning regional and transfrontier co-operation agreements. Argentina was represented at the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Brazil

Brazil participated in the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention (Strasbourg, 15-17 June 1993), as well as in the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

iii. Asia

India

There was participation from India in the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Pakistan

There was participation from Pakistan in the International Encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (Lisbon, 5-7 April 1993).

Thailand

Thailand participated as observer in the Standing Committee of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes. ■

4. Relations with other international organisations

a. European organisations

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)

Relations between the Council of Europe and the CSCE developed considerably during 1993. On the highest political level of both organisations the need for closer co-operation and co-ordination has been underlined. The passage in the Vienna Declaration, adopted by the heads of state and government of the Council of Europe member states on 9 October 1993, which refers to fuller co-ordination between the Council of Europe and other institutions and organisations involved in European construction, advocates intensifying functional co-operation in the human dimension sphere between the Council of Europe and the CSCE. Arrangements could usefully be concluded with the CSCE, including its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and its High Commissioner on National Minorities. The CSCE Council at its meeting in Rome (30 November-1 December 1993) agreed that it was essential to set up organised forms of consultation and co-operation with other European and Transatlantic institutions and organisations in order to promote community spirit in the broad sense. The Council of Europe was mentioned in the decisions with respect to the need for enhanced co-operation and co-ordination in the human dimension fields, as well as to specific projects for laying the legal and democratic foundations of the Republic of Georgia. The Secretary General of the CSCE attended the Council of Europe Vienna Summit and the Council of Europe's Secretary General attended the Rome CSCE Council.

The Council of Europe (through members of the Parliamentary Assembly, the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe and the Secretariat, as well as representatives of the Venice Commission on Democracy through Law) participated actively in most of the seminars, colloquies and other

meetings organised by the ODIHR in the context of the CSCE's human dimension and in particular those on:

- migration, including refugees and displaced persons (Warsaw, 20-23 April 1993);
 - case-studies on national minorities: positive results (Warsaw, 24-28 May 1993);
 - human dimension issues (implementation meeting) (Warsaw, 27 September-1 October 1993);
 - free media (Warsaw, 2-5 November 1993);
- as well as in the following meetings:
- first meeting of the CSCE economic forum (Prague, 16-18 March 1993);
 - Seminar on the code of conduct governing mutual relations in the field of security (Vienna, 6-7 May 1993);
 - Mediterranean Seminar (Valetta, 17-21 May 1993).

A Council of Europe expert participated in a CSCE mission to Georgia (October 1993).

For its part, CSCE representatives attended a number of Council of Europe *ad hoc* committees in the intergovernmental field, including the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on CSCE Human Dimension issues (CAHDH/June 1993) (Secretariat General of CSCE and Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities). The CSCE (High Commissioner on National Minorities) is invited to the Committee of Experts for the protection of national minorities. In the course of preparation of the Campaign against Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance, the CSCE (ODIHR) attended the inter-organisation meeting on 17 December 1993. The CSCE (ODIHR) is also regularly invited to the planning meetings for co-operation and assistance in central and eastern Europe.

In 1993 the Council of Europe organised a first meeting on behalf of the CSCE. Following the recommendations of the 1992 CSCE Helsinki Summit a Seminar on Structure, Policies and Strategies in Education for all the CSCE states

was held from 7 to 10 December 1993 in Strasbourg.

The Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly is invited to participate in the annual plenary session and the meetings of the Permanent Committee of the CSCE's Parliamentary Assembly. The Assembly was represented at the CSCE's Assembly session in Helsinki (July 1993). It has set up an *ad hoc* committee on the CSCE, composed of members of the Assembly's Bureau and its Committees on Political Affairs, on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, and on Relations with European Non-member Countries. Representatives of the CSCE's Parliamentary Assembly, for their part, attended the Parliamentary Conference on the Progress of Economic Reform in Central and Eastern Europe, held by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly in Helsinki in June 1993.

With a view to the exchange of information and the assessment of particular situations, as well as for consultation, and, where appropriate, co-ordination, the Chairperson-in-Office of the CSCE Council, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mrs af Ugglas, took the initiative to convene on 9 July 1993 in Stockholm an informal meeting on human dimension issues with the participation of the United Nations (Director General of the Geneva UN Office), the Council of Europe (Secretary General) and the CSCE (Secretary General, High Commissioner on National Minorities, Chairman of the CSCE Committee of Senior Officials, Director of ODIHR, Representatives of the CSCE Troika countries). A second informal meeting took place on 9 November 1993 in Strasbourg on the invitation of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The President of the EBRD and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe signed on 14 April 1992 an agreement on co-operation between the two organisations. In accordance with the supplementary agreement between the President of the Parliamentary Assembly and the President of the EBRD concerning relations between the Assembly and the Bank, the Vice-President of the EBRD, Mr Mario Sarcinelli, presented on 30 June 1993 for the first time a report on the Bank's activities to the Assembly's Plenary Session. The Assembly adopted on this occasion Resolution 1002 on the EBRD – Achievements, activities and priorities. The Assembly's debate had been prepared by a meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development on 3 March 1993 in London.

Representatives of the Bank participated in the following manifestations organised by various committees of the Assembly:

- Conference on "Water resources management: which choices for local authorities?" (Budapest, 1-2 April 1993);
- Conference on "Economic progress in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and prospects" (Helsinki, 2-4 June 1993);

– Seminar on "Agricultural and food situation in Albania and in other economies in transition" (Tirana, 18-19 October 1993).

In the intergovernmental field of social security and employment, the Bank participated in the information and assistance seminar on "Reform of the social security system of the Russian Federation" (Moscow, 7-9 July 1993). Within the framework of the Demosthenes programme, the Bank also participated in the working group to co-ordinate local government activities developed by various international institutions (Strasbourg, September 1993).

The Council of Europe Secretariat was present at the EBRD's Conference on "Role of Government in the Economy: Innovative Forms of Public/Private Co-operation" (London, June 1993).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

On 5 February 1993 a meeting of the Council of Europe/OECD Liaison Committees took place at the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg. Members of the liaison committees are permanent representatives of member states of both organisations (Australia, Austria, Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden for OECD; Cyprus, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy and the United Kingdom for the Council of Europe); with the Council of Europe Liaison Committee are also associated members of the competent Committees of the Parliamentary Assembly concerned with OECD activities. The agenda of the meeting concentrated on the co-operation of both organisations with countries of central and eastern Europe.

OECD Secretary General, Mr Jean-Claude Paye, participated on 30 September 1993 in the Assembly's annual enlarged debate on OECD activities with the participation of parliamentary delegations from Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. The enlarged Assembly adopted on that occasion Resolution 1014 on the activities of OECD in 1992.

There was an OECD presence in meetings of various Assembly committees and in particular the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development; Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities (exchange of views on OECD's activities in the field of the environment, Paris, 2 September 1993); Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography; Committee on Science and Technology; Committee on Agriculture (meeting with experts in order to prepare the committee's co-operation activities with the parliaments of the countries of central and eastern Europe, Paris, December 1993), as well as at the following manifestations:

- Conference on "Water resources management: which choice for local authorities?" (Budapest, 1-2 August 1993);
- Conference on "Economic progress in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and prospects" (Helsinki, 2-4 June 1993);
- Seminar on "Agricultural and food situation in Albania and other European economies in transition" (Tirana, 18 October 1993);

– Hearing on “Energy and the environment” (Paris, 25-26 November 1993).

OECD participated as an observer in various Council of Europe intergovernmental activities.

Social affairs: 5th Conference of European Ministers of Labour (Malta, October 1993); European Population Committee and participation in the European Population Conference jointly organised in Geneva in March 1993 by the Council of Europe, the Economic Commission for Europe and UNFPA; Working Party on Equity and Efficiency.

Education and culture: Final Conference of the CDCC Project “Adult Education and social change” (Strasbourg, March 1993); participation in the meetings of the preparatory Committee and active contribution to the Seminar on “Education: structures, policies and strategies” open to all CSCE participating states, organised by the Council of Europe for the CSCE (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993).

Legal co-operation: various meetings of the Committee of legal advisers on Public International Law as well as of the Steering Committee on Bioethics; participation in the 2nd Symposium on Bioethics (Strasbourg, 30 November-2 December 1993).

Local authorities: 10th Session of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government (The Hague, 16-18 September 1993).

The Council of Europe, for its part, was represented at the following OECD activities:

Social and health field: OECD Conference on Migration and International Co-operation (Madrid, 29-31 March 1993); Special Session on Pesticides (Paris, March 1993).

Environment, regional development, urban affairs: meeting and session of the OECD Environment Policy Committee; Working Party No. 6 on Regional Development Policies; 64th Session of the OECD Tourism Committee; 22nd Session of the OECD Working Group on Urban Affairs.

Science and technology: meeting of the Committee on Science and Technology Policy; workshops and annual meeting of the Group of Experts on OECD Information and Communications Technologies.

Co-operation between the Council of Europe Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre in Lisbon) and the OECD Development Centre was further strengthened in 1993.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

EFTA, an observer in various fields of Council of Europe intergovernmental activities participated in 1993 in a limited number of meetings and, in particular, in the 7th meeting of the Education Committee, March 1993.

EFTA was represented at the Parliamentary Assembly's Conference on “Economic progress in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and prospects” (Helsinki, 2-4 June 1993); and the Assembly's Sub-Committee on International Economic Relations met EFTA representatives in Geneva, 6 December 1993.

Nordic Council

In the fields of culture and education, the Nordic Council participated as an observer in the 7th meeting of the Culture Committee, October 1993, as well as in the Final Conference of the CDCC Project “Adult Education and social change” (Strasbourg, 22-25 March 1993) and in the 11th meeting of the Network of National Information Centres on Academic Mobility and Recognition (Strasbourg, 24-25 November 1993); the Nordic Council was also associated with the Seminar on “Education: structures, policies and strategies” open to all CSCE participating states, organised by the Council of Europe for the CSCE (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993). The Nordic Council further participated in the various meetings of the Steering Committee on Mass Media and in the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men.

b. The United Nations

The United Nations Organisation (UN)

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mrs Catherine Lalumière, met the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in New York on 28 May 1993, in order to discuss matters of common interest and concern to the two organisations and in particular the potential of joint action between the United Nations and the Council of Europe as a regional co-operation body in the context of the “Agenda for Peace” concept, presented by the United Nations Secretary General, and co-operation in the worldwide promotion of democracy and the respect for human rights.

The Parliamentary Assembly's Sub-Committee on Relations with the United Nations paid a visit to the United Nations Headquarters in New York in December 1993. The sub-committee had meetings with the Secretary General and other high officials, as well as with the Chairman of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly. It also followed sittings of the General Assembly and meetings of the Third Committee (social affairs and human rights).

The Director General of the United Nations Geneva Office, Mr Petrovsky, paid a visit to Strasbourg on 10 and 11 May 1993 and met the President of the Parliamentary Assembly, the Chairman of the Ministers' Deputies and the Secretary General. He also had exchanges of views with the Assembly's Political Affairs Committee and representatives of various political groups. Mr Petrovsky represented the Secretary General of the United Nations at the Council of Europe Vienna Summit of heads of state and government. He further attended the two informal meetings on mutual information, co-ordination and co-operation between the United Nations, CSCE and the Council of Europe (Stockholm, 9 July 1993 and Strasbourg, 9 November 1993).

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe held in January 1993, with the participation of experts from the capitals, its annual exchange of views on human rights issues in relation with the 48th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (New York) and the

49th Session of the United Nations Commission of Human Rights (Geneva).

The United Nations was represented at the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October 1993) as well as at the Co-ordination Meeting on co-operation and assistance programmes for central and eastern Europe in the field of equality between women and men (United Nations Centre for Human Rights) (Strasbourg, 26 November 1993).

The Council of Europe was present at the 37th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the status of women (Vienna, 17-26 March 1993) and it took an active part (Court and Commission of Human Rights, Parliamentary Assembly, Secretariat, North-South Centre) in the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco)

Close co-operation with Unesco continued in various intergovernmental activities:

Cultural affairs: Unesco provided support for the Symposium "1993: Harmony or confusion for the Arts and Communication in Europe" (Venice, February 1993), organised by Circle – a network of research and cultural information centres – in conjunction with the Council of Europe; the same applies to the round table on "Human Rights and Cultural Policies in a changing Europe" (Helsinki, May 1993); under the Council of Europe's cultural routes programme, there is close co-operation on both the Silk Route and the Baroque Route; for the latter this co-operation will continue for the publication of a world baroque atlas; the Council of Europe joined Unesco and the government of Romania in organising a Seminar on "The situation of publishing and book-selling in the new democracies" (Bucharest, March 1993); a joint activity concerning the collection and analysis of cultural statistics is being co-ordinated with Unesco.

Education: Unesco participated in the 7th and 8th meetings of the Education Committee; Unesco participated and took an active part in the meetings of the preparatory committee and in the Seminar on "Education: Structures, policies and strategies" open to all CSCE participating states, organised by the Council of Europe for the CSCE (Strasbourg, 7-10 December 1993); in the 16th Session of the Standing Conference on University Problems; in the 5th meeting of the "Modern Languages" Project Group; in the Working Party on Academic Mobility; in the Workshops on accreditation and evaluation of higher education (Bratislava, June 1993). The initiative for seeking to elaborate together with Unesco a new, joint convention on higher education to replace the current Council of Europe and Unesco conventions received support and there was agreement on a study of the feasibility of the project. Co-operation continued among the networks of national information centres on academic mobility and equivalences (NEIC network for the Council of Europe and NIB network for Unesco). The proposal that

both might be merged into one joint network has been put forward.

Youth field: Co-operation with Unesco developed in particular in promoting and supporting youth mobility (Interrail system and the development of a Youth Card).

Mass media: 16th meeting of the Legal Experts in the Media Field.

Equality between women and men: 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, October 1993); co-ordination meeting on co-operation and assistance programmes for central and eastern Europe (Strasbourg, November 1993); International Workshop on the Problems of Equality in the Period of Transition in Central and Eastern Europe (Sofia, December 1993); Steering Committee for Equality Between Women and Men.

Legal co-operation: Participation in the various meetings of the Steering Committee on Bioethics, as well as in the 2nd Symposium on Bioethics (Strasbourg, November 1993).

Social affairs: Participation in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993), organised by the Council of Europe, the Economic Commission for Europe and UNFPA.

Environment: Unesco participated in the 2nd European Inter-Parliamentary Conference: the Danube River Basin (Regensburg, 14-16 October 1993), organised by the Parliamentary Assembly.

The Council of Europe was represented at the 141st and 142nd Sessions of the Unesco Executive Council (May and October 1993), as well as at the 27th Session of Unesco's General Conference (October 1993); it further participated in the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy (Montreal, 8-11 March 1993), Unesco's Working Party on the Recognition of European Qualifications in the USA (Salzburg, October 1993) and in the 5th Session of the Meeting of Directors of Human Rights Institutes (Paris, 7-8 December 1993).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Relations between the Council of Europe and UNHCR were characterised by increased inter-secretariat contacts in Geneva and Strasbourg concerning the reinforcement of mutual information, co-ordination and co-operation in matters concerning refugees, asylum-seekers and in particular questions related to the movement of persons from central and eastern Europe. The UNHCR participated in the meetings of the *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons, and of the Group of Senior Officials entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the Movement of Persons from Central and Eastern European Countries (Vienna Group); it was also present in the meetings of the Committee of Experts on Multiple Nationality.

The Council of Europe established contacts with the Centre for Documentation on Refugees in Geneva and participated in the meetings of the Working Party on

Humanitarian Questions of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia organised by the UNHCR.

Within the activities of the Parliamentary Assembly, the UNHCR participated in various meetings of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography; it was also present at the Hearing on "Human Development and Fundamental Freedoms" organised by the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development.

The UNHCR was represented at the Annual Session of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (Strasbourg, March 1993).

For its part, the Council of Europe was represented at the meeting of the Nansen Committee and at the ceremony of the Nansen Award.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

The major event during 1993 was the European Population Conference which took place in March 1993 in Geneva and was jointly organised by the ECE, the Council of Europe and UNFPA. Both organisations also co-operated within the framework of the European Ministerial Conference of the Environment (Lucerne, April 1993).

The Council of Europe was represented at the meeting of the ECE Committee on Human Settlements (Geneva, September 1993).

The ECE was represented at various meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly's Committees on Economic Affairs and Development as well as on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities and in the latter's Colloquy on "State, local authorities, industry and water" (Strasbourg, January 1993).

International Labour Office (ILO)

The ILO participated in a number of inter-governmental activities in the social and labour fields: the Conference of European Ministers of Labour (Malta, October 1993); the various meetings of the European Social Security Committee; the meetings of the Committee of Experts on Employment Services and the Committee of Experts on Reconciling Work and Family Life; the co-ordination meeting on co-operation and assistance programmes with central and eastern European countries in the field of social protection; the various sessions of the Committee of Independent Experts of the European Social Charter, as well as the various meetings of the Committee on the European Social Charter; in the population field ILO participated in the European Population Conference (Geneva, 23-26 March 1993), jointly organised by the Council of Europe, ECE and UNFPA.

ILO was also represented at the co-ordination meeting on co-operation and assistance programmes for central and eastern Europe in the field of equality between women and men.

ILO participated in the Conference "Economic progress in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and prospects" (Helsinki, June 1993), organised by the Parliamentary Assembly's

Committee on Economic Affairs and Development.

The Council of Europe participated in the expert commission for the application of conventions and recommendations – Application of the European Code of Social Security and its Protocol by member states of the Council of Europe having ratified these instruments (Geneva, March 1993).

World Health Organization (WHO)

Co-operation with WHO further developed in 1993 and in particular in the health and drug abuse fields, with: meetings of the European Health Committee; consultative meeting of the national co-ordinators of the European network of health promoting schools (Strasbourg, May 1993), and health promoting schools project review of a manual of health education in schools (Edinburgh, June 1993) – this is a joint activity of the Council of Europe, ILO and the Commission of the European Communities; meeting on international planning of health education (Luxembourg, October 1993); Committee of Experts on Blood Transfusion Responsibilities; Working Party on Quality Assurance of Plasma; Working Groups on Clinical Use of Blood Products. The Council of Europe and WHO are preparing a guide on the management of the treatment of clients with severe HIV infection. The Pompidou Group and WHO jointly organised a symposium on drug related outreach work (Bergen, February 1993). WHO participated in the meetings of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention and of the Working Party on Education against Doping. WHO has also observer status in various committees dealing with matters of disabilities and handicaps as well as with pharmaceutical questions; it was, however, unable to participate in the respective meetings in 1993. ILO participated in the European Population Conference (Geneva, March 1993). WHO has observer status with the Steering Committee on Bioethics; it participated in the Symposium on Bioethics (Strasbourg, 30 November-2 December 1993).

WHO participated in the co-ordination meeting on the co-operation and assistance programmes for central and eastern Europe in the field of equality between women and men.

WHO participated in the work of various committees of the Parliamentary Assembly and in particular those on Social, Health and Family Affairs, on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities (Final Conference of the Freshwater Europe Action Programme, Berlin, April 1993), on Agriculture, including the Seminar on the agricultural and food situation in Albania and other European economies in transition (Tirana, October 1993).

Within the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, WHO participated in the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Hearing on HIV/Aids, and in the Committee on the Natural and Built Environment project on the "Healthy Cities".

The Council of Europe was represented at the following WHO events: co-ordination meetings for the Conference on Health Policies

(Copenhagen, February 1993, and Budapest, May 1993); Public Hearing on Health Education (Brussels, June 1993); meeting of the Regional Committee (Athens, September 1993).

United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef)

Unicef participated as an observer in the 2nd meeting of the Co-ordination Committee on Childhood Policies, as well as in the Working Group on Participation of Children in Family and Social Life.

It was also represented at various meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Social, Health and Family Affairs in Strasbourg and Geneva.

United Nations International Narcotic Control Board (INCB)

United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

There was active involvement in the work of the Pompidou Group: participation in the joint workshops Pompidou Group/Commission of the European Communities on model legislation in precursors matters and in the 1st meeting of the Precursors Steering Group (INCB); UNDCP was represented at the meetings of the permanent correspondents of the Pompidou Group, as well as of the Epidemiology Experts in Drug Problems; UNDCP was also present at the Symposium on Drugs related Outreach Work (Bergen, February 1993). The Pompidou Group and INCB and UNDCP held joint conferences on the "Measures to prevent diversion of Psychotropic Substances (manufactured) in Europe to Illicit Channels in Developing Countries" (Strasbourg, March 1993) and, on the Use of Electronic Data Exchange to Reinforce the Control of International Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors (Geneva, October 1993).

The Chairman of the Pompidou Group participated in relevant sittings of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, October 1993); there was further representation at the United Nations 2nd HONLEA meeting (Vienna, February 1993), the 36th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, March 1993) and the UNDCP co-ordinating meeting on assistance to eastern Europe.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

There was UNEP participation in the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, as well as of the Steering Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Environment and National Habitats and its expert group.

UNEP was also present at the Parliamentary Hearing on "The Mediterranean: environment and sustainable development" (Malta, March 1993), organised by the Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

World Bank

There is an ever-increasing involvement of the World Bank in activities and manifestations related with the situation in central and eastern Europe. With regard to activities of the Parliamentary Assembly's Committees on Economic Affairs and Development and on Agriculture, the World Bank participated in the Conference on "Economic Progress in central and eastern Europe: Lessons and Prospects" (Helsinki, June 1993); and in the Seminar on "The Agricultural and Food Situation in Albania and other European economies in transition" (Tirana, October 1993). The Bank was also represented at the Conference on "Water resources management: which choices for local authorities?" (Budapest, April 1993) and the Parliamentary Hearing on "Energy and the Environment: towards a sustainable development" (Paris, November 1993) both organised by the Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities.

The World Bank participated within the Council of Europe's Demosthenes Programme in the Seminar on the Implementation of the Law on Social Insurance (Tirana, October 1993), and in the Working Group to Co-ordinate Local Government Activities developed by various International Institutions (Strasbourg, September 1993).

Relations with the United Nations also included co-operation with a considerable number of other agencies, and in particular: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); International Monetary Fund (IMF); General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); International Law Commission of the United Nations; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

c. Others

Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

There is continuing contact and exchange of information between OAU, the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights and the European Commission of Human Rights. In recent years the Council of Europe's European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre) has developed regular working relations with the OAU including the joint organisation of conferences and seminars. In April 1993 the North-South Centre together with the OAU held in Lisbon an international encounter on "Democracy and Human Rights – The Role of Women in an Interdependent World"; representatives of the African Commission of Human and Peoples' rights also participated in the conference.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Sir Michael Marshall, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of the IPU, addressed the Parliamentary Assembly during its Plenary

Session of 11 May 1993. The Parliamentary Assembly was represented at the IPU's 1993 annual conference (New Delhi) and the Chairperson of the Committee on Culture and Education, Mrs L. Fischer, presented a paper on human rights education.

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL)

Co-operation with the HCOPIL continued in 1993 in the field of legal co-operation with its participation as an observer in the activities of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law, the Committee of Experts on Multiple Nationality, as well as in the field of family law.

International Commission on Civil Status (CIEC)

The CIEC participated as an observer in the European Committee on Legal Co-operation, the Committee of Experts on Multiple Nationality, the Committee of Experts on Family Law and in various activities related to bioethics.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit)

Unidroit was represented as an observer in the European Committee on Legal Co-operation;

it has further observer status in activities related to family law and legal data processing.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM has observer status with the European Committee on Migration; in the field of legal co-operation, it particularly participated in activities related to the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the Movement of Persons from Central and Eastern European Countries (Vienna Group): Working Party on Visa Practice, Working Party on a Solidarity Structure (Burden-sharing), Consultative Group of the Vienna Group.

IOM further participated in meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography.

Contacts and co-operation continued with many other international organisations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation; the Western European Union; the European Patent Office; the European Science Foundation; the International Committee of the Red Cross; the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies; Interpol; the Customs Co-operation Council; the International Rhine Commission; the International Social Service; the International Consultations Secretariat; the European Cinema and Television Office. ■

5. Relations with non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

The evolution of working links between the Council of Europe and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) was marked in 1993 by the adoption by the Committee of Ministers of Resolution (93) 38 on relations between the Council of Europe and international non-governmental organisations.¹ These official links date back to 1952 with the creation of a consultative status for international NGOs. As a consequence of the ever-increasing number of NGOs with consultative status (340 at the end of 1992) the Committee of Ministers decided in 1992 to revise the rules governing relations between the Council of Europe and the NGOs enjoying consultative status, taking account of the important new scope of these relations, and in the belief that by the development and reinforcement of its structures, the co-operation between the Council of Europe and NGOs would prove even more beneficial in the future.

Resolution (93) 38, which replaces Resolution (72) 35, acknowledges in its preamble the important political role of NGOs in democratic societies, including the decisive contribution of popular and representative movements to the evolution of democracy in Europe in recent times. The fulfilment of the Council of Europe's statutory aim to achieve a closer unity between its members and to further the well-being of their populations requires constant sensitivity to public opinion and the driving forces in European society

which is changing and evolving rapidly. In this spirit the Council of Europe has established, since its earliest days, working relations with NGOs. It still considers today that the respect for pluralist democracy as well as the need to make use of all available information on the resolution of problems of common concern give rise to the need to take greater account of NGOs which assume various societal functions and enhance the participation of all citizens.

In order to make the working links between the Council of Europe and international NGOs, which are particularly representative in the field(s) of their competence and at the European level, as effective as possible, the revised rules for consultative status lay particular emphasis on the scope of the practical contribution each applicant for consultative status can make to the programme of activities of the Organisation. The Committee of Ministers closely associated the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Parliamentary and Public Relations and the NGO Liaison Committee with the final drafting of Resolution (93) 38.

In August 1993, Slovenia, as the first country from central and eastern Europe, signed and ratified the European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Governmental Organisations.

1. The full text of Resolution (93) 38 is appended to this report.

The convention, which came into force on 1 January 1991, had also been signed and ratified by Austria, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Since the political upheavals of 1989-90 in central and eastern Europe, the Council of Europe has sought, in the context of its contact and co-operation with the emerging democracies, channels of communication and co-operation with associations, holding the contribution of associations to be vital for the growth of pluralist structures in a true democracy. With the assistance and advice from the NGOs enjoying consultative status with the Organisation, various information and training programmes, seminars and conferences have been organised on an *ad hoc* basis in Strasbourg and central and eastern European countries. Since 1993, the co-operation programme with these countries ("Demosthenes") has contained a project "Civil Society – Democratic Participation", the prime aim of the Demosthenes programme being to share the experience and expertise acquired by the Council of Europe and its member states with its partner countries, to assist them in following the course they have themselves chosen, that of establishing a pluralist democracy governed by respect for human rights and observance of the rule of law. This new project within the Demosthenes programme is intended to improve the overall structure of the programme and to step up the diverse activities launched since 1989 with the aim of fostering the growth and reinforcement of the role of NGOs and associations.

The main activities of this programme took place in October and November 1993 with the holding of seminars in Sofia and Vilnius on "The role of NGOs in a democratic society" and the organisation of an "NGO information day" in Prague covering the role of NGOs in European co-operation. Through the Liaison Committee the NGOs enjoying consultative status with the Council of Europe are closely associated with the preparation and running of these activities.

During 1993 the practical co-operation between the NGOs and the various departments of the Council of Europe Secretariat further developed thanks to the consolidation of the NGOs' groupings by areas of interest, such as: East-West co-operation, North-South dialogue and solidarity, equality of the sexes, Social Charter and social affairs, extreme poverty and human dignity, health, education, towns and relations between towns, countryside; it should be recalled that the Secretariat also organises for the NGOs a sectorial meeting on human rights matters three times a year.

Within the framework of the 1993 Plenary Conference of NGOs there was a round table on "Interculturalism against Intolerance" which focused on the following subjects: Migratory movements and minorities in the various European countries; interculturalism: pitfalls and challenges; cultural mediators and the voluntary sector; European identity: what dangers *vis-à-vis* the South?

The Liaison Committee, with the help of the Council of Europe's Public Relations Service, organised in February, May and September 1993 three seminars on communication for NGOs dealing with the following subjects: Achieving a credible image – internal communication – democracy pattern for NGOs; Successful access to the media – how to handle publicity; How to find sponsorship – political lobbying.

Since 1993, the NGO section of the Secretariat of the Council of Europe has been producing a newsletter, "NGO Information Bulletin", as a means of informing NGOs about the main events in the context of the Council of Europe's activities and of providing an opportunity for NGOs enjoying consultative status to express themselves. In 1993, an updated version of the information leaflet about the NGOs, "Europe through its associations", was produced (in French, English, German and Bulgarian). ■

1. *Small communication guide for NGOs*, January 1994, edited by the Council of Europe Public Relations Service.

6. Relations with European organisations of management and labour

The Committee of Ministers decided in 1983 to set up a liaison committee between the Council of Europe and management and labour (LCML) represented by the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE) and the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC). Annual consultations take place within LCML complemented by hearings with governmental committees of experts. The 10th meeting of the LCML took place on 10 March 1993 with the following main agenda items:

- prospects for co-operation with countries of central and eastern Europe;
- evolution of the European social dimension, the role of the European Social Charter and

implementation of the Turin decisions on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Charter;

– discussion of the intergovernmental activities of the Council of Europe in the social, cultural and educational fields.

In 1993, representatives of UNICE and the ETUC took part as observers in meetings of the Committee on the European Social Charter. With regard to the activities of the European Committee on Migration (CDMG), the ETUC and UNICE took part in meetings during which the results of the project "Migration, demography and employment" were presented. The CDMG, with which the ETUC and UNICE have observer status, also

continued the implementation of the project "The integration of immigrants: towards equal opportunities". In addition, the two organisations were invited to the two theme-based meetings organised in 1993, one of which concerned the role of management and labour in promoting equality of opportunity in employment and had been prepared with the help of national employer associations and unions.

The ETUC and UNICE also took part in a hearing prior to the Conference of European Ministers of Labour (Malta, 28-29 October 1993) and the ETUC was represented at the European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October 1993), as well as at the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs (Athens, 18-19 November 1993). ■

7. The North-South Centre

a. Major decisions in 1993

1993 was an important stage in the life of the North-South Centre since it was the year when the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers was to hold its evaluation debate on the centre's first years (1990-93) and take a decision on its future.

After what it deemed to be a successful pilot phase, the Committee of Ministers approved the continuation of the centre on 16 June 1993 in Strasbourg; and on 21 October 1993 it adopted Resolution (93) 51 confirming the centre's future and adopting its revised statute.

Shortly afterwards, on 15 November, the North-South Centre held its first Executive Council meeting since the above-mentioned decision. The Council re-elected Mr Vítor Crespo, MP, (Portugal) to the chair for the next two years and elected the new Bureau members.

However, 1993 did not bring all good news. Despite many efforts, no new members joined the centre in the course of 1993; on the contrary, at the November Executive Council, the Turkish Government announced its withdrawal from membership of the centre. These developments were not totally unrelated to the current economic recession and the general focus on internal European issues.

By the end of the year, the centre therefore had fourteen member states: Cyprus, Finland, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

b. Activities

As in previous years, the Programme of Activities adopted for 1993 set out the work of the centre according to three programme "windows" as follows:

- public information and media relations;
- education and training for global interdependence;
- dialogue for global partnership.

i. Public information

Publications

The centre produced eleven issues of its newsletter *The Interdependent* in 1993 (ten monthly issues and one double issue) including special issues on women's rights and human rights. The "specials" were produced as a follow-up to the centre's meeting on "Democracy and Human Rights: the Role of Women in an

Interdependent World" (April 1993) and its presence at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June. In the planning of the budget for 1994, provisions were made for six special editions of the newsletter comprising the usual A3 format plus an A4 insert.

A French and Portuguese edition of the report of the 1992 Lisbon International Colloquy on Democracy and Human Rights, which had been published in English in 1992, were produced in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights in June. All three editions were very well received and were widely disseminated during and after the conference.

The centre also published a short version of the report on the 1992 Lisbon International Colloquy on Democracy and Human Rights for the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for distribution during official preparatory meetings for the Vienna Summit. This is available in English, French and Portuguese.

Following the 1993 Lisbon International Encounter "Democracy and Human Rights: the Role of Women in an Interdependent World", the centre published a comprehensive report in English and French, which has been well received. The centre hopes that the report will be a useful tool for women's organisations in the run-up to the 4th World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995).

A number of materials (brochures, posters, exercise books, etc.) were produced to advertise an exhibition in relation to the centre's project on environmental awareness-raising, "Going green".

ii. Media relations

One World

Collaboration with the One World Group of Broadcasters remained as strong as ever in 1993 and the North-South Centre participated in a number of One World meetings in its capacity as intermediary between broadcasters and NGOs.

The One World Action Committee "on the ground" met in Amsterdam on 17 January to discuss forthcoming One World seasons. It was decided that, in 1993, One World would develop several activities on the follow-up to UNCED, (the main focus of the 1992 campaign), as well as the subject of cuts in overseas development assistance. It was decided that in 1994 a season would be dedicated to the themes of people, population and migration,

to coincide with the United Nations World Conference on Population and Development.

In response to the rise of racism, xenophobia and intolerance in Europe, the North-South Centre organised a meeting in The Hague from 3 to 5 September 1993, entitled "Racism, xenophobia and intolerance in Europe: perspectives for co-operation between NGOs and the media", prior to the Council of Europe's Vienna Summit. The meeting brought together representatives of the One World Group of Broadcasters as well as other media organisations and NGOs. The aim of the meeting was to brainstorm on possibilities for joint NGO-media action within an organised European framework.

The participants at the meeting stressed the need for a strong European campaign on these themes.

The One World Action Committee met in The Hague on 6 September to discuss the NGO-media collaboration for the 1994 One World season. Following the need stressed for European campaign against racism over the previous days, the Action Committee discussed practical steps for a potential campaign.

The centre participated in a One World meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 29 September 1993. The meeting, which aimed to finalise programming plans for 1994, resulted in the group reaffirming its strong commitment to a season on the themes of people, population and migration, "People on the Move", coinciding with the 1994 United Nations World Conference and also with the Council of Europe's Plan of Action and Campaign to Combat Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance.

Following the Vienna Summit and its decision to launch a youth campaign on the above themes, the North-South Centre and the One World Action Committee organised a campaign planning meeting in Strasbourg from 5 to 7 December 1993 prior to a European Youth Centre symposium to plan the youth campaign. It was recommended that the One World 1994 season should be a prelude to the Council of Europe's campaign which would be launched on 10 December, 1994 – Human Rights Day. The meeting set up a number of campaign planning committees.

Other

Links continued to grow with Inter Press Service (IPS) in 1993. In June, the North-South Centre's Press Officer was invited by the news agency to join its editorial staff at the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights on the conference's daily newspaper *Terra Viva*. This presence ensured some visibility for the North-South Centre at the event.

From 8 to 12 December 1993, the centre co-organised with the Environment and Development Research Centre (Brussels) "Between the summits – Down to Earth", an international conference on the follow-up to the Rio Conference and perspectives for the United Nations Social Summit in Copenhagen. The centre's task was to organise the media component of the conference (plenary and

training sessions) bringing together its major media contacts.

In December 1993 the centre began plans for a media training workshop in Lisbon in 1994 in co-operation with the Utrecht School of Journalism.

The centre was approached by IPS to contribute to *Terra Viva* on a regular basis, following plans to launch the newspaper as a monthly. It also discussed with IPS the idea of co-producing a media guide.

iii. Documentation reference system

The Documentation Centre of the North-South Centre was fully established in 1993 and now offers a number of different sections containing magazines, press cuttings and subject files and a full reference section on global interdependence and solidarity. The main task of the centre is to give documentary support to the seminars and conferences organised by the North-South centre, as well as to respond to individual information requests. It also tries to collect a maximum of educational material produced in different countries and to give these as high a profile as possible through contacts with its partners.

An important feature of the Documentation Centre, the global education database, was completed in the course of 1993, having been developed on the basis of a questionnaire.

At the end of 1993 the centre assessed two major e-mail network hosts (Geonet and GreenNet) and plans were made for making the database accessible on-line through the e-mail networks, so that organisations everywhere in Europe and beyond might learn about all different initiatives that exist in the areas of global interdependence and solidarity.

Discussions were finalised with the OECD Development Centre on plans to merge the global education database with the OECD database of development, and preparations were started for a joint project with the OECD Development Centre and the NGDO-EC Liaison Committee. The aim of this project is to update the database of NGOs based in Europe which are engaged in development activities in the South and active in the area of education for human sustainable development in their own countries. This would enable the two organisations to benefit from each other's work and would provide those interested with more information when the database goes on-line.

iv. Education and training for global interdependence

In January 1993 the centre organised an "Inter-governmental Consultation on Global Education" aimed at an exchange of experience between those involved, at ministry level, in the aforementioned themes. The consultation was organised in close co-operation with the Austrian Government and brought together desk officers with responsibility in the field of global education (environment, development, human rights) to compare notes on their activities and the support given to non-governmental organisations active in the same field. A questionnaire on global education was

elaborated and widely distributed, examining the institutional and legal framework of global education.

A regional seminar organised by the Forum "*Schule für eine Welt*" took place in Muttenz, near Basel, from 16 to 18 May under the patronage of the Swiss Development Co-operation and the North-South Centre. The aim of the meeting was to compare the different experiences that contribute to the notion of "global education".

In the framework of the 1994-96 Programme of Activities and in co-operation with the Human Rights Project, local contacts were made to establish a specific programme on human rights education in Portugal. This would follow the model of the Lisbon-based "Going green" initiative.

As a direct follow-up to the 1992 Berlin Conference, a Towns and Development South-North partnership meeting took place in Lisbon from 27 to 28 September, 1993. The centre proposed to hold this meeting in Lisbon just before the meeting of the Standing Conference in order to maximise the implications for the Southern participants and to allow them to increase their contacts and exchange of experience with representatives of local and regional authorities in the North. The secretariat prepared this meeting in close co-operation with the secretariat of Towns and Development.

On 29 September the North-South Working Party of the CLRAE met in Lisbon and from 30 September to 1 October a meeting was held in Lisbon entitled "North-South interdependence and co-operation: the challenge for local and regional government", CLRAE.

From 1 to 8 October a "Going green" exhibition took place in Lisbon displaying material produced by students who have worked on environmental projects in school and information about recycling processes and recyclable materials. "Going green" aims to inform young people and the general public about how "we can make a difference" in our daily life towards saving the planet and how small local actions can relate to questions of environment and development on a global scale. To date, the project, which pays special attention to the theme of recycling, has given rise to a schools' education kit as well as a number of teacher training sessions.

In November 1993, the centre began preparations for a fourth regional workshop on education and training in the field of environment and development to be held in France and to be organised in co-operation with the coordinator of the French NGOs in the field of development education and with United Towns Organisation (UTO).

The global education programme was presented at number of meetings during the year including: "Jeunes, Villes, Emploi" (March, Paris); CLRAE (March, Strasbourg) and a Unicef Education for Development seminar (June, Sofia).

During the year strong relations were built up with Unicef.

v. Youth Programme

The North-South Centre participated in a number of meetings held in connection with the preparations for the One World campaign on people, population and migration – which will have a strong youth component – and later with the Council of Europe's Youth campaign, following the decision of the Vienna Summit to launch a Campaign Against Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance in Europe. These meetings were held in Oslo (March – bilateral meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Berlin (June – organised by the Directorate of Social Affairs of the Council of Europe) and in Waarsmunster (October – organised by the anti-racist network, United). Preparatory work was carried out by the Youth Co-ordinator in the run-up to the North-South Centre's campaign planning meeting in Strasbourg, December 1993 and to the subsequent symposium on the campaign organised by the European Youth Centre's Symposium.

A research project was drawn up in the second half of 1993 on North-South Youth Co-operation. This analysed youth co-operation, its background and its possibilities and will be published in 1994.

From 24 to 30 October 1993 the first North-South Training Course for Youth Organisations took place in the Centro Eurolatino americano de Juventud (CEULAJ) in Molina (Spain). This course, organised with the support of the Spanish Youth Institute, aimed to train multipliers capable of designing and implementing North-South programmes in their organisations. In order to prepare for the course a preparatory meeting of the trainers team took place in Brussels from 30 June to 2 July 1993. A second preparatory meeting took place on 19 and 20 September in the CEULAJ in Molina. The design of the course was such that it could be easily used for future courses of the centre. Participants at the meeting foresaw a clear role for the centre as a clearing house of information on new initiatives, materials and tools used for training people in youth organisations. Furthermore they expressed the hope that the centre would continue to launch projects where experts from different backgrounds (youth organisations and other NGOs) could exchange information and experience.

A Youth Programme Committee meeting took place in October in order to prepare the 1994-6 programme of activities and to discuss the youth component of the Trans-Mediterranean Symposium.

Preparations for the Trans-Mediterranean Youth Encounter (Rome, January 1994) were conducted in co-operation with the Youth Forum of the European Union and a wide range of youth organisations.

In November 1993, the North-South Centre was actively involved in a seminar with Mobility International on networking between organisations in the North and the South which specialise in working with disabled young people.

A large number of youth organisations were contacted and visited throughout the year.

vi. *East-West-South Programme*

On 19 and 20 April the North-South Centre held a workshop in Budapest entitled "Education and Action for Global Interdependence". The event followed on from similar workshops held in Poland and the former Czechoslovakia on the theme "Global interdependence in a newly emerging democracy". The aim of the meeting was to help find concrete ways for citizens of central and eastern Europe to identify themselves with other parts of the world and think and act globally on issues of international concern. It also aimed to link Hungarian organisations with their counterparts in other countries in order to facilitate the establishment of international programmes and projects involving Hungarian partners.

The third in the series of workshops took place in Radziejowice, Poland from 19 to 21 November 1993. Three experimental working groups examined personal, local and global dimensions of intolerance and mutual understanding. Panel discussions were organised on "National and cultural stereotypes", "An individual in transition: tolerance and perspective" and "Public awareness-raising and education". The meeting was aimed at experienced multipliers from local authorities, NGOs, the media and education.

vii. *Trans-Mediterranean interdependence and partnership*

Preparations for the International Symposium on Trans-Mediterranean Interdependence (Rome, January 1994) were conducted in co-operation with the Italian Parliament and Government.

viii. *Tutor Placement Project*

In 1993 the centre welcomed a number of tutors:

Public information and media relations

Mikko Lohikoski, Information Officer, KePa, Finland. (Involved in the One World project and campaign strategy meetings for the Council of Europe campaign against racism, xenophobia and intolerance in Europe and the Trans-Med project).

Education and Training and Youth Programme

Ihaza Mushidi, Executive Secretary of the ACP Forum. (Involved in a research project in North-South co-operation among youth organisations, in the organisation of the youth training course and a meeting between youth platforms and intergovernmental organisations on the future perspectives of North-South youth work).

Ray Harris, Teacher Trainer and Co-ordinator of School Links International, Avon, United Kingdom. (Involved in the planning of workshop activities and devising training strategies

for the third and last workshop in the East-West-South Programme and in the planning of the North-South Training Course for Youth Organisations, Molina, Spain).

Dialogue for Global Partnership

Veronique de Graef, independent, Nicky Lewis, independent. (Both involved in the organisation of the International Encounter, "Democracy and Human Rights: the Role of Women in an Interdependent World". These tutors were also authors of a report published on the meeting).

ix. *Human rights project*

An International Encounter, "Democracy and Human Rights: the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" (5-7 April 1993), was organised by the North-South Centre in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The meeting involved government representatives, NGOs, representatives from international organisations, local authorities and research bodies from the North and the South in an analysis of democracy and human rights from a gender perspective in view of the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

The centre was present at the World Conference on Human Rights. The centre's Human Rights Co-ordinator made contact with a large number of representatives of government and NGOs, particularly from the South. These unanimously praised the initiative of the Council of Europe to create an organism dedicated to North-South interdependence. They also expressed hopes and recommendations to the North-South Centre which the centre integrated into the 1994-96 Programme of Activities (dialogue with countries of the South/human rights project). Recommendations resulting from the April International Encounter "Democracy and Human Rights: the Role of Women in an Interdependent World" were distributed.

A preliminary meeting took place in Strasbourg in December to organise a Human Rights Action Forum meeting in early 1994 to assist in the implementation of the Human Rights Project. This group will be composed of human rights experts and activists from North and South to meet in 1994.

A schools' project at local level on human rights education was in its germination stage (see second "window" above).

The centre was involved in discussions in 1993 which led to a proposal to organise an International Encounter between organisations from the North and South responsible for the legal protection of human rights. This meeting would be the response to recommendations presented by the participants at the 1992 International Colloquy on Democracy and Human Rights. ■

VI. Human rights and fundamental freedoms

1. European Convention on Human Rights

Signatures and ratifications

Twenty-eight of the thirty-two member states of the Council of Europe are Parties to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and have recognised the competence of the European Commission of Human Rights to receive applications and the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court.

The Czech Republic and Slovakia acceded to the Council of Europe on 30 June 1993. Following declarations made by these states of their intention to succeed the Czech and Slovak Republic (a member of the Organisation from 21 February 1991 until 31 December 1992) and to consider themselves bound by the European Convention on Human Rights as of 1 January 1993, the Committee of Ministers decided on 30 June 1993 that these states are to be regarded as Parties to the Convention with effect from 1 January 1993. Similarly, these states are bound as of this date by the declarations made in respect of Articles 25 and 46 of the Convention.

Estonia acceded to the Council of Europe on 14 May 1993 and signed on that date the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols Nos. 1 to 10.

Lithuania acceded to the Council of Europe on 14 May 1993 and signed on that date the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Slovenia acceded to the Council of Europe on 14 May 1993 and signed on that date the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols Nos. 1 to 10.

Romania acceded to the Council of Europe on 4 October 1993 and signed the European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8 on 7 October 1993. Moreover, it signed Protocols Nos. 1, 4, 7, 9, 10 on 4 November 1993 and Protocol No. 6 on 15 December 1993.

Committee of Ministers

In 1993, the Committee of Ministers adopted a total of 66 resolutions of which there were 29 resolutions under Article 32 of the European Convention of the Human Rights. In 10 cases the Committee of Ministers found that there had been no violation of the Convention. In 18 cases it found a violation of the Convention and ordered the state concerned to pay certain sums in respect of just satisfaction. In one case, the Committee of Ministers found that the parties had concluded a friendly settlement inspired by respect for human rights (Resolution DH (93) 59).

In all the cases examined, with the exception of the above-mentioned friendly settlement case, it authorised the publication of the Commission's report. At 31 December 1992, 186 cases to be examined under Article 32 of the Convention were pending.

The Committee of Ministers also adopted 25 resolutions under Article 54 of the Convention. At 31 December 1993, 90 cases examined under Article 54 of the Convention were pending.

In 1993 the Committee of Ministers elected 17 members of the European Commission of Human Rights.

A list of the resolutions adopted in 1993 is to be found in Appendix G.

Human rights and genuine democracy

The Committee of Ministers has instructed the project group "Human Rights and Genuine Democracy" (CAHDD) to prepare a multidisciplinary research and priority action plan in the fields relating to human rights and democracy.

Committee CAHDD is composed of representatives of different steering committees (CDDH, CDCJ, CDMG, CDMM, CDEG, CDLR, CDCC, CDEJ, CDPS) as well as members of the Parliamentary Assembly, of the European Commission for Democracy through Law and of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe.

The plan adopted by the Committee of Ministers covers the following points:

- genuine democracy and the functioning of its institutions (parity democracy and local democracy);
- the individual and the state based on the rule of law facing major challenges (protection of minorities, the fight against social exclusion, fight against intolerance, racism and xenophobia, the rights of foreigners and immigration problems, asylum and political refugees, bioethics);
- teaching, education and culture in a genuine democracy;
- the media in a democratic society.

In the course of 1993, the various steering committees have implemented the projects for which they are responsible.

The CAHDD on the one hand has presented a report to the Committee of Ministers on the progress of the different projects and, on the other hand, it has itself examined certain multidisciplinary projects.

A seminar on the subject "Disillusionment with democracy: political parties, participation and non-participation in democratic institutions in Europe" was organised in Colchester (United Kingdom) in July 1993 by the Secretariat General in co-operation with the Human Rights Centre of the University of Essex.

The CAHDD has been instructed to consider the proposals presented at the seminar concerning the financing of political parties and to examine the feasibility of a general reference text on the foundations of pluralist democracy. ■

2. Intergovernmental activities

a. Committee of Governmental Experts to Combat Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance

The heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe adopted, at the Vienna Summit (8-9 October 1993), a Declaration and a Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance.

The Plan of Action provides for the creation of a committee of governmental experts with the following tasks: to review member states' legislation, policies and other measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance, and their effectiveness; to propose further action at local, national and European level; to formulate general policy recommendations to member states; and to study international legal instruments applicable in the matter with a view to their reinforcement where appropriate.

b. Protection of national minorities

In October 1991 the Committee of Ministers instructed the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) to consider from both the legal and political points of view, the conditions in which the Council of Europe could undertake an activity for the protection of national minorities, taking into account the work done by the CSCE and the United Nations and the reflections of the Council of Europe. In April 1992 the CDDH submitted its report to the Committee of Ministers. The CDDH invited the Committee of Ministers to adopt a recommendation on the implementation of rights of persons belonging to national minorities. This recommendation was adopted in May 1992 (see Recommendation No. R (92) 10).

Following the suggestion of the CDDH the Committee of Ministers instructed the CDDH "to study the possibility of formulating specific legal standards relating to the protection of national minorities, in the spirit of the European Convention on Human Rights; in this context, the CDDH should take into account the draft European Convention for the protection of minorities drawn up by the European Commission for Democracy through Law as well as the Austrian proposal for an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights".

Furthermore it instructed the Secretariat to provide the necessary assistance and facilities to the countries concerned for the implementation of confidence-building measures.

In March 1993, the Committee of Ministers gave new terms of reference to the CDDH,

which modified its earlier mandate of studying the possibility of formulating specific legal standards relating to the protection of national minorities, which was to expire in December 1993. Under the new instructions, the CDDH was expected to "propose specific legal standards" in this field before 10 September 1993. In preparing these, the CDDH was required to take into account the draft additional protocol on the rights and freedoms of minorities to the European Convention on Human Rights proposed by the Parliamentary Assembly in its Recommendation 1201 (1993), in addition to existing proposals which were already under consideration.

The Committee of Experts for the Protection of National Minorities (a subordinate committee of the CDDH) and its working party continued their work, which resulted in a Final Activity Report of the CDDH of 8 September 1993. This report listed various suggestions for draft provisions and contained alternative proposals for the type of instrument which could be chosen (an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights and/or a framework convention).

At the Council of Europe summit of heads of state and government (Vienna, 8-9 October 1993) the decision was taken to enter into political and legal commitments relating to the protection of national minorities in Europe. The heads of state and government agreed that:

"States should ensure the respect of the principles which are fundamental to our common European tradition: equality before the law, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, freedom of association and assembly as well as to participate actively in public life. States should create the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to develop their culture, while preserving their religion, traditions and customs. These persons must be able to use their language both in private and in public and should be able to use it, under certain conditions, in their relations with the public authorities."

The heads of state and government confirmed their determination to "implement fully the commitments concerning the protection of national minorities contained in the Copenhagen and other documents of the CSCE", and considered that the Council of Europe "should apply itself to transforming, to the greatest possible extent, these political commitments into legal obligations". As a consequence, the Committee of Ministers was instructed:

– "to draft with minimum delay a framework convention specifying the principles which

contracting states commit themselves to respect, in order to assure the protection of national minorities. This instrument would also be open for signature by non-member states;

- to begin work on drafting a protocol complementing the European Convention on Human Rights in the cultural field by provisions guaranteeing individual rights, in particular for persons belonging to national minorities."

On 4 November 1993, the Committee of Ministers accordingly set up an *Ad hoc* Committee for the Protection of National Minorities (CAHMIN). Its terms of reference are identical to the two instructions given by the heads of state and government, quoted above. It was specified that work under these two items should be pursued in parallel; their respective completion dates are 30 June 1994 and 31 December 1994.

c. Confidence-building measures

In the Declaration on National Minorities, the Vienna Summit further stressed the importance of increased dialogue, confidence and tolerance through bilateral agreements between states, aimed at assuring the protection of the national minorities concerned as well as through the contribution made by regional and local authorities as the expression of a well functioning participatory democracy. The

Committee of Ministers was, therefore, also instructed:

- "to respond to requests for assistance for the negotiation and implementation of treaties on questions concerning national minorities as well as agreements on transfrontier co-operation;
- to draw up confidence-building measures aimed at increasing tolerance and understanding among peoples."

d. Human rights of persons deprived of their liberty

Following the instructions given to it by the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH), the Committee of Experts for the Development of Human Rights (DH-DEV) has prepared a draft protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights securing certain additional rights to persons deprived of their liberty.

Amongst the rights included in this draft protocol are the following: the right to be informed of the reason for the deprivation of liberty; the right to inform a lawyer as well as another person; prohibition of medical experimentation without consent; the right to instruct a lawyer and to the free assistance of an interpreter where necessary; the right to adequate medical care. ■

3. European Social Charter

The European Social Charter, signed at Turin on 18 October 1961, was conceived as the counterpart to the European Convention on Human Rights in the social field. It aims at guaranteeing the effective exercise of nineteen fundamental social rights and promoting harmonisation in the development of social policies in Europe.

The rights protected by the Charter include the right to work, the right to safe and healthy working conditions, the right to a fair remuneration, the right of men and women to equal pay for work of equal value, the right to organise and the right to bargain collectively (including the right to strike), the right to social security, to social and medical assistance and social welfare services, as well as protection of the family, of disabled persons, migrant workers and their families, children and adolescents, etc.

Four new rights were added to this list as a result of the adoption, on 5 May 1988, of the Additional Protocol to the Charter: the right to equal opportunities and equal treatment in matters of employment and occupation, without discrimination on the grounds of sex; the right of workers to information and consultation; their right to take part in the determination of the working conditions in the undertaking and the right of elderly persons to social protection.

There are twenty Contracting Parties to the Charter.¹ It has been signed by six other states (Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland, Slovak Republic and Switzerland).

The 1988 Additional Protocol has been ratified by four states (Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) and signed by thirteen. It entered into force on 4 September 1992.

System of supervision

A system of international supervision has been introduced to ensure the effective implementation of the various provisions of the Charter by the Contracting States. The Charter provides for the intervention of four bodies with complementary functions:²

- the Committee of Independent Experts, responsible for impartially assessing the way in which the Charter is applied, highlighting situations of non-compliance with obligations under the Charter and, more particularly, possible gaps in the legislation and social policies of the Contracting States;
- a "Governmental Committee" grouping together the representatives of the Contracting Parties and, in an observer capacity, the representatives of the European organisations of employers and workers, which is required, in the light of the conclusions of the Independent Experts, to examine the problems raised by the application of the various

1. Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands (including the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba for some provisions), Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

2. For recent modifications, see information below regarding the revitalisation of the Charter.

provisions of the Charter in order to ensure a better standard of implementation;

- the Parliamentary Assembly, which carries out a political assessment of the various aspects of the social problems raised by the application (or non-application) of the Charter, and which adopts opinions on this subject;

- the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe which may, in the light of the conclusions and proposals of the three above-mentioned bodies, make recommendations to states with a view to ensuring improved implementation of the Charter.

Until 1992, the procedure was carried out every two years with regard to each Contracting State. With a view to ensuring that the work of the competent bodies was organised on a more rational basis, the Contracting States were divided into two groups subject to supervision in alternate years. Following a decision of the Ministers' Deputies (17 September 1992), the periodicity of the national reports was changed. According to the new system, in place for a trial period of four years, all the Contracting Parties, with the exception of those states which have recently ratified the Charter as well as Germany which is not included in this new system, will report each year on certain selected Articles of the Charter.

The documents published in 1993 in the context of the supervisory procedure were the following:

- Conclusions XIII-1 of the Committee of Independent Experts (period 1989-1991), provisional edition;

- 12th report (II) of the Governmental Committee to the Committee of Ministers (second group of states¹ – period 1989-1990), provisional edition;

- Resolution ChS (93) 1 of the Committee of Ministers (twelfth cycle of control – first group of states² – period 1988-1989);

- Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 1 of the Committee of Ministers (twelfth cycle of control, Greece – period 1988-1989);

- Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 2 of the Committee of Ministers (twelfth cycle of control, Norway – period 1988-1989);

- Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 3 of the Committee of Ministers (twelfth cycle of control, United Kingdom – period 1988-1989).

Revitalisation of the Charter

Although, admittedly, the Charter does not seem capable of decisively influencing the solution of the most serious problems which some countries are currently experiencing, such as unemployment or poverty, it has substantially contributed to improving the protection of workers in such fields as compulsory or forced labour, discrimination against women or migrants, protection of young people, maternity protection, etc.

Consideration has been given to measures for improving the effectiveness of the European Social Charter and the dissemination of its results.

Pursuant to the "Conclusions of the Chair" adopted at the close of the informal Ministerial

Conference in Rome (5 November 1990), an *ad hoc* committee, the Committee on the European Social Charter, was set up.

The Committee is made up of members of the Parliamentary Assembly and representatives of the International Labour Organisation and of the European organisations of employers and workers (UNICE and ETUC), in addition to representatives of the Council of Europe member states.

The work of the Committee on the European Social Charter resulted in the adoption of an Amending Protocol opened for signature on 21 October 1991. This Protocol clarifies *inter alia* the respective roles of the Committee of Independent Experts and the Governmental Committee³ and gives a new role to the Parliamentary Assembly, which will not in the future participate in the supervision of the implementation of the Charter, but will regularly hold debates on the Charter.⁴

The Committee of Ministers will adopt, on the basis of the reports of the Governmental Committee, a resolution concerning the whole supervision cycle containing individual recommendations to the Contracting Parties concerned.

As at present, the Amending Protocol has been ratified by five states (Norway in 1991, Sweden in 1992, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Portugal in 1993) and signed by thirteen. Its entry into force requires the ratification by all the Contracting Parties to the Charter.⁵

In 1992, the Committee on the European Social Charter devoted the major part of its work to the re-examination and final adoption of the draft additional protocol providing for a collective complaints system and to the improvement of the substantive content of the Charter. It also produced a proposal for a change in the reporting system provided for in Article 21 of the Charter, which was adopted for a trial period by the Ministers' Deputies (see *supra*).

In 1993, the Committee on the European Social Charter examined a large number of proposals with a view to improving the substantive content of the Charter.

1. Austria, Cyprus, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Spain.

2. Denmark, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

3. The Protocol stipulates in particular that the Committee of Independent Experts shall assess, from a legal standpoint, the compliance of national law and practice with the obligations arising from the Charter, while the Governmental Committee shall select, on the basis of social, economic and other policy considerations, those situations which should be the subject of recommendations to each Contracting Party concerned.

4. During the third part of its 44th Ordinary Session (7 October 1992), the Parliamentary Assembly held a debate on severe poverty and social exclusion, the conclusions of which reflected the views of the Assembly on the eleventh cycle of supervision of the application of the Charter (see *supra*).

5. In practice, the Protocol is already applied by the supervisory bodies, in so far as is allowed by the text of the Charter currently in force.

4. European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

On 10 September 1993, the Committee of Ministers adopted, as proposed by the CDDH, Protocols Nos. 1 and 2 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and set 4 November 1993 as the date for opening these protocols for signature.

In accordance with Protocol No.1, the Committee of Ministers may invite any non-member

state of the Council of Europe to accede to the Convention. Protocol No.2 enables members of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) to be re-elected twice. Furthermore, it will allow the creation of two groups within the members of the CPT for the purposes of elections. ■

5. Discrimination against persons with HIV or Aids

In June 1993, the Deputies authorised the publication of an important comparative study by the Swiss Institute of Comparative

Law on discrimination against persons with HIV or Aids.

6. Reform of the European Convention on Human Rights

In November 1991, the Committee of Ministers gave absolute priority to speeding up work on the reform of the control mechanisms of the Convention. A year later, they reiterated the importance they attached to this urgent problem and, having also noted the Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly in this regard (1194 of 1992), agreed that a search for a rapid solution should feature prominently among the Organisation's priorities. A political decision was needed as soon as possible, and at the latest at the Organisation's first ever summit of heads of state and government, scheduled to take place in October 1993 in Vienna.

On 28 May, 1993, during a special meeting of the Committee of Ministers (meeting at Ministers' Deputies level) a decision was taken assigning *ad hoc* terms of reference to the CDDH. The terms of reference given to the experts read as follows:

"The Committee of Ministers stresses the necessity of a reform of the supervisory mechanism of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with the aim of improving efficiency and shortening the time taken for individual applications, at minimum cost.

For this reason the Committee of Ministers instructs the CDDH to prepare a draft amending Protocol to the Convention, restructuring the existing supervisory mechanism by replacing it with a court which:

– should consist of a number of judges equal to that of the members of the Council of Europe;

– should work in committees and chambers; and must be provided with:

– an effective procedure to enable friendly settlements;

– an appropriate structure to ensure the quality and consistency of its case-law and to enable a re-hearing in exceptional cases, for example those raising serious questions affecting the interpretation or application of the Convention; provision should be made for the presence of a national judge in any such re-hearing.

The Committee of Ministers retains its competence under Article 54, it being understood that its competence to deal with individual applications under the present Article 32 of the Convention is abolished.

The CDDH should also examine:

– whether the right of individual petition should remain optional or not;

– the way in which inter-state applications should be dealt with;

– the role and functions of possible Advocates-General."

The experts were instructed to try and complete this work by the end of September 1993, so that the proposed draft Protocol to amend the Convention be submitted to the summit of heads of state and government, held in Vienna on October 8 and 9, 1993.

At the summit, heads of state and government endorsed the work accomplished.

[A new Protocol, Protocol No. 11, was open for signature at the Committee of Ministers meeting in May 1994.] ■

7. Seminar on "Freedom of Association"

A Seminar on "Freedom of Association" was organised by the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice of Iceland, in Reykjavik (Iceland) from 26 to 28 August 1993.

The Seminar dealt with the following themes:

- i. – Freedom of association and political democracy;
- Freedom of associations and civil society;
- ii. – Freedom of association and social democracy;

– Freedom to form and join or not to join trade unions

About one hundred personalities, representatives of European governments, of the organs of the European Convention on Human Rights and of the European Social Charter, professors and other interested persons in Europe competent in the fields covered by the themes of the Seminar and representatives of non-governmental organisations participated in the Seminar. ■

8. Ad hoc Committee of Experts on CSCE Human Dimension Issues

The *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on CSCE Human Dimension Issues (CAHDH) met in Strasbourg, for the third time, June 1993. The committee was given the following terms of reference:

"To exchange opinions with a view to facilitating co-ordination of action on CSCE Human Dimension issues and relevant Council of Europe Human Rights activities."

The committee was composed of two experts appointed by each Council of Europe member state (Senior officials responsible in their respective countries for the work of the CSCE on the Human Dimension and for Council of

Europe work on human rights). The Commission of the European Communities was also invited.

Experts from CSCE participating states not members of the Council of Europe as well as the Secretariat General of the CSCE and a representative from the Office of the CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities also took part.

Japan (in its quality as an observer state at the CSCE) and NGO's participating as observers in meetings of the CDDH and the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights attended as observers. ■

9. Equality between women and men

In 1993, the Council of Europe continued its efforts to promote and achieve equality between women and men through several activities of the Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CDEG). These activities can be regrouped along the following priority lines: updating the legal texts in the equality perspective; action in favour of parity democracy and combating forced prostitution, traffic in women and violence against women.

The group of specialists entrusted with preparing a reasoned proposal on the possible inclusion of the right to equality between women and men in an additional protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights continued its work in 1993, the results of which will be submitted subsequently to the Steering Committee on Human Rights (CDDH).

With regard to the promotion of parity democracy, the CDEG created a Group of Specialists entrusted with preparing an in-depth study on the concept of democracy and the demands of effective equality between women and men, taking into account the principle of universality of human rights and the concept of parity democracy. This Group should also define guidelines for a strategy aimed at women's integration in political and public life. The work

of this Group, which will continue in 1994, will constitute a major contribution to the preparation of the Conference "Equality and Democracy: Utopia or Challenge?" which the Council of Europe will organise in February 1995. The outcome of this Conference will constitute the Council of Europe's specific contribution to the 4th UN World Conference on Women which will be held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995.

The Group of Specialists entrusted with identifying intervention strategies to combat violations of human rights proceeded with its work in the field of traffic in women and forced prostitution.

One of the major activities of this year in the field of equality was the holding of the 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men which took place in Rome on 21 and 22 October 1993. It was organised by the Council of Europe, at the invitation of the Italian authorities, on the general theme: "Strategies for the elimination of violence against women in society: the media and other means."

The Ministers and observers discussed two sub-themes: "The causes of violence against women: the role of the media" and "Legal and

administrative measures to counter violence against women". In the Declaration on policies for combating violence against women in a democratic Europe, which included a Plan of Action to combat violence against women, and the Resolution on rape and the sexual abuse of women, the Ministers condemned all forms of violence against women and decided to combat it. They declared that violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In order to give a follow-up to the recommendations of the 3rd Ministerial Conference, the CDEG decided to create a Group of Specialists for combating violence against women. This Group, which will start its work in 1994, has been entrusted with the elaboration of a Plan of Action as required in the Declaration adopted in Rome, identifying the measures to be taken and the institutions and/or organisations entrusted with or involved in its implementation.

All these activities concern, of course, all the member states. The CDEG considered, however, that special attention should be given to the new member states, during the period of transition to democracy. For the first time, a Co-ordination Meeting on Co-operation and assistance programmes for central and eastern European countries in the field of equality between women and men was held at the Council of Europe (in November) in view of identifying their needs and the measures to be taken by the Council of Europe or other institutions.

The second major event was the International Workshop on "The problems of equality in the transition period in the countries of central and eastern Europe" (Sofia, 13-15 December 1993), organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Participants of West and Eastern European countries discussed two sub-themes: "The equality of women and men in the context of human rights in the transition period in the countries of central and eastern Europe" and "Implementation of the principle of equality between women and men in the period of transition".

The conclusions of the Sofia Workshop highlighted the need to set up national machinery to promote equality and NGOs in support of women's causes. Another need which emerged concerned education in democratic citizenship and human rights (including women's rights) and sensitisation in areas such

as violence against women and the right to freedom of choice in matters of reproduction and lifestyles which issue has continued to have the CDEG's attention throughout the year. Indeed, the CDEG takes the view that the right to this freedom of choice constitutes a precondition for equality between women and men and that it should be recognised as a fundamental human right. The conclusions of the Workshop highlighted the importance of a real sexual education in this context and that the Council of Europe should play an important role in bringing together national legislation, based on the principle of its legalisation.

In the framework of Project I.1 Human Rights and Genuine Democracy and in the light of the recommendations contained in the Declaration on policies for combating violence against women in a democratic Europe, adopted by the 3d European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men, the CDEG started preparing, together with the Steering Committee on Mass Media (CDMM), a Seminar, which will take place in 1994, on "Human Rights and Gender: the responsibility of the media".

The Committee also looked into the very important issue of migrations, cultural diversity and equality between women and men. Its reflections resulted in its decision to create a joint Group of Specialists with the Steering Committee on Migrations (CDMG), which will start its work in 1994. The creation of the Group and the Seminar show the multidisciplinary nature of equality, and of the CDEG's continuously affirmed will to bring out this dimension in all the activity sectors of the Organisation. Considering that such joint projects are very efficient to sensitise the Steering Committees and *Ad hoc* Committees to the issues of equality, the CDEG thinks that they could serve as a model and inspire others. It is equally in this perspective of multidisciplinary that the CDEG has continued participating in projects concerning childhood policies and social exclusion.

At the request of the Committee of Ministers, the CDEG framed observations on the second report of the Secretary General to the Committee of Ministers on the equality dimension in the Council of Europe's work. This report threw into relief the progress that has been realised, but drew attention as well to the areas where efforts must be made. In this context, the CDEG welcomed the measures taken to achieve a more equitable balance between sexes in posts of the Secretariat. ■

10. Human Rights Information Centre

The Human Rights Information Centre of the Council of Europe, established in 1982, has become an important point of contact for those working in the field of human rights both within the Council of Europe and outside, keeping members of the public, academics, students, lawyers and other professionals, as well as governments, parliaments, and a multitude of governmental and non-governmental organisations up-to-date

with the human rights work of the Council of Europe.

The centre's main areas of activity throughout 1993 included the establishment of computerised databases, the running of the Human Rights Library and an information service responding to requests for information. A number of important publications were produced and up-dated, and a significant amount

of information was sent out on the centre's mailing list to destinations throughout the world.

The information role of the centre includes human rights education. Through the Orientation Committee of the Human Rights Information Centre, which held its first meeting in 1992, a three year programme in the field of human rights education and information has been put forward and started in 1993.

Computerised databases

In the course of the year, the databases established by the centre were made available to a greater number of external users in both governmental and non-governmental circles, bringing the total number of on-line users to 55 (15 external). These databases comprise over 3000 case-law documents from the European Court of Human Rights, the European Commission of Human Rights and the Committee of Ministers.

The bibliographical database on legal writings of the European Convention on Human Rights continued to grow following the acquisition of over 300 works by international experts.

The Human Rights Library

The Human Rights Library, which provides a service not only for the organs of the Council of Europe, but also for lawyers, academics, students and interested members of the public, has seen a marked increase in the number of individuals using its facilities. The reference needs of the library are constantly growing and in this respect the library has made a number of significant purchases to strengthen its collection of domestic legislation, case-law and in the human rights field.

The Human Rights Library, in 1993, has benefitted from a reorganisation of the premises and the purchase of new and additional shelving and tables and chairs for readers and researchers. A Consultant has been hired to examine the needs of the Human Rights Library in the light of its move to much larger premises in the new Human Rights Building, scheduled for 1994.

Requests for information

The political upheavals in central and eastern Europe have brought about a hunger for human rights materials, and this has been reflected in a marked increase of requests for information. In order to cater for these huge documentation needs, the centre, collaborating with the Directorate of Political Affairs, has continued to arrange for translation and printing of the most important documentation for distribution in these countries. In addition, support has been given to a number of libraries which have received complete collections of human rights documents in an attempt to close the information gap.

The close link with National Institutes of Human Rights in member states of the Council of Europe has brought with it a sustained need for information and documentation on a regular basis. A number of these institutes continue to act as depositories of human rights information emanating from the Council of Europe.

Mailing list

The centre now reaches nearly 4 000 individuals or institutes in over 100 different countries. The material sent out ranges from Information Sheets covering all the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of human rights, to more specialised information concerning the case-law of the European Court and European Commission of Human Rights.

A special project is being undertaken to build up the mailing list in respect of the countries of central and eastern Europe, where the need for information has been highlighted as a priority area.

Human rights fellowships and grants

Due to financial restraints, no fellowships for individuals undertaking research projects in the field of human rights were awarded in 1993. A number of grants were however awarded by the Selection Committee which met on 8 August 1993. These grants are awarded annually to scientific institutions and other organisations carrying out projects in the field of human rights. In 1993, 33 grants were given from a list of 184 applicants.

Human rights information meetings

These meetings, organised jointly with local counterparts, were aimed at professionals, namely the legal profession, in order to give them a better understanding of the human rights instruments of the Council of Europe, and in particular the European Convention on Human Rights. In 1993, 9 meetings took place, including meetings in Istanbul, Barcelona, Lund, Siracuse, Pesaro, Galway, Montpellier, Strasbourg and Valletta.

Human rights education

The Orientation Committee of the Human Rights Information Centre held its second meeting in October 1993. At this meeting the Committee, which is responsible for advising the Secretary General on matters in relation to human rights education and information, prioritised the activities under the three-year programme put forward in 1992 taking into account the new priorities laid down in the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance.

The Committee also identified the need for specific educational materials intended for the public in general, for particular age groups (schoolchildren, students, etc.) as well as for professional groups, such as the police and prison officials.

A special account has been proposed to help finance this programme which will include a major European campaign to mark the 45th anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights and the opening of the new Human Rights Building in Strasbourg.

The Human Rights Information Centre has started a number of activities in relation to human rights education and information, in co-operation with the Directorate of Education, Culture and Sport, which form part

of the three-year programme in the field of human rights education and information.

These activities include:

- a Human Rights Video under production for the age group 13 to 16
- the *Human Rights Album* which has been translated into German, Italian, Swedish and Spanish
- a calendar using the illustrations from the *Human Rights Album* prepared for the end of the year, and other support material such as posters and postcards are under consideration
- a bibliography and an annotated bibliography on human rights education which are under production
- a textbook on human rights scheduled for completion at the beginning of 1994
- a directory of human rights institutes in Europe which is under preparation
- a new publications programme for the Human Rights Information Centre which is being prepared
- the format for a new information bulletin on the human rights activities of the Council of Europe has been prepared
- a list of specialised reviews and regular chronicles which is being established
- a seminar on "Human Rights in Prison - the professional training of prison officials" which took place in July 1993
- 12 traineeships for Turkish police officials organised in Sweden, Belgium and the United Kingdom
- a meeting of national correspondents of the Human Rights Information Centre which took place on 8 and 9 November 1993
- a consultation and planning meeting on co-operation and assistance activities with the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of human rights education which took place on 2 and 3 November 1993.

Publications

The following are a selection of the most important human rights works produced by the Human Rights Information Centre of the Council of Europe during the course of 1993.

- *Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights*. Vol. 31 (1988) (bilingual: English/ French)
- *Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights*. Vol. 32 (1989) (bilingual: English/ French)
- *Information Sheet* No. 30 (January 1992-June 1992)
- *Information Sheet* No. 31 (July 1992-December 1992)

- *Protocol No. 10 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*. European Treaty Series, Vol. 146 ISBN 92-871-2093-5 (available in English and French)

- The Council of Europe's co-operation and assistance programmes with central and eastern European countries in the human rights field. H (93) 1 rev. (available in English and French)

- The Human Rights Information Centre of the Council of Europe (available in English and French)

- Collection of resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in application of Articles 32 and 54 of the European Convention on Human Rights (1959-89), CI (93) 3 (available in English and French)

- Collection of resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in application of Articles 32 and 54 of the European Convention on Human Rights - supplement 1990-91, CI (93) 1 (available in English and French)

- Collection of resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in application of Articles 32 and 54 of the European Convention on Human Rights - supplement 1992, CI (93) 8 (available in English and French)

- The Council of Europe and Human Rights, CI (93) 7 (available in English and French)

- *Human Rights at the dawn of 21st century. Proceedings of the interregional meeting organised by the Council of Europe in advance of the World Conference on Human Rights*, ISBN 92-871-2293-8 (available in English and French)

- Comparative study on discrimination against persons with HIV or Aids. H (93) 3 (available in English and French)

- Freedom of conscience. Proceedings of the seminar organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the F.M. van Asbeck Centre for Human Rights Studies of the University of Leiden, ISBN 92-871-2433-7 (available in English and French)

- The *Human Rights Album* (available in Albanian, English, French, German, Italian, Polish and Swedish)

- Human Rights Calendar (available in English and French)

- Human Rights education. Bibliography of the Council of Europe's documents (available in English and French)

- The European Convention on Human Rights (update) (available in English, French and German)

- The Council of Europe and Human Rights (update) (available in Dutch, English, French, German, Italian) ■

VII. Media

1. The work programme in the area of the mass media

The main objective of the Work Programme in the area of the mass media over the course of 1993 continued to be the development of concerted European policies for this sector with a view to further enhancing freedom of expression and information in a pluralistic democracy, as well as fostering media pluralism and diversity. The work was also particularly attentive to the issues raised in the media sector by the pace of technical, economic and regulatory change.

The organisation of the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy (Prague, 7-8 December 1994) dictated the nature of a substantial part of the activities in the media field in 1993. The Steering Committee on the Mass Media (CDMM) mandated two Groups of Specialists to prepare draft policy texts on the sub-themes retained for the Conference, namely the future of public service broadcasting and journalistic freedoms and human rights. However, the importance and far-reaching nature of the overall theme of the Ministerial Conference – “the media in a democratic society” – also meant that a number of other activities were geared either directly or indirectly to the substantive preparation of the Conference. This was particularly the case with the area of media concentrations and pluralism, the impact of new communications technologies, as well as the area of the media in situations of conflict and tension.

The breadth of the mandate devolving on the CDMM required it to pursue a fairly wide-ranging approach to the media, so as to take account of cultural, legal, technical and human rights-related matters.

The human rights aspects of the CDMM's work in the media field are clearly shown in the activities which were entrusted in 1993 to the Group of Specialists on journalistic freedoms and human rights (MM-S-JF). Over the course of 1993, this Group focused on the law and practice in member states in the area of journalism and human rights, with a view to identifying the scope for entrenching along harmonised lines issues such as access to official information, the protection of the confidentiality of the sources used by journalists, etc. Towards the end of 1993, the Group drew up a first series of principles geared towards the adaptation of the broad provisions of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights to the activities of journalists in a functioning democracy. As noted above, the work in this area was firmly orientated towards the substantive preparation of the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy.

The Committee of Experts on media concentrations and pluralism (MM-CM) devoted its work programme in 1993 to extending knowledge and experience of the negative effects of the media concentrations phenomenon on media pluralism and diversity, as well as of the measures taken by states to arrest such effects. The data collection and analysis undertaken by the Committee in this respect were intended to allow states to have a point of reference when contemplating legislative measures on media concentrations or when embarking on the reform of existing laws. In addition to this practical approach to the area of media concentrations, the Committee also embarked on the elaboration of possible guidelines which could serve to promote media transparency at the national level.

The Group of Specialists on public service broadcasting has also been mandated to produce a policy document for presentation to the Ministerial Conference. The work of the Group was situated against the background of the new economic, technological and regulatory changes which have been brought to bear on the audiovisual landscape. With the demise of public broadcasting monopolies and the rapid expansion of commercial television companies, the Council of Europe felt it appropriate to engage reflection on the precise role of public service broadcasting in this new technological and competitive environment. Throughout 1993, the Group of Specialists analysed the health of the notion of public service broadcasting in the member states of the Council of Europe and worked out a first series of principles which could help sustain and develop public service broadcasting in the years to come. A key concern of the Group during this period was to present arguments for ensuring secure and adequate public funding for public service broadcasting organisations so as to guarantee their permanence and stability within functioning democracies.

From the point of view of the cultural dimensions of the media, notably the television sector, the Project Group “Equality of opportunity in the building of a European audiovisual area” drew up a Recommendation in 1993 designed to improve the distribution of the audiovisual works of the smaller European partners on the larger television markets in Europe. This Recommendation (R (93) 5) was adopted by the Committee of Ministers in April 1993. The text is illustrative of the concerns of the Project Group to promote policies which are sensitive to the needs of the smaller European partners. However, although the difficulties encountered by the latter are to the fore of its work, the

Project Group also showed its determination to boost the European audiovisual area through the active involvement of all countries. In this respect, the Project Group elaborated in 1993 two draft instruments dealing respectively with new communications technologies and the production and co-production of European audiovisual works. Over and above these policy orientated initiatives, the Project Group also developed a number of practical approaches to the realisation of its goal. For example, the Project Group organised in October 1993, in Cardiff, a practical workshop designed to provide audiovisual professionals from European countries with guidance on the promotion and sale of European audiovisual works. It also prepared an analysis of completion guarantee bonds which, when published, will be of value to professionals in all countries. Moreover, the Project Group oversaw the implementation of a data base (ATENA) which will enable professionals, students, etc. in the audiovisual sector to inform themselves on the various types of audiovisual training courses which are available in the different European countries.

At the level of media law, the CDMM's Committee of Legal Experts in the media field (MM-JU) prepared a discussion document on the protection of the rights of broadcasters, phonographic producers and performers. The publication of this document was approved by the Committee of Ministers in June 1993. The document is intended to contribute to discussions taking place in relevant national and international fora on the improvement of the protection to be afforded to the holders of these so-called neighbouring rights. The work of the Council of Europe in the area of sound

and audiovisual piracy was also reactivated in 1993 in response to the concerns being expressed by professionals over a resurgence of the phenomenon. A working party was mandated by the MM-JU to explore the new problems which are arising and to offer legal and practical proposals for dealing with them. At the end of 1993, the working party had begun to update the earlier legal instruments adopted by the Committee of Ministers in this area and to reflect on the appropriateness of commissioning a handbook on ways of combating piracy for use by magistrates, customs officers, law enforcement officers, etc.

At the end of 1993, the final steps were taken towards the drafting of a draft European Convention concerning questions of copyright and neighbouring rights in the framework of transfrontier broadcasting by satellite. Responsibility for the final preparation of the draft lay with an open-ended drafting group set up by the Committee of Ministers. In completing its work, the drafting group borrowed heavily on the package of compromise proposals worked out on the occasion of the informal Ministerial meeting held in Oslo in May 1992. The draft Convention, along with its Explanatory Report, was forwarded at the beginning of 1994 to the Committee of Ministers for adoption and opening to signature.

A Group of Specialists on multilateral co-production contracts (MM-S-AV) prepared over the course of 1993 a draft handbook containing practical insights and advice for those engaged in the preparation and drafting of co-production contracts for television works. The handbook is expected to be approved for publication at the beginning of 1994. ■

2. The European Convention on Transfrontier Television

The European Convention on Transfrontier Television (European Treaty Series, 132) entered into force on 1 May 1993 on receipt of a seventh ratification. By the end of 1993, three further instruments of ratification had been lodged, with additional ratifications in the offing. The Convention, in line with the commitments of the member states to ensure the free flow of information and ideas regardless of frontiers, is intended to facilitate the transfrontier transmission and retransmission of television programme services. The Standing Committee, composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties to the Convention, met on two occasions in the course of 1993. The Committee was called on at its second meeting (December 1993) to exercise certain of the competences attributed to it under Article 21, in particular the interpretation of the Convention's provisions.

The work of the Standing Committee will be greatly facilitated once the MEDIALEX data base enters its operational phase in 1994. In this respect, a number of decisive steps were taken throughout 1993 towards the realisation of this goal.

Contacts with professionals

The implementation of the work programme in the area of the mass media has always emphasised the need to associate professional bodies with the elaboration of policies or the consideration of particular issues. In the course of 1993, the Steering Committee organised hearings with interested professional circles on the following topics: public service broadcasting and journalistic freedoms and human rights. The Committee of Legal Experts in the media field (MM-JU) organised a hearing with professional bodies on the theme of sound and audiovisual piracy. The Project Group also continued in 1993 with its consultative approach to the implementation of its terms of reference. In particular, the Project Group met with professionals in the context of a contact meeting devoted to new communications technologies and their impact on media, culture and social policies.

These *ad hoc* encounters with professional bodies were complemented by the discussions which took place with professionals from the cinema and television sectors within the framework of the Council of Europe – ECTO Liaison

Bureau. Over the course of 1993, the Steering Committee on the Mass Media (as well as representatives of the Council on Cultural Co-operation and of the EURIMAGES fund) discussed a number of audiovisual projects with the representatives of the European Cinema and Television Office (ECTO).

Participation in pluridisciplinary projects

Over the course of 1993, the CDMM participated actively in the pluridisciplinary project on "human rights and genuine democracy". As part of its contribution to the implementation of this Project, the CDMM organised at the end of 1993 a Seminar on "media in situations of conflict and tension". The keynote addresses and discussions provided a range of different perspectives on the issues raised by this important and topical theme, and provided

a rich source of ideas and proposals for follow-up action within the Council of Europe, particularly in the perspective of the 4th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy. The Steering Committee also commissioned a far-reaching analysis of the case law of the European Court and European Commission of Human Rights in the area of media freedoms, and planned, together with the Steering Committee on Equality between Women and Men (CDEG), a Seminar on "human rights and gender: the responsibility of the media".

The CDMM was also represented on the pluridisciplinary Project devoted to childhood policies. In the second half of 1993, the CDMM began to collect information on national law and practice on a range of different matters linked to children/young people and the media as part of its input to the project. ■

3. Eurimages

Objectives

The pan-European Fund Eurimages was established as a Partial Agreement of the Council of Europe under Resolution (88) 15, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 26 October 1988.

Its aim is to promote in its member states through financial assistance the co-production, distribution, exhibition and other forms of exploitation of creative cinematographic and audio-visual works.

The fund has therefore two complementary objectives:

- the first is cultural, because it endeavours to support works which reflect the thousand facets of a European society whose common roots are evidence of a single culture;

- the second is economic, because it provides financial assistance to an industry which is not solely trying for commercial success, but which is also concerned to demonstrate that cinema is one of the arts and should be treated as such.

Member states

Currently, Eurimages is composed of the following 24 member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Results

In 1993, Eurimages assisted 73 feature film co-productions and creative documentaries, as well as 20 distributors for the distribution of 19 films in 10 different member states of the fund.

In its first five years of activity (1989-1993), Eurimages assisted the co-production of 227 European feature films and 44 documentaries, involving over 800 European producers. The total production value of the co-productions amounted to 4 034,33 million French francs, of which some 529,60 million French francs was covered by Eurimages' contribution.

Eurimages also assisted 92 distributors in the distribution of 59 European films throughout its member states. ■

VIII. Social and socio-economic problems “towards a European social area” 1993

1. Social welfare and family policy

Two major projects concerning Social Exclusion and Childhood Policies, which were launched in 1992, were continued in 1993.

For the first project, *Human dignity and social exclusion*, (Project III.5), the consultant expert appointed to draw up a study on “Specific recommendations as to how a European report on poverty and social exclusion might be carried out” presented it to the Steering Committee on Social Policy (CDPS) in May 1993. The final opinion concerning the implementation of this project was then submitted to the Committee of Ministers with the stipulation “the work on the report will start as soon as the means of financing the preparation of the report have been properly determined, particularly in relation to the Budget of the Organisation”. In September 1993 there was an exchange of views at a meeting of chairpersons of the Council of Europe committees concerned with this project. At the end of 1993 professional advice was being sought on the possibilities of obtaining finance for the work on the proposed European report in the private sector.

The second major project is on *Childhood Policies* (Project III.8). The Co-ordinating Committee held its second meeting in June 1993. It was proposed to set up three working groups on “participation of children in family and social life”, “child day care, family policies and the interests of the child” and “children living in residential care”. A meeting of the first group was held in December. A Conference to mark the U.N. International Year of the Family will be held in Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Minister of Social Affairs in December 1994 on the theme “evolution of the role of children in family life: participation and negotiation”.

Work was continued on the preparation of the draft Recommendations on “coherent and integrated family policies” and “the elderly”. The work will continue in 1994.

Within the general framework of its activities concerning social welfare and family policy, and as contributions towards the furtherance of the major projects it is responsible for, CDPS also maintains a series of co-ordinated Research Programmes in the social field, a new subject being chosen annually. The comparative study then takes two years to be completed. During 1993 these programmes progressed as described below:

- i. The CDPS recommended the publication of the report by the group of the 1992/93 Programme on “Street Children”.
- ii. The Study Group of the 1993/94 Programme on “The interaction between the providers of family services” held its 2nd meeting in December at which reports on the situations in countries visited by members of the Group were discussed.
- iii. The CDPS, at its meeting in November 1993, took note of its Bureau’s proposals for the setting up of the Study Group of the 1994/95 Programme on “The initial and further training of social workers taking into account their changing role”.
- iv. Also at its meeting in November 1993, the CDPS agreed that the study subject for the 1995/96 Programme should be “the social and family consequences and costs of the unemployment of young people”.

The 23rd Session of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs was held in Paris on 13-15 October 1993. The theme of the session was “Family policies, children’s rights, parental responsibilities”.

2. Social security

a. The European Code of Social Security

At its 42nd meeting (November 1993), the European Social Security Committee (CDSS) adopted its conclusions for the Committee of Ministers on the application of the Code, and where appropriate, its Protocol, by Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

These conclusions showed that with some rare exceptions, the Contracting Parties satisfied their obligations under the Code. These conclusions formed the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in March 1994.

b. The European Code of Social Security (revised)

The (revised) Code, which was opened for signature on 6 November 1990, has now

been signed by the following states: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Furthermore, it was also decided that both the final version of the explanatory report to the (revised) Code and the form for the report on non ratified parts of the (revised) Code would be prepared. These activities will start in 1994.

The European Convention on Social Security

The optional Protocol aimed at widening the personal scope of the Convention has been adopted by the CDSS and was submitted to the Committee of Ministers in early 1994.

6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Social Security

Upon invitation from the Portuguese authorities, the 6th Conference will take place in Portugal, in May 1995, and the general theme will be "Dependence and Social Security".

The Committee of Senior Officials responsible for the organisation of the Conference held its first two meetings in 1993 and defined various modalities concerning the Conference. This Committee will meet again in 1994 and 1995.

Multidisciplinary Project "Ageing and Social Protection"

Further to the international colloquy on "Old-age benefits and health care: their impact on present and future funding of social security" (Strasbourg, 18 October 1991) the multidisciplinary project group (SS-S-VPS) started to work on this project in 1992 and pursued its activities in 1993. The membership of this group, to which were invited to participate the representatives of five steering committees (in charge of Social Security, Social Policy, Health, Employment and Demography), was extended in 1993 to Slovenia, Romania and Russia.

Taking as its basis the reports and conclusions of the international colloquy mentioned above, the SS-S-VPS Group decided to prepare:

- a synthesis of national legislation on ageing and social protection;
- an actuarial study aimed at determining the cost of social protection at European level;
- a study on work done at international level on ageing and social protection.

The SS-S-VPS Group's mandate will be terminated in 1994. The studies and the work done in the framework of this multidisciplinary project will be presented to the 6th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Social Security (1995), which will deal with dependence and social security.

Social security training course

The fifth social security training course organised by the Council of Europe took place in Strasbourg in October 1993. Twenty participants from fifteen countries took part in this course, during which the following themes were dealt with in particular: comparative study of social security systems in the member countries of the Council of Europe; methods of

financing social security systems; co-ordination of social security national legislations; ageing and social security protection; transition towards a market economy – problems related to social protection; convergence and harmonisation of social security systems.

Legislative developments

A report on developments in national social security legislation for the period 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993 was prepared and published. In conclusion this report notes:

- in most of the new member states of the Council of Europe, so as to cope with the new problems created by changing social and demographic structures and to come to terms with the new conditions of a market economy, reforms of the social security systems remained a current policy. Important reforms also took place in other Member states (Belgium, Italy, Portugal);
 - state policy continues to focus on improving the benefit schemes by the extension of social security coverage to new groups and for the introduction of new contingencies;
 - economic recession, with the resulting increase in unemployment has prompted a number of responses in a majority of member states with regard to the unemployment benefit schemes;
 - the main concern of almost all member states of the Council of Europe remains the financing of social security schemes, which originated various measures and reorganisation (especially in Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom).
- Following the usual practice, this report includes also a chapter devoted to a specific theme, which this year was "Social security measures for the elderly".

Studies and reports

Two studies were prepared in co-operation with consultants, on the following topics:

- social security and its role in allowing beneficiaries to play a more active economic and social role;
- the influence of community social security law on equal treatment for men and women in the member states of the Council of Europe.

Technical co-operation

In 1992, the following seminars were organised for the countries of central and eastern Europe:

- in Vienna (27-29 April), experts from eleven central and eastern European countries and CDSS members took part in a seminar devoted to the Interim Agreements, the European Convention on Social Security and the main aspects of co-ordination of national legislations in the field of social security;
- a seminar for the preparation of model provisions on maternity benefits, family benefits, employment injuries, invalidity and sickness benefits (Strasbourg, 28 June-1 July). Participants from fifteen countries of central and eastern Europe took part in this seminar. Following the presentations made by national

experts on German, Danish and French legislation, model provisions were prepared and discussed taking account also of existing and draft legislation in the various countries of central and eastern Europe;

- in Moscow (7-9 July) a seminar took place in order to provide information and expertise on the reform of the social security system of the Russian Federation. Gathering representatives from various Ministries and Russian institutions, this seminar was aimed at reviewing the existing and draft Russian legislation on social protection as well as defining and programming the necessary activities in order to examine the compatibility of Russian social legislation with European standards;

- in Constanta (Romania, 14-16 September) a seminar was devoted to social security and employment and to the revision of the European Convention on Social Security. Experts from fifteen central and eastern European countries as well as CDSS experts took part in this seminar. Given the increase of exchanges and of movements of persons between the member states of the Council of Europe, the participants in the seminar suggested the preparation of model provisions in the field of co-ordination of national

legislations. These model provisions will be drafted in 1994;

- in Tirana (25-27 October) a seminar took place on the implementation of the law on social insurance. This seminar was attended by numerous Albanian experts and was organised in co-operation with an expert of the World Bank. This seminar dealt with the technical aspects of the implementation of the Albanian law and allowed foreign experts to present various European systems of social protection;

- in Budapest (9-10 December) a seminar on social assistance took place. Hungarian experts from various Ministries and institutions participated in this seminar, during which the Hungarian legislation and practice in the field of social assistance were analysed and compared with those of other European countries;

- two CDSS experts participated in a seminar organised in Prague (14-15 December) by the Czech authorities on prevention and compensation of employment injuries;

- expertise of the draft Albanian law on Social Insurance; of the White Book on Social Security of Bulgaria; of the draft Lithuanian law on pensions; of the White Book on Social Assistance of Romania. ■

3. Population, employment and migration

European population conference

A European population conference, jointly organised by the Council of Europe, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Population Fund, was held in Geneva from 23 to 26 March 1993. The five key themes of the conference were the following:

- international migration;
- fertility and the family;
- health and mortality;
- population growth and structure, selected consequences;
- international co-operation in the field of population.

Seventy-three recommendations were adopted by the conference in the above-mentioned fields, which should provide guidelines for the policies of the next decade.

The proceedings of the conference (two volumes) will be published in 1994.

Demographic imbalances between the countries of the Mediterranean basin

A preliminary study on the demographic imbalances between the countries of the Mediterranean basin was carried out to identify key problems. This study is one of the preparatory

documents for the Mediterranean Demographic Conference, which will be held in Spain in 1996, in the framework of the North-South relations.

Migration, demography and employment

A joint group of specialists studied the integration of immigrants as well as migration and co-operation development. These studies, which should be published in 1994, will also be part of the preparatory documents for the Mediterranean Demographic Conference.

Other demographic studies

The 1993 report on recent demographic developments in Europe covers the 32 member states of the Council of Europe as well as a number of other European states. It is a reference document which provides an analysis of the evolution of population in fields such as fertility, mortality, migration, etc.

In the "Population Studies" series, four new titles have been published: *Information and education in demography*, *Political and demographic aspects of migration flows to Europe*, *The future of Europe's population*, and *The demographic situation of Hungary in Europe*. ■

4. The world of labour and employment

The 5th Conference of European Ministers of Labour, which took place in Valletta, Malta, on 28 and 29 October 1993, was attended by about 100 participants including the representatives of 31 member states of the Council of Europe, Albania, Latvia and the Holy See. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, the Commission of the European Communities, the ILO, OECD, the European Trade Union Confederation and the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe were also represented.

The three themes of the Conference were:

- the employment situation in Europe,
- the labour market consequences of population trends in Europe,
- the vocational integration and reintegration of individuals into the labour market and their impact on structural change, productivity and growth.

During the discussions which followed the introduction of these themes, participants stressed the fundamental importance of employment for the very life and development of society and for the dignity and wellbeing of every individual. They noted the present trends in unemployment and considered that the growing insecurity of employment should be countered by a policy aimed at job creation and the maintenance of employment, which were priority objectives both for Governments and for management and labour. Employment policies should seek to increase the flexibility of the labour market, promote training and the acquisition of skills and expand the role of employment services. The close relationship between employment and the economy, at

both the national and the international level, led the Ministers to contemplate broader economic measures likely to promote employment, particularly within the context of encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises. Such policies should be set within the context of fundamental social rights secured by the European Social Charter and other instruments of the Council of Europe, which should be promoted and expanded on.

After its deliberations, the Conference adopted a Final Communiqué containing a series of observations on the employment situation in Europe and its causes, particularly the role of economic and demographic factors, and on the contribution of employment policies, including policies in regard to training; it also defined the broad lines of the future activities of the inter-governmental committee with responsibility in this area (namely, the Steering Committee for Employment and Labour (CDEM)).

In connection with its activities, the CDEM has adopted a draft recommendation and a report on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in Europe.

These texts will be examined by the Committee of Ministers in 1994 and will constitute the outcome of one of the three elements of the project entitled "an integrated strategy to combat unemployment".

In addition, within the framework of the Co-ordinated Research Programme in the Social Field, the 1993/94 Study Group has begun work on the role and responsibilities of employers regarding the job protection and access to employment of disabled persons; this activity is expected to result in a comparative report in 1994. ■

5. Migration and integration of immigrants

In 1993 the European Committee on Migration (CDMG) continued its work on the project "The integration of immigrants: towards equal opportunities" started after completion of the community relations project in 1991. In this new project, the Council of Europe is investigating practical measures taken in various countries, often in partnership between government, local and regional authorities and non-governmental bodies, to overcome the obstacles to equality for immigrants. The project is concentrating on the following themes:

- immigrants' opportunities on the labour market;
- access by immigrants to housing and social welfare provision;
- prevention of racism and xenophobia and promotion of active tolerance;
- full recognition of the cultural rights of immigrants;

– participation by immigrants in the decision-making processes of society.

The series of meetings which was started in 1992, has continued as follows:

Meeting on "Tackling racism and xenophobia: Practical action at local level"

This meeting brought together experts for a comparative examination of various practical activities being carried out at local level in order to encourage the development of similar activities elsewhere in Europe.

The various projects were presented within two working parties which concluded their work by underlining the following points:

- the local projects should be directed towards a specific objective; it was important to involve local officials and politicians, experts and practitioners in the establishment of long-term strategies;

- the frontiers between private and public action were often fluid;
- methods of mediation must be chosen carefully;
- knowledge of legal remedies and the ability to make full use of them is equally important;
- the active participation of immigrants in the combat against racism is essential.

Meeting on "The role of management and trade unions in promoting equal opportunities in employment"

The purpose of the meeting was to present examples of sound practice by employers and trade unions in the promotion of equality of opportunity in the workplace, in particular concerning recruitment, training, promotion and dismissal. The examples served as a basis for developing a strategy to promote equality of opportunity and intercultural management practices with special emphasis on participation by immigrants in decision-making and on enhancement of their career prospects.

In their conclusions, the participants stressed the importance of involving management and trade unions in the implementation of measures to promote equality of opportunity in employment. Governments also have a role to play in establishing the legal framework and in introducing positive action. Attention was drawn to the role of managerial staff and other persons occupying positions of responsibility in offering guidance and support.

Furthermore, the group agreed on the need to find effective and accurate measures or indicators that could be used to make a proper

assessment of the issues at stake and the action to be taken. It also advocated the establishment of a system for exchanging information on sound practices as a way of stimulating progress in undertakings. Immigrants themselves should be involved through consultation or by other participatory methods, in the framing of solutions. Lastly, co-operation between trade unions and management is recommended in addressing the problem of harassment.

The CDMG started a new intergovernmental activity on short-term migration, which many consider as one means of assisting central and eastern European countries in their efforts to restructure their economies. At the Vienna Conference on the movements of persons from central and eastern European countries (January 1991), attention was drawn to the importance of arrangements allowing for training and fixed-period employment, for example employment contracts in the framework of economic co-operation and employment of migrants for short periods on condition that these migrants would enjoy the same protection granted by social and labour legislation as nationals. Within this Project, a study of the volume of short-term migration in Europe today will be carried out. Bilateral agreements and other existing arrangements covering various forms of temporary migration, as well as the possibility or necessity of extending these kind of arrangements, will be examined in the light of the results of the evaluation of existing programmes.

The CDMG pursued its survey of official schemes designed to assist migrants returning voluntarily to their countries of origin and carried out an evaluation of their effectiveness. ■

6. East-West movements of persons

The Group of Senior Officials entrusted with the follow-up to the Conference of Ministers on the movement of persons from central and eastern European countries undertook an evaluation of the work accomplished in the various fields of concern to the Ministers in Vienna with a view to regulating migration flows in the new Europe.

The working parties pursued their activities on information systems (meeting in Budapest, 17 February) and on visa practices (meeting in Strasbourg, 2 and 3 March). The latter working party sought to define common visa policies and to assist a number of countries of central and eastern Europe in setting up national systems for issuing visas. The working party on solidarity structures examined comprehensive ideas for an equal distribution among states of the burden resulting from the right to asylum.

A Consultative Group in a more limited composition was set up to give further consideration to follow-up activities and to report to the plenary group. In a second meeting the Vienna Group examined a draft paper put forward by six countries at the 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for migration affairs held in Athens on 18 and 19 November 1993, concerning the deplorable situation in the former Yugoslavia and potentially similar situations elsewhere in Europe, which had been transmitted to it by the Ministers.

In its conclusions, the Group underlined the necessity to co-operate in providing protection and humanitarian assistance to displaced persons, refugees and war victims, taking into account the relevant contributions made by all concerned states today. ■

7. The European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers

This convention has been ratified so far by seven member states (France, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey); five others have signed it. It guarantees equal treatment between migrant workers and nationals (notably in such areas as the right to work, the right to social security and trade union rights), as well as an important number of other rights specifically connected with the condition of migrants or of members of a migrant worker's family. This includes the right to information, to a work permit and a residence permit, family reunion, housing, schooling,

linguistic and vocational training, the transfer of savings to the country of origin, as well as aid for returning home.

The consultative committee responsible for monitoring the application of the convention has asked each Contracting Party to submit a national report every two years on legal and other measures to implement the various provisions of the convention. The last series of such reports will be examined in 1994. Moreover, this committee is continuing its consideration of the future of this convention in the light of present migration trends in Europe. ■

8. Co-operation Group to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs (Pompidou Group)

General

1993 was devoted to completing implementation of the work programme adopted at the 9th Ministerial Conference in November 1990 and the action plan resulting from the declaration of the May 1991 Pan-European Ministerial Conference, the next conferences being planned for 3-4 February 1994.

Whilst membership has remained stable at 25 countries, the year was marked by a continued increase in the participation in technical activities of the other countries of central and eastern Europe.

Activities of the Group

Epidemiology and improvement of data collection systems was again a major area of activity. The first complete revision of the Multi-city Study on drug misuse, updated and extended to 13 cities, was published. A pilot project testing a treatment reporting instrument and methodology in 11 cities was completed and will now form the basis for regular data collection on admissions in a number of cities. Other pilot projects are underway in respect of police arrest data and emergency room admissions and methodologies are being developed for population and snowball surveys. In the framework of the Demosthenes programme, further training seminars for drug misuse epidemiologists have been held in Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Slovenia and a multilateral seminar has looked at extension of the city reporting network to a number of central and eastern European cities.

In respect of demand reduction activities, the prevention working group has collected and analysed a number of particularly significant prevention programmes. The major event in this field however was a seminar on outreach work with drug misusers, held jointly with WHO in Bergen, Norway. This was coupled with an introduction to integrated service provision for drug misusers for the participants from central and eastern Europe. Among the

recommendations of the outreach seminar was the publication of guidelines on the creation of services: these are now in preparation. A further guide is being prepared in collaboration with WHO on the management of treatment clients with severe HIV infection. Special seminars were also held for selected central and eastern European countries on advanced treatment systems, female drug misusers, alternatives to prison for drug using offenders and the prevention of volatile substance abuse.

The Pompidou Group continued its action to combat illicit trafficking through the organisation of the annual meetings of the co-operation groups of drug control services at European airports and in Mediterranean sea ports. The objective of both these groups is to improve inter-service co-operation at national and regional level to combat trafficking by air and sea.

With a view to improving implementation in Europe of international drug control conventions, the Group organised jointly with the Commission of the European Communities the first of a series of three workshops on precursor controls, this one dealing with national legislations. A further joint conference, this time with the UN's International Narcotic Control Board, looked at measures to prevent diversion of psychotropic substances manufactured in Europe to illicit channels in developing countries. It was followed by more specific work on electronic exchange of information to enforce control procedures.

In 1993, the Pompidou Group provided 21 fellowships to support short study trips in member states for professionals and researchers active in the drug field, priority being given to professionals from central and eastern Europe.

International Co-operation

In addition to the joint seminars mentioned above, the Group has continued to reinforce its co-operation with the other international

bodies active in the field, particular importance being attached to dialogue and co-ordination with the various organs of the European Union and with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. A main area for

discussion with these bodies, as with WHO, Interpol and the Customs Co-operation Council has been the programmes for central and eastern Europe. ■

9. Social Development Fund

A radical overhaul of the organisation took place in 1993, designed to bring its structures into line with the new dimension it has acquired and the new tasks emerging in central and eastern Europe.

At the joint meeting in June of the collegiate organs in Porto Carras, Greece, the Fund's organs approved the new Articles of Agreement. The Committee of Ministers subsequently adopted the new Article II of the Articles of Agreement, which redefines the purpose of the Fund in order to refocus its activities on its original purpose, namely assistance to refugees and victims of natural or ecological disasters. In December, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution 1313 on the Fund's fields of action, project eligibility as well as the handling and monitoring of loan projects in accordance with the guidelines set down in the new Articles of Agreement.

In May, the Governing Body adopted Resolution 245 (1993) creating an emergency account, making it possible to grant loans to meet the urgent needs of refugees, displaced persons, victims of acts of war or other similar exceptional circumstances. At the end of 1993, 22,5 million ecus was directly available for granting loans on the exceptionally favourable terms of 0% interest and repayment over 15 years with a 5-year grace period.

December also saw a complete change in the Fund's management line-up. The Governor, Mr Vanden Branden, resigned in November, following a Committee of Ministers communiqué prompted by the events investigated in detail by the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography. The new Governor, Mr Alomar (France) and the Chairmen of the Governing Body, Mr dalla Chiesa (Italy) and the Administrative Council, Mr Nars (Finland), who were elected at the end of December 1993, are committed to reinvigorating the Fund on the basis of the principles contained in the new texts.

In spite of the disruptions the Fund has experienced, membership negotiations with a number of new Council of Europe member states have continued. In addition, in July the Fund was awarded the most prestigious AAA rating by the American agency Standard & Poor's.

In 1993 the Fund financed projects totalling 507,9 million ecus.

Breakdown by country

Country	Millions of ecus	%
Turkey	231,0	44,5
Greece	29,6	5,8
Italy	40,1	7,9
Cyprus	74,8	14,7
Spain	112,1	22,1
Malta	17,6	3,5
San Marino	2,7	0,5

Breakdown by field of activity

Activity	Millions of ecus	%
Rehousing	141,4	28,0
Aid to refugees	101,7	20,2
Infrastructure facilities	98,1	19,5
Natural disasters	83,0	16,4
Rural modernisation	66,8	13,2
Aid for small and medium sized industries (SMSI)	5,3	1,0
Tourist infrastructure	4,2	0,8
Education	3,4	0,7
Vocational training	0,6	0,1
Social infrastructure facilities	0,5	0,1

Social loans at 1% interest:

Aid to refugees/Turkey	1 050 000 ecus
Rural modernisation/Spain	1 883 000 ecus
	2 933 000 ecus

At 15 November 93, the total balance stood at 12,9 thousand million ecus. Exceptionally high net revenues of 286,9 million ecus were essentially due to the massive sale of the bond portfolio. Paid-up capital stood at 1,2 thousand million ecus and general reserves at 209,3 million ecus.

In 1993, the Fund approved 42 new projects totalling 850,2 million ecus, including one using the emergency account in favour of refugees from the former Yugoslavia residing in Slovenia. ■

IX. Education, culture, science, heritage and sport

Education

1. Education Committee of the Council for Cultural Co-operation (CDCC)

The Council for Cultural Co-operation met from 12 to 14 January 1993, and its Bureau met from 12 to 13 May 1993 and from 29 to 30 November 1993.

Two new states, Croatia and Belarus, joined the circle of contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention in 1993, bringing the number to 38.

The Council for Cultural Co-operation, responsible for four sectors of work: education, higher education, culture and cultural heritage, endeavours to meet two challenges: on the one hand that of listening and responding to both the immediate and long-term major needs of new member states, on the other, to pursue jointly the intergovernmental co-operation initially implemented, with success and in precise areas, by the countries of Western Europe.

In 1993 the CDCC accordingly sought to concentrate its activities and define priorities as follows:

- reinforce the process of democratisation in the new member countries by supporting legislative reform in the fields of school and university education,
- follow up the appraisal of cultural policies and cultural heritage,

- multiply training activities in all areas, through seminars or bursary schemes: human rights and intercultural education, teaching of modern languages, cultural administrators, heritage crafts,

- implement and/or co-ordinate on-the-spot technical assistance programmes (culture and cultural heritage),

- disseminate the results of the CDCC's work via seminars, publications, participation in exhibitions, etc.

The dominant theme of the CDCC activities in 1993 was both that of continuity and novelty. Continuity for the permanent projects (modern languages, cultural routes), for those already on course (a secondary education for Europe) or set up in 1993 (culture and underprivileged urban areas, literary translation, financing of the restoration of the heritage). The implementation of a major project within the framework of the CC-PU, on legislative reform in higher education, should be highlighted. With regard to the novel features, mention should be made of the launching of a common project of the education and culture sectors entitled "democracy, human rights, minorities: educational and cultural aspects". ■

2. School and out-of-school education

a. Modern Languages

The Council for Cultural Co-operation has long given high priority to the promotion of language teaching and learning as a means of stimulating cultural activity and as an essential aid to every aspect of international co-operation and to the development of a European outlook. Continuing the series of Modern Languages Projects, which have over the years led to a broad consensus on objectives and to an increasing convergence of curricula and of teacher training methods, the Council for Cultural Co-operation launched a new medium-term programme in 1989 entitled "Language learning for European citizenship". The new programme had two aims: to help member states to implement current reforms and to promote innovation in the content and practice of language teaching and teacher training.

The programme includes activities in a number of priority sectors identified by the CDCC: early

language teaching at primary school, upper secondary education and the move to working life, the advanced level of adult education and the teaching of languages for vocational purposes. Certain themes in each of the priority sectors have been deemed worthy of special attention: the definition of learning objectives encompassing broader social and cultural aspects; bilingual education (meaning the teaching of certain school subjects in a target language); the use of new technologies and the mass media; "learning to learn", or the definition of learning strategies necessary for continued language learning in the context of lifelong education; the use of exchanges in the process of language learning; the preparation of new assessment methods and, an essential element of innovation in respect of all the priority sectors and themes, initial and in-service teacher training.

The programme is implemented through a series of action programmes (involving research and

development work and interaction networks), initiated and co-ordinated by "new-style" workshops. Each action programme (lasting approximately two years) is planned, in the light of existing national needs, at an initial workshop (Workshop A) held in a member state; the results of the programme are then presented and evaluated at a second workshop (Workshop B, ordinarily held in a different member state), which examines ways and means of disseminating and using the products nationally and internationally, particularly for the purposes of initial and in-service teacher training.

Having received offers to host workshops from 24 member states, the Project Group has already scheduled 37 workshops, up to and including 1996.

Since October 1990, seventeen workshops have been held so far in the following countries: Benelux, Sweden, Germany, United Kingdom (Scotland and Wales), Finland, Italy, France, Norway, Ireland, Spain and Hungary. The sectors covered reflect the major reforms and curriculum developments under way, at various levels of the education system, in member states of the Council for Cultural Co-operation. Most of the participants designated by member states are national or regional education officials, teacher trainers, producers of material and others in a position to relay the message.

Although it is too early to make a fully argued appraisal, it can already be stated – on the basis of the results of those action programmes now completed, and others at an advanced stage – that each of the workshops which have taken place has given rise to a satisfactory number of national and international projects lending themselves to practical applications in language teaching in the field concerned. The states of central and eastern Europe are already participating fully in the workshops.

Four follow-up workshops (B workshops) have been held in 1993, in the following countries: Finland ("Learning to learn" languages: investigating learner strategies and learner autonomy), Belgium (Curriculum development for modern languages in upper secondary general education (15-19)), Hungary ("Languages for work and life", Needs analysis, specification of objectives and evaluation strategies for vocationally-oriented language learning in upper secondary, vocational education (15-20) and adult education) and France (Learning and teaching modern languages in primary schools); these have appraised the results of the action programmes and interaction networks and have decided the use to be made of them, in the form of guidance for curriculum reform and methodological choices, as well as material for teacher training or assessment.

1993 has seen the start of two more action programmes, with the holding of two "new-style" workshops, one in Italy on "Language and culture awareness in language teaching (L2 and L1) for the development of learner autonomy", the other in Germany on a priority theme: "Bilingual education in secondary schools: learning and teaching non-language subjects through a foreign language". This will identify and compare member states'

experiments with this highly promising kind of learning.

The anticipated results of the new Modern Languages programme should also give rise to significant developments in relation to assessment, testing and certification. There are several social, economic and political reasons for taking up again the work done by the Council for Cultural Co-operation in the 70s on the introduction of a unit-credit system for adult language learning, and for advocating the creation of a unified common framework within which all the modern languages diplomas and other qualifications awarded by the various authorities and institutions in member states could be situated.

In 1993, progress was also made with the follow-up to the intergovernmental symposium that was held in Rüschlikon (Switzerland) in November 1991 which recommended the introduction of a Common European Framework of reference for the definition of language learning objectives (at all levels) and for comparing certification systems in the states and institutions of Europe. The symposium also recommended that, once the Common Framework had been drawn up, a "European Language Portfolio" (or "Pass") be introduced, in which all the official qualifications held by the learner and his individual language achievements would be recorded. This document would attest the learner's language skills by reference to the above-mentioned Common Framework.

The Education Committee approved the setting up of a working party which met in October 1993 to examine and shape various proposals and feasibility studies which have been commissioned concerning the development of the Framework. Wide-ranging interaction with all concerned, particularly the European Union's LINGUA Programme, will be arranged, facilitating consultation and co-operation at every stage of development. The work will be done over a period of three years; the results, which will mark a significant advance in terms of European concertation and intercultural communication, will be submitted at the final conference of the Modern Languages project, for examination and approval by the Council for Cultural Co-operation and presented to the Committee of Ministers for adoption by member states.

Completely new potential for co-operation is opening up as Europe's multicultural nature is further emphasised and enriched through the accession to the European Cultural Convention of many countries of central and eastern Europe. The new member states face the considerable challenge of re-directing and developing language learning and teaching; but this provides an opportunity to go further in applying and evaluating the principles of co-operation long implemented by the Council for Cultural Co-operation in the language field. An *ad hoc* working party comprising members of the Modern Languages Project Group has been set up at the request of the Education Committee to plan various activities of special interest to the new member states. Among these are workshops and visits by experts to compare experience with colleagues involved in innovative projects. The main areas covered

will be syllabus and curriculum reform [a seminar for decision-makers and national officials responsible for syllabus preparation has been organised in Soest, Germany (November 1993) with the support of the Ministry of Education of the Land of North-Rhine Westphalia and of the Ministry of Education of the Netherlands], textbook production and initial and in-service teacher training. At the same time, steps have been taken to ensure that the results and publications of the Modern Languages Projects are systematically sent to teacher training centres and institutions in the new member states. The publications distributed include *Threshold Level 1990* and *Waystage 1990*, revised and expanded versions of major works, and the French and English versions of *Communication in the modern languages classroom*. (The latter publication is being translated into German and Latvian.) There has also been a presentation of the Project's work at teacher seminars in Hungary and Bulgaria and at language exhibitions in Prague, Berlin and Moscow.

The priority activities are supplemented and usefully supported by the systematic work in progress on preparing new definitions for learning objectives of the "threshold level" type. Consultations are in progress with the national research teams responsible for preparing "threshold levels" for Maltese, Icelandic and Luxemburgish. The first of several consultative meetings to prepare a "Threshold level" for Russian was held in Moscow in April 1993, and consultations to prepare "threshold levels" for Latvian, Welsh and Irish are planned for 1994. A recent addition to the series of publications of "threshold levels", which already covers 12 languages, is the definition of the threshold level for the Galician language (*Nivel Soleira*) prepared by the "Instituto da Lingua Galega" of the University of Santiago de Compostela.

In the context of the action aimed at promoting multi-media language courses for a wide public, two important developments should be reported: on the one hand, good progress with the preparation of the new English multimedia course *Look Ahead*, which is being produced by the BBC in collaboration with the British Council, the University of Cambridge Examination Syndicate and Longman Publishers and will be ready for broadcast in the spring of 1994; on the other hand, the completion of the multimedia course *Viaje al español*, which has been produced, on behalf of the Spanish government, by Spanish Television and the University of Salamanca, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, and is now being broadcast in several countries.

Finally, the Austrian Government has proposed that a European Centre for Modern Languages be established in Graz under the auspices of the Council of Europe. The main aim is to respond to the challenge of language learning in Europe by creating an institution of a genuinely pan-European nature which would give special, but not exclusive, consideration to the problems of central and eastern Europe. It is intended that it should make use of the expertise of the Council of Europe, adopt a cross-cultural and cross-lingual approach, promote plurality and maintain a balance between

major and less widely spoken languages. The proposed European Centre would be set up under a Partial Agreement of the Council of Europe. This initiative is currently under discussion and several governments have expressed support.

b. A secondary education for Europe

In recent years, the European dimension of secondary education has become a major concern of the teaching profession, conscious of the urgent need to prepare young people for mobility in the worlds of work, study and leisure in a Europe both expanded and more closely integrated. In this context the Council of Europe has embarked upon a new project called "A secondary education for Europe".

In response to numerous requests for aid, advice and support for innovations received from the education world and taken up by a number of political bodies, including the Parliamentary Assembly and the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education, the CDCC set the following targets for this project:

- to provide young people with the knowledge, skills and attitudes they will need in order to meet the major challenges facing European society;
- to prepare young people for higher education, mobility, work and everyday life in a democratic, multilingual and multicultural Europe;
- to make young people aware of their common cultural heritage and their joint responsibilities as Europeans.

The project became operational in 1991 and should be completed in 1996.

It has been divided into two complementary parts. One involves the study of questions of interest to all CDCC countries: aims and objectives, curricula, evaluation and certification, teacher training, equivalence and mobility. The other covers action concerning the development of teaching about Europe, both in curricula and in out-of-school activities.

Following earlier symposia on "Aims and objectives of secondary education" and "The school in the local community: autonomy and responsibility", a third symposium was held in October 1993 in Norway on the topic of "Contents and methods of secondary education".

A guide to secondary education is in preparation, covering the similarities and differences between structures, methods and curricula, as well as common difficulties. Further work is being undertaken to respond as quickly as possible to the constraints and challenges facing the countries of central and eastern Europe. Annual symposia throughout the period of the project will provide opportunities to take stock of the major problems. A first symposium was held near Warsaw, in November 1992, on "Democratisation and reform of secondary education in central and eastern Europe"; a seminar on "School legislation: dialogue on reforms in central and

eastern Europe" was held in Brussels in December 1993.

The introduction of the European dimension into the curriculum will be fostered by the production of a series of educational dossiers and case studies concerning individual subjects (history, geography, literature), multidisciplinary projects (environment, transfrontier problems). Publication of a series of monographs describing examples of good practice in out-of-school activities (links and exchanges between schools, European Clubs) is in progress.

Particular attention is given to the methods and structures of school links and exchanges. The "Network on School Links and Exchanges", set up by the CDCC in 1991 has met four times since its inception, most recently in Stockholm in October 1993 on the theme of "School links by electronic means".

The next meeting of the Network, which is due to take place in Poland in the Autumn of 1994, is expected to deal with school exchanges with a European dimension (European Heritage Classes, European Cultural Routes, etc.).

Teacher training modules covering exchanges, for use in initial and in-service teacher training, were prepared in 1993. A series of experimental seminars are planned for 1994 to evaluate these modules, which are expected to be published in 1995.

Finally, the practical guide to school links and exchanges in Europe should be issued at the beginning of 1994.

c. Adult education and social change

The "Adult education and social change" project came to an end in 1993.

The final report points out that two schools of thought dominate the teaching profession at the moment: one predominantly sociocultural and the other mainly vocational. They differ in practice, terminology and career paths.

In recent decades an expansionist trend has developed in vocational training, the machinery of which has been in great demand during the years of crisis to help combat joblessness, especially long-term unemployment. Although there are slight differences depending on the status of the people concerned (wage-earners or not), this machinery has the best resources in terms of funding, equipment and paid staff.

At the opposite end of the spectrum there are still various disparate bodies, most in the voluntary sector, endeavouring, usually with poor resources and fragile status, to meet a huge range of social needs (literacy training, general cultural learning, social advancement, community development, etc.).

Observations made during the "Adult education and social change" project indicate a need for a coherent and co-ordinated system to be set up for the initiatives born out of the particular combination of demands in the field; teachers in practice find themselves under pressure from, for example, elected representatives of the community, associations, etc., to query the logic of their activities.

The solution advanced is thus that of providing varied educational opportunities making it possible to satisfy all the demands voiced for help with the reintegration of adults into society during a period of social change in which there is an ever increasing need for creativity, flexibility, initiative, adaptability, etc.

The Final Conference of the Project "Adult Education and Social Change" was held in Strasbourg from 22 to 25 March 1993.

In the declaration adopted at the end of the Conference, the participants unanimously urged the Council of Europe to ensure that "Adult Education remains a specific, permanent focal point of its work as a crucial factor and ideal means of strengthening pluralist democracy and human rights, seeking solutions to the problems facing society, and promoting awareness of a European cultural identity".

It was stressed that Adult Education could be a way of providing the countries of central and eastern Europe with the services necessary for the construction of democratic societies and for the gradual participation of ethnic and linguistic minorities in European life.

On that basis, the participants recommended that the Council for Cultural Co-operation, through increased co-operation with other Council of Europe bodies:

- take all the necessary steps to strengthen the international network of co-operation and regular exchange of information and experience between member countries on a European scale;
- examine the value of institutional arrangements for meeting requests for assistance and technical exchanges, particularly from the new member states;
- carry on the description and analysis of the various legal measures for Adult Education taken by member states, in co-operation, if need be, with the relevant non-governmental organisations;
- focus further work of the Council of Europe on the fundamental role of Adult Education in promoting democratic citizenship and reinforcing democratic values;
- launch a new project on Adult Education which would deal with the role, the function and the potentials of community education in an expanding Europe marked by rapid social, cultural, economic and political changes.

Against this background, it is proposed that the years 1994-95 should constitute a period of reflection devoted to exploring thoroughly the topics on which future work might centre. The exploratory activities will be carried out under the general title "Adult education, democracy and development".

d. Democracy, human rights, minorities: educational and cultural aspects

The end of the division of Europe offers member states an historic opportunity to consolidate peace and stability on the continent. Yet the danger of states breaking up owing to the re-emergence of nationalism, the situation

regarding minorities, the growth of intolerance, hatred and violence, the prevailing disenchantment with politics in Western Europe, and greater exclusion and marginalisation because of the economic crisis are all factors which threaten the very foundations of European societies.

Faced with these challenges, the Council of Europe has initiated action on a large scale to re-affirm and strengthen the fundamental principles of democracy, pluralism and respect for human rights.

Against this background, the CDCC has launched a new project on the theme of "Democracy, Human Rights, Minorities: educational and cultural aspects".

Responding to many requests for assistance from intergovernmental committees and non-governmental organisations, echoed by the Parliamentary Assembly and the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, the CDCC has laid down the following objectives for the project:

- to contribute to the reinforcement of democracy and pluralism by promoting an educational practice and a culture which respect democratic values and human rights.

In particular, the project will employ an interdisciplinary approach in order to:

- develop civic and intercultural education, cultural democracy and field activities having a multiplier effect;

- examine the educational and cultural aspects of the situation of minorities in a democratic society;

- pursue, on the basis of the CDCC's experience, the work of reflection and analysis in order to produce, at the end of the project, guidelines for governments concerning educational and cultural rights.

In order to attain these objectives, the Project Group proposes to implement and co-ordinate a series of activities combining practical work "in the field" with study and analysis of a more theoretical nature on educational and cultural questions.

Activities already planned include:

- studying the educational and cultural situation of minorities in Europe (immigrants, national minorities, religious minorities, gypsies, diasporas);

- preparing teaching aids for schools on education in democratic values and human rights;

- devising information material for adults on this theme;

- providing opportunities for information, reflection and training, in the form of training courses, seminars, colloquies, etc.;

- providing support for innovative networks which are working on projects on intercultural education and education in democratic values and human rights.

The project, which became operational at the end of 1993, is scheduled to end in 1995.

e. Teacher Bursaries Scheme

Teacher training is an integral part of many areas of Council of Europe activity in the

educational sphere. Under the Teacher Bursaries Scheme, for example, CDCC member states accept teachers from other member countries on short in-service training courses. There are also four Council of Europe seminars for teachers every year at Donaueschingen, in Germany. Since 1991, their themes have had a direct link with the project, "A secondary education for Europe". Some 9 500 educationalists have already participated in the programme, which helps them to broaden their experience and their cultural outlook and to establish links with colleagues from other countries.

Following the enlargement of the CDCC to include the countries of central and eastern Europe, a special effort has been made to increase the number of bursaries offered so as to enable a large number of teachers from these countries to take part in the courses organised in the member states (one-third of the bursary-holders in 1993).

The CDCC is to publish in 1994 a guide for the Scheme's National Liaison Officers, which should be a valuable tool for newly appointed teachers in particular.

f. Europe at school: European Schools Day Competition

The European Schools Day is designed to encourage school children to develop their European awareness and, through their participation in this annual competition, to bring out their interest in:

- the cohesion and diversity of the European cultural heritage;

- the progress being made as regards European co-operation and unification;

- the challenges for modern Europe;

- the role and responsibilities of Europe in an interdependent world.

Since 1986, the European Schools Day has been an activity jointly carried out by the Council of Europe, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Cultural Foundation and, since 1993, the European Parliament. In 1993, many countries from central and eastern Europe joined this activity which is an important element in the co-operation between the European Union and Greater Europe.

g. Educational documentation and research

The European Documentation and Information System for Education (EUDISED)

Thesaurus

The *European Education Thesaurus* (formerly called EUDISED Thesaurus) is a multilingual list of keywords for indexing, to be used by documentation centres and other information processing services. It enables them to describe accurately the conceptual content of documents and hence retrieve them from storage and retrieval systems, whether electronic or manual. Thus, the thesaurus is also intended for researchers, teachers, administrators and, generally speaking, anybody seeking information on education.

The thesaurus is available – on tape or in book form – in nine languages (Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish). During 1992-1993 Czech, Finnish, Slovene, Swedish and Turkish versions have also been completed. Other language versions (Croatian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Russian and Slovak) are in preparation.

Developing and updating the thesaurus is the joint responsibility of the Council of Europe and the Commission of the European Communities, since the thesaurus also serves the Euridyce network.

Specialised vocabularies concerning language teaching and special education (handicapped) have been compiled to supplement the thesaurus. Care is taken to achieve some degree of compatibility with other (i.e. ILO and Unesco) thesauri and thesauri in neighbouring fields (for example the CEDEFOP Thesaurus).

EUDISED Research and Development (R & D) Database

The EUDISED R & D Database comprises information about ongoing and recently completed educational research projects and about certain Council of Europe publications. Online access is provided by the Information Retrieval Service of the European Space Agency and the Educational Documentation Library in Florence. Thirty member states of the Council for Cultural Co-operation (CDCC) contribute to the database. The database continues to be available in printed form (*EUDISED R & D Bulletin*, ISSN 0378-7192).

Following an evaluation of the EUDISED activity carried out in 1988, attempts were made these last two years to improve the coverage and scope of the database, the medium-term goal being to increase the annual input of educational research data from 1 000 items to 2 500 items by the end of 1992. This aim has been achieved. In 1992 there were 2 772 contributions. At present, ways and means of increasing the use of EUDISED are under study.

Educational Research Activities

The Council of Europe promotes the pooling of educational research results. The aim is to provide policy-makers with conclusions which may be drawn from research findings and to encourage co-operation between educational research workers in Europe.

Colloquies of Educational Research Directors

In September 1993, a Colloquy took place in Ghent to discuss research into guidance at secondary school. It was found that research into educational and vocational guidance is still rather sporadic and limited to countries with a long-standing research tradition (e.g. France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom). In the countries of central and eastern Europe, which attach great importance to guidance, research is still in its infancy in this field.

Research and experience with regard to guidance indicate that the diagnostic approach (i.e. matching adolescents to courses offered and available jobs) has been replaced by highly developed information systems about educational opportunities and career prospects, as well as education towards assessment of one's own interests and abilities, a crucial aspect in the case of girls.

The situation is similar in so far as admission to higher education is concerned. In spite of correct information about courses and career prospects, school leavers often choose the wrong study course, because they know too little about working and professional life.

The Colloquy concluded that in systems based on respect for the individual, choices guidance is a crucial lubricant which makes society work effectively. Guidance is cost-effective in reducing dropout rates, mismatch and re-training costs.

Educational Research Workshops

In June 1993, a Workshop on pupil assessment and the role of final examinations in secondary education was held in Jyväskylä (Finland).

In spite of different assessment systems, the Workshop felt that the final school leaving certificate should certify broad general education and a wide range of skills, relevant both for further studies at university and for adult life in general. In practice this has become a fiction in many countries as a result of mass upper secondary and higher education and a choice of only two or three key subjects at the final stage of school. School leaving certificates are no longer equivalent throughout Europe. A growing number of universities set their own entrance requirements and organise their own entrance examinations.

Bibliography

European Education Thesaurus

available from the

Office of Official Publications
of the European Communities
2 rue Mercier
L-2985 LUXEMBOURG

Price: 51 ecus

All educational research colloquies, workshops and conferences result in a commercial publication which may be ordered from:

Swets & Zeitlinger b.v.
Swets Publishing Service
Heereweg 347
PO Box 825
NL-2160 SZ LISSE

The publications of the papers from the meetings in Ghent, Malta, Jyväskylä and Nitra are in preparation.

3. Higher education

a. General

A major review of the Council of Europe's work in higher education was carried out in 1992-93 by the Standing Conference on University Problems (CC-PU), the specialised committee responsible for this sector of educational co-operation within the Cultural Convention system. The aim of the review was to continue the necessary adaptation of the programme to the new demands of the changing European scene. The review led to the adoption at the 16th plenary session of the CC-PU (24-26 March 1993) of a full statement of the Council's and the CC-PU's role in higher education, and proposed new terms of reference. These texts have been submitted to the superior bodies, the CDCC and the Committee of Ministers. Highlights of this work are:

- a proposed change of name to "Higher Education and Research Committee", reflecting the fact that the terms of reference have always included the non-university sector;
- recognition of a new advisory mission to assist governmental and higher education bodies in the renewal of national higher education systems;
- a reaffirmed role in fostering academic mobility, particularly through legal measures;
- the systematic pursuit of complementarity and co-operation with other organisations and institutions active in co-operation in higher education on the European plane.

These results, together with associated decisions to concentrate and develop the programme, confirm a certain rebalancing of the Council's activities so as to engage the concerns of governments while staying responsive to those of European institutions of higher education, in the pursuit of shared goals.

b. Policies and problems

Under its "forum role", the Standing Conference on University Problems (CC-PU) acts as a platform for the exchange of experience and views on topical issues of higher education policy and practice in general, and of European co-operation in particular.

The 1993 Forum Role conference on the theme of "Brain drain from higher education institutions", with special emphasis on central and eastern Europe, was held in Budapest from 13-15 October 1993. It was particularly concerned with the balance between mobility and brain drain from universities and examined ways of limiting the latter, using Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom as case studies. The conference underlined the importance of a public consensus for an effective system of higher education and the creation of legal frameworks which reconciled the freedom of individual decision with the interests and values of society. All countries – and institutions – needed to aim for favourable employment conditions for university staff. At the same time, host countries for these academic staff must acknowledge their moral debt, and help those countries who were losing their staff

to reinforce the bases of their higher education and science. The conference emphasised that brain drain could not be advanced as an excuse to limit the fundamental right to freedom of movement, and the right to emigrate. It also drew attention to the role of expatriate communities, where both teachers and students should be encouraged actively to co-operate with their counterparts in their country of origin.

Various concrete measures, both national and in the field of organised exchange and co-operation programmes could be an important instrument in the fight against brain drain. The NEIC network (see under Academic mobility and recognition) was invited to circulate examples of good practice in the area. The conference conclusions will form the basis for a draft recommendation to governments.

c. Legislative reform in higher education

Following a consultation held in September 1991 with the new partner countries, a new *ad hoc* project has been developed on legislative reform in higher education, with special – but not exclusive – reference to countries of central and eastern Europe. The project builds on the practical experience of advisory missions organised under the DEMOSTHENES programme of the Council of Europe. The project is financially based on substantial voluntary contributions, which have so far been received from Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, and smaller contributions from the Cultural Fund and Demosthenes. The CC-PU approved the project in March 1992, and appointed a Steering Group. The project has its own staff.

Initially, priority has been given to sending advisory (and some exploratory) missions of small groups of highly-qualified and experienced experts to the many countries asking for assistance to update their laws on higher education in order to meet the demands of a democratic society. Missions have been undertaken to Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine; others are planned. A multilateral perspective is being developed through topic workshops and seminars; the first, on the financing of higher education, was held in Bulgaria in June 1992, in co-operation with OECD. Workshops were held on accreditation and evaluation in June 1993 in Bratislava, and on institutional diversity in higher education in Bucharest in September 1993. A one-day round table was held at the March 1993 plenary session of the CC-PU to exchange experience on wider aspects of higher education reform in Europe. Reports are systematically prepared on the advisory missions and multilateral workshops. A start has been made on the third axis of the project, the preparation of high-quality comparative documentation on education legislation, to serve the process of continuous self-renewal of higher education. It is planned to start complementary study visits in 1994.

A second consultation of the partner countries was held in November 1993. They confirmed their strong support of the project and indicated their detailed requests and priorities.

The project does not aim at harmonisation of structures, let alone of laws. However all parts of Europe share similar concerns – the balancing of institutional autonomy and accountability; quality assurance; financing; a diversified and modernised organisation of studies; internationalisation. A certain convergence of approaches is evident, and the process of mutual learning embodied in the new project can only further this growing together of higher education systems.

d. Access to higher education

The joint conference held in Parma in October 1992 by the CC-PU and the Education Committee on "Access to higher education in Europe" also served as the launching pad for a new Council of Europe project on access to higher education in Europe. Following an analysis of the results of the Parma conference, the CC-PU has approved a project description and set up a project group of experts competent in the various aspects. The project will have a life of about four years, during which it will be one of the main priorities of the Council's action in higher education. It will concentrate on the issues of equity of access, both national and international, that arise in the greatly expanded and diverse higher education systems of today. The project group has agreed on a programme of studies and workshops in five main areas: special measures for under-represented groups, guidance, admission systems, foreign students and structural change. The project aims to produce a handbook of good practice for institutions, and policy recommendations for governments and the higher education community.

e. Academic mobility and recognition

The expansion of the membership of the European Cultural Convention to central and eastern Europe poses particular challenges for mobility and recognition. There is a great desire for enhanced mobility and interuniversity co-operation, but there are serious practical difficulties in exploiting opportunities, not only the lack of funds.

There is a widespread feeling that these difficulties are faced throughout Europe and call for a more radical and thorough response. Developments over recent decades include both an increasing diversification of higher education in the traditional partner countries, notably in the non-university sector, and the diversification represented by the higher education systems of the new partner countries. Most of the higher education conventions date from the 1950s or early 1960s, and they have not been updated. A specific recommendation was made formally by the Parma conference on "Access to higher education in Europe" that the higher education conventions be thoroughly revised.

Against this background, and taking account of the fact that there are no longer substantial

differences in membership between the European Cultural Convention and the Unesco Europe Region, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe proposed in November 1992 that the Council of Europe and Unesco seek to elaborate a new, joint convention on higher education. This new convention could eventually replace the current European Conventions on higher education as well as the Unesco Regional Convention for Europe. At its 16th Session, the CC-PU agreed that a study of the feasibility of the project should be undertaken. This is being carried out by the two Secretariats, in consultation with national experts.

Co-operation among the networks of national information centres on academic mobility and equivalences – the NEIC Network of the Council of Europe, the NARIC Network of the European Communities and the NIB Network of Unesco – continues, based on the recommendation of a first joint tripartite meeting held in Lisbon on 25 and 26 May 1992.

The Council of Europe provides the secretariat for two joint working parties: the NEED Working Party on diplomas and qualifications from central and eastern European countries and the Working Party on Academic Mobility. Both working parties met several times in 1993 and will make their final recommendations to the 1994 Session of the CC-PU. The Working Party on Academic Mobility is following up the recommendations of the Tatra Forum on academic mobility, held in Strbské Pleso, Slovakia, from 1 to 3 October 1992.

To take co-operation between the Council of Europe and Unesco in higher education a step further, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe has proposed that the NEIC and NIB networks be merged into one joint network.

This proposal was supported by the CC-PU and the CDCC, and the Committee of Ministers has been asked to confirm the decision on behalf of the Council of Europe.

f. The postgraduate training programme and the higher education scholarships scheme

The postgraduate training programme, set up in 1978, has represented the Council of Europe's major operational contribution to interuniversity co-operation in Europe. It pioneered a productive concept of short, intensive European courses and workshops bringing together postgraduate students and young researchers, particularly in new and interdisciplinary fields. Proposals emanated from networks or *ad hoc* groupings of scholars in the European higher education community, and were subjected to peer review. Nevertheless, in the course of time, and with the great expansion of other, larger, funding programmes (especially within the European Communities) questions were increasingly raised about the continuing cost-effectiveness of this activity.

In 1990-91 the activity was reoriented entirely to the needs of central and eastern Europe, and a second concentration took place on themes of direct relevance to the Council of Europe's programme priorities. In 1992-93, linked to the more general review referred to above, a

further review took place. The result was a decision, taken by the CC-PU in March 1993, to propose the suspension of the implementation of the postgraduate programme from 1994, and the allocation of the appropriations to activities of higher priority.

At the same time, and following a review carried out in consultation with the national agencies administering the scheme, the CC-PU proposed a suspension of the (quite unrelated)

higher education scholarships scheme, and this was approved by the Committee of Ministers in September 1993.

In spite of its name, this scheme did not establish any scholarships awarded by the Council of Europe, but only a clearing-house. To emphasise the importance of the underlying national scholarships, the CC-PU will prepare a text recommending their development and intensification. ■

Culture

1. Culture Committee

The Culture Committee held two meetings in 1993 (the sixth and seventh), which were chaired by Mr Hans Sand (Sweden) and took place on 16 and 17 March and from 20 to 22 October respectively.

The Committee has pursued a triple objective:

- to implement a much fuller, more intensive programme thanks to the progressive and substantial increase in its funds and human resources;

- to structure and strengthen the various elements of its future activities, taking special care to ensure that the needs of new parties to the European Cultural Convention are met;

- to hold in-depth exchanges of views on the problems and challenges facing cultural policies and the solutions applied at national level, the aim being to pool experience and seek to draw conclusions valid for all concerned. ■

2. Cultural policies

a. European programme of reviews of national cultural policies

In the course of the 7th meeting of the Culture Committee the delegations held a wide-ranging debate on cultural policies taking an in-depth case study, namely Austria's national cultural policy, as their starting point.

The programme of reviews of national cultural policies reflects the necessity of promoting a knowledge and understanding of policies from a common viewpoint and on as objective a basis as possible, so as to facilitate the sharing of experiences and to ensure that other member states learn from the successes and failures of policies and that a methodology for analysis and evaluation is gradually established.

For the country concerned, this is an exercise which mobilises cultural policy decision-makers, institutions, artistic and cultural circles, political parties, professional associations, etc.; for the Council of Europe, it is a working tool enabling it to gain a better understanding of cultural policies and their development and to adjust the direction of its future work accordingly.

Two exercises were carried out during the experimental phase, the first concerning France (1988) and the second Sweden (1989).

The preparatory work for the subsequent assessments took longer than envisaged, probably as a result of greater decentralisation of cultural responsibilities in the countries concerned. At the same time, working methods were improved to make the project more flexible and the results more easily usable.

Mr Rudolf Scholten, Bundesminister für Unterricht und Kunst (Federal Minister for Education and Art), answered questions from

the Group of Experts and delegations on the cultural policy of Austria. Discussions brought out the tremendous importance for Austria of a cultural life rooted in history. Mr Scholten emphasised Vienna's role as a cultural metropolis within a federal state, as well as the influence of (a) tradition and great institutions and (b) tourism.

It was recommended that co-operation between the Federation, the provinces and municipalities be improved. Planning should be made more systematic, responsibilities shared out and intermediate institutions created. Greater openness to innovation and participation was considered desirable, both in education (training for artists, children and young people) and in cultural production and dissemination.

Work also progressed on the other reports. The Dutch national report and examiners' report were finalised, and the results should be presented early in 1994. The Spanish national report has been prepared, the Finnish report is currently being completed and work is continuing on the Italian report.

A methodological seminar in December 1993 developed a less cumbersome system specially adapted to the needs of the new member states. This will consist of reports on changes featuring an analysis of short-term trends, which will be available early in 1995. In this way the assessment process should be completed fairly rapidly for these countries.

b. Promoting the cultural dimension of communication

Because it reaches such a huge audience, television forms an integral part of the everyday surroundings and helps to shape them. It has a duty to reflect the rich diversity of the

European identity and creative dynamism. It is important to make television companies aware of their duties and responsibilities in this respect.

The first line of action adopted, the evaluation of broadcasters' cultural policies, entails examining whether television channels actually achieve the cultural objectives they have set themselves, or which have been set by law, in their daily programming.

During 1993, starting out from a preliminary report based on case studies in Belgium, France, Germany, Poland and Switzerland, this study was extended to ten European countries. It looks at programming from the viewpoint of certain cultural criteria and an analysis based on viewers' perceptions and comments on the cultural content of selected programmes or channels. A final report, based on surveys and interviews, was drawn up at the end of 1993, and will be submitted to an evaluation colloquy in 1994 comprising broadcasters, cultural policy decision-makers, researchers and journalists.

An examination and analysis of ways in which the media reflect cultural diversity is a further aspect of the project, on which work began in 1993. An inventory of training programmes was drawn up. A study on the theme "Minorities and the media" is currently being produced.

The third aspect, regional communication structures, considered mainly with reference to the reconstruction of democracy and cultural diversity in central and eastern Europe, was the subject of a symposium on "Press, Television and the Regions of Europe" held in Cracow in October 1993. Three workshops tackled media regulation and privatisation; pluralism and the cultural impact of regional media; and the training of journalists and professionals. The conclusions of this symposium took the form of ten proposals calling on the Council of Europe to encourage pluralism, provide support for networks and training and co-operate with media professionals.

c. Promotion of European films

In most states Parties to the European Cultural Convention, this art form receives official support. The Council of Europe has set up the Eurimages special fund to stimulate audiovisual production.

It was felt necessary to introduce legislation and regulations making it easier for countries to co-produce films. The European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production has been signed without reservation in respect of ratification by Denmark and Switzerland. France, the Holy See, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom have signed it. Austria, Belgium, Germany and Slovakia are to do so shortly.

Protection of the European cinematographic heritage (archive conservation, physical protection of copies, safeguarding of rights and access for teaching or cultural purposes) is covered by a draft Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage which was drawn up in 1993 and has now been submitted to the Delegations for comments.

In the training field, the Cinema Committee turned the spotlight on the film industries of central and eastern Europe, which – in a changed political context – are facing the same problems as the countries of Western Europe, in an even more pressing form, with regard to the creation, distribution and dissemination efforts that a coherent Europe-wide support policy must reinforce. Training workshops have been set up in conjunction with professional associations: the first took place at Annecy in June as part of the cartoon film festival, the second was organised in the Czech Republic in July by East-West Producers of London with the help of a grant from the Cultural Fund, and the third, held in Budapest in September, focused on scriptwriting.

d. Culture and neighbourhoods

Two previous projects, "Towns and Culture" and "Culture and Regions", demonstrated the validity of multilateral and multidisciplinary approaches to local policy.

Intermittent social conflicts in certain urban centres of Europe have attracted the attention of politicians and the media. However, the scope of this new project is not limited to the problems of underprivileged groups, marginalisation or exclusion. What it aims to do is identify cultural resources capable of generating or consolidating underlying solidarities and encouraging people to make positive use of cultural and social creativity.

Promoting the cultural life of neighbourhoods is perceived as a means of combating anonymity, isolation and social conflicts. The cultural structures of these areas are considered in terms of their specific contribution to the cultural life of the urban community as a whole, and as potentially offering additional opportunities for artists and audiences.

The project was set up in May 1993 by a pilot group which decided on a working method involving the checking and testing of these assumptions "on the ground". During an initial phase, cultural policies and activities are examined in two different neighbourhoods (one in the centre, the other in the suburbs) of each city taking part in the project, namely Athens, Bilbao, Budapest, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Liverpool, Marseille, Munich, Prague, Sofia, Turin and Vienna.

Practical matters to be addressed include infrastructure, participation in cultural life and policy-making, funding and multicultural relations.

This action research presupposes the involvement of the vital forces of cities (town councillors and municipal officials, local associations, universities and local media, cultural and artistic circles). The cities co-ordinate data-collection and consultations with neighbourhood representatives using a common method of analysis. A group of experts summarises the findings and submits opinions on local processes.

The project is expected to result in twenty or so monographs on cultural life in these areas and action and policy proposals based on these pilot experiments, which will be submitted to

cultural policy decision-makers at different levels.

The Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) is closely involved with the project.

It was also in conjunction with the CLRAE, and with the assistance of the Prague city authorities, that a conference entitled "Culture in Towns" attracting over 400 participants was organised in the Czech capital in October 1993. A declaration adopted at the conference put forward a number of proposals for action in areas with potential for revitalising economic, social and cultural life, such as cultural development, support for the arts, education and urban renewal.

e. Cultural research and documentation

The importance of cultural research and documentation as an aid to decision-making is now widely acknowledged.

Work in this field is carried out with a variety of partners.

For instance, the Council of Europe is engaged in joint action with Unesco and the Commission of the European Community, the aim being to create a joint basis for the collection and analysis of cultural statistics covering aspects such as funding for cultural projects.

A centre for cultural information and research in Europe (CIRCLE) is backed by the CDCC. In return, CIRCLE contributes to the CDCC and reports on its work in its newsletter "Circular". CIRCLE prepared the second edition of the *Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe*, which was extended to cover the whole of Europe (due to be published early in 1994).

CIRCLE helped to organise the symposium "1993: Harmony or confusion for the Arts and Communication in Europe" (Venice, February 1993) in conjunction with the Italian Government and with the support of the Council of Europe and Unesco. Recommendations were issued on the compatibility of public grants and the rules of competition, enhancement of the economic and social situation of artists, the movement of cultural goods and the construction of a European cultural area.

Also in co-operation with CIRCLE and other bodies (Unesco, the "Rights and Humanity" Association and the Arts Councils of Finland and Great Britain), a European Round Table on "Human Rights and Cultural Policies in a Changing Europe: the Right to Participate in Cultural Life" was held in Helsinki in May 1993. The conclusions of this meeting, which focused mainly on central and eastern Europe, concern the right of all to take part in cultural life, the policies that should be implemented to make such participation a reality, measures to safeguard the cultural heritage, mobility and exchanges. This provides a valuable discussion basis for future work on cultural rights.

Finally, it was CIRCLE that drew up the proceedings of the European Round Table "Participation in Cultural Life in Europe"

(Moscow, 1991), published by Zentrum für Kulturforschung, Bonn.

f. Co-operation with the states of central and eastern Europe

The objective is to ensure that the new Parties to the European Cultural Convention are fully involved in shaping and implementing the programme of activities, while at the same time making specific provision for these countries during their transition to a market economy.

This concern has been integrated into the different component parts of the programme and new co-operation activities have been implemented.

A list of contacts, based on information provided by 23 countries, has been drawn up and distributed to the organisations concerned with a view to facilitating bilateral co-operation.

The initial contribution of the "Gulliver" clearing house for artistic exchanges has made it possible for preparatory work on the activities to be carried out.

As part of the Moscow Film Festival, a European Round Table on "Popular Culture and Cultural Industries in the Countries undergoing Transition" was organised in co-operation with the Russian Institute for Cultural Research and the Russian Confederation of Film Makers' Unions. An analysis of the situation and the difficulties encountered (market penetration by low-quality foreign products, the low level of domestic investment, lack of reliable distribution systems and appropriate legislation, etc.) brought out the need for information and research in this area and highlighted the urgent need for management training.

As from its 7th meeting, the Culture Committee inaugurated new arrangements for delegations from new member states. These consist of a day devoted to preparing the meeting, half the day being spent on discussions with representatives of the Secretariat and the other half on a general exchange of views on topics specifically of interest to the countries concerned.

Generally speaking, the countries of central and eastern Europe are now well integrated into both the programme activities and the group of experts. The "audit seminars" organised in some of these countries have been described as particularly valuable.

g. Training of cultural administrators

The seminar held in June 1993 in Sofia, organised in conjunction with the Bulgarian authorities and attended by a group of European experts and Bulgarian cultural officials and professionals, followed the pattern outlined above.

Issues debated at this seminar included financial strategies for cultural development, heritage policies, decentralisation of cultural administration and artists in a changing Europe. Working visits to cultural institutions gave participants an insight into the difficulties encountered and helped them identify possible solutions.

A seminar along the same lines was held in Albania in September 1993, and a contact visit was organised in November with a view to a seminar in Lithuania.

Generally speaking, in all European countries professionals involved in political decision-making at local and regional level and officials responsible for implementing policies and projects in their regions played a key role. The skills of these cultural figures or administrators and their ability to assess socio-economic and cultural situations at local/regional level are often of decisive importance.

The European dimension of this training, acknowledged by the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Cultural Affairs, is the reason behind the launch of a large-scale programme targeted on the people of the countries of central and eastern Europe now in the throes of transition.

The programme, which was gradually put into effect from 1992 onwards, is designed to improve the quality of cultural administration, to encourage the inclusion of the European dimension in programmes, to promote exchanges of students and teachers (study visits, jobs), to provide common reference

material on cultural co-operation, to increase awareness of the relationship between cultural development and socio-economic development and to organise specialist training activities where there is insufficient provision.

The travel bursaries scheme developed satisfactorily in 1993. The network of training centres (about fifty in total) was reinforced and given official status. Finally, support was given to the European Certificate in Cultural Administration (in co-operation with the European Cultural Foundation and the European Commission).

h. Regional dimension of cultural action

A support programme for interregional cultural co-operation became operational in 1993, the aim being to stimulate the momentum of cultural co-operation, particularly in the case of outlying regions or new territorial entities in central and eastern Europe.

This programme was an immediate success, with 107 applications received. The CDCC/CLRAE Selection Committee allocated finance to ten projects and issued ten special mentions. ■

3. Cultural actions

a. Council of Europe Cultural Routes

This project, which is intended to be the visual reflection of a European identity marked by the diversity of its cultures, is a practical instrument for bringing together the peoples of Greater Europe and a valuable tool for making the public aware of the cultural pluralism and "crossbreeding" of cultures which is at the very heart of European civilisation. The Cultural Routes project involves implementing cultural co-operation projects on artistic, religious, philosophical, scientific or technical themes. Its principal aims are to:

- promote a better understanding of the rich and varied expressions of our common cultural heritage;
- encourage cultural exchanges across borders;
- bring about a climate of co-operation, eg. in areas of contemporary creation;
- step up inter-cultural dialogue on a European scale;
- protect and make full use of monuments, historical centres, sites and other cultural assets that may be seen as "milestones" in European civilisation.

Cultural Routes are generally put forward by the national authorities of the states concerned, but regional and local authorities, associations and cultural and educational institutions may also be involved.

Existing routes are monitored, and the network was recently enhanced by two new routes, the Vikings (May 1993) and the Hanseatic Cities (September 1993).

Work was also carried out on assessing the methodology of routes and on "model routes"

covering two specific themes, "Monastic influence" and "Parks and Gardens".

Flexible co-ordination structures have been set up: the Advisory Committee, theme-based groups of experts and a network group.

Finally, a Resource Centre has been created. The following tasks have been carried out: inventory of studies on Cultural Routes, establishment of a file on partners, preparation of a basic bibliography on each theme and purchase of essential works, inventory and computerisation of this documentation, distribution of publications.

The first two issues of an information letter were published (No. 1 in July, No. 2 in November).

A video disc on the Vikings, the first of a series produced on a joint basis, came out in June 1993.

A presentation brochure on the Cultural Routes project and a handbook outlining the conditions for obtaining Council of Europe Cultural Route status have just been published.

b. Promotion of cultural creativity and dissemination

The conditions of artistic creation and cultural production and dissemination in Europe have been directly affected by economic and political change, particularly in the central and eastern European countries in the process of transition to a market economy.

In this context, it is important to promote exchanges among the different partners involved in the creation and dissemination process, viz creators and artists, journalists and

critics, and also the "gatekeepers" (art gallery owners, editors, managers and producers and decision-makers in the cultural policy field).

At the instigation of the Secretariat, a meeting was held in Copenhagen in June 1993 which brought together representatives of artists' associations working in many European countries, as a first step towards the setting-up of a Pan-European platform of expression for artists and creators regarding cultural policies. This is a parallel initiative to the forum of European networks for cultural production and dissemination (see below).

The project aims to provide impetus and support for certain pilot cultural events or schemes with a European scope designed to stimulate awareness of cultural creativity among the public at large (especially young people).

One of the main events was "Destination demain" (Destination tomorrow), a performance organised by the Group for the Encouragement of the Performing Arts (GES) and involving 3 000 schoolchildren from 20 different European countries to mark the climax of the operation "Entrez dans la légende". The storyline was prepared by the Irish poetess Nuala Ni Dhomhnaill on the basis of written work by the children themselves and set to music by another Irishman, Bob Geldof. Funding was largely provided by the City of Paris. The CDCC's contribution enabled children from central and eastern Europe to take part.

The "Carrefour des littératures européennes de Strasbourg" (CLES – Strasbourg forum for European literature), which receives a modest contribution from the Cultural Fund, took place in November 1993 on the theme "The world cries out". Writers for all over the world were called on to form a parliament representing a bastion of freedom of expression in all its forms.

c. Books, reading and translation

1993 saw the launch of the "Books, reading and translation" project, which was approved by the CDCC following the ministerial conference of October 1992.

The following events have been organised:

- in April, a seminar on "The book sector and the State" setting out the range of government efforts, mainly "in the West", on behalf of the book sector and targeted at delegates from the new member states (officials and publishers) (activity organised in conjunction with the American association PUBWATCH);

- in December, a seminar on "Literary translation in Europe", attended by all listed associations of literary translators in member states, resulting in a series of recommendations which the Secretariat was able to endorse.

The Council also participated fully in the events planned before the October ministerial conference:

- in March, in a seminar organised by Unesco in Sinaia (Romania) for publishers in the new member states on the publishing situation in their countries;

- from September to December, in close conjunction with the EC (DG.XIII), in preparations for a workshop to be held in Strasbourg in February 1994 on "Library development in central and eastern Europe. From assistance to co-operation".

An ambitious programme in the field of archives also got off the ground in 1993. Drawn up at the instigation of the International Council on Archives, the programme has set itself two goals:

- to preserve and catalogue the Comintern Archives;

- to encourage the harmonisation of national archive systems in all member states. ■

4. Council of Europe art exhibitions

These prestigious events, which have been held approximately every three years since 1954 and are very well known and well attended in the various countries, are designed to enhance knowledge and appreciation of European art in its unity and its diversity.

Exhibitions may focus on important eras or trends in the history of European art: from Byzantine to modern art, through Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque, Rococo, Neo-classicism and Romanticism. Each exhibition highlights – principally through works of art – the cultural contribution of a given era, style or school.

Other exhibitions are devoted to figures who had a decisive influence on the artistic development of their day: Charlemagne, Queen Christina of Sweden, King Christian IV of Denmark, the Knights of Malta and the Medici family, to name but a few.

Two exhibitions, one on "The Anatolian Civilisations" and the other on "Portuguese discoveries in Renaissance Europe" delved

respectively into the origins of our civilisation and examined contacts between Europe and other continents.

Each exhibition is a major cultural event for the host country, which proposes the theme and oversees arrangements. Preparations and organisation are an example of co-operation and mutual assistance in that the other participating countries provide technical assistance and lend works of art from their museums. Finally, the bulk of the cost of loans is covered by the Council of Europe's Cultural Fund.

These exhibitions also stimulate scientific, historical and artistic research on the theme in question. International seminars or colloquies may be organised and catalogues or specialist works, which then become reference works, are published.

Preparations for the 23rd exhibition, "Totalitarianism and European artists: 1932-1945", scheduled to open in London in 1995, began in December 1993. ■

5. The Forum of Networks of Cultural Centres

The Forum has been meeting once a year since 1988 for a general exchange of information on the activities of the 65 or so centres represented. Specific networks have been set up according to subject (science and technology, drama, historic monuments and sites), geographical area (Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, Central Europe), type of activity (artistic creation, use of new technologies, provision for trainees). These meetings are also an opportunity for these bodies to put suggestions and requests in connection with

general or sectoral artistic policies to the Council of Europe.

The 6th Forum was held in Peles (Sinaia, Romania) in September 1993. It enabled large numbers of Romanian cultural figures to be integrated into the networks' activities and provided insight into the difficulties facing artists in the new democracies. A charter of cultural networks was also adopted. The Forum's current theme is "Minorities and tolerance", which the networks will work on through organised events and artistic projects. ■

Sport

Amid the commercial and "show-business" excesses of sport, the Steering Committee (CDDS) is increasingly assuming the role of a moral authority – not only thanks to the anti-doping and anti-violence conventions but also because of the fundamental principles on which its work programme is based. As an alternative to the negative aspects of contemporary sport, the programme projects sport as accommodating, corrective and curative. It is important that this message of "sport and life", promoted by the Council of Europe's authorities, should become accepted by public opinion.

A constructive contribution to society

Thus, 1993 marked the beginning of a new pluri-disciplinary project aimed at enhancing the constructive contribution sport can make to society in the economic and public health fields and as a factor for socialisation.

The first part of this project, the French survey on "the economic implications of sport", which will also serve as a basis for the Ministers' informal meeting in spring 1994, brings out clearly the need for greater transparency in the relationship between sport and money.

Other projects in progress, such as the studies on young people and sport and on voluntary work, are also calculated to provide an answer to a threatening situation.

The texts – tools for shaping reality

Another feature of the work carried out in 1993 was a desire to use the texts available in

order to shape a new reality – and this applied to member countries as a whole. While no-one doubts that sport has a life of its own (with or without supporting legal texts), it is clear that the texts governing sport have no validity or *raison d'être* unless their publication is followed by implementation. It is worth noting that, in taking the form of Committee of Ministers recommendations, the European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics become morally binding on each of the member states.

The importance of self-reappraisal

As may be seen from the 1993 budget, a large part of the CDDS's financial resources was spent on projects forming part of the Sports Reform, Innovation and Training (SPRINT) programme, namely on schemes meeting the new members' specific needs. Being anxious to make the best possible use of the resources available, the Bureau has carefully analysed the various initiatives, and many lessons may be drawn from this:

- for the old member states, the main lesson is the need, indeed the duty, to make an extra effort of comprehension and to remain – without any preconception – receptive not only to their new partners' requirements but also to what they have to offer;

- secondly, those central and eastern European countries that can take advantage of these initiatives, contacts and visits also have a duty to ensure, by all possible means, the dissemination, promotion and implementation of the acquired new concepts on a broad participatory scale. ■

1. The basic texts : small and big steps towards their implementation

In accordance with the terms of reference assigned to it by the Committee of Ministers, the CDDS devoted a substantial part of its activities in 1993 to monitoring the implementation of the European Sports Charter and the Code of Sports Ethics.

According to member states' specific needs, various measures were taken to introduce, facilitate or improve the conditions in which some of the Charter's articles are translated into reality.

Furthermore, most of the member states¹ had both of these texts translated into their languages to enable them to be distributed on a national scale. It should be noted in passing that the Charter was even translated into Hebrew and Japanese.

a. The European Sports Charter

Article 3 : The sports movement

Working Party on Voluntary Work

At two meetings the working party drew up a questionnaire with a view to analysing the structures, aims and extent of the voluntary sector on the basis of existing data. The questions relate to the nature of voluntary work (its advantages and drawbacks for sport and for voluntary workers), relations between the public/private sector and voluntary workers,

1. In addition to the two original versions, in English and French, the Charter and Code have been translated into 18 European languages and exist in 30 national editions.

support for voluntary workers, the future of voluntary work in the light of political, economic and social change and, lastly, scope for developing a plan for future action. (The results will be incorporated in the "Role of sport in society" project).

Article 4: Facilities and activities

Workshop on the Management of Sports Facilities (Glasgow and Edinburgh)
4-7 February 1993

Seminar on sports facilities (Oldenburg)
5-8 October 1993

Without giving a detailed account of the content of the two above-mentioned meetings, which were particularly aimed at the new member countries' needs, it is worth summarising the lessons to be drawn from them: the organisers' aim is not to provide model solutions to the countries' specific problems but to put forward principles and sound practices applicable to a multitude of situations. Hence the value of following up these operations, if possible with the same participants, who would then have an opportunity to present and discuss – perhaps on the spot – some practical projects, as well as new or innovative initiatives launched in the light of the lessons drawn.

Article 5: Building the foundation

Working party on young people and sport

Work is in progress on a manifesto concerning young people and sport, to be submitted to the next Ministerial Conference (Lisbon, 1995) and aimed at highlighting the important role of physical activity by young people in terms of their personal psychological and physiological balance, as well as setting out a "hard core" of principles to be observed in school and out-of-school sport.

Article 6: Developing participation

Seminar on Sport for All (Kisakallio)
26-29 October 1993

After considering the situation of Sport for All in each of their countries (a study initiated six months before the seminar was held), the participants in the Kisakallio seminar – male and female practitioners – had an opportunity to familiarise themselves with various practical models of Sport for All projects which they can use as a guide when drawing up strategies suited to their countries' specific situations. Special mention should be made of the innovative working methods used by the organisers for preparing, evaluating and following up the seminar; they could serve as useful models for future seminars.

Barcelona seminar on Eurofit tests (Barcelona) 20-23 October 1993

The application, often on a wide scale, of the Eurofit tests for children in some member countries' schools marks an important stage in the wider utilisation of this system. The adaptation of the Eurofit tests to adults was recently completed and will be the subject of a publication in 1994.

Article 12: Finance

Regional workshop on sports lotteries (Tallinn) 5-7 July 1993

At a time when some countries are worried about the movement of lotteries towards systems that are sometimes remote from sport, and when other countries are thinking of introducing new lotteries, this workshop enabled stock to be taken of existing lotteries. The fundamental question which dominated the discussions was how, in the face of new betting technologies and the public's new tastes, sport could secure a reasonable share of the profits resulting from lotteries.

Article 13: Domestic and international co-operation

Sports legislation, a consultative meeting ("hearing") in collaboration with the Parliamentary Assembly (Prague) 31 March-1 April 1993

This consultation between Czech sports legislators and officials and their European counterparts (parliamentarians and members of the Bureau) on the advantages and disadvantages of certain aspects of sports legislation in the context of a given country proved a useful exercise before the initiation of the national legislative process.

b. The Code of Sports Ethics

In consultation with the Council of Europe, the Commission of the European Communities financed the production of posters and stickers in all the Union languages on the subject of sports ethics, borrowing certain themes from the Code. The posters will be distributed in all CDDS member countries.

Because of the inadequate number of participants, the co-ordinated research project on ethical values of young people in sport had to be dropped at Council of Europe level, but it will be continued on an *ad hoc* basis under the auspices of the United Kingdom. Later, the results of the project might be applied to the fair-play campaigns. ■

2. A major future project: the role of sport in society

Sport and the economy, sport and health, sport and its socialising effects

At the initiative of Finland, a general project on the role of sport in society has been started. Well-known scientists were asked to produce a summary review of existing scientific

information in three key areas: sport and the economy, sport and health, and sport and its socialising effects. Work will continue in 1994 and culminate in 1995 in a declaration of European policy based on the result of the work done, which will be submitted to the Ministerial Conference in Lisbon.

Committee of Experts on the Economic Importance of Sport (Strasbourg, 9 and 10 November 1993)

Although the subject has been under study for several years, it ties in perfectly with the general survey on the role of sport in society, so the results of the work done by the Committee of Experts will be included in the survey. At the meeting referred to, the group of experts gave a final opinion on the report drawn up by France, in collaboration with 14 member countries, on "The economic importance of sport", a report which will be the basic working

document at the informal meeting of European Ministers of Sport on 28 and 29 April 1994 in Strasbourg. In the view of the experts, a number of questions deserve to be examined in yet more detail, among them: the intended and actual use of funds, the relationship between money and sports policy (governments' room for manoeuvre) and the relationship between the public and private sectors in the light of the decreasing role of volunteers. In the long term, preparation of a common nomenclature seems highly desirable, but this is still encountering a good many obstacles at the moment. ■

3. Statutory meetings

Meetings of the CDDS and its Bureau

The growing number of member states necessarily means that the CDDS and its Bureau will be giving more thought to the content and structure of their work. Since the last report was drawn up, the number of participating countries has actually increased further, reaching a total of 38. The Bureau consequently decided that it was necessary to give the highest priority to a clearly defined direction for its projects, so that their results benefit all member countries.

The Bureau also wished to ensure careful co-ordination of the various SPRINT programmes, with a view to making optimum use of the funds available. In the same spirit of pooling all

potential, an original form of co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly was started, in the shape of hearings on legislative reform.

The period covered by the report was also marked by an intensification and multiplication of ties with other European, non-European and international bodies and by a redefinition of relations with some of them.

It should be noted that joint operations with the Commission of the European Communities have started, with a view to the distribution of the Code of Sports Ethics and of an educational dossier on doping ("Europack").

Relations with the ESC were on a fully reciprocal basis. ■

4. Tools in the service of the CDDS

Sports information and research

Following the decision by the CDDS to replace the former DS-SI (now SIONET) and DS-SR (now SRONET) committees by lighter structures, the chairmen of the two former committees, meeting in various sub-groups, held exchanges of views with the members of the Bureau with a view to clarification of their new terms of reference. The constant factor in all

these discussions was the need to place the expertise and skill of both groups directly in the service of CDDS projects, identifying, as far as possible, the direct implications of each project for information and research. With this in mind, it seems more appropriate to define these experts' tasks on a case-by-case basis than to restrict the potential range of their contributions in advance by adopting rigid structures. ■

5. The Sports Reform, Innovation and Training (SPRINT) programme

The importance of the SPRINT programme among the activities of the CDDS necessitates careful co-ordination and attentive monitoring by the Bureau, the participating countries and the Secretariat. A meeting in June and another in September held for this purpose were able to specify the procedures (drafting of a detailed form covering both the preparation and the monitoring of SPRINT operations), co-ordinate these activities with the AENOC and ENGSO in order to avoid duplication and effect an initial overall evaluation of SPRINT activities.

Seven countries benefited from mobile seminars in 1993; ten study visits were organised; four specialised seminars dealt with sports facilities (Glasgow/Edinburgh and Oldenburg), sports lotteries (Tallin) and Sport for All (Kisakallio); lastly, an intricate sequence of legislative reforms – in the Czech Republic – was the subject of a hearing attended by members of parliaments and sports officials representing both European and national levels. Four countries had an opportunity to send sports information officials to an introductory course at the Clearing House, and

nine countries requested assistance from the balanced development programme.

There is good reason to salute – as the Bureau unanimously did – the commitment of both

seminar leaders, Mr Thorsen (Norway) and Mr Imesch (Switzerland), and the latter was awarded a Council of Europe medal to thank him for his activity up to his final year, 1994. ■

6. Monitoring of conventions

Violence and safety at sports grounds (Strasbourg, 3 and 4 June 1993)

The European Convention on spectator violence and misbehaviour at sports events and in particular at football matches has now been signed by 27 countries, 23 of which have ratified it.

An important tool for monitoring safety measures has been created in the form of a recommendation (Recommendation No. 1/93) adopted by the Standing Committee. The recommendation lists 70 practical steps to be taken before every match by the respective officials, who are, depending on the circumstances, ground owners, match organisers, representatives of the Football Association, representatives of UEFA, representatives of the authorities or any other responsible persons.

The committee also had an initial discussion with a representative of the Ice Hockey Federation, which considered that a good many instructions which were binding on football could also apply to ice hockey. A working party was therefore instructed to consider all the steps which might be taken to improve safety at indoor sports events.

The problems of racism and xenophobia observed at certain matches were examined in depth by a working party. The result, in the form of a list of suggested measures, was conveyed to the Task Force responsible for preparations for the Vienna Summit.

Doping (Strasbourg, 15-17 June 1993)

The Anti-Doping Convention has now been signed by 31 states and ratified by 19.

The appendix to the Convention, comprising the reference list of pharmacological classes of doping agents and doping methods, has been updated. The Monitoring Group has also approved the draft recommendation on typical sampling procedures and discussed the latest developments in respect of blood tests. The Monitoring Group has expressed general reservations about possible widespread use of these tests for the purposes of dope testing.

A discussion with the representatives of various sports federations proved highly useful, in that a number of problems were identified which have arisen in countries – new parties to the Convention – where doping checks are inadequate. Equally productive were the exchanges with representatives of the WHO, IOC and International Amateur Athletic Federation. ■

7. Publications

Council of Europe

- Eurofit Handbook, 2nd Edition
- Leaflet European Sports Charter and Code of Sports Ethics
- Regional Workshop on Sports Lotteries, Tallinn

Clearing House

- Sports Information Bulletin (March, June, September)
- Handbook: Sports Structures in Europe, updated 1993 ■

X. Youth

1. A new framework for the youth sector

The events of 1993 have clearly shown that the Council of Europe's youth sector policy is at the hub of three major and closely interconnected elements:

- the main objectives of the Council of Europe;
- the achievements of intergovernmental co-operation in the youth field, and particularly the results of the 4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth (Vienna, April 1993);
- the themes of the youth activities selected by the co-management bodies of the European Youth Centre (EYC) and the European Youth Foundation (EYF).

Without obscuring the diversity of action in the youth field in 1993, both the activities undertaken by the European Steering Committee for Intergovernmental Co-operation in the Youth Field (CDEJ) and those of the EYC and funded by the EYF revealed four priority areas:

- young people and their participation as citizens of Europe,
- conditions for integrating young people into society,
- mobility of young people in Europe,
- the fight against racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance and promoting the values of tolerance and solidarity.

Although much is being done – and this is customary for the majority of youth organisations – to promote North/South relations, it has to be acknowledged that central and eastern Europe have become priority areas for the youth sector. This can be seen by the decision by the Council of Ministers in 1993 to set up a European Youth Centre in Budapest and the Demosthenes Fund's very active support of training courses to be organised at this Centre.

In addition, 1993 saw a greater willingness to co-operate with the youth sectors at the European Union and Unesco. Differences in working methods and financial resources are inherent in the statutes and working practices of governmental organisations; nevertheless, new forms of partnership have emerged from paragraph 22 of the declaration of the 4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth, particularly with regard to training officials of youth organisations, information for young people and research/documentation in the youth field.

Set up at the end of 1992 by a Committee of Ministers decision, the new Youth Directorate is the operational framework for the implementation of this youth policy within the Council of Europe. In the course of 1993, this Directorate began gradually to take shape, focusing on 5 main areas:

- organising the EYC activities and the research and documentation unit,
- intergovernmental co-operation in the youth field,
- the Secretariat of the co-management bodies, follow-up to the projects funded by the EYF, co-operation with Central and East European countries,
- the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card,
- administration of the EYC and the finances of the EYC and the EYF.

Once operational, the Youth Directorate has been seeking to acquire the means to address the variety of activities in this sector and to cope with the expected increase in such activities due to the accession of new countries to the European Cultural Convention. ■

2. Bringing young people together and training officials of youth organisations: the European Youth Centre

During 1993, 52 activities took place at the EYC, providing an intercultural experience for 1 690 young people from youth organisations, enabling them to acquire training on various aspects of the European reality.

A further 809 young people visited the EYC, making, in the course of half a day, their first contact with this centre which symbolises "European Youth".

All the activities at the EYC comply with three training criteria which are now regarded as essential:

- allowing young people to participate in all aspects of their activity: this participation is the driving factor both for the life of youth organisations and for the place of young people in civil society;
- developing an intercultural approach, reflecting within the very heart of the EYC a Europe

which takes account of different cultures and the place of minorities within these cultures;

- being exposed to an international experience: training is not necessarily for one's personal benefit, but an individual contribution towards constructing Europe.

It is never easy to introduce such a dynamic approach to training because since Europe itself is a living and continually developing entity, it creates as many tensions as constructive relations.

Study Sessions

Thirty-seven study sessions (seminars) lasting one week were organised in 1993, each one bringing together some 30 officials of youth organisations. The main themes were:

- the fight against racism and promoting the values of tolerance and solidarity,
- the construction of Europe,
- North/South co-operation, linked to the problems of development and/or environment, and world peace,
- socio-economic problems, particularly efforts to combat unemployment and the role of trade unions in a market economy,
- education in democracy, human rights and youth citizenship, the place of women in society (rural communities, youth organisations, etc.) – the role and educational methods of youth organisations,
- youth voluntary service.

Training courses

Two ten-day training courses enabled:

- thirty-three officials of youth organisations to become acquainted with international youth structures (September 1993);
- thirty-one youth leaders to learn how to organise international youth activities (June 1993).

There was also an extended training course for youth leaders working in multicultural and international contexts. Twenty-five regional officials of youth organisations or groupings took part in this 6-month course. During the first session (October 1993), the participants prepared a project and operational tools with a view to training other youth workers. For the ensuing 6 months, each participant implemented a project which was to be evaluated at the second session (May 1994). This activity for instructors also enabled participants to create amongst themselves European training networks based on their project.

Symposia

In 1993, two symposia were organised at the EYC: "Life after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); re-orienting the youth movement's strategies on environment and development". 64 officials of youth organisations, assisted by 5 experts, deliberated for 4 days (April 1993) on the follow-up to the Rio de Janeiro Earth summit.

At this symposium, a number of lines of thought were pursued:

- educational: preparing campaign projects, amongst others relating to energy consumption, toxic waste and world trade;
- developing a data network with a correspondent in each continent;
- social and political reflection on: pollution and resource depletion, biotechnology, genetic resources and sociological diversity, depletion of the ozone layer, trade and debt, and lifestyles and culture. (CEJ/ECOSYM (93) 3).

The purpose of the second symposium (December 1993) was to prepare for the Campaign against racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance.

Language Courses

In 1993, the EYC organised 11 language courses for youth organisation leaders: English (3 courses), French (3 courses), Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian and Russian. Designed in conjunction with teachers fully conversant with active teaching methods, these courses enable the participants to experience a genuine intercultural form of education lasting 3 weeks and to come face to face with diverse European realities.

Consultative meetings

Two consultative meetings were held at the EYC, the first on relations with Central and East European countries, the second with the language course teachers. The purpose of these meetings was to assess the work undertaken so far in these fields and to work out proposals for the future.

Research and Documentation

In response to the work of the CDEJ Committee of Experts on Youth Research and Documentation (JE-RD) and to Recommendation R (92) 7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member states concerning communication and co-operation in the field of youth research in Europe, adopted on 18 May 1993, the first consultative meeting on "Youth research and documentation" was held at the EYC from 3 to 5 November 1993. It was attended by 30 national correspondents and representatives from youth organisations. Although the profiles of the participants were different, there was strong motivation for co-operating in youth research. The national correspondents agreed to meet on an annual basis.

The meeting heard the preliminary report on research into voluntary youth movements in the member countries of the Council of Europe. This work will be completed in 1994; it constitutes an important step in the implementation of the Research and Documentation Unit, because it will serve as a methodological reference and will be one of the first projects organised by the unit. The meeting also considered the conditions necessary for the satisfactory undertaking of research work both from the point of view of infrastructure and the budget allocated to the unit; a study on

research methods (including the compilation of a directory) is in hand.

Finally, co-operation projects with Unesco (INJEP, Marly-le-Roi) and with the European

Union began in 1993; 1994 will be an important year in this area. ■

3. Funding youth projects : the European Youth Foundation

In 1993, 165 projects were funded by the EYF, totalling some 11 835 000 FF. In addition, the EYF provided financial assistance to 47 European youth organisations in order to cover, in part, the administrative expenses relating to their international activities. This amounted to 3 600 000 FF.

- multinational youth encounters (seminars, youth camps, training courses, workshops)
- publications: newsletters and information magazines of European youth organisations and teaching materials for youth leader training and for youth work in general.

An analysis of the contents of the projects funded reveals six main themes, reflecting the operational priorities of the EYF and its beneficiaries:

- youth work and training of officials
- racism, xenophobia, intolerance, nationalism
- youth: sociology, situation, values and lifestyles
- Europe/construction
- environment/development
- democracy/participation. ■

4. Drawing up coherent youth policies at European level

This is the role of the CDEJ which brings together twice a year the representatives of the 38 member states of the European Cultural Convention; between the meetings, its committees of experts study the topics and prepare the recommendations which lead to common policies in Europe. In 1993, the CDEJ worked on the promotion of European voluntary service and prepared the ground for a legal and administrative agreement on recognition of this service in Europe. This was in response to Recommendations 61 and 75 of the 3rd Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth (Lisbon 1990). The CDEJ has proposed that the Committee of Ministers that they approve a recommendation inviting governments of the States Parties to the Cultural Convention to:

- define voluntary service
- adopt a legal status for those engaged in voluntary service
- promote voluntary service.

The 4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth was held in Vienna (Austria) from 19 to 21 April 1993. This was the first conference of ministers responsible for youth since the events which had changed the face of Europe and its theme was "Youth in Greater Europe". It had two sub-themes introduced by two researchers "Values and lifestyles of young people" and "Local and regional policies in Europe and participation by young people".

In the speeches and discussions, ministers and representatives of youth organisations evoked the contemporary problems of youth, such as unemployment and social exclusion, the housing shortage, the temptations of nationalist and/or xenophobic or even racist tendencies and other forms of deviant behaviour. They insisted on the need to step up efforts to promote integration and the participation of young people in the framework of a comprehensive youth policy, respectful of their legitimate aspirations and wishes. The final text of this conference in particular highlights the need to:

- foster enterprise and participation,
- promote youth mobility and exchanges,
- train youth leaders,
- set up youth information networks,
- increase co-operation with the European Union in the youth sector,
- fight against racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance.

At its October 1993 meeting, in response to the recommendations of the Vienna Conference, the CDEJ decided to focus its 93-94 activities on 3 main topics:

- youth mobility,
- participation of young people in local life,
- youth information. ■

5. Promoting and supporting youth mobility

Three young Europeans out of ten (both male and female) have never left their own country. However, this average can vary considerably from one country to the next: whereas only 1 percent of young people from Luxembourg or Denmark have never left their own country, the percentage rises to 70% for Greece. The fact of not travelling abroad is often due to financial or linguistic difficulties, to apprehension about leaving one's own country or simply to a lack of interest.

In 1993, the European Steering Committee for Intergovernmental Co-operation in the Youth Field (CDEJ) began to study the ways of removing certain obstacles to the mobility of young people travelling for educational or cultural purposes, for training, leisure, sporting or artistic activities. This work is part of a long process resulting from the 3rd and 4th Conferences of European Ministers responsible for Youth (Lisbon 1990 – Vienna 1993). Such a process requires a realistic and pragmatic approach to the problems associated with mobility in Europe to find a minimum consensus between the 38 countries, signatories to the European Cultural Convention.

Interrail System

Further to the 2nd European Youth Week in Bratislava (July 1992), the Secretariat and the Youth Directorate undertook a number of approaches to the competent governmental authorities and international railway boards to maintain the Interrail system which enables young people to travel in Europe at preferential rates.

Following a meeting held on 24 September 1993, the Interrail card was maintained in a way which takes due account of both the financial constraints of the railway companies

and the interests of the young. A solidarity fund will be set up to help young people who do not have the necessary financial resources to travel more easily. The new formula was to be unveiled to young people from 1 April 1994 by the European railway companies.

Youth Card

Ten countries have acceded to the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card. The Co-ordinating Committee of this agreement – comprising 8 governmental representatives and 8 representatives from national Youth Card schemes – met in March 1993 in Luxembourg and in November 1993 in Charleroi. At present, the Committee is working on converting the youth cards into service cards, in particular, for accommodation for young people, travel and insurance. In conjunction with the European Conference of Youth Cards, the Committee has produced a brochure aimed at young people.

The European Conference of Youth Cards groups together 26 national Youth Card schemes. In 1993, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Finland introduced a Youth Card scheme. The Advisory Committee of the EYC and the EYF is represented at the Conference meetings which were held in Molina in Spain (May 1993) and in Charleroi in Belgium (November 1993). The Conference discussed producing a European Youth Card with the front reserved for national use and the reverse for European use.

In June 1993, a Youth Card delegation carried out a study visit to Romania to promote the scheme. The European Conference of Youth Cards took part in the Interrail card negotiations. ■

6. Combating racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance

The summit meeting of heads of state and government adopted a Declaration and Plan of Action on Combating Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Intolerance (Appendix III, Vienna Summit Declaration 1993), to be co-ordinated by the Council of Europe. A massive European youth campaign will be launched in 1994.

As part of the preparations for this campaign, a symposium was held at the EYC from 7 to 12 December 1993, attended by 24 resource personnel, 108 officials from youth organisations and/or anti-racism organisations as well as representatives of the CDEJ. During the symposium the main areas of activity for the campaign were worked out.

At European level, a committee will be set up to ensure co-ordination between the national campaigns. More specific action will be taken by European youth organisations: press campaigns, a European anti-racism train, intercultural

training courses, and a European Week to combat Racism (to take place in March 1995).

At the proposal of a working group at the symposium, the EYC/EYF Governing Board has approved the following idea: at every study session held at the EYC in Strasbourg and Budapest, half a day will be devoted to the fight against racism, xenophobia, intolerance and anti-Semitism. It is the view of all the members of the CDEJ and the representatives of the youth organisations working with the EYC and the EYF, that this campaign is a matter of paramount importance.

All agree that racism, anti-Semitism, intolerance and xenophobia are features which threaten the foundations of European societies. They must be attacked at three levels: political, legislative and educational. This is the main thrust of the Declaration of the European youth organisations which met in Vienna at the same time as the heads of state and government summit. ■

7. Supporting democratic youth structures and work

This programme was set up following the upheavals in the central and eastern European countries. It is aimed at supporting the development of democratic youth structures and, more broadly, at encouraging the introduction of youth policies in the countries where they are lacking. Activities undertaken as part of this programme are the result of close co-operation between the Youth Directorate, youth organisations, the governments of central and eastern European countries where the activities are undertaken, and the Commission of the European Communities. Funding is largely provided by the co-operation and assistance programme for the countries of central and eastern Europe (Demosthenes programme) and are supplemented by contributions from the European Youth Foundation, and, in certain cases, by the Commission of the European Communities.

In 1993, the following activities took place:

- seven training courses for youth officials (youth organisation staff and government employees), in Bulgaria (course in two parts),

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania (course in two parts) and in Russia (two courses).

- a consultative meeting on co-operation with central and eastern Europe was held at the EYC (Strasbourg) aimed at assessing the activities undertaken in this field since 1988, clarifying the needs and defining guidelines for the policy to be pursued in the years ahead.

- a session to evaluate the training courses carried out in the Baltic countries.

- an information and study visit to Romania concerning the Youth Card in response to interest there in the scheme.

- visits by experts and members of the Youth Directorate Secretariat to Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, etc. in connection with youth sector policies in these countries.

- translation and publication of a guide on international youth work (EUROPA ABC) in Latvian, Lithuanian and Romanian.

- publication in Russian of training packs produced by the Youth Directorate. ■

8. Implementing and managing the programme of the centre and the foundation: the co-management bodies

The Governing Board

All decisions concerning the awarding of grants by the European Youth Foundation, activities of the European Youth Centre, and more generally, policies pursued in this field, are taken by the Governing Board, consisting of ten governmental representatives and ten representatives from youth organisations. In 1993, the Board held two meetings, the first in June and the second in December.

The Advisory Committee

The work of the Governing Board is supported by the Advisory Committee, made up of

25 representatives from youth organisations. In 1993, the Committee met twice: in March and October.

The joint Advisory Committee/CDEJ meeting

An annual joint meeting ensures close consultation and co-operation between the Advisory Committee and the CDEJ. This was held in October 1993. ■

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XI. Health

The role of the Council of Europe in the area of health is to ensure the democratisation of health services in the widest sense. In fact, the Council of Europe can, in conformity with its vocation as a human rights organisation, make an important contribution

in ensuring the respect of the dignity and autonomy of the individual:

- in the development of techniques in the biological science and in information technology;
- in medical treatment;
- in public health policies. ■

1. Ethical issues arising out of the use of substances of human origin

Blood transfusion

The Council of Europe has produced three European agreements on the exchange of therapeutic substances of human origin, of blood grouping reagents and of tissue typing reagents.

Numerous recommendations and reports aimed at promoting blood donation, self-sufficiency and high quality have been made within the framework of these Agreements. The Council of Europe has also developed a joint strategy with the Commission of the European Communities to promote non-commercialisation and self-sufficiency and is actively co-operating with the countries of central and eastern Europe to ensure that these principles are followed throughout Europe.

In this context a report was prepared in 1993 on the state of the art in central and eastern Europe and a pan-European conference on blood transfusion is planned for 1994.

Organ transplantation

The first work dates back to 1978 with a resolution which deals mostly with ethical issues. The 3rd Conference of Ministers of Health held in Paris in 1987 reconfirmed the principle of non-commercialisation of organs and extended the area of study to legislative and organisational aspects.

This Conference demonstrated the urgency to develop a rapid exchange of information between the transplant centres to facilitate access to available organs.

The Council of Europe is therefore setting up a computerised network of transplant centres for exchanging livers in super urgent cases. The network will come into operation in early 1994.

The Council of Europe is currently studying means of increasing organ availability, controlling waiting lists and defining the role of transplant co-ordinators. ■

2. Medical ethics

Organisation of health care services for institutionalised populations – persons in custody

The purpose of this study is to ensure that persons in custody receive appropriate and adequate health care, irrespective of restraints inherent in their situation.

This activity which continues in 1994, will provide a picture of the situation in European prisons and be completed by recommendations for possible improvements in the organisation of health services in these institutions.

Network of training and research centres in ethics

A number of training and research centres in ethics throughout Europe agreed in 1993 to constitute a network within the framework of the Council of Europe, with a view to exchange

information and experiences and to promote the teaching of ethics. The network which has now been set up will continue to function within the Council of Europe framework.

Training of health personnel

In training, the Council of Europe has been concentrating on the nursing profession, which is undergoing profound changes.

The training of nurses has remained hospital based, which is not appropriate for modern day needs.

Two studies on nursing have been carried out in 1993. The first one is concerned with redefining the role of the nurse, which today should be community-oriented. The second is intended to promote and legitimise nursing research so that professional practice becomes better known and harmonised. ■

3. Ethical issues in public health

Balancing equity and efficiency

The main component of this activity is a comparative study of how different countries set priorities for the equitable rationing of health services while still ensuring a fair distribution of scarce resources and, at the same time, effective and good quality care.

A Group of experts is currently studying

- the mechanisms and criteria, which have major implications for equity, and which are used in a selected number of countries for determining:

- the total level of public spending on health care

- service priorities, such as the balance between primary and secondary care, or between acute services and those for the chronically ill

- specific exclusions from the coverage of public schemes (including "fringe" services, such as cosmetic surgery), and

- the scope of rationing by price (such as the levying of charges for public services).

- The methods of evaluating the results of these different measures in relation to equity, effectiveness and good quality care.

Screening as a tool of preventive medicine

Screening for early detection of certain diseases and conditions, may provide a method for their control. This is particularly important as such diseases and conditions now represent a heavy social and economic burden. However the introduction of screening programmes raises major medical organisational, economic, societal and ethical problems which require evaluation.

This subject has already been dealt with in Resolution (74) 3. The purpose of this activity was:

- to study the new medical organisational, economic, social and ethical aspects of screening programmes, including neonatal screening, with a view to developing criteria to determine the acceptability of those programmes in terms of cost/benefit, societal consequences and ethical implications;

- to study and define the demarcation between population screening principally set up for the direct benefit of individuals, and as a model for scientific medical research, aimed at collecting general epidemiological data. Particular attention should be paid to the aspects of informed participation, consent, privacy and absence of pressure.

The Health Promoting School Network

The Council of Europe, the WHO and the Commission of the European Communities have jointly carried out pilot projects in eleven European cities to test out a methodology for education for health programmes. The methodology is based on the development of healthy lifestyles through global educational programmes during the schooling years and adolescence.

Following a European Conference in 1990, the three organisations set up the Health Promoting School Network.

In this pan-European Network, each participating state selects a group of schools for the implementation of education for health programmes, under the responsibility of a national centre, led by a national co-ordinator.

In 1993, two seminars on Education for health were organised for teachers from all European countries. A Manual for teachers has also been produced and will shortly be available in English, French, Russian and German. ■

XII. Environment

1. Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Iceland, Malta and Romania acceded in 1993 to the convention, which now has twenty-nine Contracting Parties. Its Standing Committee has decided to extend the geographic area of the convention to the whole of the continent of Europe and to North Africa. Appendix I (strictly protected flora species) has

been amended to include 591 species. The Standing Committee on Bern Convention adopted, in 1993, one resolution, four recommendations and two guidelines. Several groups of experts on the protection of threatened habitats and species of fauna and flora have held meetings. ■

2. Intergovernmental activities

In 1993 the Steering Committee for the Conservation and Management of the Environment and Natural Habitats (CDPE) continued its traditional activities. It has begun preparation on the European Year on Nature Conservation, 1995. The *Handbook on Soil Protection in Europe* is finished and will be published in 1994. The second Workshop on Biodiversity and Biosubsistence was held in Switzerland. The Pan-European Conference on the potential long-term ecological impacts on the release of genetically modified organisms was held in Strasbourg.

The Steering Committee has begun the activities set out by the second pan-European Conference "An Environment for Europe" (Lucern, April 1993) as well as by the International Conference "Conserving Europe's Natural Heritage - towards a European

Ecological Network" (Maastricht, November 1993); these activities are: management of protected areas, sustainable tourism for the environment, information and education and European biological and landscape diversity strategy.

The European Diploma has been renewed in 1993 for 8 areas: Wollmatinger Ried Nature Reserve (Germany), Germano-Luxembourg Nature Park, Weltenburger Enge Nature Reserve (Germany), Beinn Eighe Nature Reserve (United Kingdom), Ordesa and Monte Perdido National Park (Spain), Montecristo Island Nature Reserve (Italy), Store Mosse National Park (Sweden) and Bullerö and Langviksskär Nature Reserves (Sweden). The Diploma has been awarded to the Argentera Nature Park (Italy) and the Mercantour National Park (France). ■

3. The Naturopo Centre

The Centre Naturopo fulfilled its programme by publishing its monthly Naturopo-Newsletter, three editions of the *Naturopa* magazine, five copies in its Environment Features series, six issues of the Library Bulletin and by producing the annual calendar. The plenary meeting of its National Agencies was held in May in Bristol, UK, at the invitation of the British authorities. Prior to this meeting the Executive Bureau had met, and met later for a second time in Malta, in September. These meetings had as their main objective the creation of a new strategy to promote nature conservation.

The third pan-European colloquy on "Tourism and environment", with the theme of

mountains in Europe, was held in Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian authorities.

Beside these activities, the Centre Naturopo is preparing European Nature Conservation Year 1995.

A first meeting of the International Organising Committee took place in September, with approximately 40 European countries present. The purpose of the meeting was to set up guidelines for the campaign: aims, target audiences, themes, etc. A Select Committee, called Steering Group, met in December to follow up on the Secretariat's progress and to decide upon a communication strategy. ■

XIII. Municipalities and regions

1. Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE)

For the CLRAE 1993 was a significant year. At the summit in Vienna in October a major political decision was taken to create within the Council of Europe a consultative body for local and regional authorities.

This decision meant in effect the political and statutory reinforcement of the CLRAE, which hitherto had only the role of an expert committee, despite its many achievements and increasing visibility over the years.

The decision at Vienna subsequently was translated into political reality early in January 1994 by a decision of the Committee of Ministers which officially created the new Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe. The Congress met for its inaugural session with two Chambers – one for local authorities and one for regional authorities – from 31 May to 3 June 1994.

Behind a relatively minor change in title (the Standing Conference becoming the Congress) lay a considerable achievement and recognition. It gave a political upgrading to the CLRAE, with a role, in its area of responsibility, similar to that of the Parliamentary Assembly. This upgrading was supported by all the partners involved – the Secretary General, the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the main international associations of local and regional authorities (the Council of European Municipalities and Regions and the Assembly of European Regions, *inter alia*).

Such a consensus was a reflection of the political reality of a Europe characterised by increased decentralisation of the territorial administration of many member countries; the development of the notion of subsidiarity enshrined for example in the Maastricht Treaty and, particularly, the momentum for democratic reform in central and eastern European countries which, for the first time for nearly 50 years, were seeking models and allies in the creation of an authentic local democracy.

Central and eastern European countries

The CLRAE in 1993, as other bodies of the Council of Europe, has been actively involved in co-operation with local and regional authorities and their associations in central and eastern Europe – either directly or in support of the Council of Europe's LODE programme.

Amongst other activities, such co-operation has taken the form of:

- the organisation of missions to observe and report upon municipal elections in Estonia and Russia,

- help with the organisation of seminars on local administration and distribution of territorial responsibilities, together with periodic expert missions, in Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Albania, Hungary and Russia,

- organisation of transfrontier co-operation meetings in selected central and eastern European countries, including involvement in the creation of the Carpathian Euroregion,

- the updating of the report on the development of local and regional democracy in central and eastern Europe,

- the preparation of a report on regionalisation in central and eastern Europe, as a contribution to the forthcoming conference in Warsaw of the Steering Committee on Local and Regional Authorities (CDLR) on local and regional democracy,

- the further development and widening to central and eastern European countries of the network of training centres for local and regional authority staff and representatives (see also below),

- the preparation of a report on the environment in central and eastern Europe,

- the development of school exchanges with Albania,

- the examination of requests for and award of observer status to a number of associations of municipalities in central and eastern European countries.

The overriding concern in such programmes of co-operation, despite some increase in co-operation on specialist technical matters, is still the establishment and the strengthening of local democracy and local administration. Sometimes, this has taken the form of intervention in specific cases of breaches of local self-autonomy, eg in the case of the dissolution of Vilnius City Council.

Monitoring the European Charter of Local Self-Government

This preoccupation with the reinforcement of local democracy continues to be reflected in the mainstream of the work of the CLRAE, with its more traditional member countries. Particularly, work is going on, conducted by a group of experts from countries which have signed or ratified the Charter, on the creation of a mechanism for monitoring the application of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. National reports have been received from 18 countries, concerning the

way in which the Charter has become part of the respective domestic legal systems.

Training

The European Network of Training Centres for local and regional authority staff, operating under the auspices of the CLRAE, organised two seminars during 1993, on "Public Ethics and Staff Training" (Santiago de Compostela, 26-27 April) and "The Training Needs of Elected Representatives" (London, 19-20 November). In order to give the Network a more formal structure, the draft statutes of a new association for the Network have been approved.

Regional co-operation

Another important objective of the CLRAE in 1993 has been the continuing encouragement of co-operation between like-minded regions. The series of conferences on co-operation in the Mediterranean region continued, with the organisation of the third in the series, held in Taormina (Sicily) in April. Similar initiatives for co-operation in other geographical areas have been held under the auspices of the CLRAE, for example, a conference in Helsinki in September for co-operation between local authorities in the Baltic area, organised in partnership with the Association of Finnish Local Authorities.

A conference which looked at the momentum towards regionalisation in Europe and future prospects was organised by the CLRAE in Geneva in June. In 1993, preparations have begun for conferences to be held in 1994, including the 3rd Conference of Co-operation of Mountain Regions (Chamonix) and the 6th Conference of Border Regions (Ljubljana).

Furthermore, the CLRAE is closely involved in the preparations for a conference of the regions of the European Union, to be organised by the European Parliament in Brussels in April 1994.

Work is also continuing on the preparation of a draft Convention on Inter-Territorial Co-operation which is designed to give a legal structure to co-operation between local authorities in different countries, not just in the immediate transfrontier area.

The CLRAE and areas of conflict

An increasingly accepted role of the CLRAE is one of helping to achieve consensus in areas of conflict. This has been most visible in respect of the tragedy of the war-torn former Yugoslavia. The CLRAE has been associated with initiatives such as the Municipal Peace Conference and other bilateral programmes.

Of particular importance in this respect is the programme run by the CLRAE for the creation of Embassies of Local Democracy in the former Yugoslavia and the mobilisation of support and solidarity of local authorities in Europe for restoring peaceful co-existence between the warring groups in the region. Such initiatives came to a head just before Christmas, when the CLRAE organised on 18/19 December in Strasbourg a major assembly of local authority representatives from all over Europe in a widely publicised and media-covered focus. This event was held in the context of a wider mobilisation of local authorities on 18 December and

with the aim of securing financial support for concrete initiatives of co-operation between local authorities in the region.

In addition, over 500 000 signatures have been received in support of a Motion of protest and encouragement of peace initiatives.

The logic of this preoccupation is also exemplified through taking steps to clarify and protect the situation of minorities in Europe. Amongst other initiatives in this context, the CLRAE will be organising a major conference on the protection of minorities, to be held in Merano (Italy) in 1994.

Specific projects

1993 was also characterised by the completion of a number of significant projects, arising from the work of the five specialised Committees. Incidentally, such Committees, under the statutory reform mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, will be replaced by *ad hoc* working parties, with a limited membership and duration, created and called upon to carry out specific activities.

In 1993, such projects included the publication of the European Urban Charter, a text adopted at the 1992 CLRAE Session, which is designed both as a guide for local authorities on urban management and, more particularly, an identification of principles (the twenty-point Declaration of Urban Rights) to be followed in achieving a more agreeable urban society.

Work has also begun or will begin on a European Landscape Charter and a European Charter of Mountain Regions.

General work

Obviously, the five specialised Committees have a great deal of work to their credit in 1993, ranging from problems of society (Conference on local and regional policies for the elderly, Siena, October; support for NGO attempts to help the street children of Saint Petersburg; the implementation of the Resolution on Citizenship and Poverty and the Charleroi Declaration; policies for youth, particularly the publication of the European Youth Charter; the implementation of the Nottingham Declaration on the Right to Housing); to environmental protection (preparation of a colloquy on local authorities and the installation of nuclear power facilities); to cultural co-operation (Conference in Prague on the cultural policies of European cities in October 1993).

For further details on the range of work, reference is made to the annual Activities Report of the CLRAE, published on the occasion of the 1993 Plenary Session (CPL (28) 1) – see below.

The 1993 Session

At its 1993 annual Session, the CLRAE, amongst other subjects, discussed reports and adopted Resolutions on:

- the Charleroi Declaration concerning the Exclusion of Poverty through Citizenship;
- the Activities of Local and Regional Authorities on HIV/Aids;

- the Right to Housing and the Conditions of its Implementation by Local and Regional Authorities;
- Gypsies in Europe: the Role and Responsibilities of Local and Regional Authorities;
- municipal and regional environmental questions;
- combating the greenhouse effect and protecting the ozone layer: the role of local and regional authorities;
- draft convention on inter-territorial co-operation;
- the regional dimension of the European audiovisual area.

Contributions to other activities

The CLRAE has also, in 1993, continued to give a local and regional authority dimension to activities and events conducted by other Council of Europe bodies, either intergovernmental or parliamentary. Examples are: a contribution to the forthcoming European Year of Nature Conservation 1995, where local and regional authorities are considered to be one of the principal target audiences; the Water Campaign of the Parliamentary Assembly; a contribution to the preparation of the forthcoming Campaign and Action Plan against xenophobia, racism, anti-Semitism and intolerance.

The CLRAE also continues to appoint delegations to specialised Ministerial Conferences, organised by the Council of Europe. In 1993, these included conferences for ministers of local government, labour, justice and migration.

The CLRAE has also continued to appoint delegations to attend outside events of relevance to its work.

The CLRAE also, in its own work, tries to reflect the principal contemporary preoccupations of other intergovernmental organisations. For example, it has created a Working Group on Sustainable Development to encourage the

CLRAE to apply the local aspects of Agenda 21 of the UNCED.

The CLRAE in a wider setting

The CLRAE interests, however, are not confined to member countries or candidate countries. For example, the CLRAE, in 1993, continued to work on North-South questions through its Working Party on North/South Co-operation – particularly in continuing to assure the local authority dimension to the "quadrilogue" approach of the Council of Europe's North-South Centre in Lisbon and organising projects to stimulate the involvement of local authority national associations in the work of the centre. The CLRAE has also fostered its contacts with associations of municipalities in the USA, Canada, Central America, Japan and elsewhere.

Publicity

Importance has been attached to improving knowledge and publicity about its work and 1993 therefore has seen the continuing development of the Newsletter and steps being taken towards a regularly published brochure. Furthermore, in 1993, the CLRAE has, to its credit, a number of important publications of proceedings of colloquies, conferences and other major texts.

Conclusion

1993 was a turning point for the CLRAE. The intensity and relevance of its work enabled it to justify and secure a stronger statutory position within the Council of Europe and to give it a firm position in the vanguard of co-operation between local and regional authorities in Europe as a whole.

The immediate challenge is now to consolidate this achievement and to ensure that the new Congress is adequately equipped to enable it to respond practically and efficiently to the challenges arising from a rapidly changing political and social climate. ■

2. Steering Committee on Local and Regional Authorities (CDLR)

In the course of 1993, the Steering Committee on Local and Regional Authorities has implemented the following activities:

10th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government

The European Ministers responsible for Local Government held their 10th Conference in The Hague on 15 and 16 September 1993.

One of the themes discussed dealt with local referendums. The other theme concerned co-operation and co-ordinated management between major cities and their peripheries.

The Committee of Ministers has authorised the Secretariat to make public the background reports prepared by the Secretariat on the two themes. They have now been published in

the study series Local and Regional studies in Europe as follows: Study No. 51 "Major cities and their peripheries"; Study No. 52 "Local referendums".

As a follow-up to Resolution No. 2 on local referendums adopted by Ministers in The Hague, the Committee of Ministers has given the CDLR terms of reference to consider the advisability of preparing draft guidelines concerning the creation, the limits and the mechanisms of the application of referendums at local level with a view to drawing up a recommendation to the governments of member states.

Structure and operation of local democracy in Council of Europe member states

The publications concerning the reports on the structure and operation of local democracy in

the following countries were approved by the Committee of Ministers for publication: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Furthermore at its December 1993 meeting, the CDLR asked the Committee of Ministers to authorise publication of the reports concerning the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

It has been decided to bring this activity to a close for the time being and update the reports in 1995.

Access to information and measures for making local authority decision-making open to the public

As a follow-up to the resolution adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Local Government in Bergen in May 1991, the CDLR included in its work programme a certain number of activities on the subject of citizen participation in local affairs.

One of these activities concerned access to information and measures for making local authority decision-making open to the public.

The CDLR decided to transmit the summary report on this theme to the Committee of Ministers for authorisation for publication, together with the three reports prepared in the context of the activity on participation of citizens/users in the decision-making of public bodies responsible for managing local public services concerning Sweden, the United Kingdom and France.

Budgetary and financial management of local authorities

In the framework of its programme of assistance for the development and implementation of the fundamental principles of local democracy in the countries of central and eastern Europe, the CDLR commissioned two technical studies concerning the financial management of local authorities in two member states of the Council of Europe.

The CDLR transmitted these reports to the Committee of Ministers for authorisation and publication. It requested that these technical reports be made available to interested authorities of central and eastern European countries. They have now been published as No. 50 of the study series Local and Regional Authorities in Europe. ■

XIV. Legal co-operation

1. Informal meeting of the European Ministers of Justice

The Ministers of Justice of the Council of Europe met on 22 June in Lugano to study the problem of the protection of minorities, and more particularly the possible contribution of federalism and regionalism to respond to the legitimate aspirations of national minorities, in full respect of the constitutional provisions in force.

The Informal Meeting was held at the invitation and under the chairmanship of the Swiss Minister of Justice, the Federal Councillor Mr Arnold Koller. Among the Ministers of Justice of the 29 member states of the Council of Europe the Ministers of Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia attended for the first time as full members since the accession of their countries to the Organisation on 14 May 1993.

On the basis of a report prepared by the Swiss delegation, the Ministers found that European states are now facing a dilemma: on the one hand, they wish to participate actively in the integration process of our continent; on the other hand, the minorities living on their territory are keen to express their cultural and political identity at both national and local level.

The quest for appropriate formulae, capable of meeting these opposed requirements is of major political importance for our continent today. In fact, for the sake of peace and security in Europe, it is paramount that the legitimate claims of national minorities be met – including in their transfrontier implications – in full respect of the constitutional provisions in force.

While taking note of the work done in the field of national minorities by other international organisations (United Nations, CSCE, European Communities, etc.), the Ministers stressed

the importance of the role that the Council of Europe can play in this field, since the Statute of the Organisation is based on the principles of respect for human rights, political pluralism and the rule of law, which are the prerequisites for any possible solution to the problems posed by national minorities.

In particular, the Ministers discussed the work undertaken with a view to drawing up a mechanism of control for the peaceful settlement of disputes involving national minorities, confidence-building measures capable of fostering tolerance and mutual understanding among European peoples, and the promotion of bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The structure of the state is another element of great importance for the protection of national minorities. In this context the Ministers, though aware that no model can be exported as such, noted that regionalism and federalism may potentially offer an effective protection of the rights of the individuals belonging to such minorities.

Finally, the European Ministers of Justice expressed the wish that their deliberations be followed up by the competent organs of the Council of Europe.

The Ministers decided to transmit the outcome of their work to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, in view of the summit meeting of the heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe to be held in Vienna on 8-9 October 1993.

The Minister of Justice of Malta invited his colleagues to hold their next Conference in Valletta, Malta, in 1994. ■

2. Annual report of the European Commission for Democracy through Law

The year witnessed a continuation of the steady increase over the years in membership and activities of the Commission, which should be taken as a token of the interest and appreciation that the work of the Commission arouses in particular among lawyers and lawmakers involved in constitutional matters.

In addition to the co-operation with requesting countries on on-going legislative and constitutional reforms, the volume and importance of which is far from decreasing, the Commission was able to stage three main UniDem events and to participate in other important legal events.

Furthermore, the Commission continued its co-operation with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the CSCE, which is regularly represented at its meetings. On the other hand, the Commission was invited to attend seminars organised by the Office.

By so doing, the Commission is convinced that it contributed effectively to the efforts of the Council of Europe towards developing pluralist democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

a. Membership

By the end of 1993 the Commission counted 26 full members, 7 associate members and 5 observers.

Iceland and Slovakia became full members of the Commission; the member in respect of Slovakia is Mr Ján Klucka, Judge at the Slovak Constitutional Court; the member in respect of Iceland is Mr Magnus Kjartan Hannesson, Professor at the University of Iceland.

Croatia became an associate member; Japan and Kyrgyzstan both obtained observer status.

In addition, the Republic of South Africa was admitted by the Committee of Ministers to co-operate with the Commission in the process of constitutional reforms in the Republic.

b. Activities

i. Constitutional Reforms

Latvia

At its 14th meeting (February 1993) the Commission exchanged views on a first version of the draft law on citizenship. The rapporteurs were Mr Russell, Mr Suviranta and Mr Berchtold.

In his capacity as rapporteur, Mr Russell represented the Commission in a mission of experts to Riga in September 1993, after which the draft law was submitted to Parliament for a first reading in December. The rapporteurs were then requested to submit written comments on a later version of the draft law.

Russia

The rapporteurs on Russia – Mr La Pergola, Mr Maas-Geesteranus, Mr Beaudoin – took part in an exchange of views on 17 February 1993 with the Constitutional Commission of the Russian Federation together with some associate experts, Mr Herbiet, Mr Marques Guedes, Mr Rosas and Mr Schweisfurth,

Throughout the year, several drafts of the Constitution in various stages of preparation were submitted to the Commission for comment. Those members of the Commission who gave their advice were Mr Bartole, Mr Beaudoin, Mrs Botusharova, Mr Economides, Mr Kedzia, Mr Helgesen, Mr La Pergola, Mr Özbudun, Mr Pimentel and Mr Scholsem and their advice was submitted to the Russian Authorities. The Russian Authorities, including the President, Mr Yeltsin at the Constitutional Conference in July 1993, expressed thanks and appreciation for the advice given by the Commission which was taken into account to a large extent in the final text adopted in December 1993.

At the request of the Committee of Ministers, the Commission embarked on an in-depth legal study of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, within the framework of the co-operation between this country and the Council of Europe.

Ukraine

The rapporteurs on Ukraine – Mr Bartole, Mr Niemivuo and Mr Ragnemalm, together with Mr Schweisfurth as an associate expert – visited Kiev on 31 May - 2 June 1993 in order to discuss the draft Constitution that had been drawn up by the Constitutional Commission.

On this occasion the rapporteurs met the President of Ukraine, Mr Leonid Kravchuk and other leading personalities of the country.

The Constitutional Commission then submitted its final draft to Parliament; work on the Constitution will resume after the parliamentary elections scheduled for March 1994 and the following presidential elections.

Kyrgyzstan

The rapporteurs Mr Batliner, Mr Kedzia, Mr Malinverni and Mr Özbudun gave written opinions on the draft Constitution and, with the exception of Mr Kedzia, visited Bishkek in March 1993 to discuss it with the members of the Constitutional Commission.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyzstan Republic was then adopted on 5 May 1993. Mr Kosakov, observer in respect of Kyrgyzstan thanked the Commission, at its 15th meeting (May 1993), for the valuable advice it had given.

Mr Kedzia, on behalf of the Commission, gave an opinion on the draft law on citizenship.

Albania

A voluntary contribution of 500 million Italian lire was made by the Italian Government to the Commission towards strengthening democratic institutions and the rule of law, including legal education, in Albania. This fund is administered by the Commission within the framework of its own programme of co-operation with the Albanian authorities and that of the Council of Europe as a whole.

It has enabled the Commission to embark upon various projects concerning Albania, including the organisation of a series of study visits for Albanian judges, legal draftspersons and law students. This programme is continuing in 1994, together with a number of longer term visits by Albanian law teachers to Western European universities (see also UniDem below).

A member of the Secretariat of the Commission, integrated into the structure of the Council of Europe's Task Force Albania, has been spending time in Tirana on a regular basis in order to provide a stable link with the Albanian authorities involved in the constitutional and legal reforms.

On the occasion of the 14th meeting of the Commission (February 1993) a meeting took place in Venice with an Albanian delegation, whose expenses have been borne by the Italian fund, on the chapter of the revised draft Albanian constitution concerning Human Rights. Many of the changes and improvements suggested by the Commission were incorporated into the chapter, which was adopted by Parliament in April 1993.

At its 16th meeting (September 1993) Mr Luarasi informed the Commission that progress in drafting the constitution had been slower than originally expected, but that the process would be speeded up.

The voluntary contribution of the Italian Government made it possible for the Commission to organise a European Law Week in Tirana in October 1993, in co-operation with the DemoDroit programme. It was co-organised by the Universities of Tirana and Shkodra, and dealt with the basic principles of the rule of law and democracy.

Cyprus

At its 16th meeting (September 1993) the Commission accepted a request to examine the legal and constitutional aspects of the "set of ideas" of the Secretary General of the United Nations containing a proposal for a federal constitution for Cyprus, on the condition that both communities on the island agree to it, and in consultation with the Secretary General of the United Nations. To this end, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe has been asked to establish the appropriate contacts with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

South Africa

A seminar entitled "Constitutional developments in South Africa" took place in Oslo in April 1993, organised in co-operation with the Law Faculty of the University of Oslo. This seminar brought together high level constitutional lawyers from South Africa and from Europe, with the aim of promoting exchanges of views on the on-going developments in South Africa. The major partners in the negotiating process were represented, and eight members of the Commission attended the Seminar.

In June 1993 the Committee of Ministers authorised the Commission to co-operate with the Republic of South Africa in the process of constitutional reforms.

The draft constitution, which is intended as an interim measure for the transitional period, was outlined by Ambassador van Heerden to the Commission at its 16th meeting (September 1993). European expertise will be particularly useful in relation to the constitutional court which has been based on the European model.

A Working Party on South Africa has been set up composed of the President, Mr Helgesen, Mr Kedzia, Mr Maas Geesteranus, Mr Malinverni, Mr Ragnemalm, Mr Triantafyllides, Mr Beaudoin and Ms Ely-Raphel.

Members from this Working Party visited Johannesburg and Cape Town in November 1993 upon the invitation of the South African authorities in order to meet drafters of the Constitution for the transitional period, as well as several leading figures of the Government and of the main partners in the Multi-Party Negotiating Process.

Moldova

In May 1993 a Commission delegation participated in a scientific workshop on the draft Constitution of the Republic of Moldova organised by the Parliament of Moldova.

In October 1993 a delegation of the Commission, headed by Mr Özbudun, went to Moldova for discussions on the electoral law. On the basis of this law, elections will be held on 27 February 1994 and thereafter co-operation with Moldova as regards the text of the draft Constitution can be pursued.

Georgia

The Secretary of the Constitutional Commission of Georgia attended the 17th meeting (November 1993) and declared that the draft Constitution which is due to be finalised in

January 1994 will then be submitted to the Parliament and at the same time open for public debate during a period of 6 months. At this point, the Commission will be asked to give its opinion on the draft.

The rapporteurs on Georgia are Mr Helgesen, Mr Malinverni, Mr Matscher, Mr Özbudun, Mr Scholsem, Mr Zlinszky and Mr Bartole.

ii. UniDem

Several seminars were organised during 1993.

The seminar on "The transition to a new model of economy and its constitutional reflections" took place in Moscow in February 1993. It was organised by the Commission in conjunction with Moscow State University, the Supreme Soviet of the Federation of Russia, the Constitutional Court of Russia, the Constitutional Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Parliamentary Centre of the Supreme Soviet of Russia.

The seminar on "The relationship between international and domestic law" was held in Warsaw in May 1993, organised in conjunction with the Poznań Human Rights Centre and the University of Wrocław. The Seminar was solemnly opened by the Prime Minister of Poland, Mrs Hanna Suchocka, who is also the member of the Commission in respect of her country.

The seminar on "The rule of law and the transition to a market economy" took place in Sofia in October 1993. The Bulgarian co-organisers were the New Bulgarian University of Sofia and the University of Blagoevgrad. The seminar concentrated on the topics of restitution, privatisation and fiscal legislation.

The proceedings of the seminars have been or will be published within the series "Science and Technique of Democracy".

For the seminars in Warsaw and Sofia, the Commission received financial support (134 400 ECU) from the Phare Democracy Programme of the European Union.

iii. Protection of Minorities

In its 14th meeting (February 1993) the Commission adopted an opinion on the draft Hungarian law on the rights of national and ethnic minorities.

Representatives of the Commission attended the CSCE Seminar on "Case studies on national minorities issues: positive results" in Warsaw in May 1993.

The Commission was invited to participate in the Informal Meeting of European Ministers of Justice held in Lugano on 22 June 1993, devoted to "Federalism, Regionalism and Protection of Minorities". Mr Malinverni represented the Commission.

The Sub-Commission on the protection of minorities decided to prepare two reports, one on the rights of minorities based on the replies to a questionnaire and the other on the theme "Federalism, regionalism and the protection of minorities" on the basis of the national reports on the subject matter.

Having taken note of the Vienna Declaration adopted by the heads of state and government of the member states of the Council of Europe, the Commission reiterated its readiness to participate in the implementation of the decisions taken concerning the protection of minorities.

iv. *Constitutional Justice*

Within the framework of its activities on constitutional justice, the Commission launched in 1993 the *Bulletin on Constitutional Case Law*. The first two issues, which were published in August and November, were warmly welcomed by constitutional lawyers both in Europe and beyond. The publication of the *Bulletin* represents a major step on the way towards achieving one of the Commission's aims in the field of constitutional justice, that is to say, the establishment of a fully functional Documentation Centre which groups together the most important decisions of Constitutional Courts or other equivalent bodies in such a way as to be easily accessible to all those concerned.

So that readers may have an easier use of the *Bulletin*, a special issue is currently in preparation which provides a full description of the powers, composition and organisation of Constitutional Courts and equivalent bodies of a large number of European and extra-European states.

v. *Decentralisation of the state within the process of European integration*

At its 14th meeting (February 1993) the Commission, at the request of Italy, adopted an opinion on the matter emphasising the effects of the application of the principle of subsidiarity and its increased role following the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty.

vi. *Emergency powers of the government*

The Commission started the preparatory work towards the elaboration of a comparative study of constitutional provisions on the emergency powers of the government, on the basis of replies to a questionnaire circulated by Mr Özbudun, rapporteur and Chairman of the competent Sub-Commission.

It is intended that the study will contain recommendations addressed to constitution drafters.

vii. *Relationship between international and domestic law*

A comparative study on the relationship between international and domestic law by Mr Economides based on replies to a questionnaire was adopted by the Commission in its 16th meeting (September 1993) and sent to the Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law (CAHDI) as the Commission's contribution to the relevant activity of the Human Rights and Genuine Democracy programme.

The study also contains recommendations addressed to Constitution drafters and law-makers.

The study has been published in the series "Science and Technique of Democracy".

viii. *The rule of law and the transition to a market economy*

Two UniDem seminars took place in Moscow and Sofia (see above) on the subject of the transition to a market economy. On the basis of the outcome of these two seminars the Commission undertook the preparation of a report with the assistance of Prof. Herbiet, which will be the Commission's contribution to the Human Rights and Genuine Democracy programme on the item "Study of the problems created by the transition from a state controlled economy to a market economy, particularly as regards human rights, social justice and genuine democracy".

ix. *Seminars*

The International Institute for Democracy organised in co-operation with the Commission, a seminar on "Parliamentary procedure and law drafting" in Tirana in September 1993.

The Commission also offered Charter 77 Foundation-New York its collaboration in the organisation of a conference on "Democracy and decommunisation: disqualification measures in central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union", which took place in November 1993.

x. *Working methods*

The Commission discussed how it might put the resources at its disposal to even better use in order to maximise efficiency at a time when its advice is being requested with increasing frequency. It was decided, *inter alia*, to resort more regularly to alternate members to participate in expert missions and, if necessary, to call on experts outside the Commission for specific tasks.

c. *Future activities*

Work is still continuing on several constitutions, including those of Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, South Africa and Ukraine.

Draft laws on the Constitutional Court of Belarus, Latvia and Russia will be submitted to the Commission for opinion.

The Commission is still considering Latvia's draft law on citizenship.

Two UniDem seminars are being prepared for 1994. A seminar entitled "The role of the Constitutional Court in the consolidation of the rule of law" is being organised in Bucharest on 8-10 June 1994 in co-operation with the Constitutional Court of Romania and with the support of the Romanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. A conference on "The modern concept of confederation" will take place in Santorini on 23 - 24 September 1994, at the invitation of the Greek authorities.

Within the framework of the co-operation with South Africa, the proposal to organise a Seminar on Constitutional Justice was put forward.

The activities of UniDem are to be extended to include a programme of exchanges of students and professors between western universities and universities of central and eastern Europe.

Several projects are planned within the framework of the Commission's programme in Albania using the contribution made by the Italian Government. Didactic material and law books will be offered to the Universities of Tirana and Shkodra. Study visits for judges, legal draftspersons and law lecturers will continue in 1994.

It is expected that the Commission will adopt in 1994 its reports on emergency powers of the

government and on the transition to a market economy, as well as a report on the teaching of democracy and human rights in schools of journalism, thus completing the Commission's participation in the Human Rights and Genuine Democracy programme. ■

3. Strengthened co-operation in public international law

During the period covered by this report, the *Ad hoc* Committee of Legal Advisers on public international law (CAHDI) held regular meetings to consider questions relating to public international law. These matters included the adoption of common attitudes within other international organisations, in particular the United Nations. In addition, the Committee contributed to the application and development of public international law within the Council of Europe, notably through exchanges of views concerning the question of state succession relating to treaties, state property, archives and debts.

The European Union and observers from Albania, Australia, Canada, Croatia, the Holy See, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Russia, the United States of America, the Hague Conference on private international law, Nato

and OECD attended these meetings with the member states of the Council of Europe.

The Committee held exchanges of views concerning in particular the following questions:

- the work of the International Law Commission of the United Nations, in particular on a draft Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal;
- the United Nations Decade of International Law from 1990 to 1999;
- Jurisdictional immunities of states and their property;
- the role of depositaries of treaties;
- current issues of international law concerning central and eastern Europe;
- the International Tribunal to judge war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. ■

4. Modernisation of private and public law

a. Adapting civil and commercial law to the needs of a changing society

Family law

Following the 23rd Colloquy on European Law on transsexualism, medicine and law (Amsterdam, 14-15 April 1992), the European Committee on Legal Co-Operation (CDCJ), at the request of the Committee of experts on family law (CJ-FA), gave the Committee of experts the following terms of reference: Study of questions concerning transsexuals in order to assist member states in dealing with legal problems concerning transsexuals and the preparation of a report containing criteria and possible means of solving these problems.

The CJ-FA is currently preparing the draft European Convention on the exercise of children's rights. This draft seeks to ensure the implementation of the existing rights of such persons, either by themselves or through other persons. The structure of the Convention reflects the idea underlining it, ie the obligations imposed on the holders of parental responsibilities, the representatives and the authorities correspond to the rights recognised to children in the first part.

The CJ-FA is also preparing the 3rd Conference on Family law which will take place in autumn

1994 and deal with the legal protection of incapacitated adults.

In conformity with Article 28 of the European Convention on the recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning custody of children and on restoration of custody of children (European Treaty Series, 105), the 7th meeting of the Convention Committee (T-CC) will take place on 19-20 May 1994 (the 6th meeting was held in May 1992).

The Convention Committee held frank and constructive exchanges of views on the practical problems encountered by the Parties in connection with this Convention and on the means to remedy these problems.

Throughout its work the Committee maintained close liaison with the Hague Conference on Private International Law which operates a parallel Convention on child abductions.

Multiple nationality

The Committee of experts on multiple nationality (CJ-PL) finalised a draft Second Protocol amending the 1963 Convention on the reduction of cases of multiple nationality and military obligations in cases of multiple nationality. This Protocol, which was opened for signature by the Committee of Ministers in February 1993, enables Parties bound by Chapter I of the 1963

Convention to allow multiple nationality in the following three additional cases:

- where a national of a Party acquires the nationality of another Party on whose territory either he was born and is resident, or has been ordinarily resident for a period of time beginning before the age of 18, each of these Parties may provide that he retains the nationality of origin;
- in cases of marriage between nationals of different Parties, each of these Parties may provide that the spouse, who acquires of his or her own free will the nationality of the other spouse, retains the nationality of origin;
- when a national of a Party who is a minor and whose parents are nationals of different Parties acquires the nationality of one of his parents, each of these Parties may provide that he retains the nationality of origin.

In accordance with its revised terms of reference, the Committee started work on a new European Convention on nationality. The draft Convention notably includes draft articles on general principles of good practice relating to nationality and means to regulate the consequences of multiple nationality. It also contains a provision dealing with issues relating to nationality after a state has ceased to exist, such as the former Soviet Union and the former Yugoslavia.

The Committee held regular and detailed exchanges of views on the nationality laws of states participating in the CJ-PL. In order to facilitate the exchange of information, the European Bulletin on Nationality was published in October 1993. Furthermore, the European Documentation Centre on Nationality (Eurodoc) was set up within the Council of Europe.

Linked to the CJ-PL meeting of November 1993 was the 1st meeting on nationality issues for central and eastern European states, a Demo-Droit activity. This meeting allowed members of the CJ-PL and representatives of the countries of central and eastern Europe to identify particular problem areas and to seek solutions to such problems.

b. Promoting closer contact between national administrations and the public

Efficiency and fairness of civil justice

In 1993 the Project Group on efficiency and fairness of civil justice (CJ-JU) prepared preliminary draft recommendations on the independence and role of judges and on the functioning of appeal procedures in civil and commercial cases. The preliminary texts will be finalised in 1994 and submitted to the CDCJ and the Committee of Ministers for approval.

Environmental law

In February 1993, the Committee of Ministers adopted the Convention on civil liability for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment (ETS No. 150).

The Convention aims at ensuring adequate compensation for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment and

also provides means of prevention and reinstatement.

The text sets out the principle of strict liability according to which the operator who exercises professionally a dangerous activity is, under certain conditions, liable even if he has not committed any fault. The strict liability rule is an application of the "polluter pays" principle contained in the Rio Declaration.

The Convention may also prove useful in avoiding long and expensive lawsuits.

The Convention was opened for signature in Lugano on 22 June 1993. Eight states have signed the Convention: Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Administrative Law

Taking into account the more specific needs of the countries of central and eastern Europe in the field of administrative law the Committee of Ministers decided to set up the Project Group "Administrative Law and the rule of Law" (CJ-DA), which received the following terms of reference:

"Under the aegis of the European Committee on Legal Co-Operation, to examine problems of administrative law which lend themselves to co-operative action at European level. In particular, to prepare appropriate instruments according to the following order of priority:

a. privatisation of public services and enterprises, particularly with respect to the question of the useful and possible extent of privatisation in the light of the fundamental principles of public law and of safeguards protecting the rights and interests of the users of public services;

b. for the purpose of intensifying co-operation and information exchange between all the states of Europe, and particularly the states of central and eastern Europe, formulation of some basic administrative and procedural rules reflecting a common European standard aimed at creating a pattern for an administrative and court system which guarantees legal security for citizens."

The project Group has executed part a of its terms of reference by drawing up a preliminary draft Recommendation on privatisation of public bodies and activities. The CD-CJ has accepted the preliminary draft and transmitted it to the Committee of Ministers which has adopted it at its 500th session in October 1993 (Recommendation No. R (93) 7). As concerns b of its terms of reference, the Project Group has started the preparation of a sort of handbook designed to point out the main features of administrative law in a democracy governed by the rule of law. This text will not be some big recommendation summing up, the precise contents of all the recommendations pertaining to administrative law. It will rather be a text that in simple language gives:

i. a list of the problems of administrative law which have to be addressed in a state governed by the rule of law, if appropriate;

ii. an indication of modalities which can be particularly recommended.

c. Seeking common solutions to the new challenges in the field of law arising from scientific and technological progress

i. Legal Data Processing

At its 18th meeting the CJ-IJ examined the drafts for Recommendations submitted by Working Party No. VII on the selection, archiving and presentation of Court decisions in legal information retrieval systems and Working Party No. IX on EDP systems in correctional administration. In both cases, the Committee decided that national delegations should have more time to examine the texts in detail and to submit comments in writing. The draft recommendations will be examined again at the 19th meeting of the CJ-IJ in the light of the comments submitted.

The Committee discussed in detail its future work, which is being curtailed to two meetings in the light of budgetary restrictions and drew up a new plan for future work, comprising the years 1994 and 1995. It did not wish to go further, as, on the one hand, the still rapid technological changes might call for new approaches, and as, on the second hand, administrative and budgetary changes might again intervene. *Inter alia*, it proposed to hold the 12th Colloquy on Legal Data Processing in Europe on the theme "Computerised registers in the public sector (in civil, penal and administrative law)". The subject should comprise all registers in the legal sector which were more and more frequently computerised, such as the land register, the commercial register, the criminal register and others. This Colloquy is planned for 1995.

The CJ-IJ also proposed the setting-up of an Advisory Group on the use of information technology in the legal field in central and eastern European states, which should take up its work as rapidly as possible.

The CJ-IJ confirmed once more its opinion that the use of information technology in the legal sector was of greatest importance for the modernisation of justice in the central and eastern European states.

As a first step, the Group should endeavour to establish a survey of national and international co-operation activities already underway in the reform states in the field of information technology and law and attempt to co-ordinate these activities.

Later on, work by and under the Advisory Group should concern the following areas:

- co-operation on specific projects for computerisation in the legal field, particularly in the administration of justice;
- practical support for developing IT systems in this sector;

Training of staff involved in projects

Co-operation could, *inter alia*, take the form of:

- visits of experts to one specific country, to examine a concrete project and give advice on it;

– study visits of specialists from the country in question to another European state operating a system similar to the one to be set up;

– meetings of experts from several reform states interested in the same field with experts from countries involved in similar activities;

– multilateral meetings on a central problem (colloquies).

It is hoped to hold a first meeting of the Advisory Group before the 19th meeting of the CJ-IJ.

The exchange of views of new developments in the field of legal data processing centred this time on the central and eastern European states. Various projects in these countries, but also the difficulties to operate them, were described.

The 19th meeting of the CJ-IJ is scheduled for 14 to 16 June 1994.

The 11th Colloquy on Legal Data Processing in Europe was held from 4 to 6 October 1993 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The Colloquy was organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the Canadian Department of Justice.

The subject of the Colloquy was "Bar, bench, prosecution and other legal professions: an integrated approach to information technology systems in the legal sector (administration of justice, documentation, integrated networks)".

Both from the European and the Canadian side a great number of experts in the field concerned attended the meeting which allowed for a principal trans-atlantic exchange of views.

The reports presented (25 national reports, two reports from general rapporteurs), the demonstrations (concerning the most important Canadian legal system) and the debates centred on the new developments in legal data processing, which are made possible by the combination of advanced communication and information technology systems. Particular stress was laid on the practical and efficient use of these techniques; the possibilities for and limits of integration of systems in the different countries were described.

In the Conclusions adopted at the closure of the meeting the participants recommended that Governments bear in mind that integrated legal information technology systems can be an effective means of improving the functioning of justice, while a number of safeguards, such as the respect of the rules of confidentiality and of the privileged client-lawyer relationship must be respected. They recommended that Governments define the aims of these integrated systems, promote the necessary technical and functional developments and encourage harmonisation. The participants noted that at present the attitudes concerning integrated information technology systems are diversified in the different member and observer states, which should however be considered as an asset.

As usual, the proceedings of the Colloquy will be published by the Council of Europe in due course.

ii. Data Protection

On 14 February 1994, the Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data (Strasbourg 1981, European Treaty Series, No. 108) was ratified by 15 member states: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom. Various member states have, since the date of the last Ministerial Conference, adopted data protection laws while draft legislation has been prepared in other member states. In the light of this legislative activity, the prospects for further ratifications in the near future are good.

The Consultative Committee, established under Article 18 of the Convention, follows closely the developments in the European Union in respect of the Amended Proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the full movement of such data (COM (92) 422 final-SYN 287), also in the light of a recommendation of the Commission of the European Communities that the Council authorises the opening of negotiations with a view to the accession of the Union to Convention 108.

The Committee examines also the scope of Convention 108 with a view to determining whether the definition of "personal data" should be made more precise to facilitate a common interpretation of the Convention and to improve its efficiency.

The model-contract for Transborder Data Flows, drawn up by the Consultation Committee in Co-Operation with the International Chamber of Commerce and the Commission of the European Union to ensure equivalent protection (Article 12, paragraph 3.a of the Convention) of data when they are communicated between countries with a different legislation, has raised considerable interest in the international business and industry.

The Project Group on data protection continues the elaboration of guidelines for the protection of personal data in the particular sectors. Today, eight recommendations are in force (medical data banks, scientific research and statistics, direct marketing, social security, police, employment, payment, data kept by public bodies). A draft Recommendation on the processing of personal data in the telecommunications sector has been referred back to the Steering Committee for Legal Co-Operation by the Committee of Ministers, in the light of an opinion given by the Steering Committee on Human Rights.

The Project Group carries on with its sectorial activities: draft recommendations are being elaborated for the protection of medical data (including genetic data) and of statistical data. Work on a draft Recommendation in the insurance sector has started in February 1994.

Moreover, the Committee of Ministers has asked the Project Group to examine Recommendation No. R (87) 15 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector, and to advise on the relevance of this recommendation.

On the initiative of the Council of Europe's Data Protection Commissioner, Mr Helge Seip (Norway), delegates from intergovernmental organisations and institutions met in Strasbourg in October 1993, for an exchange of views on the questions raised by the protection of personal data within their administrations.

iii. Bioethics

Council of Europe activities in the bioethics field have demonstrated the need for some harmonisation of ethical principles at European level, with the result that the drafting of a Framework Convention on Bioethics to establish the fundamental principles of human rights safeguards relating to medicine and biology has been in progress since 1992. The Council's work has also highlighted the need for European co-operation by the various national ethics bodies, and this has led to the convening of a Standing Conference of European Ethics Committees.

Standard setting activity

The Committee of Ministers instructed the Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI) to draft the first international Convention on bioethics, which was to take the form of a framework Convention supplemented by protocols.

As its full title implies, the draft Bioethics Convention is intended to define general principles and rules to protect the human being with regard to the application of biology and medicine.

The Framework Convention is supplemented by protocols on specific subjects. Two protocols, one on organ transplantation and another on medical research, are currently in preparation. These two subject areas were given priority in order to avert malpractice which can be particularly nefarious in that it affects the integrity of the human being.

The purpose of the protocol on organ transplantation is to define a number of common standards in respect of transplantation. Promotion of removal of organs from deceased donors is covered, as are deterrents to trafficking and undue privilege.

Work on the body of the Convention and the protocols is far advanced and the texts may be finalised by the CDBI at the end of 1994. The preparation of a third Protocol on the protection of the human embryo and foetus will start within the next few months.

The Council of Europe as setting for dialogue and debate

In addition to its standard-setting activity, the role of the Council of Europe in the field of bioethics is to promote dialogue and debate to produce solutions capable of attracting wide public support. The public has to be sufficiently informed of the development of scientific applications so that the decisions in this field may be taken on the basis of democratic consent. In this respect the activities of the Council have been two-fold: on the one hand, organising symposia, on the other hand, promoting dialogue between national ethics Committees.

In December 1992 the Council of Europe held a meeting of central and eastern European national ethics committees which provided the opportunity to exchange views on the evolution of bioethics questions in the countries of central and eastern Europe.

The Standing Conference of European Ethics Committees will take place in Stockholm in April 1994. It is to enable the various ethics committees, and the representatives of countries interested in establishing such bodies, to compare their experiences. It will also address the problem of setting priorities in health care systems.

Furthermore, considering the importance of genetics in the field of predictive medicine and soon in that of prevention and therapeutic, the Council of Europe organised a 2nd Symposium on Bioethics on the theme of "*Ethics and human genetics*", held from 30 November to 2 December 1993. It addressed a great number of the fundamental issues raised by genetics, including genetics at the population level, the patentability of the human genome, questions of confidentiality, and striking a balance between people's right to autonomous decisions and public demands for regulations.

In the course of 1993, the Council of Europe has performed its dual function as far as bioethics are concerned:

- i. Promotion of dialogue and debate to produce solutions capable of attracting wide public support;
- ii. Preparation of the first international bioethics convention, which is expected to materialise during 1994. Through this standard-setting activity, the Council perpetuates and further cultivates the tradition which has made it the touchstone for protection of human rights and ethical values.

Improvements and additional resources are still needed to make the Organisation Europe's central bioethics agency.

d. Animal protection

European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (1976, European Treaty Series, No. 87)

Slovenia acceded to the Convention on 20 October 1992. On 22 December 1992, Austria deposited its instrument of ratification.

On 6 November 1992, the Standing Committee adopted, by virtue of Article 9 of the Convention, a recommendation concerning sheep and a recommendation concerning goats.

On 8 June 1993, the Standing Committee adopted Appendix C of the Recommendation concerning cattle (entered into force on 21 October 1989): special provisions for calves.

The Standing Committee is now elaborating a draft recommendation concerning domestic fowl (*Gallus*) and is preparing recommendations concerning other poultry species.

Protocol of Amendment to the European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (1991, European Treaty Series, No. 145)

The Protocol amended the Convention to cover in particular the protection of animals

against certain developments of biotechnology.

On 6 February 1992, when the Protocol was opened for signature, it was signed by Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Portugal and Sweden. Since then, the Protocol has been signed by the following Member states:

France (25 February 1992), Greece (29 April 1992), Finland (5 June 1992), Germany (10 June 1992), Norway (6 August 1992), Cyprus (19 October 1992) and Switzerland (23 November 1993).

The Protocol has been ratified by the following states:

Sweden (6 February 1992), Finland (5 June 1992), Norway (6 August 1992), Denmark (20 January 1993), Portugal (8 March 1993) and Cyprus (2 June 1993).

At its 497th meeting at Deputy level (September 1993), the Committee of Ministers asked the Standing Committee to give an opinion on Recommendation 1213 of the Parliamentary Assembly on developments in biotechnology and the consequences for agriculture, in particular item 9 vi: proposal to draw up a European convention covering bioethical aspects of biotechnology applied to the agricultural and food sector. This opinion should be transmitted to the Committee of Ministers in spring 1994.

European Convention on the protection of animals for slaughter (1979, European Treaty Series, No. 102)

Slovenia acceded to the Convention on 20 October 1992. On 3 November 1993, the Convention was ratified by Switzerland.

European Convention for the protection of vertebrate animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes (1986, European Treaty Series, No. 123)

On 27 May 1992, Greece ratified the Convention. Switzerland, on 3 November 1993, and Cyprus, on 9 December 1993, deposited their instrument of ratification.

The first multilateral consultation of Parties to the convention (24-27 November 1992) was prepared by a working party which held two meetings and by a drafting group. In order to solve certain problems met in implementing the convention, the Parties adopted a resolution on the interpretation of certain provisions and terms of the convention. This resolution concerns in particular the scope of the convention with respect to transgenic animals and the remodelling of the statistical tables presented in Appendix B to the convention.

Considering the importance of problems which, by lack of time, had not been addressed by the first consultation, a second multilateral consultation was organised on 30 November-3 December 1993. At this consultation, the Parties to the convention adopted a resolution on education and training of persons working with laboratory animals, which defined four categories of persons. A code of conduct is appended to this Resolution. It presents guidelines for subjects to be covered by education and training programmes. The consultation

also discussed the problems of housing (Appendix A) and importation of animals.

Furthermore, the Parties to the Convention insisted on the need to reach, in the largest number of countries, a level of protection for the animals at least equivalent to the one advocated in the Convention. In this context, they expressed the wish that all efforts be made to help in particular Eastern and Central European states to set up an efficient legislation in this field.

Finally, the Parties to the Convention, emphasising the importance of these Consultations to ensure the implementation of the Convention which concerned a domain in constant evolution, agreed, in accordance with Article 30 of the Convention, to meet once every two years, if necessary at their expense. The next Multilateral Consultation is planned in 1995.

European Convention for the protection of pet animals (1987, European Treaty Series, No. 125)

On 29 April 1992, Greece and then, on 20 October 1992, Denmark (with a reservation on Article 10, paragraph 1.a) ratified the convention. In 1993, the following states deposited their instrument of ratification:

Portugal (with a reservation on Article 10, paragraph 1.a, 28 June 1993), Switzerland (3 November 1993) and Cyprus (9 December 1993).

A Working Party will meet from 7 to 9 June 1994 to prepare the multilateral consultation of the Parties to the convention which should be held from 29 November to 2 December 1994.

e. Asylum, refugees and stateless persons

The *Ad hoc* Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons (CAHAR) held its 35th meeting on 30-31 March 1993 and its 36th meeting on 21-22 September 1993 in Strasbourg.

The Committee agreed on stages of the procedure of drafting guidelines which could inspire member states' practice concerning the arrival of asylum-seekers at their borders and, in particular, at international airports with a view to preparing a reply to Assembly Recommendation 1163 (1991) on the arrival of asylum-seekers at European airports. The Committee, also, adopted an opinion with regard to work to clarify and harmonise at regional level the legal status of persons fleeing situations of war (including the right of return) as requested by the Committee of Ministers in its interim reply to Assembly Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons of several countries of the former Yugoslavia.

For its future work, proposals were suggested and supported on three subjects:

- unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers and other vulnerable groups
- the right of appeal in the asylum procedure
- the prevention of phenomenon of refugees-in-orbit and promotion on inter-state co-operation in examining the asylum-requests.■

5. New solutions to crime problem

a. Texts adopted by the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC)

At its 42nd plenary Session (7-11 June 1993), the CDPC approved:

A draft Recommendation on prison and criminological aspects of the control of transmissible diseases including Aids and related health problems in prison, already approved by the European Committee on Crime Problems during its 41st plenary Session (22-26 June 1992) and by the European Health Committee at its 33rd plenary meeting (29 June to 2 July 1993), has been adopted by the Committee of Ministers under the reference Recommendation No. R (93) 6.

This Recommendation lays down a number of principles for the organisation of health services in prison, for the prevention of propagation of transmissible diseases and especially of Aids and the treatment of ill inmates. It stresses the need to safeguard the rights of ill inmates and a treatment similar to patients in freedom. In addition the Recommendation stresses the point that the fight against the propagation of transmissible diseases should be based on measures of prevention and of information of the public, intervention of the

criminal law being the "*ultima ratio*". Some guidelines concerning such intervention are also contained in the Recommendation.

b. Exchange of information on criminological matters

Since 1963 a criminological research conference and a criminological colloquium have been held alternately each year. In 1991 it was decided to hold these events on a triannual basis. The purpose of the conferences is to take stock of the results of research into specific criminological problems, suggest what research should be carried out subsequently at national or international level in order to elucidate various aspects of those problems and to provide the information needed for crime policy-making at national level and for the future activities of the CDPC. The Colloquia focus more specifically on the methodological aspects of criminological research. They provide an excellent opportunity to criminologists all over Europe to get into close contact with the work of Council of Europe in the field of crime problems and to contribute to the CDPC's work.

The Twentieth Criminological Research Conference was held on 22-25 November 1993 on the subject "Psychosocial interventions in the

criminal justice system" which was examined under the following headings:

1. psychosocial assessments before and after sentencing;
2. psychosocial interventions aimed at resolving the conflict between the perpetrator and the victim, for example within the framework of mediation and compensation programmes;
3. evaluating psychosocial interventions in prison and other penal contexts;
4. implementing psychosocial interventions linked to community sanctions (probation, day centres, etc.);
5. problems of therapeutic interventions for specific categories of offenders, for example with regard to sex offences, violence in the family, and drug addiction.

c. Protection of persons and property

The Committee of Experts on the protection of the environment through criminal law (PC-EN) has started the difficult task of elaborating a Convention on the subject. It is foreseen that this work will continue until 1995. The Committee has drafted a list of criminal offences with a view to the harmonisation of legislation concerning in particular serious environmental crime. It has furthermore addressed questions such as corporate criminal liability, sanctions and rights of groups to participate in criminal proceedings. The Committee will in 1994 consider ways and means of improving international co-operation in this area.

The Committee of Experts on Procedural Law Problems Connected with Information Technology (PC-PC) has decided to draft a recommendation on this subject. It has studied how the law on criminal procedure must be adapted to the new technological environment including questions such as search and seizure in computers, interception of telecommunications and the law related to computerised evidence.

The Committee of Experts (PC-NU) on seizure of drugs on the high seas, has elaborated an Agreement implementing Article 17 of the 1988 Vienna Convention against illicit drugs trafficking and psychotropic substances, elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations. The Agreement will become a regional agreement which will detail the conditions for stopping vessels on the high seas with the consent of the flag state and carrying out searches on those vessels. It will lay down detailed rules for how the vessel, its crew and seized evidence may be returned to the flag state. The Agreement will be submitted to the CDPC in June 1994 and to the Committee of Ministers for adoption in October 1994.

d. Increasing effectiveness of criminal law and criminal procedure

The Project Group on the management of criminal justice (PC-EF) held its third and fourth meeting in February and December 1993. It prepared a documentation on management methods in the criminal justice systems of

member states, elaborated a preliminary draft report on the management of criminal justice and set out the basic structure of the recommendation related thereto.

The Committee of Experts on the Operation of European Conventions in the Penal Field (PC-OC) pursued work on its priority task of drawing up a general convention on inter-state co-operation in the penal field, following Resolutions adopted at the 15th and 16th Conferences of European Ministers of Justice (Oslo, 1986 and Lisbon, 1988) and Committee of Ministers Recommendation No. R (87) 1 on inter-state co-operation in penal matters. In addition it examined the problems raised by the practical application of the Council of Europe penal conventions.

The greater Europe project (IX.8) entitled Europe in a time of change: crime policy and criminal law started its work in late 1992 and held two more meetings in 1993. Its activities should go on until 1995.

The aim of this project is to anticipate the measures needed in order to face the problems that will arise, from the ongoing, as well as the foreseeable, changes in western, central and eastern Europe.

Such changes stem from a variety of causes that include the opening of the internal borders of the Twelve, the freedom of movement of persons in the greater Europe, as well as demographic and political changes at large.

At a first stage, attention was focused on the following areas:

- changes in the structure and volume of crime (with particular emphasis on organised crime);
- measures to fight crime (including all forms of prevention);
- ways and means of improving international co-operation;
- harmonisation of criminal legislation to the extent that is necessary for international co-operation.

The Group of Specialists "Trends in crime and criminal justice: statistics and other quantitative data on crime and the criminal justice system" (PC-S-ST) held its first and second meeting in September and December 1993. It was assigned the task to prepare a compendium of data in the area of criminal justice concerning member states of the Council of Europe as well as non-member states of central and eastern Europe and to report back, within a year, to the CDPC on the feasibility of the project and the modalities of its execution. At the two meetings the Group have defined possible items for which appropriate comparative data seem to be available and have launched a small pilot study with a view to testing data availability and comparability for a limited number of countries.

A new Committee has been set up (PC-WI) for the purpose of studying the problems concerning the protection of witnesses and the rights of the defence in criminal proceedings. It should hold its first meeting in the spring of 1994.

e. Promotion of penal co-operation to make the treatment of offenders more humane and more effective

After drawing up the draft European Rules on community sanctions and measures, the Council for Penological Co-operation (PC-R-CP) has been invited:

- to prepare a draft Recommendation relating to the ethics of health care in prison and its explanatory memorandum;
- to launch an enquiry into the implementation of the European Prison Rules.

In addition, this Committee was associated with the work of the Committee of Experts for the Development of Human Rights (DH-DEV)

on the drawing up of a Protocol for the European Convention of Human Rights concerning the rights of inmates.

Issue No. 17 of the *Penological Information Bulletin* was prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Council for Penological Co-operation.

f. Activities for the information of central and eastern European states

A great number of bilateral and multilateral meetings on questions of criminal law, treatment of offenders and criminal policy (juvenile delinquency, crime prevention, alternatives to imprisonment) have been organised for 12 countries of central and eastern Europe. ■

XV. Information and public relations

The Press and Public Relations Department put most of its effort in 1993 into preparing for and providing media coverage of the summit of heads of state and government held in Vienna on 8 and 9 October and into informing the public about this event.

At the same time, throughout the year, the department pressed ahead with its usual activities linked to sessions of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers, VIP visits, Ministerial Conferences and Assembly committee meetings in Malta, the CLRAE session, and publicising information from the European Court and Commission of Human Rights and the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, etc. In addition to media contacts, this involved technical assistance for radio and television, the production of audio-visual journals, group visits, the publication of leaflets and fact-sheets for visitors, supplemented by the regular monitoring of a wide range of publications, the production of press reviews and the distribution of selections of agency dispatches, document research, the compilation of press kits and the publication of the magazines *Forum* and *Council of Europe Journal*.

The accession of six new states (Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Romania) and the granting of special guest status to The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Moldova accentuated what was already the main feature of the department's activities the previous year, namely stepping up co-operation with the countries of central and eastern Europe.

For this purpose, the Council of Europe and the *Société Nationale de Programmes France Régions 3* reached a partnership agreement on the joint production, through the France 3 Alsace channel, of a series of twelve television documentaries, each lasting twenty-six minutes, dealing with different aspects of democracy and designed mainly, but not exclusively, for television broadcast in the countries of central and eastern Europe. These documentaries are made available to them free of charge in French and international versions on condition that they make arrangements for translating the commentary into their own language and for broadcasting.

In the course of 1993 the press department also devised and then set up a pilot videotex server project called "Infocentre". This server, which can be accessed at all the computer work stations on the Council of Europe network, makes it possible to consult, retrieve and print a range of information from different sections of the organisation. For example, it carries a selection of agency dispatches, the press releases, the Parliamentary Assembly list, and the chart showing signatures and ratifications of European Treaties. As a result, the demands on the press department continued to grow throughout 1993 as its geopolitical scope expanded widely – new member states, new "special guests", candidates for membership – and its potential audience can now be estimated at just over 810 million people in some 40 countries. This increase has not been matched by a corresponding growth in staff numbers and special funds, with the exception of a small number of temporary staff members and special funds earmarked for meeting the specific needs generated by the Vienna Summit. ■

1. Press relations service

The main implication of the Vienna Summit media coverage was the enormous increase in contacts with Europe-wide media. For example, the 782 journalists accredited in the Austrian capital on this occasion represent the highest number of journalists ever to have covered a Council of Europe event, exceeding the sum total of registered accreditations for all other events of 1993. Considerable budgetary and staff resources were devoted to preparing press kits, organising press conferences in Vienna, Bonn, Brussels and London, for the launch of the summit, circulating press releases and inviting journalists.

It should be added that the service organised information seminars on the Council of Europe in the run up to the summit for Austrian television, radio and press journalists.

After the summit an information meeting on the decisions taken in Vienna was organised for a group of around ten German journalists. Its favourable repercussions confirmed the usefulness of similar information seminars such as those arranged for around ten Slovak journalists, six Romanian radio journalism students and their teacher, ten Bulgarian journalists and 8 Lithuanian journalists in conjunction with the Directorate of Political Affairs as part of its programmes of co-operation with the countries of central and eastern Europe.

The organisation's regular activities (Parliamentary Assembly and Committee of Ministers sessions in Strasbourg including celebrations for the 500th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, other major meetings such as the Assembly spring session in Malta, the CLRAE

session, and Ministerial Conferences, etc.) were given appropriate coverage by the press, radio and television.

In 1993 the service issued 540 press releases informing the media about all these events, as well as visits by the President of the Parliamentary Assembly to Israel, Luxembourg, Greece, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Lithuania, Iceland, Turkey, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Cyprus, together with those by the Secretary General to Hungary, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Moldova, Belarus, the United States, Bulgaria and Cyprus. These visits prompted media coverage comprising the production of press kits, the organisation of press conferences, briefings, interviews, etc. as well as the dissemination of appropriate press releases.

The service also provided information to the media on the inauguration of the Council of Europe Information and Documentation Centres in Bratislava, Sofia and Moscow, as it was planned that the centres should step up co-operation with the media.

Most of these events were covered by staff members from the service sent to the field, with their activities usefully complemented and

relayed by those of the twelve national press correspondents. There are currently such correspondents in Austria, Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. It is only a lack of funds that prevents this network being extended to other countries, a move that would however be highly desirable.

The service also took part in the twinning operation with Albanian schools launched in October 1993 (see also under III).

The visits by VIPs such as Ljuben Berov, Hanna Suchocka, Helmut Kohl, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Franz Vranitzky and Vigdis Finnbogadóttir to Strasbourg prompted communications to the media, press conferences and interviews as well as the production and dissemination of audiovisual material.

In Strasbourg 544 journalists were accredited and 223 at outside meetings. If the 782 journalists accredited in Vienna are included, the total for 1993 is 1559 journalists (compared to 1 097 in 1992).

The same year, AFP devoted 631 dispatches to the Council of Europe (412 in 1992) and Reuters 208 (123 in 1992). ■

2. Press Monitoring Unit

This unit currently monitors 59 dailies and 18 periodicals from 26 countries in 19 languages. It produces a weekly press review (containing an average of 120 articles on the Council of Europe) and a press monograph after every important event. The press review is sent to 225 addressees (including the Permanent Representations).

It files information gathered on the Organisation in order to be able to evaluate and analyse the impact of its activities in the press.

The unit also makes four daily selections from AFP and Reuters' dispatches, which it distributes within the Organisation. As the review of agency dispatches is now managed by computer, it is also distributed on the Council of Europe computer network. ■

3. Magazines Co-ordination Unit

The unit continued its activities in 1993, producing, on the same basis as described in the 1992 activities report, four editions of the "Forum" magazine, each containing a special feature on bioethics, the environment, enlargement of the Council of Europe and the post-Vienna Summit situation respectively.

The in-house magazine, "Council of Europe Journal", also appeared regularly. Six issues were produced and sent out to staff members. The print run for the French-language version has gone from 1 600 to 1 800 per issue and has remained at 1 200 for the English-language version. ■

4. Audiovisual Resources Unit

As audiovisual technology is one of the vital tools of information, this service provides assistance to state-run and private television and radio companies and handles audiovisual production for the Organisation (videos, reports, visual documentation, interviews, photographs, etc.). Parliamentary

Assembly and Ministerial sessions and other important events held in Strasbourg are regularly covered by television and radio and backed up by photo reports for use by the press media and others. In some cases, events outside Strasbourg are also covered in close co-operation with the local electronic media

(eg Vienna Summit). As far as radio activities are concerned, the units statistics are still incomplete and not very representative in view of the high degree of flexibility of journalists' work.

a. News items

Many television channels have asked the unit to produce reports, which can range from a topical news item lasting a few minutes to a direct broadcast lasting one hour or more. The number of cases of assistance (given to around 50 different television channels) went from 700 in 1992 to over 1 000 in 1993, covering 163 different TV reports. The number of professional copies provided to television channels also increased, to 542, compared to 350 in 1992.

Picture "kits"

The unit has compiled 60 minutes of general or subject-based pictures to enable television channels to do their own editing without having to send a camera team to Strasbourg. Two "video kits" are produced annually. In 1993, a third, 60-minute Vienna special "kit" was produced and made available to television companies to facilitate coverage of the Vienna Summit. 48 of these kits were distributed in 1993 compared to 17 in 1992.

Items broadcast by Eurovision

Given the keen interest that television news editors may have in a topic linked to the Council of Europe, Eurovision accepts reports by the unit (five in 1993), which it transmits to member television companies which request them.

To this can be added items sent to Eurovision (EVN) provided by other television companies on the occasion of an event linked to the Organisation which has taken place outside Strasbourg. Austrian television (ÖRF), for example, broadcast several EVN items during the Vienna Summit. In some cases these reports are seen by over one billion television viewers throughout the world. Other TV agencies, such as Reuters TV or WTN, use the unit's services to distribute pictures from the Council of Europe to private television companies.

b. Audiovisual production

The unit has produced several videos aimed at the general public (visitors' service, associations,

universities, schools, seminars and exhibitions) and television companies:

– *The final fortress*, a twelve-minute film on the European Convention on Human Rights (English, French, German and Russian versions);

– *The children in the land of eagles*, an eight-minute film on the situation in Albania, appealing for assistance (English, French and German versions);

– *Europe at the crossroads*, a thirteen-minute documentary reviewing the Vienna Summit. This documentary has been broadcast by around 20 national television channels and by Euronews (English, French, German, Spanish and Italian versions).

The unit has co-produced a ten-minute report with the second German channel (ZDF) on the "Freshwater Europe" campaign, broadcast on ZDF and 3 ATS (ZDF, ÖRF and SSR).

Close co-operation with Austrian television, ÖRF, over design and video archives made it possible to produce a 60-minute documentary (entitled "Spurensuche") broadcast in September in the run-up to the Vienna Summit.

Technical assistance was provided for the TV magazine "Alice" (1 hour), co-produced by 15 television companies from the countries of central and eastern Europe and broadcast monthly.

On 19 December 1993 the unit produced a live two-hour programme from the TV studio for TV5 on the occasion of an event to show solidarity with Sarajevo and other towns of the former Yugoslavia, organised by the CLRAE.

In addition, in 1993 the unit helped to set up the Council of Europe/France 3 Alsace co-production programme for a series of 12 twenty-six minute television documentaries, each on the general theme of "Democracy". Three documentaries in this series:

- the human rights challenge
- political democracy
- the keys of information

were produced in the course of 1993, with the unit responsible for producing English-language soundtracks (the original series was produced with a commentary in French) and providing television companies with copies and the international soundtrack needed for producing versions in non-official languages (see Introduction) and helping to promote and broadcast them. ■

5. Public Relations Service

To complement the press service's efforts to keep the media informed, the Council of Europe Public Relations Service establishes direct links with target audiences that can pass on information to others.

The main tasks of this service are to advise the operational directorates of the Council of Europe on information policy, to communicate

with target audiences and, more generally, to support all activities which will promote a positive view of the organisation.

The types of action are various, ranging from devising information programmes to (co)organising seminars, competitions, campaigns and events, handling visitors to the *Palais de l'Europe*, organising lectures and designing

general information publications. In addition the service produces a whole range of other information and publicity items. What it is, essentially, is an interface with the outside world.

Its main partners are the NGOs, particularly those that enjoy consultative status with the Council of Europe, all socio-professional groups, political circles, local and regional authorities and often schools.

Visits

In 1993 almost 100 000 people visited the Council of Europe. Of these 31 120 (927 groups) attended special series of lectures.

There is currently a distinct tendency towards increasingly full study programmes, with an average of three lectures per group. Such programmes for university students and jurists from the countries of central and eastern Europe are becoming more and more common.

The following countries predominate in study groups: Germany (31%), France (23%), Switzerland (4%), United States (4%), Netherlands (3%), Belgium (3%), Italy and United Kingdom (2%). Visitors taken on the "joint visit" run jointly by the Council of Europe and the European Parliament come mainly from the following countries: France (50%), Germany (26%), Italy (6%), United Kingdom (4%), Spain and Denmark (both 2%).

Information publications

The work of the service in this respect has taken a new direction to respond to the Council of Europe's pan-European vocation and to target information more effectively. In 1993 the Public Relations Service produced its publications in twenty different language versions. Work centred on:

- the design, writing and translation of a range of 14 leaflets on the various areas of interest of the Council of Europe;
- the updating of a collection of 16 "Achievements and Activities" fact-sheets summarising the Organisation's objectives, workings and tangible results for very specific target audiences (currently in thirteen languages);
- the updating of the "Council of Europe – Facts and Figures" brochure giving a brief insight into the Organisation as a whole (twenty languages).

A book on the works of art on display at the Council of Europe entitled "Variations" was produced and put on sale. It contains around 100 pages of photographs in four-colour printing with commentaries in two languages and constitutes an impressive inventory of subjects which reflect the diversity and cultural wealth of Europe.

Campaigns and events

So that NGOs that enjoy consultative status with the Council of Europe could gain a better idea of communication techniques and hereby co-operate more effectively with their audiences, a three-part seminar entitled "The NGOs and communication problems" covering all the main sectors was organised. A "guide to communication" summarising the main points was later published.

Taking advantage of outside initiatives, the service promotes awareness of the Council of Europe through financial and logistical backing. Such initiatives include the "Europa Prize", awarded to the best television programme of the year in the fiction, documentary and series categories. In 1993 the competition was run in conjunction with other European institutions and generated 187 applications from 108 television channels in 31 European countries.

The "Cassin Competition" for law students based on the European Convention on Human Rights is given practical and financial support by the service and involved around 50 teams from the whole of Europe in 1993.

Various other competitions were organised in central and eastern Europe in conjunction with television companies, weekly magazines and schools.

The section made its contribution to combating xenophobia, racism and intolerance with the launching of the Council of Europe/Südwestfunk (D-Baden-Baden) competition for the best video clips in Europe.

Other activities

The service devotes a large part of its time to replying to countless suggestions, questions or requests for support from the outside. It also produces promotional items (stickers, Council of Europe souvenirs, medals, gifts, etc), co-operates in "European Schools' Day" and works closely with the Information Centres in central and eastern Europe on all fronts. ■

6. Publishing and Documentation Service (Seddoc)

In 1993, the SEDDOC continued to consolidate the architecture of its facilities with a view to adapting its equipment to the demands of modern technology and providing other Secretariat departments with the efficient services they expect.

Documents production

Having set out to establish a system for the integrated management of documents

production, the SEDDOC acquired reproduction equipment that could be directly networked with word-processing operations.

The purpose of this equipment is to produce documents on demand in the exact number required, the cost per copy being the same whatever the quantity of copies, and to restrict or even eliminate storage.

The equipment has the advantage of not involving any investment, because the hardware

is leased and the Council of Europe pays only for the copies actually printed.

In addition, the SEDDOC has consolidated the cost accounting system and is thus able to change departments which finance the production of their documents from their own budgets the actual cost of the documents produced. At the same time, it can supply each Secretariat department with data indicating the appropriations needed for the production of documents relating to its activities.

This system has been fully operational since 1 July 1993.

In quantitative terms, the number of printings carried out in our workshops totalled 133 million, i.e. around 11% more than in 1992.

Another 30 million or so printings were done by outside contractors, though the cost in this case is higher than for printing done inhouse.

The Council of Europe's total document output thus increased by around 17%.

Documentary information

The CERES (Council of Europe Retrieval System) internal database has been consolidated and expanded since being set up. Around twenty people outside the SEDDOC, including the Brussels Office, now have access to it. To help all concerned to use the base effectively, the SEDDOC has produced a handbook and organised individual retrieval training. Some "external" users have access which enables them not only to retrieve but also to input data. For these and for the SEDDOC's own users the Documentary Information Section has compiled a cataloguing and indexing manual.

One of the most concrete applications of the possibilities offered by the CERES is the production of bibliographical bulletins. A new bulletin (for the Naturopa series) appeared in 1993 as an addition to the six existing bibliographical selection fields.

Information drawn from external databases supplements that stored in the CERES, enabling the SEDDOC to deal very quickly and comprehensively with the hundreds of varied enquiries received every day. At the end of 1993 the Documentary Information Section also had access to a wide range of external data through ten or so servers, some being operated commercially (eg PROFILE), others by institutions (eg EUROBASES).

The Documentary Information Section receives outside visitors at the Info-Point and in the Library: by the end of the year, the number of visitors had reached over 200 a week (excluding parliamentary sessions). Each visit involves ten or even twenty requests for information concerning the Organisation's various fields of activity. However, most of the enquiries

received are in the form of letters, faxes and telephone calls from all over the world.

Particular attention has been paid to the various Council of Europe information and documentation centres in central and eastern Europe. The three centres established in 1992 have been sent all kinds of information material and the complete list of documents and publications. In addition, new centres were set up in Moscow, Bratislava and Sofia in 1993.

Lastly, the Documentary Information Section took part in two meetings of the EINIRAS group, which is attempting to set up a Europe-wide network of databases on international relations.

Promoting the Council of Europe's image

Further to the acquisitions of previous years, the SEDDOC is now able to represent the Council at major exhibitions through its Areas Display Unit, which has both a heavy-duty and a lighter-weight display stand with the Council of Europe colours and logo which are therefore adaptable to different exhibition sites. In 1993, the Council of Europe was thus represented at the following events:

- Trade Fair (Bologna);
- Festival of Language, Culture and Education (Moscow);
- Fifth Colloquy of Works Committees (Vincennes);
- Book Fair (Prague);
- Meeting of experts on "Combating racism and xenophobia" (Berlin);
- Symposium on Sponsorship and the Arts (Chantilly);
- Spring Fair (Strasbourg);
- Nurses' Colloquy (Versailles);
- Book Fair (Frankfurt);
- International Tourism and Travel Fair (Colmar).

The Council of Europe's stands at these events were particularly commented upon and thanks to their design, they attracted large numbers of visitors.

The SEDDOC also set up information stands in the *Palais de l'Europe* during various major events such as the interregional meeting in advance of the World Conference on Human Rights.

Finally, an exhibition kit comprising twelve light-weight, inexpensive display panels has been produced for the purpose of promoting the Council of Europe's activities and achievements. It has been sent to over 200 institutional organisers in the Council of Europe's member states. ■

XVI. Secretariat, administration and finance

1. Organisation chart

With the adoption in December 1993 of the 1994 budget the Secretariat's organisation chart was altered as follows:

The Personnel Division becomes the Human Resources Division.

The Directorate of Social and Economic Affairs is structured as described below:

- Director's Secretariat,
- The Social Security Division becomes the Social Security and Employment Division,
- The Population, Employment and Migration Division becomes the Population and Migration Division,

- The Health Division becomes the Health and Social Policy Division,

- No changes to the Division of the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement in the Social and Public Health Field, the Secretariat of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission or the Drugs Division (Secretariat of the Partial Agreement of the Pompidou Group).

Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights: Divisions I, II and III (Applications) and Division IV (Jurisprudence and Research) are merged to appear under the single designation: Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights. ■

2. Staff

Number of posts

When the 1994 budget was adopted, it was decided that the number of permanent staff should be increased to 1188 in 1994. Most of the new posts created are: in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly, Secretariat of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission, Youth Directorate, Technical Services Division, Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights and the Registry of the European Court of Human Rights.

The breakdown of permanent posts is as follows:

- Category A: 362
- Category L: 71
- Category B: 571
- Category C: 184

Out of these posts, 1067 come under the general budget. The 121 others fall under the following Partial Agreements:

- European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity ("North-South" Centre, Lisbon): 6 posts;

- Division of the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement in the Social and Public Health Field: 9 posts;

- Secretariat of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission: 55 posts;

- Secretariat of the Partial Agreement of the Council of Europe Social Development Fund: 11 posts;

- Drugs Division (Secretariat of the Partial Agreement of the Pompidou Group): 8 posts;

- Division of the Secretariat of the Open Partial Agreement of, Protection against, and Organisation of Relief in Major Natural and Technological Disasters: 4 posts;

- Division of the Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the European Support Fund for the Co-production and Distribution of Creative Cinematographic and Audio-Visual Works "Eurimages": 10 posts;

- Secretariat of the Partial Agreement of the European Commission for Democracy through Law: 8 posts;

- Secretariat of the Partial Agreement on the European Audio-Visual Observatory: 10 posts. ■

3. Budget for 1993

The expenditure incurred by the Council of Europe in the pursuit of its goals is financed by its member states in accordance with their relative per capita wealth.

This expenditure is grouped, according to its objective and nature, in several budgets, all of which are denominated in French francs. These budgets are operated on an annual basis and

are approved each year by the Committee of Ministers, advised in budgetary matters by the Budget Committee consisting of independent budget experts nominated by member states. At the end of each year, the execution of the budgets is audited by the Board of Auditors, which reports to the Committee of Ministers.

Expenditure financed by all member states appears in the general budget, which is subdivided as follows:

Ordinary and pensions budgets

The ordinary budget provides for the current expenditure of the Organisation, and the pensions budget of the payment of pension rights for former members of the permanent staff. For 1993, the Committee of Ministers approved total expenditure of 744 million francs for the former and 79 million francs for the latter.

Extraordinary budget

This budget provides for the financing of the construction of the new Human Rights Building. The total approved for the 1993 budget was 35 million francs.

Partial Agreement budgets

Certain activities are undertaken by a restricted number of member states only, in the form of Partial Agreements, the budgets of which are financed by those states which participate. The

budgets (in million francs) of these Partial Agreements in 1993 were as follows:

- Partial Agreement in the social and public health field: 8,4;
- European Pharmacopoeia: 39,7;¹
- Council of Europe Social Development Fund (Resettlement Fund): 8,1;
- Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group to combat drug abuse and illicit drug abuse and illicit trafficking therein: 6,8;
- Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural or technological disasters: 13,0;
- Partial Agreement on the European Support Fund for co-production and distribution of cinematographic and audio-visual works ("Eurimages"): 206,6;
- Partial Agreement on the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission): 5,6;
- Partial Agreement on the Youth Card: 0,4;
- Partial Agreement on the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity: 5,2. ■

1. Including 5,8 million for the financing of the new premises of the European Pharmacopoeia.

4. Computers and telecommunications

Further progress was made during 1993 in the computing and telecommunications network of the Council of Europe. There are now more than 1 100 computers throughout the Organisation and the majority have been connected to the network.

Other technical advances resulted in the linking up of documentation and information Centres in Moscow, Warsaw and Budapest.

Preparatory steps taken in 1993 will result in the North-South Centre of the Council of Europe as well as information and documentation centres in Sofia, Prague and Bratislava being added to this network.

Temporary projects such as the Vienna Summit provided an opportunity to show how new computer technology could assist the secretariat when called upon to be operational outside their usual place of work.

The new telecommunications and computer system also allowed for greater geographical mobility among Strasbourg-based staff of the Council of Europe. During 1993, over 50% of staff had changed offices some of them in relation to the linking up and near completion of the new Human Rights Building.

Further technological progress included communication enhancement (voice mail/E-Mail).

Three hundred users were given access to electronic mail and/or VTX INFOCENTRE. These services will become more widespread in 1994.

1993 saw the creation or launching of five projects and tangible results can be expected by early 1995:

- SISC – an information system for the European Commission of Human Rights enabling management of appeals and their legal environment;
- PRM (Political Record Management) – a data base containing information on Council of Europe states which will be managed by the Political Directorate;
- PIMS – a Personnel Management Information System whose main objectives is to enhance the quality of management services and to monitor and control personnel costs;
- OLA (On-line access) – a pilot project permitting transmission of information and communication to national delegations using conventional telecommunications media for transmission. Results should be forthcoming in the course of 1994 and 1995;

In conclusion, in October 1993, an Orientation Committee on Computer Systems (COSI) was set up to enhance the role of information systems within the Council. ■

Appendix A – Members of the statutory bodies and the Secretariat in 1993

1. Committee of Ministers

Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member states of the Council of Europe during 1993

Austria	Mr Alois Mock, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs (Chairman of the Committee of Ministers from 15 May to 4 November 1993)
Belgium	Mr Willy Claes, Vice-Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Chairman of the Committee of Ministers from 5 November 1993)
Bulgaria	Mr Slavi Pachovski, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Luben Berov, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Stanislav Daskalov, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Cyprus	Mr George Iacovou, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Alecos Michaelides, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Czech Republic	Mr Josef Zieleniec, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 30 June 1993)
Denmark	Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Niels Helveg Petersen, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Estonia	Mr Trivimi Velliste, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 14 May 1993)
Finland	Mr Paavo Väyrynen, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Heikki Haavisto, Minister for Foreign Affairs
France	Mr Roland Dumas, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Alain Juppé, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Germany	Mr Klaus Kinkel, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Greece	Mr Michalis Papaconstantinou, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Karolos Papoulias, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Hungary	Mr Géza Jeszenszky, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Iceland	Mr Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ireland	Mr Dick Spring, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Italy	Mr Emilio Colombo, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Beniamino Andreatta, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Liechtenstein	Mr Hans Brunhart, Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein Mr Markus Büchel, Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Mr Povilas Gylys, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 14 May 1993)
Luxembourg	Mr Jacques F. Poos, Vice-Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Malta	Mr Guido de Marco, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Netherlands	Mr Hans van den Broek, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Peter H. Kooijmans, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Norway	Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Johan-Jørgen Holst, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Poland	Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Andrzej Olechowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Portugal	Mr José Manuel Durao Barroso, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Romania	Mr Teodor Viorel Meleşcanu, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 7 October 1993)
San Marino	Mr Gabriele Gatti, Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs
Slovakia	Mr Jozef Moravčík, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 30 June 1993)
Slovenia	Mr Lojze Peterle, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs (from 14 May 1993)
Spain	Mr Javier Solana Madariaga, Minister for Foreign Affairs

Sweden	Mrs Margaretha af Ugglas, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Switzerland	Mr René Felber, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs Mr Flavio Cotti, Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Turkey	Mr Hikmet Çetin, Minister for Foreign Affairs
United Kingdom	The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hurd, CBE, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Chairman of the Committee of Ministers from 6 November 1992 to 14 May 1993)

Permanent representatives

Austria	Mr Hans Winkler, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Belgium	Mr Hugo Fonder, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Bulgaria	Mr Svetlozar Raev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Cyprus	Mr Alecos Shambos, Ambassador Dr Andrestinos N. Papadopoulos, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 15 September 1993)
Czech Republic	Mr Jirí Malenovský, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 2 July 1993)
Denmark	Mrs Marie-Louise Overvad, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Estonia	Mrs Kristina Ojula, Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i. (from 7 June 1993)
Finland	Mr Holger Rotkirch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
France	Mr Olivier Stirn, Ambassador Mr Michel Lennuyeux-Comnene, Ambassador (from 8 April 1993)
Germany	Mr Carl-Heinz Neukirchen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr Horst Schirmer, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 22 November 1993)
Greece	Mr Léonidas Mavromichalis, Ambassador Mr Eleftherios Karayannis, Ambassador (from 10 June 1993)
Hungary	Mr János Perényi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Iceland	Mr Albert Gudmundsson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr Sveinn A. Björnsson, Deputy to the Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i. (from 1 April 1993)
Ireland	Mr Liam Rigney, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mrs Geraldine Skinner, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 1 October 1993)
Italy	Mr Domenico Vecchioni, Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Liechtenstein	Mr Josef Wolf, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Lithuania	Mr Aurimas Taurantas, Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires a.i. (from 25 October 1993)
Luxembourg	Mrs Arlette Conzemius-Paccoud, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 27 January 1993)
Malta	Mr Noel Buttigieg Scicluna, Ambassador
Netherlands	Mr Johan S.L. Gualtherie van Weezel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Norway	Mr Sven Knudsen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Poland	Mr Jerzy Regulski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Portugal	Mr Gonçalo Aires de Santa Clara Gomes, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Romania	Mr Nicolae Micu, Representative (from 13 October 1993)
San Marino	Mr Gian Nicola Filippi Balestra, Ambassador
Slovakia	Mrs Eva Mitrová, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 8 July 1993)
Slovenia	Mr Andrej Novak, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 16 September 1993)
Spain	Mr Emilio Artacho Castellano, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Sweden	Mrs Irene Larsson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr Henrik Amneus, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 25 August 1993)

Switzerland	Mr Yves Moret, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Turkey	Mr Sönmez Köksal, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr İsmet Bırsel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (from 31 March 1993)
United Kingdom	Mr Noël Hedley Marshall, CMG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mr Roger Beetham, Ambassador (from 2 September 1993)

2. Parliamentary Assembly

Organs of the Assembly¹

Bureau:

President:

Mr Miguel Ángel Martínez, Spain, Socialist (since May 1992)

Vice-Presidents:

Mr Ugo Pecchioli, Italy, Communist
 Lord Finsberg, United Kingdom, Conservative
 Mr Pierre Wintgens, Belgium, PSC
 Mr Gerhard Reddemann, Germany, CDU/CSU
 Mr Jan Verbeek, Netherlands, Liberal
 Mr Ole Espersen, Denmark, Socialist
 Mr Michel Flückiger, Switzerland, Radical Democrat
 Mr Engin Güner, Turkey, Motherland Party
 Mr Joseph Psaila Savona, Malta, Nationalist
 Mr Björn Bjarnason, Iceland, Progressive Party
 Mr Asparouh Panov, Bulgaria, Union of Democratic Forces
 Mrs Tarja Halonen, Finland, Social Democrat
 Mr Andrej Wielowieyski, Poland, Democratic Union
 Mr Lazaros Efraimoglou, Greece, ND (1 February 1993)
 Mr Jacques Baumel, France, RPR (since July 1993)

Joint Committee

Standing Committee

Political Affairs Committee

Committee on Economic Affairs and Development

Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee

Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights

Committee on Culture and Education

Committee on Science and Technology

Committee on the Environment, Regional Planning and Local Authorities

Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography

Committee on Rules of Procedure

Committee on Agriculture

Committee on Relations with European Non-Member Countries

Committee on Parliamentary and Public Relations

Committee on the Budget and the Intergovernmental Work Programme

Ad hoc Committee on Relations with eastern Europe

Ad hoc Committee on the revision of the Statute of the Council of Europe

Ad hoc Committee on the Vienna Summit

Ad hoc Committee on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

Ad hoc Committee on Equality of the Sexes

Political Groups¹

Socialist (128 members)

Chairman: Mr Peter Schieder, Austria

Group of the European People's Party (112 members)

Chairman: Mr Camille Dimmer, Luxembourg

European Democratic Group (75 members)

Chairman: Mr Hallgrim Berg, Norway

Liberal, Democratic and Reformers Group (74 members)

Chairman: Mr Daniel Tarschys, Sweden

Group of United European Left (10 members)

Chairman: Mr Jaakko Laakso, Finland

Representatives not belonging to a political group of the Assembly (19 representatives)

1. Situation as of 2 July 1993.

3. European Court of Human Rights

Composition in order of precedence

Mr Rolv Ryssdal, President (Norway)
Mr Rudolf Bernhardt, Vice-President (Germany)
Mr Thór Vilhjálmsson (Iceland)
Mr Feyyaz Gölcüklü (Turkey)
Mr Franz Matscher (Austria)
Mr Louis-Edmond Pettiti (France)
Mr Brian Walsh (Ireland)
Mr Ronald Macdonald (Canada)¹
Mr Carlo Russo (Italy)
Mr Alphonse Spielmann (Luxembourg)
Mr Jan De Meyer (Belgium)
Mr Nicolas Valticos (Greece)
Mr Sibrand Karel Martens (Netherlands)
Mrs Elisabeth Palm (Sweden)
Mr Isi Foighel (Denmark)
Mr Raimo Pekkanen (Finland)
Mr Andreas Nicolas Loizou (Cyprus)
Mr José Maria Morenilla (Spain)
Mr Federico Bigi (San Marino)
Sir John Freeland (United Kingdom)
Mr András Baka (Hungary)
Mr Manuel Antonio Lopes Rocha (Portugal)
Mr Luzius Wildhaber (Switzerland)
Mr Giuseppe Mifsud Bonnici (Malta)
Mr Jerzy Makarczyk (Poland)
Mr Dimitar Gotchev (Bulgaria)
Mr Bohumil Repik (Slovakia)
Mr Peter Jambreš (Slovenia)
Mr Karel Jungwirth (Czech Republic)
Mr Marc-André Eissen, Registrar (France)
Mr Herbert Petzold, Deputy Registrar (Germany)

4. European Commission of Human Rights

List of members

Prof. Carl Aage Nørgaard, President (Denmark)
Prof. Stefan Trechsel, President of Second Chamber (Switzerland)
Mr Albert Weitzel, President of First Chamber (Luxembourg)
Prof. Felix Ermacora (Austria)
Prof. Edwin Busuttil (Malta)
Prof. Gaukur Jörundsson (Iceland)
Prof. A. Seref Gözübüyük (Turkey)
Prof. Jean-Claude Soyer (France)
Prof. Henry G. Schermers (Netherlands)
Mr Hans Danelius (Sweden)
Mrs Gro Hillestad Thune (Norway)
Mr Luis Fernando Martínez Ruiz (Spain)
Prof. Christos L. Rozakis (Greece)
Mrs Jane Liddy (Ireland)
Mr Loukis Loucaides (Cyprus)
Mr Jean-Claude Geus (Belgium)
Prof. Matti Paavo Pellonpää (Finland)
Mr Benedikt Marxer (Liechtenstein)
Mr Giordano Bruno Reffi (San Marino)
Mr Marek A. Nowicki (Poland)
Mr Ireneu Cabral Barreto (Portugal)
Prof. Benedetto Conforti (Italy)
Mr Nicolas Bratza (United Kingdom)
Prof. Imre Békés (Hungary)
Mr Jiří Mucha (Czech Republic)
Prof. Emil Konstantinov (Bulgaria)
Mr Daniel Šváby (Slovakia)

1. Elected as judge in respect of Liechtenstein.

5. Secretariat

Mrs Catherine Lalumière, Secretary General
Mr Gaetano Adinolfi (until 31 May 1993) Mr Peter Leuprecht (from 1 June 1993), Deputy Secretary General
Mr Heinrich Klebes, Clerk of the Assembly, with the rank of Deputy Secretary General
Mr Marc-André Eissen, Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights
Mr Erik Harremoës, Director of Legal Affairs
Mr Peter Leuprecht (until 31 May 1993), Mr Pierre-Henri Imbert (from 1st November 1993), Director of Human Rights
Mr Hans-Christian Krüger, Secretary to the European Commission of Human Rights
Mr Hans-Peter Furrer, Director of Political Affairs
Mr Ferdinando Albanese, Director of Environment and Local Authorities
Mr Costas Pilavachi, Director of the Social Development Fund
Mr Bruno Haller, Deputy Clerk of the Assembly
Mr Jean-Luc Gianardi, Director of Administration and Finance
Mr Raymond Weber, Director of Education, Culture and Sport
Mr Robin Guthrie, Director of Social and Economic Affairs
Mr Guy De Vel, Director Responsible for the Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers
Mr Franco Marziale, Director of the European Youth Centre
Mr Francis Rosenstiel, Head of the Research and Planning Unit
Mr Leonard G. Davies, Director of the Private Office of the Secretary General
Mr Giuseppe Benevolenza, Financial Controller
Mr Thomas Ouchterlony, Head of the Liaison Office with the European Community, Brussels
Mr Jos Lemmers, Executive Director of the North-South Centre, Lisbon

Appendix B

1. Specific texts

a. Vienna Declaration

(Vienna, 9 October 1993)

We, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, meeting for the first time in our Organisation's history at this Vienna summit conference, solemnly declare the following:

The end of the division of Europe offers an historic opportunity to consolidate peace and stability on the continent. All our countries are committed to pluralist and parliamentary democracy, the indivisibility and universality of human rights, the rule of law and a common cultural heritage enriched by its diversity. Europe can thus become a vast area of democratic security.

This Europe is a source of immense hope which must in no event be destroyed by territorial ambitions, the resurgence of aggressive nationalism, the perpetuation of spheres of influence, intolerance or totalitarian ideologies.

We condemn all such aberrations. They are plunging peoples of former Yugoslavia into hatred and war and threatening other regions. We call upon the leaders of these peoples to put an end to their conflicts. We invite these peoples to join us in constructing and consolidating the new Europe.

We express our awareness that the protection of national minorities is an essential element of stability and democratic security in our continent.

The Council of Europe is the pre-eminent European political institution capable of welcoming, on an equal footing and in permanent structures, the democracies of Europe freed from communist oppression. For that reason the accession of those countries to the Council of Europe is a central factor in the process of European construction based on our Organisation's values.

Such accession presupposes that the applicant country has brought its institutions and legal system into line with the basic principles of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. The people's representatives must have been chosen by means of free and fair elections based on universal suffrage. Guaranteed freedom of expression and notably of the media, protection of national minorities and observance of the principles of international law must remain, in our view, decisive criteria for assessing any application for membership. An undertaking to sign the European Convention on Human Rights and accept the Convention's supervisory machinery in its entirety within a short period is also fundamental. We are resolved to ensure full compliance with the commitments accepted by all member States within the Council of Europe.

We affirm our will to promote the integration of new member States and to undertake the necessary reforms of the Organisation, taking account of the proposals of the Parliamentary Assembly and of the concerns of local and regional authorities, which are essential to the democratic expression of peoples.

We confirm the policy of openness and co-operation *vis-à-vis* all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe that opt for democracy. The programmes set up by the Council of Europe to assist the democratic transition should be developed and constantly adapted to the needs of our new partners.

We intend to render the Council of Europe fully capable of thus contributing to democratic security as well as meeting the challenges of society in the 21st century, giving expression in the legal field to the values that define our European identity, and to fostering an improvement in the quality of life.

Attaining these objectives requires fuller co-ordination of the Council of Europe's activities with those of other organisations involved in the construction of a democratic and secure Europe, thus satisfying the need for complementarity and better use of resources.

In this connection, we welcome the co-operation established – in the first instance, on the basis of the 1987 Arrangement – with the European Community, particularly the development of joint projects, notably in favour of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. We consider that such a partnership in increasingly varied fields of activity reflects the specific and open-ended institutional relationship existing between the two institutions.

Similarly, to foster democratic security we are in favour of intensifying functional co-operation in the human dimension sphere between the Council of Europe and the CSCE. Arrangements could usefully be concluded with the latter, including its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and its High Commissioner on National Minorities.

We are resolved to make full use of the political forum provided by our Committee of Ministers and Parliamentary Assembly to promote, in accordance with the competences and vocation of the Organisation, the strengthening of democratic security in Europe. The political dialogue within our Organisation will make a valuable contribution to the stability of our continent. We will do so all the more effectively if we are able to initiate such a dialogue with all the European States that have expressed a desire to observe the Council's principles.

Convinced that the setting up of appropriate legal structures and the training of administrative personnel are essential conditions for the success of the economic and political transition in Central and Eastern Europe, we attach the greatest importance to the development and co-ordination of assistance programmes for this purpose in liaison with the European Community.

The creation of a tolerant and prosperous Europe does not depend only on co-operation between States. It also requires transfrontier co-operation between local and regional authorities, without prejudice to the constitution and the territorial integrity of each State. We urge the Organisation to pursue its work in this field and to extend it to co-operation between non-adjacent regions.

We express our conviction that cultural co-operation, in which the Council of Europe is a prime instrument, – through education, the media, cultural action, the protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage and participation of young people – is essential for creating a cohesive yet diverse Europe. Our governments undertake to bear in mind the Council of Europe's priorities and guidelines in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

With the aim of contributing to the cohesion of our societies, we stress the importance of commitments accepted within the framework of the Council of Europe Social Charter and European Code of Social Security in order to provide member countries with an adequate system of social protection.

We recognise the value of co-operation conducted within the Council of Europe to protect the natural environment and improve the built environment.

We will continue our efforts to facilitate the social integration of lawfully residing migrants and to improve the management and control of migratory flows, while preserving the freedom to travel within Europe. We therefore encourage the "Vienna Group" to pursue its work, thus contributing, with other competent groups, to a comprehensive approach to migration challenges.

Fortified by our bonds of friendship with non-European States sharing the same values, we wish to develop with them our common efforts to promote peace and democracy.

We also affirm that the deepening of co-operation in order to take account of the new European situation should in no way divert us from our responsibilities regarding North/South interdependence and solidarity.

In the political context thus outlined, we, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, resolve:

- to improve the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights by establishing a single Court for ensuring compliance with undertakings given thereunder (see decision in Appendix I),
- to enter into political and legal commitments relating to the protection of national minorities in Europe and to instruct the Committee of Ministers to elaborate appropriate international legal instruments (see decision in Appendix II),
- to pursue a policy for combating racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance, and to adopt for this purpose a Declaration and a Plan of Action (see decision in Appendix III),
- to approve the principle of creating a consultative organ genuinely representing both local and regional authorities in Europe,
- to invite the Council of Europe to study the provision of instruments for stimulating the development of European cultural schemes in a partnership, involving public authorities and the community at large,
- to instruct the Committee of Ministers to adapt the Organisation's Statute as necessary for its functioning, having regard to the proposals put forward by the Parliamentary Assembly.

Appendix I
to the Vienna Declaration

Reform of the control mechanism of the European Convention on Human Rights

We, Heads of States and Government of the Council of Europe member States have decided the following, as regards the reform of the European Convention on Human Rights control mechanism:

With the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms which entered into force 40 years ago the Council of Europe created an international system for the protection of human rights which is unique of its kind. Its main distinguishing feature is that contracting States assume the obligation to effectively protect the human rights enshrined in the Convention and to accept

international monitoring in this respect. This responsibility has been so far carried out by the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights.

Since the Convention entered into force in 1953 the number of contracting States has almost tripled and more countries will accede after becoming members of the Council of Europe. We are of the opinion that it has become urgently necessary to adapt the present control mechanism to this development in order to be able to maintain in the future effective international protection for human rights. The purpose of this reform is to enhance the efficiency of the means of protection, to shorten procedures and to maintain the present high quality of human rights protection.

To this end we have resolved to establish, as an integral part of the Convention, a single European Court of Human Rights to supersede the present controlling bodies.

We mandate the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to finalise a draft protocol amending the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, on which substantial progress has been made, with a view to adopting a text and opening it for signature at its ministerial meeting in May 1994. We will then ensure that this protocol is submitted for ratification at the earliest possible date.

Appendix II to the Vienna Declaration

National Minorities

We, Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe, have agreed as follows, concerning the protection of national minorities:

The national minorities which the upheavals of history have established in Europe should be protected and respected so that they can contribute to stability and peace.

In this Europe which we wish to build, we must respond to this challenge: assuring the protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities within the rule of law, respecting the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of States. On these conditions, these minorities will make a valuable contribution to the life of our societies.

The creation of a climate of tolerance and dialogue is necessary for the participation of all in political life. In this regard an important contribution should be made by regional and local authorities.

In their actions, States should ensure the respect of the principles which are fundamental to our common European tradition: equality before the law, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, freedom of association and assembly as well as to participate actively in public life.

States should create the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to develop their culture, while preserving their religion, traditions and customs. These persons must be able to use their language both in private and in public and should be able to use it, under certain conditions, in their relations with the public authorities.

We stress the importance which bilateral agreements between States, aimed at assuring the protection of the national minorities concerned, can have for stability and peace in Europe.

We confirm our determination to implement fully the commitments concerning the protection of national minorities contained in the Copenhagen and other documents of the CSCE.

We consider that the Council of Europe should apply itself to transforming, to the greatest possible extent, these political commitments into legal obligations.

Having regard to its fundamental vocation, the Council of Europe is particularly well placed to contribute to the settlement of problems of national minorities. In this connection, we intend to pursue the close co-operation engaged between the Council of Europe and the CSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities.

In consequence, we decide to instruct the Committee of Ministers:

- to draw up confidence-building measures aimed at increasing tolerance and understanding among peoples;
- to respond to requests for assistance for the negotiation and implementation of treaties on questions concerning national minorities as well as agreements on transfrontier co-operation;
- to draft with minimum delay a framework convention specifying the principles which contracting States commit themselves to respect, in order to assure the protection of national minorities. This instrument would also be open for signature by non-member States;
- to begin work on drafting a protocol complementing the European Convention on Human Rights in the cultural field by provisions guaranteeing individual rights, in particular for persons belonging to national minorities.

Appendix III
to the Vienna Declaration

**Declaration and plan of action
on combating racism, xenophobia,
anti-Semitism and intolerance**

We, Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member States,

Convinced that the diversity of traditions and cultures has for centuries been one of Europe's riches and that the principle of tolerance is the guarantee of the maintenance in Europe of an open society respecting the cultural diversity to which we are attached;

Convinced that to bring about a democratic and pluralist society respecting the equal dignity of all human beings remains one of the prime objectives of European construction;

Alarmed by the present resurgence of racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, the development of a climate of intolerance, the increase in acts of violence, notably against migrants and people of immigrant origin, and the degrading treatment and discriminatory practices accompanying them;

Equally alarmed also by the development of aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism which constitute new expressions of xenophobia;

Concerned at the deterioration of the economic situation, which threatens the cohesion of European societies by generating forms of exclusion likely to foster social tensions and manifestations of xenophobia;

Convinced that these manifestations of intolerance threaten democratic societies and their fundamental values and undermine the foundations of European construction;

Confirming the Declaration of 14 May 1981 of the Committee of Ministers in which the latter already solemnly condemned all forms of intolerance and the acts of violence that they engender;

Reaffirming the values of solidarity which must inspire all members of society in order to reduce marginalisation and social exclusion;

Convinced furthermore that Europe's future demands from individuals and from groups not only tolerance but also the will to act together, combining their diverse contributions,

– Condemn in the strongest possible terms racism in all its forms, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance and all forms of religious discrimination;

– Encourage member States to continue efforts already undertaken to eliminate these phenomena, and commit ourselves to strengthening national laws and international instruments and taking appropriate measures at national and European level;

– Undertake to combat all ideologies, policies and practices constituting an incitement to racial hatred, violence and discrimination, as well as any action or language likely to strengthen fears and tensions between groups from different racial, ethnic, national, religious or social backgrounds;

– Launch an urgent appeal to European peoples, groups and citizens, and young people in particular, that they resolutely engage in combating all forms of intolerance and that they actively participate in the construction of a European society based on common values, characterised by democracy, tolerance and solidarity.

To this end, we instruct the Committee of Ministers to develop and implement as soon as possible the following plan of action and mobilise the necessary financial resources.

Plan of action

1. Launch a broad European Youth Campaign to mobilise the public in favour of a tolerant society based on the equal dignity of all its members and against manifestations of racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance.

This campaign, co-ordinated by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the European Youth Organisations will have a national and local dimension through the creation of national committees.

It will aim in particular at stimulating pilot projects involving all sections of society.

2. Invite member States to reinforce guarantees against all forms of discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin or on religion, and to this end to:

– re-examine without delay their legislation and regulations with a view to eliminating provisions likely to generate discrimination based on any of these reasons or likely to sustain prejudice;

– assure effective implementation of legislation aimed at combating racism and discrimination;

– reinforce and implement preventive measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance, giving special attention to awareness-raising and confidence-building measures.

3. Establish a Committee of governmental Experts with a mandate to:

- review member States' legislation, policies and other measures to combat racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance, and their effectiveness;
- propose further action at local, national and European level;
- formulate general policy recommendations to member States;
- study international legal instruments applicable in the matter with a view to their reinforcement where appropriate.

The Committee of Experts will report regularly to the Committee of Ministers, which will seek the opinions of the relevant Steering Committees.

Further modalities for the functioning of this new mechanism should be decided by the Committee of Ministers.

4. Reinforce mutual understanding and confidence between people through the Council of Europe's co-operation and assistance programmes. Work in this area would focus in particular on:

- studying the deep-seated causes of intolerance and considering remedies, notably by means of a seminar and support for research programmes;
- promoting education in the fields of human rights and respect for cultural diversity;
- strengthening programmes aimed at eliminating prejudice in the teaching of history by emphasising positive mutual influence between different countries, religions and ideas in the historical development of Europe;
- encouraging transfrontier co-operation between local authorities so as to boost confidence;
- intensifying co-operative work in the fields of intercommunity relations and equality of opportunities;
- developing policies to combat social exclusion and extreme poverty.

5. Request the media professions to report and comment on acts of racism and intolerance factually and responsibly, and to continue to develop professional codes of ethics which reflect these requirements.

In the execution of this Plan, the Council of Europe will take due account of the work of Unesco in the field of tolerance, in particular preparations for a "Year of Tolerance" in 1995.

A first report on implementation of the Plan of Action will be submitted to the Committee of Ministers at its 94th Session in May 1994.

b. Statutory Resolution (93) 26 on observer status

(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 14 May 1993, at its 92nd Session)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Articles 15.a and 16 of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Having regard to the Parliamentary Assembly's proposals for institutional reforms within the Council of Europe;

Bearing in mind the changed political situation in Europe and the world;

Convinced that this situation requires increased co-operation between the Council of Europe and non-member states sharing the Organisation's ideals and values;

Considering that an institutional framework should be given to such co-operation;

Considering that the provisions hereinafter set out are not inconsistent with the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Resolves as follows:

I. Any State willing to accept the principles of democracy, the rule of law and the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and wishing to co-operate with the Council of Europe may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the Organisation.

II. States enjoying observer status shall be entitled to send observers to those of the Council of Europe Committees of experts which were set up under Article 17 of the Statute and to which all member states are entitled to designate participants.

III. States enjoying observer status shall be entitled, upon invitation by the host country, to send observers to conferences of specialised ministers.

IV. Decisions on inviting states enjoying observer status to participate in the activities of Partial, Enlarged or Enlarged Partial Agreements shall be taken in accordance with the rules applicable to the respective agreement.

V. Observer status gives no right to be represented on the Committee of Ministers or the Parliamentary Assembly unless a specific decision has been taken by one of these organs on its own behalf.

VI. States enjoying observer status may appoint a permanent observer to the Council of Europe.

VII. An international intergovernmental organisation willing to co-operate closely with the Council of Europe and deemed able to make an important contribution to its work, may be granted by the Committee of Ministers, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, observer status with the rights set out in Articles II, III and IV for states enjoying observer status.

VIII. The Committee of Ministers may suspend and, after consulting the Parliamentary Assembly, withdraw observer status.

c. Statutory Resolution (93) 28 on partial and enlarged agreements

(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 14 May 1993, at its 92nd Session)

The Committee of Ministers,

Considering that the Statute of the Council of Europe gives the Organisation competence in a wide range of spheres, in which it pursues the aim of achieving a greater unity between its members;

Considering that Partial Agreements allowing members to abstain from participating in a course of action advocated by other members, as established in the Statutory Resolution adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session on 2 August 1951, have proved fruitful;

Considering that in some cases the problems dealt with in the Council of Europe outstrip the geographical framework of the territory of its members and that the Organisation must be ready to examine any proposal emanating from non-member states for the joint carrying out of an intergovernmental activity;

Considering that provision ought therefore to be made for flexible and non-institutionalised arrangements whereby some or all members as well as non-members of the Council of Europe may pursue an intergovernmental activity together on an equal footing, within the framework of a Partial, Enlarged Partial or Enlarged Agreement;

Having regard to the Parliamentary Assembly's favourable opinion,

Resolves as follows:

I. Participation in activities

Activities or a series of activities which are not pursued as a joint effort by all member states of the Council of Europe or to which one wishes to associate non-member states of the Council of Europe may be carried out:

- by some member states of the Council of Europe as a Partial Agreement;
- by some member states of the Council of Europe together with one or more non-member states as an Enlarged Partial Agreement;
- by all member states of the Council of Europe together with one or more non-member states as an Enlarged Agreement.

II. Decision on participation

The Committee of Ministers may, by the majority stipulated in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe:

- authorise some member states to carry out an activity or a series of activities within the framework of the Organisation, the activity or series of activities being adopted only by the Representatives who vote in favour of it and being limited accordingly;
- in its composition restricted to Representatives of member states of a Partial Agreement, invite any non-member state to join the Partial Agreement or certain of its activities;
- invite any non-member state to join the member states of the Council of Europe in carrying out an activity or series of activities.

III. Budget

The Partial Agreement, Enlarged Partial Agreement or Enlarged Agreement (hereinafter "the Agreement") shall be financed by a budget constituted by contributions from the member states and non-member states participating in it.

The scale according to which the contributions of non-member states are calculated shall be decided in agreement with the latter; as a general rule, that scale shall conform to the criteria for determining the scale of contributions to the general budget of the Council of Europe.

The budget shall be adopted annually by an organ composed of the Representatives on the Committee of Ministers of the member states participating in the activity and where appropriate of Representatives of the non-member states participating in the activity who shall thus be entitled to vote.

The Financial Regulations shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the adoption and management of the budget of the Agreement.

IV. *Functioning of the Agreement*

The decision setting up the Agreement shall provide for its organs and lay down specific arrangements for the pursuit of its activities. Unless otherwise stipulated in the decision, the general rules in force in the Council of Europe concerning committee structures, terms of reference and working methods and, in particular, the Rules of Procedure for the meetings of the Ministers' Deputies shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the organs of the Agreement.

Secretarial services for the organs of the Agreement shall be provided by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

V. *Additional members and observers*

Unless otherwise provided in the decision setting-up the Agreement,

- any member state of the Council of Europe may join at any moment any Agreement by making a declaration to this effect to the Secretary General;
- any non-member state of the Council of Europe may be invited to join an Enlarged or Enlarged Partial Agreement by decision of the Committee of Ministers, following consultation of the non-member states already participating;
- any non-member state and any international intergovernmental organisation may be invited by the Committee of Ministers, following consultation of the non-member states already participating, to take part as an observer in the activities of a Partial, Enlarged Partial or Enlarged Agreement. No budget contribution shall be required from observers.

VI. *European Community*

The European Community may be invited by the Committee of Ministers to participate in a Partial, Enlarged Partial or Enlarged Agreement. The modalities of its participation shall be determined in the decision inviting it to participate.

VII. *Transitional provisions*

This text replaces the Statutory Resolution on Partial Agreements adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 9th Session on 2 August 1951.

Partial Agreements already established shall continue to function according to their own rules.

d. Resolution (93) 38 on relations between the Council of Europe and international non-governmental organisations

(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 October 1993, at the 500th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

The Committee of Ministers,

Recalling the Council of Europe statutory aim to achieve a closer unity between its members and to further the well-being of their populations;

Considering that the achievement of this goal requires constant sensitivity to public opinion and the driving forces in European society which is changing and evolving rapidly;

Considering that initiatives, ideas and suggestions emanating from the voluntary sector can be considered as the true expression of European citizens;

Recalling that, in this spirit, the Council of Europe has established since its earliest days working relations with international and national non-governmental organisations;

Recalling that the Council of Europe has long recognised the importance of non-governmental organisations for the work of the Organisation notably by the creation in 1952 of a consultative status for international non-governmental organisations;

Recalling Resolution (72) 35 on relations between the Council of Europe and international non-governmental organisations, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 16 October 1972;

Considering that the system of co-operation introduced by consultative status largely permitted the reinforcement of links between the Council of Europe and the voluntary sector, giving positive and particularly encouraging results for both parties;

Considering that the respect for pluralist democracy as well as the need to make use of all available information on the resolution of problems of common concern give rise to the need to take greater account of non-governmental organisations which assume various societal functions and enhance the participation of all citizens;

Acknowledging the decisive contribution of popular and representative movements to the evolution of democracy in Europe in recent times;

Considering that it is indispensable that the rules governing the relations between the Council of Europe and non-governmental organisations should continue to reflect their needs, having particular regard for the demands of the changes affecting European society;

Believes that by the development and reinforcement of its structures the co-operation between the Council of Europe and non-governmental organisations granted consultative status will prove even more beneficial in the future;

Believing that the present revised rules should clarify as well as facilitate and give greater flexibility to co-operation with the non-governmental organisations,

Hereby decides to adopt the rules for consultative status appended to this resolution which replace the rules established by Resolution (72) 35 and which enter into force with the adoption of the present resolution.

Appendix to Resolution (93) 38

Revised Rules for Consultative Status

1. The Council of Europe may establish working relations with international non-governmental organisations by granting them consultative status.

Conditions to be met by international non-governmental organisations

2. Consultative status shall be granted by the Council of Europe to international non-governmental organisations which are particularly representative in the field(s) of their competence, and at the European level. In addition, they should, through their work, be capable of supporting the achievement of that closer unity mentioned in Article 1 of the Statute by contributing to Council of Europe activities and by making known the work of the Council of Europe among the European public.

Modalities of co-operation

3. The committees of governmental experts and other bodies of the Committee of Ministers, the committees of the Parliamentary Assembly, the committees of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe and the Secretary General may consult the organisations or the interest-groupings set up under the authority of the Liaison Committee of NGOs enjoying consultative status (in writing or by means of a hearing) on questions of mutual interest.

4. The organisations:

- a. may address memoranda to the Secretary General for submission to the committees mentioned above;
- b. shall receive the agenda and public documents of the Assembly in order to facilitate their attendance at public sittings of the Assembly;
- c. shall be invited to public sittings of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe;
- d. shall be invited to the general information meeting held annually by the Secretariat;
- e. shall be invited to sectoral meetings held by the Secretariat.

5. Organisations enjoying consultative status shall undertake to:

- a. furnish information, documents or opinions relating to their own field(s) of competence as requested by the Secretary General.
- b. give maximum publicity to the initiatives or achievements of the Council of Europe in their own field(s) of competence;
- c. submit every two years a report to the Secretary General which should specify:
 - participation in the work of the various Council of Europe bodies (committees of experts, parliamentary committees, etc.);
 - attendance at events organised by the Secretariat (general information meetings, sectoral meetings);
 - attendance at meetings of interest groups of NGOs which maintain relations with the corresponding sectors of the Secretariat;

- meetings which they themselves have organised and to which the Council of Europe has been invited;
- action they have undertaken in a view to publicising the work of the Council of Europe.

Procedure for the granting of consultative status

6. The Secretary General shall keep the list of organisations enjoying consultative status with the Council of Europe.

7. Any organisation wishing to be entered on this list shall send the Secretary General of the Council of Europe an application accompanied by a file in French or English, and preferably in both of these official languages of the Council of Europe. The file shall contain its Statute, a list of member organisations,¹ a report on its recent activities, a declaration to the effect that it accepts the principles set out in the preamble and in Article 1 of the Statute of the Council of Europe² as well as the application form on which it states clearly:

- why it is applying for consultative status with the Council of Europe;
- to which activity or activities of the Council of Europe (as set out in the programme of activities of the Council) it considers it can contribute;
- in what way it feels able to make such a contribution (studies, reports, previous work in the field concerned, expertise of its members in the area concerned, etc.);
- what practical co-operation has already been established with the Council of Europe departments concerned;
- by what means and to which audience it would publicise the work of the Council of Europe.

8. The decision to grant an organisation consultative status shall be taken by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in accordance with the above rules. The Secretary General may also take into consideration the main priorities of the Council of Europe programme of activities and possible proliferation of organisations in a given sector of activity.

However this decision will be submitted for tacit approval to the Committee of Ministers and to the Parliamentary Assembly. To this end the Secretary General shall inform the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly at least once a year of the names of the organisations concerned together with those items from the relevant files which are necessary for the assessment of each case and his or her reasons for suggesting that they be added to the list. In the absence of any objection founded on the conditions set out in paragraph 9 below, the said organisations will be added three months later to the list of those enjoying consultative status.

9. During the three-month period, a member of the Committee of Ministers or three members of the Assembly of different nationalities may request that an examination be made of the file of any applicant organisation. In the former case, the examination shall be made and the decision to add the name to the list shall be taken by the Committee of Ministers. In the latter case, the Committee of Ministers shall defer its decision until it has received a recommendation from the Assembly acting on a report from its competent committee.

1. This list shall contain the name in the national language, with a French or English translation of each of the national member organisations as well as the approximate number of members of each of these national member organisations.

2. Preamble and Article 1 of the Statute of the Council of Europe:

“The Governments of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the French Republic, the Irish Republic, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Norway, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Convinced that the pursuit of peace based upon justice and international co-operation is vital for the preservation of human society and civilisation;

Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy;

Believing that, for the maintenance and further realisation of these ideals and in the interests of economic and social progress, there is need of a closer unity between all like-minded countries of Europe;

Considering that, to respond to this need and to the expressed aspirations of their peoples in this regard, it is necessary forthwith to create an organisation which will bring European States into closer association,

Have in consequence decided to set up a Council of Europe consisting of a Committee of representatives of Governments and of a Consultative Assembly, and have for this purpose adopted the following Statute:

Chapter I - Aim of the Council of Europe

Article 1

a. The aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress.

b. This aim shall be pursued through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by arrangements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

c. Participation in the Council of Europe shall not affect the collaboration of its Members in the work of the United Nations and of other international organisations or unions to which they are parties.

d. Matters relating to National Defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe.”

Withdrawal of consultative status

10. Any organisation already on the list may be removed from it by the Secretary General if, in his or her opinion:

- a. it has failed to comply with its obligations under the rules set out in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 above;
- b. it is represented twice as a result of affiliation to a larger organisation which is itself on the list;
- c. the activity connected with its area of competence is no longer included in the Council of Europe's work programme;
- d. it has taken action which is not in keeping with its status as an international non-governmental organisation.

To this end, the Secretary General shall review every three years the list of organisations with consultative status. The review shall be based on the report submitted by the organisations every two years.

Before any decision to withdraw consultative status, the Secretary General shall first inform the organisation in question of his or her intention to remove it from the list in order to give it an opportunity to present its observations within two months.

11. The decision to remove an organisation from the list shall be taken by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in accordance with the above rules.

However this decision will be submitted for tacit approval to the Committee of Ministers and to the Parliamentary Assembly. To this end, the Secretary General shall inform the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly at least once a year of the names of the organisations concerned and his or her reasons for suggesting that they be removed from the list of NGOs enjoying consultative status. In the absence of any objection as described in paragraph 9 above, the names of organisations that have thus been communicated shall be removed from the list three months later.

During the three-month period, a member of the Committee of Ministers or three members of the Assembly of different nationalities may request that an examination be made of the file of each organisation whose name has been communicated to them. In the former case, the examination shall be made and the decision to remove the name from the list shall be taken by the Committee of Ministers. In the latter case, the Committee of Ministers shall defer its decision until it has received a recommendation from the Assembly acting on a report from its competent committee.

Sundry provisions

12. The procedures described above shall not restrict the right of the Committee of Ministers, or of the Parliamentary Assembly or of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities to initiate any action concerning other non-governmental organisations in pursuance of their respective rules of procedure.

It should also not prevent the Secretariat of the Council of Europe from considering practical co-operation on an *ad hoc* basis with other international and national non-governmental organisations in any field of mutual interest.

13. An organisation whose application has been refused or which has been removed from the list of NGOs enjoying consultative status may submit a fresh application after a period of two years following the date of the decision.

14. Following the entry into force of these rules, the non-governmental organisations already enjoying consultative status will be required to submit their first report in January of the following year and thereafter every two years in accordance with the new rules.

2. Conventions

Convention on civil liability for damage resulting from activities dangerous to the environment (European Treaty Series No. 150)

Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (European Treaty Series No. 151)

Protocol No. 2 to the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (European Treaty Series No. 152)

3. Recommendations to member states

Recommendation No. R (93) 1 on effective access to the law and to justice for the very poor

Recommendation No. R (93) 2 on the medico-social aspects of child abuse

Recommendation No. R (93) 3 on health manpower planning

Recommendation No. R (93) 4 concerning clinical trials involving the use of components and fractionated products derived from human blood or plasma

Recommendation No. R (93) 5 containing principles aimed at promoting the distribution and broadcasting of audiovisual works originated in countries or regions with a low audiovisual output or a limited geographic or linguistic coverage on the European television markets

Recommendation No. R (93) 6 concerning prison and criminological aspects of the control of transmissible diseases including Aids and related health problems in prison

Recommendation No. R (93) 7 on privatisation of public undertakings and activities

Recommendation No. R (93) 8 on the organisation of multiprofessional education of health personnel

Recommendation No. R (93) 9 on the protection of the architectural heritage against natural disasters

Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 1 on the application of the European Social Charter by Greece during the period 1988-1989 (12th cycle of supervision)

Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 2 on the application of the European Social Charter by Norway during the period 1988-1989 (12th cycle of supervision)

Recommendation No. R-ChS (93) 3 on the application of the European Social Charter by the United Kingdom during the period 1988-1989 (12th cycle of supervision)

4. Resolutions

Resolution (93) 1 on revision of the regulations governing staff salaries and allowances

Resolution (93) 2 on remuneration of specially appointed officials

Resolution (93) 3 on the Czech Republic

Resolution (93) 4 on the Slovak Republic

Resolution (93) 5 on revision of the regulations governing staff salaries and allowances

Resolution (93) 6 on the control of respect for human rights in European states not yet members of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 7 (supplementary to Resolution (87) 2), on the creation of a European advisory evaluation committee for earthquake prediction

Resolution (93) 8 on the appointment to the post of Deputy Secretary General

Resolution (93) 9 on Belarus

Resolution (93) 10 modifying Resolution (88) 15 setting up a European support fund for the co-production and distribution of creative cinematographic and audiovisual works ("Eurimages")

Resolution (93) 11 on remuneration of specially appointed officials

Resolution (93) 12 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Wollmatinger Ried Nature Reserve (Germany)

Resolution (93) 13 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Germano-Luxembourg Nature Park (Germany-Luxembourg)

Resolution (93) 14 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Weltenburger Enge Nature Reserve (Germany)

Resolution (93) 15 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Beinn Eighe National Nature Reserve (United Kingdom)

Resolution (93) 16 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Ordesa and Monte Perdido National Park (Spain)

Resolution (93) 17 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Montecristo Island Nature Reserve (Italy)

Resolution (93) 18 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to the Store Mosse National Park (Sweden)

Resolution (93) 19 on the renewal of the European Diploma awarded to Bullerö and Långviksskär Nature Reserves (Sweden)

Resolution (93) 20 concerning the award of the European Diploma to the Argentera Nature Park (Italy)

Resolution (93) 21 concerning the award of the European Diploma to the Mercantour National Park (France)

Resolution (93) 22 concerning the amendment of Article II of the Articles of Agreement of the Council of Europe Social Development Fund

Resolution (93) 23 Invitation to Estonia to become a member of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 24 Invitation to Lithuania to become a member of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 25 Invitation to Slovenia to become a member of the Council of Europe

Statutory Resolution (93) 26 on observer status

Statutory Resolution (93) 27 on the majorities required for decisions of the Committee of Ministers

Statutory Resolution (93) 28 on Partial and Enlarged Agreements

Resolution (93) 29 on Moldova

Resolution (93) 30 concerning the ordinary budget for 1993

Resolution (93) 31 concerning the 1993 budget of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters

Resolution (93) 32 Invitation to the Czech Republic to become a member of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 33 Invitation to Slovakia to become a member of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 34 on revision of the regulations governing staff salaries and allowances

Resolution (93) 35 on the remuneration of specially appointed officials

Resolution (93) 36 amending the regulations governing staff salaries and allowances

Resolution (93) 37 Invitation to Romania to become a member of the Council of Europe

Resolution (93) 38 on relations between the Council of Europe and non-governmental organisations

Resolution (93) 39 concerning the general accounts of the Council of Europe for 1992

Resolution (93) 40 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement in the social and public health field for the 1992 financial year

Resolution (93) 41 concerning the accounts of the European Pharmacopoeia for the 1992 financial year

Resolution (93) 42 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement on the Social Development Fund (Resettlement Fund) for the 1992 financial year

Resolution (93) 43 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs (Pompidou Group) for the 1992 financial year

Resolution (93) 44 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters for the 1992 financial year

Resolution (93) 45 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement on the European Commission for Democracy through Law for the financial year 1992

Resolution (93) 46 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card for the financial year 1992

Resolution (93) 47 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement establishing the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity for the financial year 1992

Resolution (93) 48 concerning the accounts of the Partial Agreement of the European support fund for the co-production and distribution of creative cinematographic and audio-visual works ("Eurimages")

Resolution (93) 49 concerning the Cultural Fund accounts for the financial year 1992

Resolution (93) 50 concerning the Sports Fund accounts for the financial year 1992

Resolution (93) 51 confirming the continuation of the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity

Resolution (93) 52 concerning the Partial Agreement on the Council of Europe Social Development Fund (Resettlement Fund) – 1993 budget

Resolution (93) 53 concerning the extraordinary budget for the financing of the construction of the Human Rights Building – 1993 budget

Resolution (93) 54 concerning the open Partial Agreement on the prevention of, protection against and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters – 1993 budget

Resolution (93) 55 amending the scale of contributions to the ordinary budget, following the admission of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

Resolution (93) 56 approving the Intergovernmental Programme of Activities for 1994

Resolution (93) 57 concerning the ordinary budget for 1994

Resolution (93) 58 amending the scale of contributions to the extraordinary budget following the admission of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia

Resolution (93) 59 concerning the extraordinary budget for the financing of the construction of the Human Rights Building – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 60 concerning the pensions budget 1994

Resolution (93) 61 concerning the Partial Agreement in the social and public health field – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 62 amending the scale for contributions to the budget of the European Pharmacopoeia following the admission of Slovenia

Resolution (93) 63 concerning the European Pharmacopoeia – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 64 concerning the extraordinary budget for annual repayments on the loan contracted for the acquisition of the new premises of the European Pharmacopoeia – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 65 concerning the Council of Europe Social Development Fund (Resettlement Fund) – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 66 amending the scale of contributions to the budget of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group to combat abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs (Pompidou Group) to take account of the separate admissions of the Czech Republic and of Slovakia to membership

Resolution (93) 67 concerning the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs (Pompidou Group) – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 68 amending the scale of contributions to the budget of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters following the admission of Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine to membership

Resolution (93) 69 concerning the budget of the Partial Agreement on the Co-operation Group for the prevention of, protection against, and organisation of relief in major natural and technological disasters – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 70 concerning the budget of the Partial Agreement on the European support fund for the co-production and distribution of creative cinematographic and audio-visual works "Eurimages" – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 71 amending the scale of contributions to the budget of the Partial Agreement on the European Commission for Democracy through Law, following the admission of Iceland and Slovakia to membership

Resolution (93) 72 concerning the Partial Agreement on the European Commission for Democracy through Law – 1994 budget

Resolution (93) 73 amending the scale of contributions to the budget of the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card following the admission of Switzerland to membership

Resolution (93) 74 concerning the Partial Agreement on the Youth Card – 1994 budget

Partial Agreement resolutions making recommendations to governments (AP)

Resolution AP (93) 1 on the role and training of community pharmacists

Resolution AP (93) 2 on antifoulants

Resolution AP (93) 3 on contaminants in food

Resolutions on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto (CSS)

Resolution CSS (93) 1 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by Belgium (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 2 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Denmark (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 3 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by France (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 4 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by the Federal Republic of Germany (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 5 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Greece (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 6 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Ireland (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 7 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Italy (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 8 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by Luxembourg (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 9 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by the Netherlands (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 10 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by Norway (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 11 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by Portugal (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 12 on the application of the European Code of Social Security and the Protocol thereto by Sweden (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 13 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Switzerland (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 14 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by Turkey (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution CSS (93) 15 on the application of the European Code of Social Security by the United Kingdom (period from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991)

Resolution concerning the implementation of the European Social Charter (ChS)

Resolution ChS (93) 1 on the implementation of the European Social Charter during the period 1988-1989 (12th cycle of supervision – first group of states)

5. Declarations

Declaration on the rape of women and children in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (18 February 1993)

Declaration on the escalation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict (15 April 1993)

Declaration on Russia (8 October 1993)

Vienna Declaration¹ (9 October 1993)

1. See above p. 133

Appendix C – Texts adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly in 1993

Opinions

Opinion No. 165 (1993) on the institutional reform of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 166 (1993) on Resolution 240 (1992) adopted by the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe on the development of the activities of the European network of training centres for local and regional authority staff

Opinion No. 167 (1993) on the draft second additional protocol to the Social Charter of the Council of Europe providing for a system of collective complaints

Opinion No. 168 (1993) on the application of the Republic of Lithuania for membership of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 169 (1993) on the application of the Republic of Slovenia for membership of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 170 (1993) on the application of the Republic of Estonia for membership of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 171 (1993) on the Council of Europe general accounts and budgets for the years 1991, 1993 and 1994

Opinion No. 172 (1993) on the programme-budget for the operational expenditure of the Assembly in 1994

Opinion No. 173 (1993) on the texts adopted at the 28th Session of the Standing Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe (CLRAE) (Strasbourg, 16-18 March 1993)

Opinion No. 174 (1993) on the application by the Czech Republic for membership of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 175 (1993) on the application by the Slovak Republic for membership of the Council of Europe

Opinion No. 176 (1993) on the application by Romania for membership of the Council of Europe

Recommendations

Recommendation 1201 (1993) on an additional protocol on the rights of national minorities to the European Convention on Human Rights

Recommendation 1202 (1993) on religious tolerance in a democratic society

Recommendation 1203 (1993) on Gypsies in Europe

Recommendation 1204 (1993) on the creation of a transitional mechanism for the protection of human rights in European non-member states of the Council of Europe

Recommendation 1205 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in several countries of the former Yugoslavia

Recommendation 1206 (1993) on the integration of migrants and community relations

Recommendation 1207 (1993) on population movements between the states of the former Soviet Union

Recommendation 1208 (1993) on the health effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the need for stronger international action

Recommendation 1209 (1993) on nuclear power plants in central and eastern Europe

Recommendation 1210 (1993) on safety-critical computing systems

Recommendation 1211 (1993) on clandestine migration : traffickers and employers of clandestine migrants

Recommendation 1212 (1993) on the adoption of a revised Statute of the Council of Europe

Recommendation 1213 (1993) on developments in biotechnology and the consequences for agriculture

Recommendation 1214 (1993) on the Vienna Summit (8-9 October 1993)

Recommendation 1215 (1993) on the ethics of journalism

Recommendation 1216 (1993) on European cultural co-operation

Recommendation 1217 (1993) on economic assistance to Albania

Recommendation 1218 (1993) on establishing an international court to try serious violations of international humanitarian law

Recommendation 1219 (1993) on establishing a mechanism for the protection of human rights in European states not members of the Council of Europe

Recommendation 1220 (1993) on recent political events (related to the Vienna Summit, 8-9 October 1993)

Recommendation 1221 (1993) on the peace process in the Middle East
Recommendation 1222 (1993) on the fight against racism, xenophobia and intolerance
Recommendation 1223 (1993) on reservations made by member states to Council of Europe conventions
Recommendation 1224 (1993) on the protection and management of freshwater resources in Europe
Recommendation 1225 (1993) on the management, treatment, recycling and marketing of waste

Resolutions

Resolution 993 (1993) on the general policy of the Council of Europe
Resolution 994 (1993) on the massive and flagrant violations of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia
Resolution 995 (1993) on economic renaissance of the Baltic Sea region
Resolution 996 (1993) on population movements between the states of the former Soviet Union
Resolution 997 (1993) on European industrial competitiveness in a global context
Resolution 998 (1993) on the Council of Europe's North-South Centre: role and achievements
Resolution 999 (1993) on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina
Resolution 1000 (1993) on Vietnamese migrants and asylum-seekers in Hong Kong ("boat people")
Resolution 1001 (1993) on the future of wine production
Resolution 1002 (1993) on the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – achievements, activities and priorities
Resolution 1003 (1993) on the ethics of journalism
Resolution 1004 (1993) on the United Nations embargo against Serbia and Montenegro
Resolution 1005 (1993) on economic assistance to Albania
Resolution 1006 (1993) on North-South interdependence and solidarity: Europe and the least developed countries
Resolution 1007 (1993) on North-South technology transfer
Resolution 1008 (1993) on social policies for elderly persons and their self-reliance
Resolution 1009 (1993) on the amendment of Rule 55a of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure (special guest status)
Resolution 1010 (1993) on the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Serbia, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Resolution 1011 (1993) on the situation of women and children in the former Yugoslavia
Resolution 1012 (1993) on marine mammals
Resolution 1013 (1993) on the peace process in the Middle East
Resolution 1014 (1993) on the activities of OECD in 1992

Orders

Order No. 484 (1993) on an additional protocol on the rights of national minorities to the European Convention on Human Rights
Order No. 485 (1993) on the general policy of the Council of Europe
Order No. 486 (1993) on the protection of human rights
Order No. 487 (1993) on nuclear power plants in central and eastern Europe
Order No. 488 (1993) on the honouring of commitments entered into by new member states
Order No. 489 (1993) on the terms of reference of the Committee on Parliamentary and Public Relations
Order No. 490 (1993) on necessary agricultural and rural policy reforms in Europe
Order No. 491 (1993) on the situation of women and children in the former Yugoslavia
Order No. 492 (1993) on the protection and management of freshwater resources in Europe

Appendix D – Conferences of specialised ministers held in 1993

1. 4th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Youth (Vienna, 13-15 April 1993)

Theme:

- Young people in greater Europe:

Sub-theme I: Values and lifestyles of young people

Sub-theme II: Local and regional policies in Europe and participation by young people

2. Informal meeting of European Ministers of Justice (Lugano, Switzerland, 22 June 1993)

Theme:

- Federalism, regionalism and protection of minorities

3. 10th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government (The Hague, 15-16 September 1993)

Themes:

- Major cities and their peripheries
- Local referendums

4. 23rd Session of the Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs (Paris, 14-15 October 1993)

Theme:

- Family policies, children's rights, parental responsibilities

5. 3rd European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Rome, 21-22 October 1993)

Theme:

- Strategies for the elimination of violence against women in society: the media and other means

Sub-theme I: The causes of violence against women: the role of the media

Sub-theme II: Legal and administrative measures to counter violence against women

6. 5th Conference of European Ministers of Labour (Valletta, 28-29 October 1993)

General theme:

- The employment situation in Europe

Themes:

- Labour market consequences of population trends in Europe
- Vocational integration and reintegration of individuals into the labour market and their effects on structural change, productivity and growth

7. 5th Conference of European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs (Athens, 18-19 November 1993)

Themes:

- Ways of moderating migration flows
- Racism, xenophobia and intolerance

Appendix E – Cases brought before the European Commission of Human Rights

Applications declared admissible in 1993 :

Sargin and Yagci v. Turkey (Nos. 14116/88 and 14117/88) concerning the denial of access to a lawyer during police custody and the subsequent prosecution of the applicants in respect of their activities as members of the then proscribed Communist Party.

Union des Athees v. France (No. 14635/89) concerning the refusal to authorise an association of atheists to receive a legacy, on the ground that it did not fall within the scope of the law regulating associations concerned with worship.

Gürdoğan and others v. Turkey (Nos. 15202-5/89) concerning ill-treatment by members of the security forces during the search of a village.

S.P. v. the Netherlands (No. 16737/90) concerning the refusal of an appeal court in a criminal case to allow legal representation of a foreign national who claimed to be unable to attend the hearing personally due to the great distance involved.

E.R.T. v. Spain (No. 18390/91) concerning the failure of an appeal court, in finding against the applicant in a civil case, to consider an argument put by him at first instance, when he was successful on another ground.

M. and Z. v. the Netherlands (Nos. 15346/89 and 15379/89) concerning the alleged unfairness of proceedings relating to claims for compensation for detention on remand, and in particular the question of publicity and impartiality.

M. v. Spain (No. 17437/90) concerning the length of detention on remand.

Q. v. France (No. 18580/91) concerning the length of detention, initially on remand and subsequently with a view to extradition.

Ward v. the United Kingdom (No. 19526/92) concerning the absence of a right to review of the continuing lawfulness of a discretionary life sentence.

Alenet de Ribemont v. France (No. 15175/89) concerning alleged statements made by a Government Minister at a press conference, naming the applicant as the instigator of a murder, and also the length of subsequent proceedings in which the applicant sought compensation.

Welch v. the United Kingdom (No. 17440/90) concerning a confiscation order made under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, the relevant provisions of which came into force after the commission of the offences in respect of which the applicant was convicted.

Kemmache v. France (No. 17621/91) concerning the applicant's third period of detention on remand, after he had spent some time at liberty and appeared voluntarily for trial.

Vella v. Malta (No. 18420/91) concerning entry to and search of the applicant's house by the police.

H. v. Finland (No. 19823/92) concerning the inability of a father to have court orders granting him a right of access to his child enforced, and the length of the related proceedings.

T. v. the Netherlands (No. 15416/89) concerning the cancellation of the appointment of a lawyer for a foreign minor in connection with his provisional placement under supervision.

T. v. Spain (No. 19382/92) concerning the length of the applicant's detention on remand.

Spadea and others v. Italy (Nos. 12868/87, 14031/88, 14200/88, 14358/88, 14359/88, 14881/89, 14913/89, 19133/91 and 19194/91) concerning the impossibility for landlords to obtain possession of their property in spite of eviction orders having been granted, due to legislation suspending enforcement of evictions and empowering prefectoral commissions to determine priorities.

Stallinger and Kuso v. Austria (Nos. 14696/89 and 14697/89) concerning alleged lack of access to a court in connection with agricultural land consolidation proceedings, and in particular the applicability of Austria's reservation to Article 6 of the Convention and the scope of the review by the Constitutional Court and the Administrative Court.

P. and O. v. Austria (No. 15974/90) concerning the conviction of a journalist for defamation, resulting in the imposition of a fine and costs, for which the editor of the periodical in which the offending article was published was declared jointly liable, in addition to being ordered to pay compensation.

Vereniging Weekblad "BLUF!" v. the Netherlands (No. 16616/90) concerning the seizure of a weekly newspaper which published a confidential quarterly survey carried out by the Internal Security Service, and the subsequent order for the issue to be withdrawn from circulation.

B. v. Austria (No. 17358/90) concerning the participation in criminal proceedings of a judge disqualified by law from participating, the absence of an oral hearing before the Supreme Court and the alleged lack of equality of arms.

Kerojärvi v. Finland (No. 17506/90) concerning non-communication to a litigant of documents consulted by the court in proceedings relating to a request for increased war injuries compensation.

B. v. Spain (No. 18064/91) concerning the rejection of a respondent's case without an examination of the different grounds raised by her at first instance.

Air Canada v. the United Kingdom (No. 18465/91) concerning the seizure by customs authorities of an aircraft on which a large quantity of cannabis resin had been carried, and the subsequent return of the aircraft to its owners on payment of £50 000.

Gea Catalan v. Spain (No. 19160/91) concerning the application by a criminal court of aggravating circumstances permitting a heavier sentence than that provided in respect of the aggravating circumstances referred to in the submissions of both the prosecution and the party claiming damages.

H. v. Austria (No. 17090/90) concerning the retroactive prolongation of detention on remand, the applicant having been twice kept in detention after expiry of the previous orders.

Picaud v. France (No. 16157/90), *Bacha v. France* (No. 17061/90), *A.A. v. France* (No. 17676/90), *Landra v. France* (No. 18005/91), *J.P.C. v. France* (No. 18121/91), *A.G. v. France* (No. 18143/91), *M.B. and M.T. v. France* (No. 18163/91), *J.P.Q. v. France* (No. 18837/91), and *J.P.V. v. France* (No. 18847/91) concerning interception of telephone conversations in the context of criminal investigations, and in some cases the effect of using the recordings of the conversations on the fairness of the subsequent trials.

P.M. v. France (No. 18228/91) concerning the length of detention on remand and the length of criminal proceedings.

S. v. Austria (No. 15220/89) concerning police surveillance of the applicant's political activities.

Schmautzer v. Austria (No. 15523/89), *Umlauft v. Austria* (No. 15527/89), *Gradinger v. Austria* (No. 15963/90), *Pramstaller v. Austria* (No. 16713/90), *Palaoro v. Austria* (No. 16718/90) and *Pfarrmeier v. Austria* (No. 16841/90) concerning administrative criminal proceedings and the scope of review of the Constitutional and Administrative Courts. No. 15963/90 also concerns a complaint that the applicant was convicted in administrative criminal proceedings of an offence in respect of which he had been previously acquitted in ordinary criminal proceedings.

Tolstoy Miloslavsky v. the United Kingdom (No. 18139/91) concerning an award of damages of £1,5 million for libel, and an order to lodge security of £124 900 for costs before an appeal could proceed.

N. v. France (No. 19465/92) concerning the threatened expulsion, following several convictions, of a foreign deaf-mute who has since he was four years old lived in France, where his close relatives also reside.

Gragnic v. France (No. 15312/89) concerning the application of a criminal law provision which was not in force at the time of the offence.

Kremzow v. Austria (No. 15886/89) concerning the length of criminal proceedings and the alleged absence of an effective remedy.

Kampanis v. Greece (No. 17977/91) concerning lack of equality of arms in proceedings for review of detention on remand.

Procola et al. v. Luxembourg (No. 14570/88) concerning the alleged lack of independence and impartiality of the Conseil d'Etat in rejecting an appeal concerning milk quotas, a number of members of the Conseil d'Etat having participated in giving its opinion on proposed changes to the regulations on quotas and in suggesting that these changes be made retroactive.

Persson v. Sweden (No. 14451/88) concerning restrictions on a mother's visiting rights to her handicapped son in a nursing home, absence of a right to a court review of these restrictions, and lack of privacy during visits.

Kay v. the United Kingdom (No. 17821/91) concerning the applicant's recall to psychiatric hospital following his completion of a prison sentence imposed in respect of offences committed while he was on conditional discharge.

D. and others v. Sweden (No. 21649/93) concerning the threatened expulsion of a Peruvian national who claims to have been subjected to torture in Peru, and in respect of whom psychiatric reports indicate a risk of suicide.

Capuano v. Italy (No. 14182/88) concerning the length of civil proceedings and the effect thereof on the applicant's right to respect for her private life and home and right to peaceful enjoyment of her possessions.

Lanzano v. Italy (No. 14725/89) concerning the impartiality of a *pretore* who convicted the applicant after having also investigated the case.

A.P., E.P. and M.P. v. Austria (No. 15506/89) concerning the length of civil proceedings and the alleged lack of adequate compensation in connection with land consolidation.

Sultan v. Denmark (No. 17293/90) concerning the impartiality of the presiding judge at the applicant's trial, who had earlier decided to authorise the police to use an undercover agent.

D.N. v. France (No. 17557/90) concerning the refusal of the authorities to recognise a change of sex.

Wick v. Austria (No. 15701/89) concerning the dismissal of an appeal after the applicant signed a waiver under a misapprehension.

C.G. v. France (No. 17261/90) concerning the refusal to allow an illiterate detainee to receive visits from his family during the first thirteen months of detention on remand.

Goodwin v. the United Kingdom (No. 17488/90) concerning the imposition of a fine on a journalist for contempt of court after he refused to disclose the source of information which he had received about a company's finances.

F.L. and M.L. v. Austria (No. 17588/90) concerning the refusal of an oral hearing in proceedings before the Administrative Court.

S.A. Pressos Compania Naviera and others v. Belgium (No. 17849/91) concerning the retroactive effect on existing damages claims of a law which excluded or limited the liability of river pilots for navigational accidents.

McCann and others v. the United Kingdom (No. 18984/91) concerning the shooting by the SAS of three members of the Provisional IRA in Gibraltar.

Ferrantelli and Santangelo v. Italy (No. 19874/92) concerning the length of criminal proceedings, absence of an opportunity to examine a witness and an alleged lack of impartiality on the part of a judge.

Weiss v. Austria (No. 15591/89) concerning the length of civil proceedings and the amount of compensation paid for an expropriation.

Ribitsch v. Austria (No. 18896/91) concerning the alleged ill-treatment of the applicant during police custody.

Zana v. Turkey (Application No. 18954/91) concerning the conviction of a detainee following the publication in a newspaper of remarks which he made to a visiting journalist, expressing support for the Kurdish Workers' Party.

Vermeulen v. Belgium (Application No. 19075/91) concerning an alleged lack of equality of arms in proceedings relating to a declaration of bankruptcy, due to the fact that State Counsel was present during the deliberations of the Court of Cassation.

Yagiz v. Turkey (Application No. 19092/91) concerning the alleged ill-treatment of the applicant during police custody.

Bryan v. the United Kingdom (Application No. 19178/91) concerning the alleged lack of access to a court to contest an enforcement notice requiring demolition of buildings erected without planning permission.

T. Company Ltd. v. the Netherlands (Application No. 19589/92) concerning the alleged lack of access to a court to contest a refusal to grant a patent.

A. and others v. France (Application No. 19776/92) concerning the restriction of a number of asylum-seekers to an airport transit zone after they had been refused entry on to French territory.

Dupont and Van Idsinga v. the Netherlands (Application No. 20028/92) concerning the fairness and length of proceedings relating to an obligation to pay social security premiums.

L.M. v. Italy (Application No. 16805/90) concerning the length of criminal proceedings against a doctor, and the effects thereof on his practice.

Van Wijck v. Belgium (Application No. 17123/90) concerning the presence of the State Counsel at the Court of Cassation's deliberations in a criminal case.

R.H. v. Austria (Application No. 17208/90) concerning the length of criminal proceedings and bankruptcy proceedings, and the restrictions imposed on the applicant in respect of his correspondence and his capacity to enter make legal transactions.

A.J. v. Norway (Application No. 17383/90) concerning the taking of the applicant's child into public care, the fairness and length of the related proceedings and the availability of an effective remedy.

E.M. v. Austria (Application No. 18166/91) concerning the committal of the applicant to mental hospital, allegedly without a proper medical examination, on the grounds of his having been "verbally aggressive" towards colleagues.

Wills v. the United Kingdom (Application No. 20609/92) concerning the alleged failure of a local authority, following the taking into care of the applicant's two grandchildren, to consider entrusting care of the children to the applicant and his wife and to comply with court orders regarding indirect access, and also delays in the proceedings.

A.Z. and others v. Italy (Application No. 14025/88) concerning the exclusion by law of restitution of land unlawfully occupied by a public authority, on the grounds that buildings have been erected on it in the meantime.

L.M. v. Portugal (Application No. 15764/89) concerning the role of State Counsel in giving an opinion on an appeal in a civil action by an employee against a state-owned company, the presence of a representative of State Counsel at the deliberations of the Supreme Court, and the effect of the rejection of the appeal on the applicant's property rights.

Matos E Silva LDA and others v. Portugal (Application No. 15777/89) concerning alleged hindrance of access to court due to the length of time taken by the administrative authorities to review or confirm an expropriation decision.

Baegen v. the Netherlands (Application No. 16696/90) and *Doorson v. the Netherlands* (Application No. 20524/92) concerning convictions based on statements of anonymous witnesses who did not give evidence at the trial.

Phocas v. France (Application No. 17869/91) concerning proposed expropriation and resultant restrictions on building over a prolonged period of time.

Putz v. Austria (Application No. 18892/91) concerning the imposition of several fines for contempt of court in the context of criminal proceedings.

Heberger v. Germany (Application No. 19362/92) concerning the imposition of a six-day prison sentence for contempt of court after the court found that the applicant was drunk while appearing as a witness.

Saunders v. the United Kingdom (Application No. 19187/91) concerning the use at the applicant's trial of statements which he had previously made to Department of Trade and Industry Inspectors, whose questions he was obliged to answer, even if the answers might incriminate him.

Leutscher v. the Netherlands (Application No. 17314/90) concerning the refusal of compensation for legal costs incurred in criminal proceedings which were discontinued, the refusal being based on the fact that the accused had been convicted at first instance.

E.V.H. v. Belgium (Application No. 18613/91) concerning the participation of a member of the public prosecutor's department in the deliberations of the Court of Cassation in criminal appeal proceedings.

Fouquet v. France (Application No. 20536/92) concerning the fact that disciplinary proceedings against an auditor, resulting in his being struck off the professional roll, were not held in public.

A further 113 cases concerning the length of court proceedings were declared admissible.

Appendix F – Judgments delivered by the European Court of Human Rights in 1993

Date	Case	Countries concerned
26. 1.1993	W.	Switzerland
9. 2.1993	Pine Valley Developments Ltd. and others (article 50)	Ireland
10. 2.1993	Zanghi (article 50)	Italy
24. 2.1993	Fey	Austria
25. 2.1993	Funke	France
25. 2.1993	Crémieux	France
25. 2.1993	Miaillhe	France
25. 2.1993	Dobbertin	France
26. 2.1993	Padovani	Italy
26. 2.1993	Pizzetti	Italy
26. 2.1993	De Micheli	Italy
26. 2.1993	Salesi	Italy
26. 2.1993	Trevisan	Italy
26. 2.1993	Billi	Italy
26. 2.1993	Messina	Italy
25. 3.1993	Costello-Roberts	United Kingdom
19. 4.1993	Kraska	Switzerland
20. 4.1993	Sibson	United Kingdom
22. 4.1993	Modinos	Cyprus
25. 5.1993	Kokkinakis	Greece
26. 5.1993	Brannigan & McBride	United Kingdom
26. 5.1993	Bunkate	Netherlands
2. 6.1993	K.	Austria
22. 6.1993	Melin	France
23. 6.1993	Ruiz-Mateos	Spain
23. 6.1993	Hoffmann	Austria
24. 6.1993	Schuler-Zgraggen	Switzerland
24. 6.1993	Papamichalopoulos	Greece
28. 6.1993	Lamguindaz	United Kingdom
28. 6.1993	Colman	United Kingdom
28. 6.1993	Windisch (article 50)	Austria
30. 6.1993	Sigurður Sigurjónsson	Iceland
24. 8.1993	Scuderi	Italy
24. 8.1993	Massa	Italy
24. 8.1993	Nortier	Netherlands

Date	Case	Countries concerned
25.8.1993	Sekanina	Austria
25.8.1993	Chorherr	Austria
20. 9.1993	Pardo	France
20. 9.1993	Saïdi	France
21. 9.1993	Zumtobel	Austria
21. 9.1993	Kremzow	Austria
22. 9.1993	Klaas	Germany
22. 9.1993	Istituto di Vigilanza	Italy
22. 9.1993	Figus Milone	Italy
22. 9.1993	Goisis	Italy
4.10.1993	Vermeire (article 50)	Belgium
26.10.1993	Stamoulakatos	Greece
26.10.1993	Darnell	United Kingdom
27.10.1993	Monnet	France
27.10.1993	Dombo Beheer B.V.	Netherlands
2.11.1993	Kemmache (article 50)	France
23.11.1993	Navarra	France
23.11.1993	Poitrimol	France
23.11.1993	A.	France
23.11.1993	Scopelliti	Italy
24.11.1993	Imbrioscia	Switzerland
24.11.1993	Informationsverein Lentia and others	Austria
25.11.1993	Holm	Sweden
25.11.1993	Zander	Sweden
29.11.1993	Mialhe (article 50)	France

Appendix G – Resolutions adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 1993 in its function as an organ of the European Convention on Human Rights

Resolution DH (93) 1 of 26 January 1993 – Application No. 14216/88, R.R. and G.R. against the Netherlands

Resolution DH (93) 2 of 26 January 1993 – Application No. 13373/87, H. against Austria

Resolution DH (93) 3 of 26 January 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Olsson against Sweden (No. 2), (27 November 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 4 of 26 January 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Toth against Austria, (12 December 1991)

Resolution DH (93) 5 of 26 January 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Campbell against the United Kingdom, (25 March 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 6 of 9 March 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of F.C.B. against Italy, (28 August 1991)

Resolution DH (93) 7 of 9 March 1993 – Application No. 14062/88, Denev against Sweden

Resolution DH (93) 8 of 8 March 1993 – Application No. 17124/90, G. against Switzerland (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 9 of 8 March 1993 concerning the election of eight members to the European Commission of Human Rights (Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey)

Resolution DH (93) 10 of 9 March 1993 concerning the election of one member to the European Commission of Human Rights in respect of Poland

Resolution DH (93) 11 of 3 May 1993 concerning the election of one member to the European Commission of Human Rights in respect of Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 12 of 3 May 1993 concerning the election of one member of the CPT in respect of Spain

Resolution DH (93) 13 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 15652/89, Bacher against Germany

Resolution DH (93) 14 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 14486/88, P. against Greece

Resolution DH (93) 15 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 12638/87, Frade against Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 16 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 15748/89, Sinde da Silva against Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 17 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 13828/88, Oliveira Baptista against Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 18 of 18 May 1993 – Application No. 15585/89, Pires and Pires Neno against Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 19 of 18 May 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of H. against Belgium, (30 November 1987)

Resolution DH (93) 20 of 18 May 1993 concerning the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Vidal against Belgium, (22 April and 28 October 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 21 of 11 June 1993 – Application No. 12031/86, Costa Valente against Portugal

Resolution DH (93) 22 of 11 June 1993 – Application No. 12835/87, W. and others against Sweden

Resolution DH (93) 23 of 11 June 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Van der Leer against the Netherlands (21 February 1990)

Resolution DH (93) 24 of 11 June 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Niemietz against Germany (16 December 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 25 of 11 June 1993 concerning the election of two members to the European Commission of Human Rights in respect of France and Liechtenstein

Resolution DH (93) 26 of 16 June 1993 concerning the election of five members to the CPT in respect of Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Resolution DH (93) 27 of 16 June 1993 concerning the election of a member to the European Commission of Human Rights in respect of the United Kingdom

Resolution DH (93) 28 of 10 September 1993 concerning the election of four members to the CPT in respect of France, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey

Resolution DH (93) 29 of 21 September 1993 – Application No. 14224/88 Baakman against the Netherlands

Resolution DH (93) 30 of 21 September 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Mlynek against Austria (friendly settlement, 27 October 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 31 of 21 September 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Pham Hoang against France (25 September 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 32 of 21 September 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Editions Périscope* against France (26 March 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 33 of 21 September 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of X. against France (31 March 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 34 of 21 September 1993 – Application No. 15243/89, V.A.A. against the Netherlands (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 35 of 21 September 1993 – Application No. 16837/90, Henrich against France (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 36 of 21 September 1993 – Application No. 14343/88, A.M. against Italy (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 37 of 21 September 1993 – Application No. 15207/89, S. against Austria

Resolution DH (93) 38 of 21 September 1993 concerning the election of a member to the CPT in respect of Italy

Resolution DH (93) 39 of 15 October 1993 – Application No. 15306/89, Kiraly against Austria

Resolution DH (93) 40 of 15 October 1993 – Application No. 17446/90, H. against Germany (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 41 of 15 October 1993 – Application No. 17867/91, Alves against Portugal (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 42 of 15 October 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of K. against Austria (2 June 1993) (friendly settlement)

Resolution DH (93) 43 of 15 October 1993 concerning the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Pine Valley Developments Ltd. (29 November 1991 and 9 February 1993)

Resolution DH (93) 44 of 15 October 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Colman against the United Kingdom (28 June 1993) (friendly settlement)

Resolution DH (93) 45 of 21 October 1993 concerning the election of two members to the Commission in respect of the Czech Republic and Hungary

Resolution DH (93) 46 of 9 November 1993 concerning the election of two members to the Commission in respect of Bulgaria and Slovakia

Resolution DH (93) 47 of 9 November 1993 concerning the election of one member to the CPT in respect of Austria

Resolution DH (93) 48 of 9 November 1993 – Application No. 14911/89, D.T. against France

Resolution DH (93) 49 of 9 November 1993 – Application No. 14339/88, A.F. against Italy (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 50 of 9 November 1993 – Application No. 15831/89, Stromillo against Italy (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 51 of 9 November 1993 – Application Nos. 15252/89, 15628/89, 17384/90 N. against Switzerland (NV)

Resolution DH (93) 52 of 9 November 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of B. against France (25 March 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 53 of 9 November 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Crémieux against France (25 February 1993)

Resolution DH (93) 54 of 9 November 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Dobbertain against France (25 February 1993)

Resolution DH (93) 55 of 9 November 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Lamguindaz against the United Kingdom, (friendly settlement 28 June 1993)

Resolution DH (93) 56 of 14 December 1993 – Application No. 14248/88, V. against France

Resolution DH (93) 57 of 14 December 1993 – Application No. 13625/88, Öunapuu against Sweden

Resolution DH (93) 58 of 14 December 1993 – Application No. 16226/90, S. against Sweden

Resolution DH (93) 59 of 14 December 1993 – Application Nos. 14116 and 14117/88, Sargin and Yagçi against Turkey (friendly settlement)

Resolution DH (93) 60 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Oberschlick against Austria (23 May 1991)

Resolution DH (93) 61 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Windisch against Austria (27 September 1990 and 28 June 1993)

Resolution DH (93) 62 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Norris against Ireland (26 October 1988)

Resolution DH (93) 63 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Brozicek against Italy (19 December 1989)

Resolution DH (93) 64 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Colozza against Italy (12 February 1985)

Resolution DH (93) 65 of 14 December 1993 concerning the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of T. against Italy (12 October 1992)

Resolution DH (93) 66 of 14 December 1993 – Application No. 16194/90, Bouajila against Switzerland

Appendix H – Organisation chart of the Secretariat of the Council of Europe for 1994

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE FOR 1994

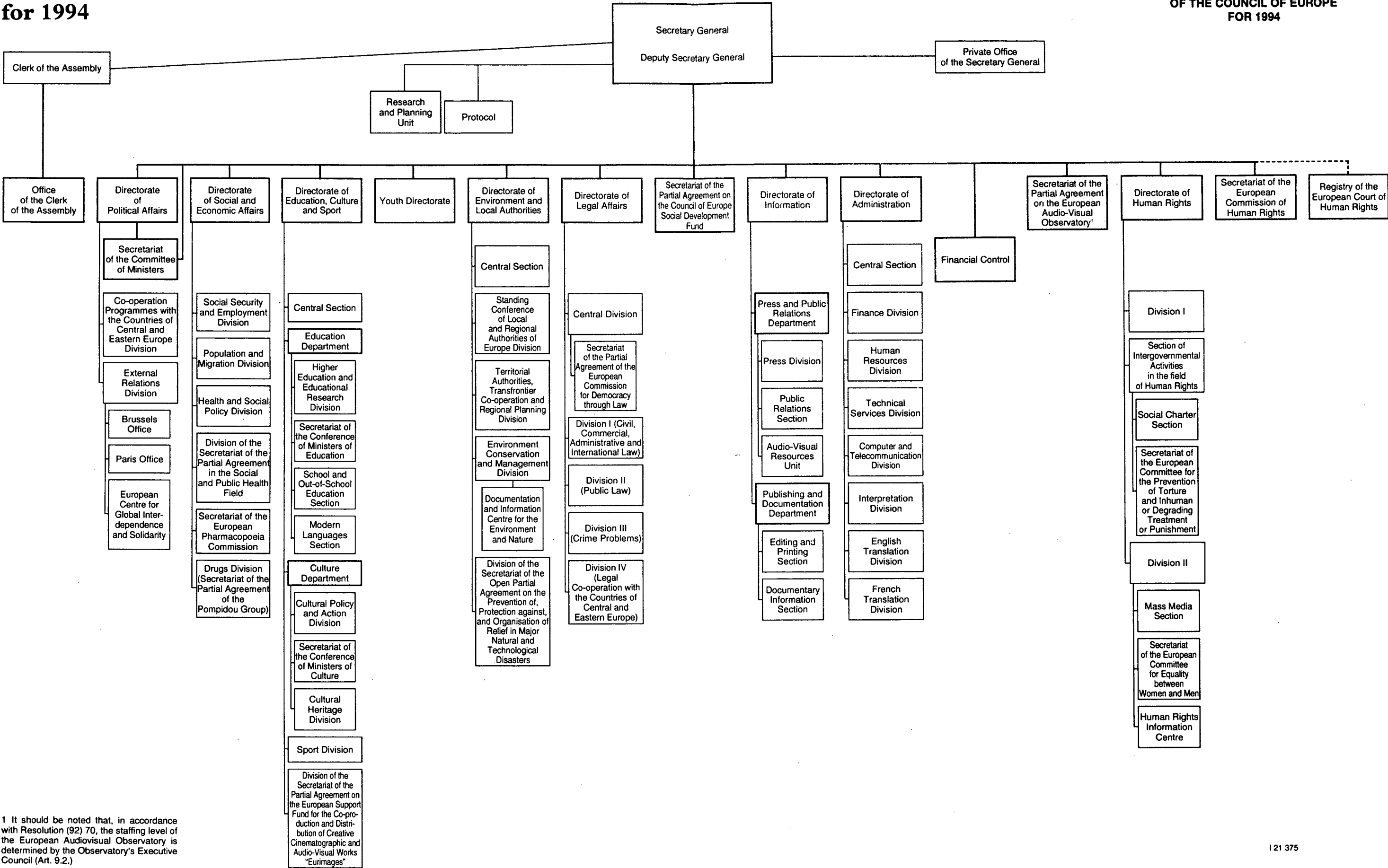


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Activities of the Council of Europe

1993 Report

The Council of Europe
unites states committed to building
their future together.
A political centre of Europe-wide
influence, it extends an encouraging
and welcoming hand to the emerging
democracies. Its aims and
achievements are focused on
defending human rights and
strengthening pluralist democracy,
highlighting Europe's cultural identity
and meeting the challenges of
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