

THE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

Resolution 465 (2021)¹ 2021-2026 Priorities of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

1. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities represents the 150 000 local and regional communities and their elected officials in the Council of Europe's member States, ensuring their voices and concerns are reflected in the Organisation's activities that aim to promote and defend democracy, the rule of law and human rights at all levels.

2. At the beginning of each new mandate the Congress draws up an overall framework for its future work and activities, providing a direction and defining priority areas to fulfil its core missions. This reflection is based on consultation with its members and with the national and European associations of local and regional authorities.

3. The Congress determines the main issues to be addressed and opportunities to be explored and defines the strategic orientations of its work to address the evolving problems and challenges facing local and regional authorities.

1. Debated and adopted by the Congress on 23 March 2021, 1st sitting (see Document CG(2021)40-05), co-rapporteurs: Gunn Marit HELGESEN, Norway (R, EPP/CCE) and Xavier CADORET, France (L SOC/G/PD).

4. It also takes into account the priorities of the Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe – including the priorities of its rotating presidency – as well as that of its member States, and refers to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as part of the wider Council of Europe contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

5. For its priorities for 2021-2026 the Congress has decided to enshrine as its core mission the monitoring of local and regional democracy, the observation of local and regional elections, substantial thematic contributions to address current, future and also persisting challenges and the implementation of co-operation programmes in specific member States.

6. Regarding its thematic priorities, the Congress will focus on:

a. effective local and regional responses to public health crises;

b. the quality of representative democracy and citizen participation;

c. reducing inequalities in the field;

d. environmental issues and climate action in cities and regions;

e. digitalisation and artificial intelligence in the local context.

7. The Congress adopts the proposed priorities for 2021-2026, as appended, which will be implemented through its statutory meetings, the working programmes of its chambers and committees and its co-operation activities and instructs its Bureau to oversee their implementation.

APPENDIX – Priorities 2021-2026

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

1. Since its creation in 1949, the Council of Europe has been the major architect of post-war democratic developments in greater Europe. It has contributed to the creation of a continent-wide system based on solid institutions of democratic 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 co-operation and multilateralism.

2. 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.

3. In May 2019, 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.

4. When the Covid-19 pandemic broke out across the world in 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 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 lessons to be learned from the pandemic crisis and for enhanced preparedness for addressing health concerns based on common principles and best practices.

5. 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 of the member States expressed the renewed commitment to European unity and multilateral co-operation and to greater solidarity among nations. They 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 Congress welcomed the clear commitment to multilateralism and multilevel governance as the appropriate response to threats and challenges to modern societies.

6. The German Presidency of the Committee of Ministers, from November 2020 to May 2021, set as one of its priorities the strengthening of the Council of Europe as a standard setter and the upholding of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, to shape the future and bring the Council of Europe closer to the people.

7. In January 2021, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe presented her strategic views for the Organisation. This framework outlines concrete deliverables and proposals and considerations for change and reforms, aimed at ensuring greater sustainability and predictability of the Council of Europe's activities and work, especially in the light of the current and forthcoming post-pandemic challenges.

Democratic societies under pressure

8. In recent years, the common values and standards that form the basis of European societies have been challenged on multiple fronts. Public debate has hardened 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, mistrust 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.

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

10. Above all, the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a major health, 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. The Covid-19 pandemic will have significant consequences for societies over the long term, which will have to be addressed.

Local and regional authorities as major drivers of change

11. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities grew out of the conviction that intergovernmental and inter-parliamentary co-operation required a local and regional

dimension to cover all levels of democratic governance. The establishment of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities within the Council of Europe in 1994 gave local and regional authorities a forum in which to have their say in the process of European integration.

12. In the preamble to the European Charter of Local Self-Government, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1985, 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.

13. 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.

14. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought to the fore the need for more effective co-operation and co-ordinated action both between and within countries; this means the need for multilateral co-operation and multilevel governance. In the Athens Declaration of November 2020, the Foreign Ministers of the member States recognised that the current crisis has clearly revealed this need.

15. Multilateralism and multilevel governance complement each other in the interest of the people. Active vertical and horizontal co-operation, co-ordination and consultation between all levels of government increase the quality of decisions taken and allow greater flexibility to cope with emergencies as they are better suited to providing solutions tailored to specific needs.

16. A strong and efficient system of multilevel governance in which every level is equipped with proper competences, means, resources and a climate of trust and interaction enables a country to better respond to an emergency situation.

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

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

19. In times of crisis in particular, as shown during the Covid-19 pandemic, local and regional elected representatives are on the frontline of delivering basic and emergency services, finding adequate solutions to specific challenges, relaying and implementing national policies and co-ordinating their action with other levels of government and other partners across all sectors of society. They will also have a

strong influence on bolstering the economic recovery and social revival in the aftermath.

20. The current pandemic has shown that in extraordinary circumstances local self-government and regional democracy should not be restricted but rather be part of an optimal solution.

21. A crisis like this provides an opportunity to bring about a better sharing of responsibilities between the different levels of power. It highlights the need for consultation, concertation, co-ordination 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, co-operation programmes, practical tools and networking

22. 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 active involvement in the Council of Europe's work. It acts as a consultative organ, facilitator, adviser and monitoring body and works in close co-operation with the national associations of local and regional authorities and with the European organisations representing local and regional authorities.

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

24. The Congress will in particular keep the Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermath as a transversal feature of its activities, following the call from 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 to learn together the lessons of the crisis in the quest for a quicker recovery.

25. The Athens Declaration, the Congress contribution to the 130th ministerial session of the Committee of Ministers and the tools and guidelines defined by the Council of Europe will furthermore serve as guiding threads.

26. The UN Agenda for Sustainable Development will continue to be a useful framework for Congress's action and its core mission. 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, that is, their realisation at local and regional level.

27. In this respect it will continue 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 societies and the fight against discrimination, inequality and extremism, thus aiming to restore citizens’ trust in the democratic system and its authorities.

28. 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.

29. Following the adoption of the Congress’s 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 programmes.

30. In the 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 of assessing the population’s needs and contributing to the development and implementation of policies that are innovative and adapted to their specific environment.

a. Monitoring the European Charter of Local Self-Government

31. The Congress’s added value is best expressed in its monitoring of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, 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.

32. 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 decentralisation – the core missions of the Congress.

33. The Charter contains a 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.

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

35. In the course of its monitoring work the Congress is observing moves or trends towards recentralisation and a reduction in financial autonomy of local and regional authorities, especially in times of crisis. The lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermath as well as inspiring examples of action on the ground by municipalities, regions and institutional partners will be used by the Congress to further support decentralisation and the development of sub-national levels.

36. 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 time-bound, 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

37. The right of citizens to exercise their democratic choice through universal, equal, free, secret and direct suffrage is an internationally recognised fundamental right as well as the basis for political participation at territorial level. This 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, already ratified by 20 member States (as of February 2021).

38. 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 observation activities will continue to be one of the Congress’s priorities for action, thus ensuring that the standards for holding democratic local and regional elections are respected.

39. During the Covid-19 pandemic, local and regional elections have sometimes had to be postponed as holding them would seem incompatible with the conditions at hand. The Congress prepared a report on local and regional elections in major crisis situations like the Covid-19 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 emergency situations in the future.

40. The questioning of democracy coupled with declining public trust in traditional politics will also be reflected in the Congress’s 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 reorientation 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.

41. In addition to the country-specific election observation reports, the Congress will follow up issues and challenges identified in the strategy it has developed over the 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 at the local level, against the backdrop of the population movements in Europe.

c. Implementing co-operation activities in the field

42. Thanks to the expertise and experience of its members, 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.

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

44. The Congress will continue to provide its expertise and assistance in the field to advance decentralisation, establish dialogue between central and territorial authorities, foster transparent local and regional governance based on citizen participation, build the capacities of local and regional elected representatives and strengthen their associations to enable them to better fulfil their functions and responsibilities in the system of state governance.

45. These activities will be pursued within the framework of the Council of Europe action plans and the Congress's 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.

d. Further developing practical tools, networks and synergies

46. 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 series of Human Rights handbooks will be developed and promoted further.

47. 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 further.

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

49. It will, in particular, continue to 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.

50. 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.

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

52. The European Committee of the Regions and the Congress maintain close co-operation and working relations, at the political level and at the level of their respective secretariats, based on a Co-operation Agreement. Co-operation will be further enhanced by the Congress/Committee of the Regions High-Level Group based on common objectives and activities for reinforcing local and regional democracy, decentralisation 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 forums established by the European Committee of the Regions in which the Congress also actively co-operates.

53. The Congress will join forces with all these partners to implement its priorities and to ensure its political and operational work has an impact.

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

54. In its thematic work programmes, the Congress will focus in particular on five areas: **effective responses to a public health crisis; quality of democracy; inequalities in society; environmental issues; and the digital revolution.**

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

The effectiveness of responses to overcome the Covid-19 crisis or any emergency or health crisis and its consequences and to better prepare for similar future crises or

emergencies depends on the right balance and interaction between centralised and decentralised capacities within the systems of multilevel governance.

55. The Covid-19 pandemic has triggered a huge global crisis, and although countries around the world have responded with unprecedented action, the crisis is far from over and it will have a significant impact on societies in the long term. Governments at all levels must act together to beat the pandemic and secure a strong, resilient, green and inclusive recovery.

56. 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 affecting them. This makes their role essential.

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

58. The Congress will continue to collect inspiring examples of grass-roots 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 manage the Covid-19 pandemic and its devastating consequences, as well as future crises, and to support societies and communities to become stronger and more resilient when facing emergency situations.

59. 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 for the social, economic and democratic recovery of local and regional communities will be a transversal feature of the Congress's 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

60. Representative democracy 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 laws and eventually control the governments.

61. The system operates if it is based on respect and trust between the people and its representatives and if it includes effective 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 and independent media. In addition, representative democracy needs to be complemented with elements of direct democracy.

62. More transparency and participative local democracy engaging individual citizens, civil society and the business community can indeed help find optimal local responses to the current challenges.

63. Mayors and local councillors 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 legislation, it is incumbent upon them to implement innovative approaches to develop the complementarity between representative and participatory democracy in full respect of the principles of ethical governance, accountability, transparency and greater solidarity in public policies.

64. New ways of democracy, such as social media, online participation, informal groups and petitions, challenge formal decision making. The Covid-19 pandemic has also 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. New forms of participation have a central role to play in these circumstances.

65. The Congress will continue to support local elected representatives in carrying out their daily tasks and 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 coming under undue legal, financial, psychological and physical pressure from central governments, majority parties or members of their communities.

66. 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 decentralisation of powers and the granting of adequate means and funding that make action possible at the level closest to the citizen.

67. 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, 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.

68. 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 decision and policy making at local and regional level. The Congress will thus continue to invite youth delegates from member States to participate in 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.

69. While the living conditions in Europe have substantially improved since the establishment of the Council of Europe, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)² “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”.³ The health, social and economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has worsened this situation in many countries.

70. The role of local authorities is more important than ever in this context. By implementing innovative policies, they can help build more resilient and inclusive cities and regions, have a positive impact on reducing social and economic inequalities and discrimination and reinforce participation and trust on the ground. Fair redistribution, equitable opportunities and more interaction between the different areas will be key to the successful transformation of societies.

71. The Congress will continue its work in this respect, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals – in particular goals 11 (to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), 16 (to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies) and 17 (to revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development). It will, in particular, further raise awareness of 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 young people, and reduce the divide between rural and urban areas and between central and peripheral regions, in particular border regions.

72. 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 with the same objectives.

d. Sustainable societies: environmental issues and climate action in cities and regions

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

73. Climate change, pollution, extinction of species, loss of biodiversity and the overall degradation of the earth’s ecosystems present a pressing, interrelated and profound challenge to the way of life in societies and will drastically affect

cities, municipalities and regions in the future. In recent years, 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.

74. 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 regard, all possible actors must be considered as key actors and participate in the decision-making processes.

75. 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.

76. 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 the climate emergency, promote sustainable development and implement policies and actions that they can shape to fit the local environment and needs. They are well placed to ensure that resources are being targeted at their environmental and climate action as well as their circular economy action.

77. Based on the work accomplished in recent years, the Congress will thus further develop activities linked to the specific responsibilities of local and regional authorities regarding 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 lifestyles in general.

78. 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 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.

e. 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

79. Digitalisation is driving huge changes in all sectors of activity, and, in the future, developments such as artificial intelligence (AI), in particular, are likely to have a considerable impact on the life of citizens and the functioning of societies. Digitalisation will, for example, influence the way public authorities are constituted, such as during elections, the way citizens are involved in decisions and the way public authority is exercised.

2. “Understanding the socio-economic divide in Europe”, January 2017, OECD Centre for opportunity and equality.

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

80. 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, for example, to improve the knowledge of the general public about democratic systems as well as provide means for direct participation.

81. The Covid-19 pandemic has profoundly changed lifestyles and territorial interplay. It has shown that in a crisis situation the development of digital tools can help discover new forms of communication and public service management. Improvement of the IT infrastructure can, among other things, play a key role in ensuring equivalent living conditions in urban and rural territories.

82. While the impact of digitalisation can indeed be very positive, it also presents risks of abuse. 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.

83. The Congress will support the development of digitalisation in local and regional communities with ethical, legal, reliable and controlled technologies that consider 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.

84. The Congress's work will aim to fully seize the opportunities offered by new technologies – from making cities and regions “smart” and digitalising local economies 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.

85. 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.