THE CONGRESS
OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Bringing democracy to your doorstep at the heart of our cities and our regions
50 years of championing local democracy

The Conference of Local Authorities, the predecessor of the Congress, held its first session in Strasbourg on 12 January 1957, under the presidency of Jacques Chaban-Delmas (France). Since then, the Congress has become a key player in building genuine grassroots democracy in Europe.

In 1975, with the emergence of a significant regional dimension in the member States, the remit of the Conference of Local Authorities was extended to include regions.

It thus became the Conference of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe, bringing together all European territorial communities.

A founding text
The strengthening of local democracy and the member States’ recognition of its increasing role led to the adoption of the European Charter of Local Self-Government in 1985 (ECLSG).

A new stage after the Vienna Summit
1994 witnessed a new stage in the advance of local and regional democracy, with the establishment of the present Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, which replaced the “Conference”.

Recognition by Heads of State
At the 2005 Warsaw Summit, Council of Europe Heads of State and Government reasserted the importance of local and regional democracy for the democratic health of Europe and underlined the Congress’ major role in carrying out this mission.

Reinforcement of Instruments
The Reference Framework on Regional Democracy was developed in 2009. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe encourages the governments of member States to take into account this text in connection to their policies and reforms. The Congress pursued its work to promote the ECLSG, which now covers the 47 member States of the Council of Europe.

“As far as I know, this is the first time in the history of democracies that the representatives of the local authorities have been invited to give their opinion [...], with the approval of the governments, on the possible terms of their participation in the institutions being set up.”

Excerpt from the speech by Jacques Chaban-Delmas on 12 January 1957
Assessing the application of the European Charter of Local Self-Government in each member State is at the heart of the Congress' mission.

This monitoring enables constructive political dialogue to be engaged with authorities in member states about local and regional democracy issues. The Congress undertakes regular general country-by-country monitoring exercises; it can also examine a particular aspect of the Charter. In addition, it can carry out urgent fact-finding missions to look into cases of concern. The reports, recommendations and resolutions that it adopts provide information to governments, parliaments, associations, elected representatives and the media about the situation of local and regional democracy in specific countries and the application, in particular, of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. Numerous legislative reforms have been set in motion by member states on the basis of the findings of these monitoring activities.

The Congress periodically observes local and regional elections, especially in Council of Europe member states.

Observation activities, which cover both polling and election campaigns, allow co-operation to be established at the highest level with representatives of political parties and groups, electoral commissions, the media and NGOs. Congress election observation exercises are conducted in co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Venice Commission, in particular through the Committee of the Regions of the European Union is also invited to participate in observation missions carried out by the Congress.

The observation of local and regional elections and the monitoring the European Charter of Local Self-Government are two priorities of the Congress.

Observing local and regional elections

Following the monitoring and the observation of elections, the Congress puts in place a follow-up to ensure the implementation of its recommendations and, to this end, engages a continued dialogue with member states.
Cooperation and partnerships

Based on its monitoring of local and regional democracy as well as on the observation of elections, the Congress offers its expertise to member States, and through its members, offers a pool of practical and political experiences, in particular:

- Assessment of the legal and institutional national framework
- Contribution to the drafting of new legislation and policies
- Exchange of good practices, peer-to-peer exchanges and interactive seminars
- Sessions on leadership for local and regional elected representatives

According to the specific situation of the countries concerned, as well as needs of local authorities, activities can be organised in the following fields: the role and responsibilities of local elected representatives; ethics in politics and decision-making; citizen participation; positive campaigning (with a view to local and regional elections); consultation and dialogue between central and local authorities; promotion and exchange of experiences in the implementation of human rights at local level; the regionalisation process; cross-border co-operation.

**Contribution to action plans**

Projects designed by the Congress are part of the democratic component of Council of Europe Action Plans for its member States. The Congress already implements programmes in Albania, Armenia and Ukraine. Projects are under discussion for other member states.

Moreover, the Congress is active in the neighbourhood policy of the Council of Europe, aimed at supporting territorial and legislative reforms in neighbouring countries, such as Morocco and Tunisia.

**A close partnership with the European Union**

In 2005, the Congress and the Committee of the Regions signed a cooperation agreement aimed at “advancing local and regional democracy, devolution and self-governance in Europe and (guaranteeing) the respect of established local and regional competences by national and European authorities”. This agreement was extended in 2009, formalising the fields and methods of co-operation between the two institutions.

**Networks and hubs**

The Congress has also promoted good governance and citizen participation by supporting associations of local authorities in close collaboration with their European networks (AER, CEMR) and encouraging the creation of networks, namely: the Network of Associations of Local Authorities of South-East Europe (NALAS), the Association of Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA), and the European Network of Training Organisations for Local and Regional Authorities (ENTO).
Since its establishment, the Congress has contributed to drawing up a range of international treaties, including the European Charter of Local Self-Government, which has become the benchmark international treaty in this area. After the adoption of the Charter by the member States in 1985, the Ministers responsible for Local and Regional Government adopted a Reference Framework for Regional Democracy in 2009, in Utrecht, (The Netherlands). This text serves as a body of principles which the Congress relies on for monitoring regional democracy. The Congress’ long term objective is to develop it into a more binding tool, which would be the regional counterpart of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. Other legal instruments in the area of local and regional democracy:

- The European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (1980).
- The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992).
- The European Landscape Convention (2000).

The Congress is the body representing local and regional authorities of the Council of Europe’s 47 member States. It is the only European body tasked with monitoring the state of local and regional democracy and the development of local and regional self-government throughout Europe. As the voice of Europe’s municipalities and regions, it works to foster grassroots democracy while encouraging consultation and political dialogue between national governments and local and regional authorities, through cooperation with the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers.

The Congress’s achievements

The European Charter of Local Self-Government lays down common standards for protecting and developing local authorities’ rights and freedoms and requires States which have ratified it to comply with a number of conditions, principles and practices in this area. It was opened for signature in 1985 and came into force in 1988. The Charter has been ratified by 47 member States of the Council of Europe.

In 2009, an additional Protocol on citizen participation was adopted to supplement the text of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. Opened for signature on 16 November 2009, and having entered into force on 1 June 2012, this text aims to bring the right of everyone to participate in the affairs of a local authority within the scope of the Charter. This echoes the preamble to the Charter which recognises that the right of citizens to participate in governance is part of the common democratic principles of all member states of the Council of Europe.
One Congress and two Chambers for 200,000 communities

The Congress is made up of two chambers: the Chamber of Local Authorities and the Chamber of Regions. It has 324 full and 324 substitute members, all appointed for four years, representing over 200,000 local and regional authorities in the Council of Europe’s 47 member states.

National delegations to the Congress comprise representatives of local and regional authorities in the Council of Europe’s 47 member states. Members have either been directly elected and hold an electoral mandate in a local or regional authority or are politically answerable to a directly elected assembly. Representatives and Substitutes are grouped into national delegations and political groups, and divided between the Congress’ two chambers, the Chamber of Local Authorities and the Chamber of Regions. The Congress elects its President for two years in turn from members of each of the two chambers.

The Congress meets in Strasbourg in two plenary sessions a year, in spring and autumn. During these sessions, it holds thematic debates, examines draft reports and adopts recommendations and resolutions. It invites representatives of national governments and local and regional authorities as well as delegations from various European organisations, and delegates from non-member States also attend these sessions as observers.

648 local and regional elected representatives meeting in a plenary session in Strasbourg (France).
Three committees to reflect the Congress’s priorities

The Congress's work is organised with three committees: a Monitoring Committee, a Governance Committee and a Current Affairs Committee.

The Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by member states of the European Charter of Local Self-Government (Monitoring Committee), responsible, in particular, for monitoring the application of the Charter as well as the evolution of regionalisation in Europe, for preparing reports on the situation of local and regional democracy in Europe and for monitoring specific questions related to local and regional democracy in the member states;

The Governance Committee, responsible for affairs falling within the scope of the Congress’s statutory mandate such as governance, public finance, cross-border and interregional co-operation, e-democracy as well as citizen participation and co-operation with intergovernmental bodies;

The Current Affairs Committee, responsible for studying the role of local and regional authorities with regard to the major challenges of our society and preparing work on thematic issues such as social cohesion, education, intercultural dialogue, youth, integration of migrants, protection of children, fight against exclusion from the point of view of the Council of Europe’s core values.

The Congress also set up a Statutory Forum, composed of the heads of all national delegations and the 17 members of the Bureau, to act on behalf of the Congress between sessions.

Fair representation

There must be fair representation in terms of political, geographical and gender balance in each delegation. The Congress Charter sets a minimum representation of 30% of the under-represented sex for each delegation.

There are four political groups within the Congress:

EPP/CD: Group European People’s Party in the Congress
SOC: Socialist Group
ILDG: Independant and Liberal Democrat Group
ECR: European Conservatives & Reformists Group
50 years of local and regional democracy

1957: First Conference of Local Authorities
1985: Adoption of the European Charter of Local Self-Government
1990: First election observation report
1993: Establishment of the first Local Democracy Agency
1994: The Standing Conference becomes the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe
1995: First monitoring report on local democracy
2005: Co-operation agreement with the Committee of the Regions of the European Union
2009: Renewed agreement with the Committee of the Regions
2010 – 2012: Reform of Congress structures, administrative rules and procedures

LIST OF MEMBER STATES (and number of representatives)


San Marino (2) Serbia (7) Slovakia (7) Slovenia (3) Spain (12) Sweden (6) Switzerland (6) “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” (3) Turkey (18) Ukraine (12) United Kingdom (18)

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