

CDDH(2026)R104 Addendum 1
30 June 2026

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (CDDH)

COMMENTS ADOPTED BY THE CDDH¹

ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY AND

- [2306 \(2026\)](#) – “Procedure for the election of judges to the European Court of Human Rights”
- [2307 \(2026\)](#) – “European guidelines to counter social dumping and labour exploitation”

AND ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES:

- [543 \(2026\)](#) – “Free elections at the local and regional level: A fundamental right to strengthen grassroots democracy”
- [548 \(2026\)](#) – “Implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights by local and regional authorities: lessons from the case law of the European Court of Human Rights”

¹ At its 104th meeting, 30 June – 3 July 2026.

Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly [2306 \(2026\)](#) – “Procedure for the election of judges to the European Court of Human Rights”

1. The Parliamentary Assembly draws the Committee of Ministers' attention to [Resolution 2648 \(2026\)](#) “Procedure for the election of judges to the European Court of Human Rights”, which reiterates the importance of electing highly qualified judges to the European Court of Human Rights, through fair, efficient and transparent national selection procedures and a rigorous and thorough election process in the Assembly.
2. The Assembly takes note of the Committee of Ministers' decisions of 7 and 8 February 2024 as well as of the report by the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) on issues relating to judges of the European Court of Human Rights adopted at its meeting held from 28 November to 1 December 2023 and the CDDH report on the first effects of Protocol No. 15 (CETS No. 213) to the European Convention on Human Rights (ETS No. 5) adopted on 26 June 2025.
3. The Assembly recommends that the Committee of Ministers:
 - 3.1 draw up an amending protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights to exclude the automatic and indefinite extension of the mandate of sitting judges beyond their term of office by virtue of Article 23.2 of the Convention. Judges should only be able to remain in office for up to one additional year after the expiry of their nine-year term, in the event that a new judge has not yet been elected;
 - 3.2 consider revising its Guidelines on the selection of candidates for the post of judge at the European Court of Human Rights (CM(2012)40), adopted in 2012, with a view to further refining the requirements for national selection procedures based on good practice recently identified by the Advisory Panel of Experts and the Assembly, as well as the criteria for the establishment of lists of candidates;
 - 3.3 revise its Resolution CM/Res(2010)26 on the establishment of an Advisory Panel of Experts on Candidates for Election as Judge to the European Court of Human Rights, adopted on 10 November 2010, with a view to providing the panel with an explicit mandate to advise the States Parties on whether their national selection procedures comply with the Committee of Ministers' guidelines and good practice;
 - 3.4 draw up a recommendation on the issue of post-mandate recognition of service to complement and further develop its Declaration on the protection of judges of the European Court of Human Rights from threats and reprisals and on the recognition of their service, adopted on 15 January 2025. Such a recommendation should provide clearer guidelines, based on good practice, to ensure that, after their mandate, judges can return to posts comparable to those previously occupied, or accede to posts commensurate with the office they have held, for instance a judicial post in the highest domestic courts and tribunals;
 - 3.5 provide the Advisory Panel of Experts with the necessary resources to enable it to exercise its functions effectively.

CDDH COMMENTS

1. The CDDH takes note of Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 2306 (2026), “Procedure for the election of judges to the European Court of Human Rights”. The CDDH fully shares the Assembly's affirmation of the procedure for the election of judges as being fundamental to the credibility and authority of the Court. It acknowledges the crucial part that the election of judges by the Parliamentary Assembly plays in this procedure and expresses its appreciation for the Assembly's continuing efforts to ensure that the procedure is as transparent and effective as possible, at all levels.

2. The CDDH agrees that it is undesirable for judges to remain in office beyond the expiration of the nine-year term. In its 2023 Report on issues relating to judges of the European Court of Human Rights (2023 Report), the CDDH stated that it was “concerned by certain delays in filling the vacant posts of judges”.² The CDDH considered that “While currently such delays were experienced in a relatively small number of cases, efficient national selection procedures are required in order to avoid them completely.”³
3. In this connection, the proposal set out in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 1 of Recommendation 2306 (2026) may have significant consequences. In particular, it could apparently result in there being no elected judge in relation to a State Party. If this would imply recourse to an *ad hoc* judge in every case against that State Party heard by a Chamber or the Grand Chamber, until a new elected judge takes office,⁴ then the CDDH recalls that the Committee of Ministers Guidelines on the selection of candidates for the post of judge at the European Court of Human Rights (2012 Guidelines) state that “If a candidate is elected, this should not foreseeably result in a frequent and/or long-lasting need to appoint an *ad hoc* judge.”⁵ The Parliamentary Assembly has suggested to the CDDH that an alternative would be appointment of a sitting judge, by analogy to Rule 29.2 of the Rules of Court. Given these considerations, the Assembly’s proposal requires detailed further examination before any conclusions may be drawn.
4. As to the proposal in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 2 of Recommendation 2306 (2026), the CDDH recalls that the 2012 Guidelines were largely inspired by the standards developed by the Assembly at that time. They also predated the development of relevant guidance by the Advisory Panel. The CDDH would concur that consistency of texts on these issues of the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Advisory Panel is advisable in the interests of legal certainty, harmonious national practice and public understanding. The CDDH recalls that the 2012 Guidelines have already been amended on two occasions, in 2014 and 2024.⁶ The CDDH therefore agrees that the 2012 Guidelines should be reviewed in order to determine the potential added value of updating them in the light of developments at the levels of the Assembly and the Advisory Panel.
5. As to the proposal in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 3 of Recommendation 2306 (2026), the CDDH recalls that the Ministers’ Deputies, in their decisions on its 2023 Report, “welcomed the evolving practice of the Advisory Panel to assess national selection procedures and invited it to publish its views on them in an anonymised and non-country-specific manner”.⁷ On this basis, and in order to ensure transparency of the legal basis for the Advisory Panel’s activities, the CDDH would support the proposal to revise Resolution CM/Res(2010)26 along the lines proposed by the Assembly.

² CDDH(2023)R99 Addendum 2, paragraphe 65.

³ Ibid., paragraphe 14.

⁴ See Article 26(4) ECHR.

⁵ CM(2012)40-final, section II, paragraphe 7.

⁶ See respectively CM/Del/Dec(2014)1213/1.5-app5, 28 November 2014, and CM/Del/Dec(2024)1488/4.2, 7 February 2024.

⁷ CM/Del/Dec(2024)1488/4.2, paragraphe 3.

6. As to the proposal in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph 4 of Recommendation 2306 (2026), the CDDH recalls that the idea of a “recommendation ensuring that judges after their mandate can return to posts comparable to those previously occupied, or to a judicial post at highest domestic courts and tribunals as well as proper pension entitlements” was examined in its 2023 Report,⁸ which then proposed that “the Committee of Ministers promotes more robust and complete recognition of service as judge on the Court by means of a decision or declaration calling on States to take action in this respect.”⁹ It recalls that on the basis of this proposal, the Committee of Ministers adopted its 2025 Declaration on the protection of judges of the European Court of Human Rights from threats and reprisals and on the recognition of their service.¹⁰ Recalling that the Rapporteur Group on Human Rights (GR-H) had prepared this declaration itself in 2024, the Committee of Ministers may invite the CDDH at a later stage to revisit the matter and examine the feasibility of preparing a recommendation in the light of developments in the member States.

Recommendation of the Parliamentary Assembly [2307 \(2026\)](#) – “European guidelines to counter social dumping and labour exploitation”

1. The Parliamentary Assembly refers to its [Resolution 2653 \(2026\)](#) “European guidelines to counter social dumping and labour exploitation”, [Resolution 1993 \(2014\)](#) “Decent work for all” and [Recommendation 2304 \(2026\)](#) “The 65th anniversary of the European Social Charter: social rights as the foundation of resilient democracies and social justice”.
2. With a view to strengthening national action against social dumping and labour exploitation, the Assembly highlights the importance of the benchmarks enshrined in the European Social Charter (ETS No. 35 and ETS No. 163 (revised)) in guiding member States’ efforts in this area and invites the Committee of Ministers to:
 - 2.1 promote acceptance of additional provisions of the Charter and the ratification of the revised Charter and the Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints (ETS No. 158);
 - 2.2 draw the attention of national governments to the recommendations for action contained in its [Resolution 2653 \(2026\)](#).
3. The Assembly moreover underlines that, in order to address the adverse impacts of business activities on human rights, including socio-economic rights, more effectively, there is a strong need to accelerate the negotiations and adopt an international legally binding instrument based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It therefore urges the Committee of Ministers to ask member States to actively support this process.

⁸ 2023 Report, paragraphe 86.

⁹ 2023 Report, paragraphe 88.

¹⁰ Declaration (15/01/25).

CDDH COMMENTS

1. The CDDH takes note of Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 2307 (2026), “European guidelines to counter social dumping and labour exploitation”.
2. As to the invitation in paragraph 2.1., the CDDH recalls its 2019 Report identifying good practices and making proposals with a view to improving the implementation of social rights in Europe, in which it noted that, “in order to strengthen both the substantive outreach and the practical impact of the current treaty system of the Charter itself, key measures would be to secure the ratification by all ... Council of Europe Member States which have not yet done so ... of the Revised Charter... Furthermore, the acceptance of further provisions of the (revised) Charter and in particular of its core provisions by the Contracting Parties ... and the acceptance by all Council of Europe Member States of the collective complaints procedure ... would considerably enhance the impact of the treaty system of the Charter.”
3. In this connection, the CDDH further recalls the Declaration adopted at the High Level Conference on Social Rights – the European Social Charter (Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, 18 – 19 March 2026, which encouraged member States “to consider ratifying the revised European Social Charter (1996), while keeping under review the possibilities for accepting additional commitments, including the additional Protocol (1995) providing for a system of collective complaints”.
4. The CDDH also notes its ongoing exchanges with the European Committee on Social Rights and the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter, intended to explore possible avenues for future collaboration, potentially in connection with the collective complaints procedure.¹¹

Recommendation of the Congress of local and regional authorities [543 \(2026\)](#) – “Free elections at the local and regional level: A fundamental right to strengthen grassroots democracy”

1. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (“the Congress”) refers to:
 - a. the European Convention on Human Rights (ETS No. 5), and notably, Article 3 of Protocol 1 No. 1 to the Convention (ETS No. 9);
 - b. the European Charter of Local Self-Government (ETS No. 122) and its Additional Protocol on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority (CETS No. 207);
 - c. Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - d. Congress Recommendation 525 (2025) “Foreign interference in electoral processes at local and regional levels”;
 - e. Congress Recommendation 375 (2015) “Criteria for standing in local and regional elections”;
 - f. Congress Recommendation 369 (2015) “Electoral lists and voters residing de facto abroad”;
 - g. Congress Recommendation 273 (2009) “Equal access to local and regional elections”.

¹¹ See CDDH(2025)20 – Possible future CDDH activities related to the system of the European Social Charter.

2. The Congress points out that local and regional authorities constitute essential elements of the democratic architecture of Council of Europe member States and are equally affected by democratic backsliding.

3. It underlines the fact that genuinely democratic elections at local and regional levels, held in accordance with the principle of universal, equal, free, secret and direct suffrage at regular intervals, are part of the process to establish and maintain local governance and constitute a cornerstone of grassroots democracy, promoting accountability, pluralism and recruitment of political leaders.

4. The Congress observes in many election observation missions that local and regional elections are not immune to challenges to free elections, in a context of democratic and fundamental freedoms backsliding as well as hybrid threats, such as foreign interference, cyberattacks and information manipulation.

5. It notes that the right to free elections is not only a democratic matter but is intrinsically linked to human rights and the rule of law. Genuine local democracy relies on the protection of fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, while effective guarantees for free elections depend on strong rule of law safeguards to prevent arbitrariness, ensure the neutrality of public authorities and provide for the timely, independent and impartial resolution of electoral disputes.

6. The Congress believes that, while consistent integrity safeguards in line with international standards should apply to all elections and referenda, local and regional elections face distinct issues which call for further protection, including on the right to vote and stand in elections and challenges to the free exercise of the mandate. If not addressed, these issues can undermine the citizens' right to political participation as well as their trust in democratic outcomes.

7. The Congress welcomes the provisions included in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Charter of Local Self-Government and its Additional Protocol on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority, which secure the fundamental rights to democratic representation at local and regional levels.

8. At the same time, it notes with concern that local and some regional elections are not explicitly protected by Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights and therefore are not covered by judicial protection by the European Court of Human Rights, except in some cases related to non-discrimination and freedom of expression.

9. In light of the foregoing, the Congress invites the Committee of Ministers to call on member States to:

- a. ratify the Additional Protocol on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority and review domestic legislation to ensure that no excessive limitations remain on the right to vote and stand in local and regional elections to guarantee inclusive suffrage and promote participation;
- b. take steps to protect and strengthen the integrity of local and regional elections, in accordance with international standards, against democratic backsliding and emerging threats;
- c. encourage political pluralism and promote fairness and inclusivity in the local political arena, thereby enabling voters to freely form an opinion. This includes, where relevant, removing legal and practical obstacles to candidacy rights, ensuring transparency of campaign and party financing and providing equal campaigning conditions, including in the media;
- d. ensure independent, impartial and effective examination of complaints and appeals in matters concerning electoral rights and guarantee the stability of the legal framework applicable to local and regional elections;
- e. refrain from any practice likely to compromise the free mandate of elected representatives or to undermine the substance of the right to free elections, including but not limited to prolonged pre-trial detention or dismissals, and take measures to limit violence and undue pressure on elected representatives;
- f. guarantee the right to domestic and international election observation;
- g. consider measures to improve the inclusiveness of local democracy, including related to gender equality, the participation of minorities, older persons and people with disabilities and youth representation.

10. The Congress also encourages the Committee of Ministers to open a reflection on the extension of European protection included in Article 3 of Protocol No.1 to local and regional elections, in order to expressly guarantee the right to free elections, in all its ramifications, to be applicable to local and regional elections.

11. The Congress expresses its readiness to contribute to the work of the Committee of Experts on Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (PC-FIMI), established by the Committee of Ministers, on issues related to free elections at local and regional levels.

12. The Congress calls on the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and other relevant institutions of the Council of Europe to take account of this recommendation and of the accompanying memorandum in their activities relating to member States.

CDDH COMMENTS

1. The CDDH takes note of Recommendation 543 (2026) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, “Free elections at the local and regional level: A fundamental right to strengthen grassroots democracy”. It shares the Congress’ recognition of the importance of local and regional democracy and of the links between the right to free elections, human rights and the rule of law.
 2. The CDDH notes in particular the Congress’ suggestion that local and regional elections face distinct issues which call for further protection, including on the right to vote and stand in elections and challenges to the free exercise of the mandate. It agrees that local and some regional elections are not explicitly protected by Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights. This is because the scope of this provision extends only to elections to the legislature, i.e. a body exercising legislative power. Most local and regional authorities do not exercise such power and so are excluded from the scope of Article 3 of Protocol No. 1, regardless of their importance in other respects.
 3. As regards the Congress’ recommendation that the Committee of Ministers open a reflection on the extension of European protection included in Article 3 of Protocol No. 1 to local and regional elections, the CDDH recalls its new deliverable number 17, added to its terms of reference in late 2025 following the mid-term review. This deliverable concerns a Study on the protection of the right to vote and to stand for election under the European Convention on Human Rights, taking into account the work of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). The issues raised by the Congress will be addressed in this study.
 4. At its 103rd plenary meeting (25 – 27 November 2025), the CDDH established a new Drafting Group (CDDH-VOTE) to conduct preparatory work on this deliverable. The CDDH-VOTE is expected to hold its first meeting in October 2026. The deadline for completing the study is 31 December 2027.
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Recommendation of the Congress of local and regional authorities [548 \(2026\)](#) – “Implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights by local and regional authorities: lessons from the case law of the European Court of Human Rights”

1. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (“the Congress”) refers to:

- a. the European Convention on Human Rights (ETS No. 5; “the Convention”);
- b. the European Charter of Local Self-Government (ETS No. 122, “the Charter”);
- c. the [Reykjavík Declaration “United around our values”](#), adopted at [the 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government](#) of the Council of Europe in May 2023, especially its Appendix IV “Recommitting to the Convention system as the cornerstone of the Council of Europe’s protection of human rights”, which includes local and regional authorities in the list of organs that “bear responsibility for implementing the Convention and complying with the judgments of the Court”, and invites “national authorities to strengthen co-operation with local and regional authorities in order to facilitate the process of executing the judgments which concern them”;
- d. the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and particularly SDG 16 “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”;
- e. the Congress revised priorities (2023-2025) and the attached human rights strategy;
- f. the Congress Strategy on the Rule of Law at Local and Regional Levels (2025-2028);
- g. Congress Resolution 427 (2018) “Promoting human rights at local and regional level”;
- h. Congress Resolution 451 (2019) (“Congress Resolution to endorse the Principles on the Protection and Promotion of the Ombudsman Institution (“The Venice Principles”)”);
- i. the relevant Case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter “the Court”) concerning local and regional authorities;

2. The Congress points out that:

- a. the inclusion of references to subnational authorities in the Reykjavík Declaration is consistent with the growing recognition of their importance as human rights actors. Indeed human rights-based obligations apply to all organs and levels of the state, including subnational authorities;
- b. typical human rights-related competences and responsibilities at subnational level include areas such as child protection, social rights, welfare services, education, environmental protection, public order and safety, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association, and property rights;
- c. the increase in the number and range of cases originating from an action or inaction of a local or regional authority that continue to be taken up by the Court shows that more needs to be done to understand and strengthen the role of subnational authorities as human rights actors;
- d. recent case studies of local and regional authorities acting as human rights implementers demonstrate considerable variation in their performance, often resulting from factors such as access to adequate resources for the delivery of rights, level of awareness and understanding of the Convention’s standards, sufficient technical and legal expertise, effective remedies at local level for individuals, and access to networks for knowledge exchange and best practice sharing;
- e. strengthened multi-level coordination and political dialogue between the national, regional and local levels are essential for the effective execution of the Court’s judgments and for preventing further violations and repetitive applications to the Court;
- f. other key factors to increase local and regional authorities’ capacity to act as human rights implementers are: the adoption of reforms and measures to address structural or systemic shortcomings that prevent the resolution of recurrent human rights issues; improved access to relevant case law and expertise; a dynamic understanding and interpretation of the Convention, to ensure that its provisions remain relevant for technological developments and changing societal norms; partnership with civil society actors to help individuals assert their human rights; high level awareness initiatives that draw attention to the rights responsibilities of local and regional authorities.

3. In light of the foregoing and having regard to the supervisory role of the Committee of Ministers in the execution of the judgments of the Court, the Congress invites the Committee of Ministers to call on member States to:

- a. ensure that the strategies, policies and action plans aimed at the execution of Court's judgments take into account the role, responsibilities and practical needs of local and regional authorities, and that they are fully involved in the execution process;
- b. provide local and regional authorities with concomitant finance so that they can allocate adequate human, financial and technical resources to improve their knowledge of the Court's case law, so as to better identify and understand how previous rulings are relevant for their decision making;
- c. encourage national human rights institutions, including ombudspersons, equality bodies and similar independent mechanisms, to strengthen their collaboration with local and regional authorities, including through advisory support and – where relevant – permanent working groups, so as to ensure that the Convention is adequately interpreted and applied at local and regional levels;
- d. consider developing specific training courses for elected officials and staff of local and regional authorities, and disseminating accessible, practice-oriented guidance on relevant judgments, friendly settlements, Committee of Ministers decisions, and their implications for local and regional authorities;
- e. advocate for a better integration of local and regional authorities into United Nations, Council of Europe and European Union human rights systems, as a means of increasing their knowledge and awareness of how to address human rights-based issues.

4. The Congress calls on the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and other relevant institutions of the Council of Europe to take account of this recommendation and of the accompanying explanatory memorandum in their activities relating to member States.

CDDH COMMENTS

1. The CDDH takes note of Recommendation 548 (2026) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, "Implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights by local and regional authorities: lessons from the case law of the European Court of Human Rights". It confirms that States Parties' obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights apply to all public authorities whether at national, regional or local level. In this respect, it shares the Congress' recognition of the importance of local and regional authorities as human rights actors.
2. As regards paragraph 3., sub-paragraphs a. and b. of Recommendation 548 (2026), the CDDH recalls the 2022 Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers on the prevention and remedying of violations of the Convention, of which Guideline 5.4.1. calls on Member States to "ensure that all major central, regional and local authorities that are regularly confronted with Convention issues have easy access to quality advice on Convention matters and that internal policies promote the integration of the Court's well-established case law in day-to-day work. They should also have the necessary resources to assess the compliance of existing regulations, practices or unwritten procedures with the Convention." As in its earlier comments on Congress Recommendation 502 (2024), "Local and regional authorities as actors and guarantors of the rule of law", the CDDH further recalls Guideline 17.1., which calls on Member States to "encourage the involvement of all authorities concerned by a certain problem revealed by a judgment of the Court and promote [...] the development of synergies between them, whether in the reflection on necessary action or in the implementation of action plans that have been decided upon and the assessment of the results obtained."

3. As regards paragraph 3., sub-paragraph c., the CDDH shares the Congress' appreciation of the role of national human rights mechanisms, recalling in this respect Committee of Ministers Recommendations CM/Rec (2021)1 on the development and strengthening of effective, pluralist and independent national human rights institutions and CM/Rec(2019)6 on the development of the Ombudsman institution. It recalls that in the Appendix to Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)1, the Committee of Ministers called on member States to ensure that the mandate given to NHRIs allows them to "monitor and analyse the human rights situation in the country, publish reports on these findings and address recommendations to public authorities at national, regional and local levels", to "fully address all alleged human rights violations by all administrative authorities", and to "take effective measures to enable NHRIs to communicate and co-operate with ... the various levels of administration in the member States" (emphasis added).
4. As regards paragraph 3., sub-paragraph d., the CDDH recalls Committee of Ministers Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)4 on the publication and dissemination of the European Convention on Human Rights, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and other relevant texts. In the appendix to this recommendation, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 6 states that "Member States should ensure that all judgments and decisions of the Court to be executed in their respect are duly and promptly disseminated to relevant actors in the execution process. They should ensure that the same actors are also promptly informed, in a format deemed appropriate, of the decisions and resolutions of the Committee of Ministers in the context of the execution of judgments of the Court as well as action plans submitted by that member State." The CDDH considers the relevant actors in the process of execution of certain judgments may include local or regional authorities. The CDDH observes, however, that when calling on member States to facilitate access to the Convention, the caselaw and other relevant texts (paragraph 1, sub-paragraph 4 of the appendix), Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)4 refers only to "the national authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention" (emphasis added).
5. Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)4 also mentions relevant Council of Europe tools for the dissemination of information on Convention standards and the Court's caselaw, including the HUDOC databases of the Court's judgments and decisions and of documents produced in the process of supervision of the execution of judgments by the Committee of Ministers, as well as the HELP programme (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals). The CDDH notes that since adoption of Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)4, the Council of Europe has also created the ECHR Knowledge Sharing Platform (ECHR-KS) as a further means of sharing Convention case-law knowledge.
6. The CDDH also recalls Committee of Ministers Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)5 on the system of the European Convention on Human Rights in university education and professional training, which may be of relevance to local and regional authorities. In particular, Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)5 calls on member States to "ensure that a large variety of professionals are offered quality and targeted professional training in the Convention system, and that, if possible, such training is accessible in the language(s) of the member State. In particular, attention should be paid to the initial and continuous training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers; legal translators; law-enforcement personnel; specialist journalists; and personnel dealing with vulnerable groups." The CDDH notes that persons in some of these categories, notably law-enforcement personnel and personnel dealing with vulnerable groups, may work for local or regional authorities.