

The Bureau of the Congress

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Draft 2021-2026 priorities of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

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Working document updated by the secretariat as of 19 November 2020 for the information of the Bureau on 26 November 2020. Based on the discussion there the rapporteurs will prepare a preliminary Draft Resolution which also takes into account the findings of the Congress event “COVID-19: LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES AT THE FRONTLINE” of 7 December 2020 and the Secretary General’s Strategic Outline for the Council of Europe to be presented soon.

¹ This document is classified as confidential until it has been examined by the Bureau of the Congress.

² L: Chamber of Local Authorities / R: Chamber of Regions
EPP/CCE: European People’s Party Group in the Congress
SOC/G/PD: Group of Socialists, Greens and Progressive Democrats
ILDG: Independent and Liberal Democrat Group
ECR: European Conservatives and Reformists Group
NR: Members not belonging to a political group of the Congress

I. Congress objectives: Ensuring the proper functioning of local and regional democracy and addressing major societal challenges

The Council of Europe, an international platform for exchange and devising standards based on common values

Since its creation in 1949, the Council of Europe has been one of the major architects of post-war democratic developments in the larger Europe. It contributed to the creation of a continent-wide system based on solid institutions of governance, mechanisms for the protection of human rights and a common space where the rule of law applies. It has also played a key role in building pluralistic and cohesive societies and replaced conflict with international cooperation and with multilateralism.

Over the years, the Council of Europe has advanced respect for fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. When celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Council of Europe in October 2019, President Macron shared his firm conviction that it is at the Council of Europe that the divisions of the European continent can be healed because it is the place where European consciousness is formed and debated.

Earlier that year, at the 129th Ministerial session of the Committee of Ministers in Helsinki, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States reaffirmed the importance of the Organisation as a unique platform for dialogue and co-operation. They defined the future priority areas for the Organisation being combating trafficking in human beings, guaranteeing freedom of expression online and offline, developing a legal framework for artificial intelligence, addressing increasing inequality, racism, xenophobia, hate speech and discrimination, addressing the challenges arising from global migration, reinforcing social rights, promoting equality between women and men and fighting violence against women and domestic violence.

When the COVID-19 pandemic stroke the world early 2020, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe issued a Toolkit for member states designed to help ensure that measures taken by them during this crisis remained proportional to the threat posed by the spread of the virus and were limited in time. She stated that in this emergency situation, it was all the more important to achieve greater unity between member states, to foster international co-operation and to uphold the rights and responsibilities of all members of society. She also called for increased multilateral cooperation among the organisation's member states, to draw lessons from the pandemic crisis and enhance preparedness for addressing health concerns on the basis of common principles and best practices.

In the Athens declaration resulting from the 130th ministerial session of the Committee of Ministers in November 2020 under the Greek Presidency, the Foreign Affairs Ministers expresses the renewed commitment to European unity and multilateral co-operation and greater solidarity among nations. The Foreign Ministers of member States stressed the need to safeguard the right to health for all and other social and economic rights, such as the rights to social protection, education and safe and healthy working conditions, on the basis of inclusiveness, non-discrimination and gender equality.

The German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers sets as one of its priorities to strengthen the Council of Europe as a standard-setter and uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law, shaping the future and bringing the Council of Europe closer to the people.

Democratic societies under pressure

In recent years, the common values and standards that form the basis of European societies have been challenged on multiple fronts. Public debate has sharpened and links between public institutions and citizens have become more tense – especially given the adverse effects of fake news and the spread of disinformation as well as populism, the rise of extremism, insubordination shown to politicians and institutions and abstentionism in elections. The forms and degree of these developments vary considerably from one country to another, but the European political landscape as a whole remains marked by persistent questions about the ability of democratic systems to meet the expectations of the population.

Profound territorial and societal transformations have been witnessed also, to varying degrees depending on the country, marked in particular by rural desertification, progressive urbanisation, ageing of populations, increase in precariousness but also by the impact of globalisation, environmental challenges, the transformation of production and administrative tools and the development of new technologies linked to artificial intelligence.

Above all, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has caused a major sanitary, social, economic and political crisis at different levels, in many countries thus amplifying the territorial and social divide. It has been causing death, immense suffering and increased hardship for all citizens but strikes even harder the most vulnerable and marginalised, bringing to the fore the need for more solidarity within societies.

Local and regional authorities as major actors for change

The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities grew out of the conviction that the intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary co-operation required a local and regional dimension in order to cover all levels of democratic governance. The establishment of the “Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe” in 1994 gave local and regional authorities a forum to have their say in the process of European integration.

In the preamble to the *European Charter of Local Self-Government*, national governments recognised the role played by local democracy in building pluralist and cohesive societies by establishing local democracy as one of the main foundations of any democratic system.

This recognition of the importance of local democracy and the decision to strengthen the local and regional dimension of the European democratic model were not only visionary but are, today, essential at a time when European societies are facing new major challenges.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the need for more effective co-operation and coordinated action both among and within countries, this means the need for multilateral co-operation and multi-level governance. In the Athens Declaration of November 2020, the Foreign Ministers of the member States recognise that the current crisis has clearly revealed the need for more effective multilateral co-operation and multi-level governance.

Multilateralism and multi-level governance complement each other in the interest of the people. Active vertical and horizontal cooperation, coordination and consultation between all levels of government increase the quality of decisions taken and allow greater flexibility in coping with emergencies as they are better suited to providing solutions tailored to specific needs.

A strong and efficient system of multi-level governance in which every level is equipped with proper competences, means, resources and a climate of trust and interaction enables a nation as a whole to better respond to an emergency situation.

Through their action and proximity on the ground, local and regional authorities are the best placed to promote territorial cohesion, sustainable local development and solutions tailored to the specific needs of the communities, based on a strong territorial and place-based approach of national and European policies as well as interaction and interdependence between the population, the democratic institutions and the national associations.

It is therefore essential for central authorities to rely on local and regional representatives to mitigate the sanitary, social and economic problems caused by emergency situations, to reduce tensions within populations and with their political leaders, to revive the citizens’ confidence in institutions, thus ensuring the democratic stability of European societies.

In times of crisis in particular, as shown during the COVID-19 pandemic, local and regional elected representatives are at the frontline to deliver basic and emergency services, find adequate solutions to specific challenges, relay and implement national policies and coordinate their action with other levels

of government and other partners across all sectors of society. They are also key actors in bolstering the economic recovery and social revival in the aftermath.

The pandemic has shown their ability to design tailor-made responses at the local and regional level as well as their important role in contributing to implementing national policies at this level. It has shown also that in extraordinary circumstances local democracy should not be restricted but rather be part of an optimal solution.

Such challenges provide an opportunity to bring about a real sharing of responsibilities between the different levels of power. They highlight the need for consultation, concertation, coordination and complementarity, the need for a continuum between the different levels of governance. To this end, it is essential to consider territorial democracy and local and regional self-government as an essential pillar of the democratic system.

II. Congress statutory missions and means for action: monitoring, election observation, cooperation programmes, practical tools and networking

The Congress is a political assembly composed of elected representatives of local and regional authorities from the whole of Europe except Belarus. It ensures local and regional representation at European level as well as its active involvement in the Council of Europe's work. It acts as consultative organ, facilitator, advisor and monitoring body and works in close co-operation, on the one hand with the national associations of local and regional authorities, and, on the other hand, with the European organisations representing local and regional authorities of the member States of the Council of Europe.

Through its political, legal and field activities, the Congress contributes to increasing the quality of democracy close to the citizens. It will continue to exercise the statutory missions entrusted to him by the Committee of Ministers - monitoring of local and regional democracy and observation of local and regional elections - as well as its cooperation activities in the field by all the means and tools at its disposal and it will also adapt to political and societal developments in member states as well as to the priorities arising therefrom for the member states and for the Council of Europe.

The Congress will in particular keep the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath as horizontal feature of its activities, following thereby the call of the Council of Europe Secretary General to refocus the Organisation's programmes and activities in order to promote co-ordinated responses, to exchange good practice, and together to learn the lessons of the crisis in the quest for a quicker recovery.

It will furthermore use as guiding thread the Athens declaration, the Congress contribution to the 130th ministerial session of the Committee of Ministers as well as the tools and guidelines defined by the Council of Europe.

The UN Agenda for Sustainable Development will also be a useful framework for the Congress' work and core missions. Through its political message and its work, the Congress will further contribute to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to their localisation, i.e. their realisation at local and regional level,

It will continue to include the implementation of the SDGs into its priorities to foster the proper functioning of democratic institutions based on transparency and accountability, the development of citizen participation - raising awareness about global citizenship - the cohesion of democratic societies and the fight against discrimination, inequality and extremism, thus aiming to restore citizens' trust in public authorities.

It will in particular support local and regional authorities in implementing the SDGs and promote the balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. These dimensions are mutually reinforcing and lay the foundation for a just, sustainable and environmentally friendly society. It will take initiatives to promote behavioural change in this regard

and will in particular contribute to disseminating information and best practices between European countries and regional and local governments.

Following the adoption of the Congress' priorities in March 2021, its Chambers of Local Authorities and of Regions and its three committees: The Monitoring Committee, the Governance Committee and the Current Affairs Committee, will translate them into concrete activities in their work programme.

In the next mandate 2021-2026, the Congress will further convey the message that local and regional authorities play an essential role in building fairer democratic societies by and for all citizens, as they are at the forefront in assessing the population's needs and contributing to the development and implementation of policies that are innovative and adapted to their local environment.

a. Monitoring the European Charter of Local Self-Government

The Congress' added value is best expressed in its monitoring work of member States' compliance with the *European Charter of Local Self-Government*, a Council of Europe convention, which binds all 47 Council of Europe member states to respect the rights and responsibilities of local authorities and to work towards the implementation of the principle of *subsidiarity* or *shared democracy*.

Through its monitoring mechanism, the Congress assesses the application of the Charter in domestic law and works to improve compliance with the Charter's provisions, thus advancing local and regional democratic self-government and decentralization - the core mission of the Congress.

The Charter contains a hard core of fundamental principles as well as optional provisions and it seeks to reconcile the diversity of local authority structures in the member states with these principles. The Congress will strive, in the framework of its political dialogue with Member States, to encourage governments and parliaments to ratify and implement all the provisions of the Charter.

The final objective is to achieve "100% Charter coverage over 100% of European territory". This shall be done by working on one hand, with Member States, which have made reservations or declarations at the time of the ratification, and, on the other hand, by a mapping of the territories where the Charter is not applied and concrete action to reduce their number.

In the course of its monitoring work the Congress is observing moves or trends towards recentralisation and reducing financial autonomy of local and regional authorities, in particular in times of crisis. The lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath as well as the inspiring examples of grassroots action from municipalities, regions and the Congress' institutional partners will be used by the Congress to further support decentralisation and the development of subnational levels,

They will also serve to ensure that the swift or exceptional measures or restrictions on individual freedoms taken in response to a crisis do not undermine the foundations of a functioning local and regional democracy and are timebound, respect human rights and are rooted in democratic decisions reached in a transparent and responsible process where information is available to citizens.

b. Observing local and regional elections

The right of citizens to exercise their democratic choice through universal, equal, free, secret and direct suffrage is an internationally recognised human right as well as the basis for political participation at territorial level. Such right is enshrined in the Additional Protocol to the *European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority*, to which 19 member States are already a Party.

During its observation missions, the Congress assesses whether planning and conduct of local and regional elections adhere to legal provisions and best practice in this matter. The Congress will continue to ensure that the standards for holding democratic local and regional elections are respected and observation activities will continue to be one of its priorities of action.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, local and regional elections had sometimes to be postponed as holding them seemed incompatible with the conditions at hand. The Congress prepared a report on local and regional elections in major crisis situations like this pandemic. This report collects examples of best practices and provides guidelines on balancing the rights to life, health and security of election

participants on the one hand, with protecting the right to political participation and related freedoms on the other hand, while recommending that a minimum core of electoral principles have to be upheld at all times for elections. The Congress will continue this work in particular to help member States to better prepare for such situations of emergencies in the future.

The questioning of democracy coupled with declining public trust in traditional politics will also be reflected in the Congress' work in the field of elections through, for example, the fight against corruption and clientelism and the selection and funding of candidates, as well as the re-orientation on new issues such as the use of referendums in the local context and the conditions of independent candidates running in local and regional elections.

In addition to the country-specific observations and election reports, the Congress will follow up issues and challenges identified in the strategy it has developed over the past years to better address election-related problems that reoccur across the Council of Europe countries such as the quality of voters' lists, misuse of administrative resources during electoral campaigns or voting rights of migrants and internally displaced persons on the local level, against the backdrop of the population movements in Europe.

c. Implementing co-operation activities in the field

Thanks to its expertise and experience, the Congress can offer local and regional authorities and their associations assistance and the means to acquire new skills and know-how and to strengthen their institutional capacities as well as their consultation procedures with national governments. Its aim is to establish close co-operation and lasting relations with and between the various national associations in member states and to help them defend the rights of local and regional authorities.

The co-operation programmes complement the statutory activities of the Congress. They make a link between the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the plenary sessions and the situation on the ground and are based on the political dialogue and the monitoring of the *European Charter of Local Self-Government*.

The Congress will continue to provide its expertise and assistance in the field in advancing decentralisation, establishing dialogue between central and territorial authorities, fostering transparent local governance based on citizen participation, building capacities of local and regional elected representatives and strengthening their associations to enable them to better fulfil their functions and responsibilities in the system of state governance.

These activities will be pursued within the framework of the Council of Europe action plans and the Congress' own post-monitoring road maps signed with individual member states, as well as within the framework of specific partnerships, such as the Neighbourhood Partnerships with Southern Mediterranean countries and with Eastern Partnership countries.

Further developing practical tools, networks and synergies

The Congress has developed numerous tools, publications and practical guides for use by its members and all local and regional authorities, to assist and support them in their daily work. This work of compiling and developing practical tools will be continued. Existing collections such as the Human Rights handbook will be developed and promoted.

The Congress also aims to bring together local and regional elected representatives from all 47 Council of Europe member states to enable them to work together or carry out joint projects. These networks will be energised and developed. Specific actions will be carried out to encourage local and regional authorities to become involved and participate.

Furthermore, the Congress will continue developing its partnerships, institutional co-operation and co-operation with civil society, among others, through regular exchanges of views, the signature of cooperation agreements and the organisation of common activities.

It will in particular explore and develop further synergies with its institutional partners inside the Council of Europe, in particular with the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Secretary General, the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Conference of International non-governmental Organisations as well as with the Commission of Democracy Through Law (Venice Commission) and the North-South Centre.

Outside the Council of Europe, the Congress has close relations with national and European associations of local and regional authorities, which will be further developed in this new mandate. National associations play an essential role in promoting local and regional democracy which is very important for the work of the Congress. In this respect, they are the natural partners of the Congress in the field.

European associations of local and regional authorities work for better governance and defend local and regional democracy at European scale. The Assembly of European Regions (AER), the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), PLATFORMA, the Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies (CALRE), EUROCITIES, the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR) and the Assembly of European Border Regions (AEBR) join forces in this respect and will continue to be full-fledged partners of the Congress.

Another essential partner is the European Committee of the Regions. Both institutions maintain close co-operation and working relations, both at the political level and the level of the respective secretariats, based on a Cooperation Agreement, revised in March 2018. Co-operation will be further steered by the Congress/CoR High-Level Group on the basis of common objectives and activities for reinforcing local and regional democracy, devolution and self-government in Europe. The Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM) and the Conference of Regional and Local Authorities of the Eastern Partnership (CORLEAP) are valuable fora established by the European Committee of the Regions, in which the Congress also actively co-operates.

The Congress will join forces with all of these partners in order to implement its priorities and to ensure impact of its political and operational work.

III. The Congress thematic priorities 2021-2026: responses to new challenges

In its thematic work programmes, the Congress will focus on particular on five areas which require a systemic approach as well as urgent, joint and coordinated action from all levels of governance, civil society and the private sector: **effective responses to public health crisis, quality of democracy, inequalities in society, environmental issues and digital revolution.**

a. Resilient societies: Effective local and regional responses to public health crises

The effectiveness of responses to overcome the COVID-19 crisis and its consequences and to better prepare for future public health crises and other emergencies depends on the right balance and interaction between centralised and decentralised capacities within the systems of multi-level governance.

The COVID-19 pandemic will have significant consequences for societies over the long term which will have to be addressed. The policy responses to this crisis need to be adapted to the local realities, to the needs and opportunities of the communities. Local and Regional authorities are the level of governance closest to the citizens and have a good understanding of the challenges facing their communities and how the specific dynamics of a crisis are impacting upon them. This makes their role essential.

The pandemic has revealed, among others, the need for measures and policies to safeguard social and economic rights such as equal access to health care, housing and education, in particular for the most vulnerable and marginalised and to preserve businesses and jobs. The first players in the field of implementing this solidarity are the elected representatives in local and regional authorities and the civil servants under their authority.

The Congress will continue to collect inspiring examples of grassroots action from municipalities, regions and the institutional partners and organise exchanges of views on the management of the pandemic in Europe's cities and regions and the functioning of local and regional democracy in times of crisis. Based on this work, the Congress will produce reports, recommendations and practical tools to help managing the COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating consequences, as well as future crises

and support societies and communities in becoming stronger and more resilient in facing emergency situations.

In line with the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers and Secretary General, identifying and analysing mistakes and lessons learned to prepare adequate and proportionate responses for the future and help at all levels to social, economic and democratic recovery of local and regional communities will be a horizontal feature of the Congress work in the coming years.

b. Democratic societies: quality of representative democracy and citizen participation

The quality of democratic governance for the benefit of the citizen must be improved

Representative democracy as practiced in the majority of countries in the world is the most efficient system of democracy, particularly in countries with large populations. It allows citizens to express their will through elected representatives to whom they delegate their powers to defend their interests, represent them in Parliaments and assemblies, pass the laws and eventually control the governments.

The system operates if it is based on respect and trust between the people and its representatives and if it includes several basic characteristics of checks and balances such as the right of choice, free, fair and periodic elections, separation of government powers, respect of the rule of law, open political competition, independent media among others.

In various countries, however, part of the citizens despises and rejects the elected representatives and gradually withdraws from the classical democratic life. A transparent and participative local democracy engaging single citizens, civil society and the business community can help finding optimal local solutions to these challenges.

Mayors and local councillors are the elected representatives closest to the citizens. As such, they play a vital role in promoting the principles of representative democracy at the local level and shared values within their communities. Aside from the role prescribed in the legislation, it is upon them to establish standards of good governance, ethical behaviour and transparency in concrete terms. The growing need for more direct democracy must lead elected officials to develop innovative approaches that promote, in particular, the complementarity between representative and participatory democracy in order to implement the principles of ethical governance, accountability, transparency and greater solidarity in public policies.

New ways of democracy such as social media, online participation, informal groups, petitions and protesters challenge formal decision making. The COVID-19 pandemic also has posed enormous challenges to democracy and decision-making. The provision of correct information to all citizens, and democratic decision-making in accordance with the rule of law in a crisis and in emergency conditions must be ensured and new forms of participation have a central role to play in these circumstances.

The Congress will continue to support the local elected representative in carrying out their daily tasks, including helping to reduce the difficulties associated with the exercise of their mandates. It will thus continue to closely follow the issue of local elected representatives facing pressure, coming under undue legal, financial, psychological and physical pressure from central governments, majority parties or parts of the population.

While doing this, the Congress will also ensure that citizens are at the heart of public action and it will continue to actively promote the devolution of powers and the granting of adequate means and funding that make the action possible at the level closest to the citizen.

The Congress is convinced of the importance of citizen participation to complement representative democratic structures and mechanisms. The involvement of young people and the participation of citizens in decision-making and governance at the local and regional level, with innovative models of democratic participation in Europe's cities, and regions, through elections, public deliberation, local

think tanks or platforms, civil society initiatives or other tools, will be horizontal features of the work of the Congress in the coming years.

The further development of the “rejuvenating politics” strategy which the Congress started in 2014, will be part of this process in order to support young people to become politically active and build their capacities to become part of the decision and policy making at local and regional level. The Congress will continue to invite youth delegates from members States to participate in its all its sessions and the work of its committees, gradually involving them more and more in its decision-making processes.

c. Cohesive societies: Reducing inequalities in the field

Development gaps within territories and communities must be bridged and social and economic fractures overcome.

While the living conditions in Europe have substantially improved since the establishment of the Council of Europe, according to the OECD³ however, “income inequality has been growing in most wealthy countries in recent decades, raising questions about the stability and sustainability of our social and economic systems (...) A widening divide threatens not only the social but also the political stability of our societies.” Furthermore, «the problem of inequalities extends to health, gender, education, skills and opportunities, such as the digital divide. These inequalities are fracturing societies, hurting economies, and undermining democracies “⁴.The sanitary, social and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened this situation in many countries.

The role of local authorities is more important than ever in this context. By implementing innovative policies, they can help building more resilient and inclusive cities and regions, have a positive impact on reducing social and economic inequalities and emergencies as well as reinforcing participation and trust on the ground. Fair redistribution and equitable opportunities will be key to the successful transformation of societies.

In line with the Sustainable Development Goals – in particular goals 11 (make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), 16 (promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies) and 17 (revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development) - , the Congress will continue its work to achieve more inclusive, fairer and sustainable societies. It will, among others, further raise awareness on the respect of human rights at the local level, fight corruption and promote transparency, fight discrimination, radicalisation and exclusion, promote inclusion of vulnerable groups such as Roma, promote gender equality, fight violence against women and children, contribute to the empowerment of women and youth as well as the reduction of the divide between rural and urban areas and between central and peripheral regions in particular border regions.

It will implement at the local level all Council of Europe action and campaigns in these areas and promote the development of networks of cities and regions having the same objectives.

C. Sustainable societies: Environmental issues and climate action in European cities and regions

Living conditions in cities and regions must be radically improved by implementing innovative local policies that respect the environment and address the climate change issues.

Climate change, pollution, extinction of species, loss of biodiversity and the overall degradation of the earth’s ecosystems present a pressing, inter-related and profound challenge to the way of life in societies and will drastically affect cities, municipalities and regions in the future. Over the past years,

³ UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIVIDE IN EUROPE – January 2017 – OECD Centre for opportunity and equality

⁴ Remarks by Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General, 25 August 2019

it has been widely recognised that the right to live in a sustainable, healthy and safe environment is one of the crucial aspects of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

The Congress is convinced that environmental protection is part of good governance, whether it is implemented at international, national or subnational level, and, in this regards all possible actors must be considered as key actors and participate in the decision-making processes.

Good governance, environmental protection – including climate justice and security - and human rights are linked by a relationship of interdependence: a safe, clean and healthy environment is essential for the enjoyment of human rights, and the exercise of human rights is vital to the protection of the environment. This is a matter of democracy, human rights and rule of law, the core mission of the Congress and the Council of Europe.

Local and regional elected representatives need to prepare for and adapt to the environmental and social impacts of climate change. They are in a unique position to tackle climate emergency, promote sustainable development and implement policies and actions which they can shape policy to fit local environment and needs. They are well placed to ensure that resources are being targeted to their environmental and climate as well as their circular economy action.

Based on the work accomplished during the past years, the Congress will thus further develop activities linked to the specific responsibilities of local and regional authorities, with regard to providing local responses to environmental and climate challenges. Such responses will call for a strategic approach carried out through education, awareness raising, building resilience and capacity for adaptation on a wide range of issues, such as transport, recycling, water and waste management, production and consumption of local products, building and tourism. This means developing relevant local and regional policies and action plans, as well as fostering changes in attitudes and behaviour, and in the lifestyle in general.

In the framework of the work undertaken within the Council of Europe, according to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and taking into account the EU Green Deal Strategy, the Congress will contribute among others to the standard setting on the right to a safe and healthy environment as a fundamental human right and to the implementation of such work at the local and regional level.

d. Digital societies: Digitalisation and artificial intelligence in the local context

The digital revolution is changing the face of democracy and must be put at the service of democracy

The digitalisation drives huge changes in all sectors of activity and in the future, Artificial Intelligence, in particular, is likely to have a considerable impact on the life of the citizens and the functioning of societies. It will, for example, influence the way public authorities are constituted - during elections for example -, the way citizens are involved in decisions and the way public authority is exercised.

Digitalisation and the use of AI in public management can make administration more efficient and inclusive, and it can promote better information and political participation. AI can be used to extend knowledge of the general public on the benefits of democratic systems as well as provide means for participation and direct democracy.

While such an impact can be very positive, it presents also many risks of abuses. The problems of manipulation of public opinion through cyber-soldiers and robots, for example, remain a challenge for democratic societies. The improvement of digital capabilities requires investments in education and high-level expertise. It requires above all a sound and proportionate regulatory framework, to ensure respect of human rights and democracy.

The Congress will support the development of digitalisation in the local and regional communities with ethical, legal, reliable and controlled technologies that takes into account democratic security and the protection of personal data. The issue of collecting data to trace and monitor citizens in the face of a pandemic is relevant in this regard and needs to be addressed.

The Congress' work will aim at seizing fully the opportunities offered by new technologies – from making cities and regions “smart” and digitalising local economy to using them for information and dialogue tools for better inclusion and participation of citizens - while protecting the freedom, integrity and, in general, the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The Council of Europe has a unique position as a platform for intergovernmental co-operation capable of setting standards for the development and use of artificial intelligence, in accordance with human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Congress will participate in the work carried out in this field within the Council of Europe and contribute to its implementation at local and regional level.