



**AS/Per (2016) PV 01**

15 April 2016

## **Standing Committee**

**Minutes<sup>1</sup>**

**of the meeting held in Paris (France) on 4 March 2016**

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by the Assembly on 18 April 2016

## 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The meeting was opened at 9 am with **Mr Agramunt**, President of the Assembly, in the chair.

The Chair thanked the National Assembly and the French delegation for their invitation to hold the meeting in Paris. After his election in January, he had identified the priority areas for action, one of which was combating international terrorism. Sad to say, it continued to strike, as in Ankara the previous month.

*The meeting held a minute's silence in honour of the victims of the attacks in Ankara.*

Several inter-institutional meetings had taken place at the Council of Europe, which had set itself the goal of improving the co-ordination of agendas. The Sofia conference on "Democratic security based on European unity and co-operation" organised by the Bulgarian chairmanship had provided an opportunity to reaffirm the Assembly's priorities in the years to come: these were combating international terrorism; managing the migrant crisis, the rise of populism and nationalism in Europe; and the erosion of democratic principles. The Sofia Declaration had suggested the idea of a summit on "Democratic security". He had met King Felipe VI of Spain and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr José Manuel García Margallo, to discuss the issues of gender-related discrimination, xenophobia, terrorism and transnational criminal networks. In 2017, Spain would be celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its accession to the Council of Europe. He had travelled to Azerbaijan with the aim of finding solutions and embarking on a dialogue with a country that was in a sensitive geopolitical situation. The problems facing civil society had been discussed, as had issues relating to the recent elections, including the repeat election in constituency No. 90. The execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, especially the one concerning Mr Ilgar Mammadov, had also been discussed. The authorities had assured him of their desire to co-operate with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and receive his representatives. Finally, it was regrettable that the trial of the Assembly member Ms Savchenko had been postponed and that she had declared a hunger strike after being refused permission to submit her final observations. It was imperative that she be released.

## 2. EXAMINATION OF NEW CREDENTIALS

Doc. 13994

The Committee ratified the credentials of the new representatives and substitutes, as set out in Doc. 13720.

## 3. MODIFICATION IN THE COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES

Commissions (2016) 03

The Standing Committee **approved** the changes in the composition of the Assembly committees, as set out in document Commissions (2016) 03.

## 4. AGENDA

AS/Per (2016) OJ 01 rev.

The revised draft agenda was **adopted**.

## 5. SECOND PART-SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (18-22 April 2016)

AS/Bur (2016) 16

In accordance with Rule 27.4 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the Standing Committee **took note** of the draft agenda for the second 2016 part-session.

## 6. REFERENCES, TRANSMISSIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES

AS/Bur (2016) 04

The Standing Committee **approved** the references and transmissions to committees, as set out in Appendix II.

## 7. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH MR GIANNI BUQUICCHIO, PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW (VENICE COMMISSION)

**The Chair** welcomed Mr Buquicchio, President of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission).

**Mr Buquicchio** expressed his gratitude at being given the opportunity to address the Standing Committee, the first time a President of the Venice Commission had done so. Given the close relations between the two institutions, he would like the exchanges of views to become an established tradition. The President of the Venice Commission should also be able to address the plenary Assembly, especially as the co-operation agreement between the two institutions already provided for that possibility, in the same way as the annual exchange of views between the President of the Assembly and the Enlarged Bureau of the Commission. It was a mutually beneficial relationship: the Assembly's texts received input from the Commission and the latter's opinions were more effective with the Assembly's support.

Close relations were important to protect the values of the Council of Europe in a changing world. Tangible evidence of the success of that co-operation was to be seen in the agenda of the forthcoming Venice Commission meeting, which, as a result of the Assembly's initiative, comprised texts on the amendments to the French Constitution relating to the state of emergency and the forfeiture of nationality; the Russian Federation's law on the non-execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights declared contrary to the Constitution, and the provisions of the Turkish Criminal Code on insulting the Head of State. It was regrettable that the opinion on Poland had been leaked to the media before its adoption.

Another area of institutionalised co-operation was elections. The Council for Democratic Elections, made up of representatives of the Assembly, the Congress and the Venice Commission, discussed draft opinions on electoral laws before they were adopted. The contributions of the Assembly members Ms Durrieu, Mr Xuclà and Mr McNamara, for whom Lord Balfe was currently standing in, had been highly appreciated. Their political vision complemented the legal approach of the experts.

Another matter of concern was the judiciary and the need to combat corruption within its ranks, which had been the subject of a recent Assembly report. In order to restore the trust of society, compromises were necessary: the Commission had agreed to the possibility of the reassessment of judges and prosecutors in Ukraine and Albania subject to compliance with international standards and on condition that the individuals concerned were given the necessary guarantees.

Relations between the majority and the opposition were also a thorny issue in several countries of Central and Eastern Europe that still lacked a culture of compromise, one example being "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia". The Enlarged Bureau of the Venice Commission and the Assembly's Presidential Committee had acknowledged that no easy solution would be available. In response to a proposal by the Presidential Committee, the Commission would be undertaking a new study on the role of the majority and the opposition in a parliament.

The stock of trust acquired by the Assembly and the Commission and their culture of democratic compromise enabled them to intervene in difficult situations, such as the constitutional reform in Armenia or Ukraine or the Tunisian Reconciliation Act. It was regrettable that worthwhile constitutional reforms did not receive the necessary support on the ground that they were not totally satisfactory. If a party insisted on obtaining everything, it risked obtaining nothing.

Another country under scrutiny by the international community was Poland. The amendments to the Constitutional Court Act were being examined, as were those to the Police Act. Countries like Austria, Italy and Germany needed no intervention by the European institutions because they had self-correction mechanisms provided by their constitutional courts.

**Ms Kavvadia** referred to the Venice Commission's opinions on the laws condemning certain regimes enacted by the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The Republic of Moldova had complied with the opinion, but what had Ukraine's response been to the opinion and the opinion on the constitutional amendment concerning the judiciary? **Mr Buquicchio** said that there was no legal obligation to implement the Venice Commission's opinions but rather a moral duty. As far as Ukraine was concerned, the country acted in good faith but the implementation of the reforms remained difficult as Ukraine was destabilised by both war and disagreement between the political parties. A constitutional amendment relating to decentralisation was also crucially important for the implementation of the Minsk II agreement. The Assembly's political support could speed up the reforms underway.

Replying to **Mr Japaridze**, who asked about the duties of the opposition, **Mr Buquicchio** said that a report had been commissioned on the subject. The opposition had a duty to adopt a constructive attitude towards the majority. A boycott of parliamentary work by the opposition had led to difficult situations in “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, as well as in Montenegro and Albania.

In reply to **Mr Cilevičs**, who wondered whether there should be a more balanced geographical distribution of the opinions, which seemed mainly to involve the “new” democracies, **Mr Buquicchio** pointed out that when the Venice Commission had been set up the principal parties requesting an opinion had been the member states. It was true that the enlargement of the Council of Europe had led to a rise in the number of requests from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which were eager to be given assistance with their reforms, and that number had gradually increased as a result of requests for opinions made by the Parliamentary Assembly. The procedure was currently fairly balanced as it enabled replies to be given to questions asked by states, which were still the main requesting parties, and use to be made of the Assembly’s political clout, which made it possible to raise questions that would never have been asked by a state because of their political sensitivity. A number of requests concerned the “old” democracies, such as Spain and France, which was discussing constitutional amendments relating to the state of emergency and the forfeiture of nationality.

Replying to **Ms Centemero**, who asked about the Venice Commission’s support for women’s participation in political life, especially in Ukraine, which had only 11 women MPs, **Mr Buquicchio** said the Venice Commission had always been very mindful of this issue. He welcomed the revision of the electoral laws in the context of the “Arab spring”, especially in Tunisia, which had enabled women to participate in large numbers. Concerning Ukraine, the Commission had begun working with the authorities on electoral reform.

*Mr Japaridze took the chair.*

## 8. SOCIAL AFFAIRS; HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Draft Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention

Doc. 13989  
Doc. 13916

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development:  
Mr Stefan Schennach (Austria, SOC)*

**The rapporteur** said that the Convention had been opened for signature in Florence in October 2000 and that 38 member states had ratified it to date. It focused on important issues relating to sustainable development, economic activities and protection of the environment. It was open to accession only by Council of Europe member states, and the amendment proposed would enable non-European states to accede. That would make it possible to respond both to the request for co-operation from southern Mediterranean states and the need for an international convention in that field. The Committee had been in favour of the amendment.

**The Committee Vice-Chair**, Ms Bonet, said the draft report had been unanimously adopted by the Committee.

The Standing Committee unanimously **adopted** the draft opinion [Opinion 291 (2016)].

**The Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe** welcomed the imminent adoption of the revised Convention, which would make it possible to unite the European and non-European countries that shared the same values and principles. There was currently no international document in that area, including within UNESCO, which had praised the opening of the Convention to non-member states.

## 9. MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

### The need to eradicate statelessness of children

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons:  
Mr Manlio Di Stefano (Italy, NR)*

Doc. 13985  
Amendments

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights (for opinion):  
Mr Boriss Cilevičs (Latvia, SOC)*

Doc. 13990

**The rapporteur** thanked colleagues for their contributions to the report. The work had begun in 2014 with the hearings held on the occasion of the anniversary of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. The report examined the legal context of each country and the advantages and disadvantages of the right to a nationality, and made a number of recommendations. There were currently over 10 million stateless persons worldwide and no fewer than 70,000 were born without a nationality each year. Europe itself had more than 600,000 stateless persons, the majority of whom had been born in Europe and spent their entire life there. Many would not be in that situation today if all European countries had instituted comprehensive safeguards against the statelessness of children. Those children encountered problems relating to discrimination, especially in the field of education, which impeded their integration. The draft resolution called on states to ratify several Council of Europe and United Nations conventions. The primary aim of the proposals concerning the national context was to avoid new cases of statelessness.

**The rapporteur for opinion** stressed the importance of the report. The issue had been raised in 2013-2014 when the Legal Affairs Committee's report entitled "Access to nationality and the effective implementation of the European Convention on Nationality" had been discussed. The aim of the amendments proposed was to strengthen the scope of a number of legal aspects.

**Mr Heer** requested more details concerning paragraph 7, which referred to the insufficient legal safeguards provided in Cyprus, Norway, Romania and Switzerland. **The rapporteur** pointed out that that was mentioned on page 7 of the report. The countries referred to had a sound legal framework but no specific legislation covering the statelessness of minors.

**Ms Kavvadia** thought the refugee crisis was also a crisis of European values. It had to be asked whether there was a willingness to adopt a comprehensive approach to dealing with the crisis on the basis of shared values. Greece should not become a refugee camp just because other countries refused to implement the principle of solidarity. It had met its political and operational obligations and had done so despite a deep internal crisis. Registration centres had been set up and rescue operations were continuing unabated. In return, she expected Greece's partners to honour their commitments too. The rejection of the principle of solidarity was the basis of growing anti-European sentiment. The current situation was a last chance to show that the governments and peoples of Europe were continuing to travel along the same path.

**Mr Küçükcan** provided some data on Turkey, which had now taken in 2.5 million refugees. 150,000 child refugees born in Turkish hospitals had been registered. 250,000 children were already attending school and 450,000 others would soon be doing so. Those children had the same rights to access to health care as Turkish nationals. However, in view of the circumstances the nationality issue should be looked at more closely. Ms Kavvadia's concerns were shared by others.

**Mr Schennach** pointed out that 10,000 child refugees had disappeared the previous year in Europe. In Austria, the figure was 450. There was an urgent need to find them to ensure they did not become victims of all kinds of trafficking.

**The Committee Chair** welcomed the report, which proposed practical steps to prevent statelessness. Having a nationality and, consequently, an administrative identity meant recognition of a person's dignity and equal treatment from a very early age. A forthcoming report on unaccompanied minors would enable a related issue to be examined. The majority of stateless persons were born in Europe so it was up to Europe to find a solution to its own problem.

**Amendment 1**, containing a reference to the Assembly's earlier work on the same subject, **was adopted**. **Amendment 2**, containing a reference to the Council of Europe's past work on the prevention of statelessness, **was adopted**. **Amendment 3**, specifying the scope of conditional guarantees, **was adopted**. **Amendment 4**, proposing the deletion of the words "in adulthood" in order to stress that the prevention of exclusion and discrimination had to be guaranteed at all ages, **was adopted**.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2099 (2016)].

**10. CULTURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND MEDIA**  
**a. The libraries and museums of Europe in times of change**

Doc. 13984

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media:*  
*Lady Diana Eccles (United Kingdom, EC)*

**The rapporteur** said that Europe had more than 100,000 public libraries. In addition, there were approximately 19,000 museums in the 28 EU member states. The report did not deal with the question of national institutes and archives but, rather, considered the situation of the small museums and libraries in order to draw attention to these smaller establishments that required public funding. One of the recommendations called on the European Museum Forum to consider awarding a special commendation to small and medium-sized museums, which undertook great efforts and accomplished considerable achievements in a context of scarce resources. The report consisted of three parts. The first considered the new roles acquired by libraries and museums since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century as dynamic meeting-places. The second discussed the economic pressures and challenges and their inevitable consequences. The third looked at how to make libraries and museums more resilient in the future. They needed sound and imaginative management that was capable of innovation. The last part also considered ways of expanding sources of funding to reduce reliance on local and national authorities and discussed the use of digital technologies and creative media. The resolution summarised the conclusions and called for realistic approaches. Relationships between governments and cultural institutions should be based on mutual understanding and trust to enable libraries and museums to take strategic decisions while being accountable for the use of public funding. The report contained many examples of good practices that could be adapted to national situations.

**The Committee Chair** thanked the rapporteur. Financial support for the various branches of art varied according to what was fashionable at the time. It was important to safeguard the preservation of all cultural works by allocating museums and libraries budgetary support. Collections should be digitised.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2100 (2016)].

*Mr Agramunt resumed the chair.*

**b. Draft Council of Europe Convention on Cinematographic Co-production (revised)**

Doc. 13987  
 Doc. 13915

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media:*  
*Mr Mogens Jensen (Denmark, SOC)*

**The rapporteur** said that since the adoption of the Convention the new technologies had modified production, distribution and exhibition techniques. Public funding at national and regional levels had evolved and fiscal incentives had multiplied. In many small European countries, the film sector now sought to develop its international activities. The revision of the convention had been undertaken to keep pace with important changes in the film production landscape. The draft revised Convention retained the spirit of the basic text, but some modifications of a more technical nature had been made. The “European” designation of co-production disappeared. Indeed, the revised Convention aimed at enhancing the international activities of the film sector. The recognition of nationality had to be reflected in genuine technical and artistic participation by cast and crew members from the countries involved, which should in principle be proportional to the co-producer’s financial contribution. However, an exception could be made if the work helped to promote cultural diversity. The absence of a monitoring mechanism remained a matter of great concern, hence the proposal contained in the draft opinion to modify the wording of Article 22. The monitoring body would ensure that implementation of the Convention across countries was better co-ordinated and harmonised and would gather and analyse data to gauge the level of co-production activities. Some amendments also related to the preamble to the revised Convention.

**The Committee Chair** thanked the rapporteur. One observation concerned paragraph 6.2, which stated that co-production status could not be accorded to projects “of a blatantly pornographic nature or those that advocate discrimination, hate or violence or openly offend human dignity”. Without further clarification, the reference to pornography or violence could be used for censorship purposes. The rapporteur acknowledged that that was a valid point but pointed out that only the reference to advocating discrimination and hate had been added at the revision stage whereas the other references were already in the initial Convention.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft opinion [Opinion 292 (2016)].

**11. EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION**  
**Systematic collection of data on violence against women**

Doc. 13988

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination:  
 Ms Maria Edera Spadoni (Italy, NR)*

**The rapporteur** hoped that the recommendations contained in the report would ensure the effectiveness and co-ordination of the work on gathering data on violence against women at European level. The obstacles to effectiveness mainly arose due to the lack of a common definition of violence against women – despite the precise terminology of the Istanbul Convention. Many women did not talk about acts of violence for fear of retaliation. There were many causes of violence against women, such as male dominance, the portrayal of women as objects, and female stereotypes promoted by the media. Better awareness of the phenomenon of violence was the first step towards solving the problem, to which no country in Europe was immune. The resolution called on member states to sign and/or ratify the Istanbul Convention, ensure that the framing, implementation and monitoring of policies and legislation enacted were based on reliable and accurate data, and designate or establish one or more official bodies responsible for the co-ordination of data collection and of the policies concerned. It was necessary to collect data on all the forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention. There was also a need to ensure that data were at least broken down by gender, age, type of violence and relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, and by geographical location.

**Ms Antilla** congratulated the rapporteur and undertook to convey the recommendations to her government. It was essential to have a standardised definition of violence against women. A seminar for Finnish MPs on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention would be held on 31 March.

**Ms Bonet** stressed the importance of collecting data for the purposes of combating violence against women.

**Ms Mikko** expressed dismay at the figures given. Finland, which gave women so many opportunities, was not immune from cases of violence. Combating this scourge was a matter for both women and men.

**Ms Gafarova**, the Assembly's General Rapporteur on violence against women, said that equality was a fundamental aspect of modern societies. International treaties had enabled women's rights to be incorporated into domestic legislation, but progress still needed to be made to ensure their effective implementation. Collecting data was not a technical task but a tool that enabled policies to address violence against women to be specifically targeted.

**The rapporteur** welcomed the seminar in the Finnish parliament. The report stressed the importance of having standardised terminology and reporting formats. The extent of violence was much greater than indicated by the statistics as no account was taken of the children who witnessed violence and were also victims. Ms Gafarova was carrying out remarkable work. Efforts should primarily focus on the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, which had binding force. The issue of violence was still being underestimated owing to a lack of precise data.

**The Committee Chair** congratulated the rapporteur. The collection and publication of data on violence against women were important as they provided an overview of the extent of the phenomenon. It was now known that one woman in three in the European Union was a victim of physical violence. Data served to not only generate statistics but also improve prevention.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2101 (2016)].

**12. RULES OF PROCEDURE, IMMUNITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**  
**Modifications to the Assembly's Rules of Procedure**

Doc. 13986  
Amendments

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs:  
 Mr Jordi Xuclà (Spain, ALDE)*

**The rapporteur** said that the aims of the proposals to make modifications, mainly of a technical nature, to the Rules of Procedure were to enhance the status of the immediate past President of the Assembly, who could sit as an *ex officio* member of the Monitoring Committee and the Committee on Rules of Procedure, in addition to the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy, but without the right to vote; to clarify the procedure for examining amendments in plenary sitting; to enable committee chairpersons who were *ex officio* members of certain committees to be deputised by a vice-chairperson; to simplify the rules for electing

the bureaux of the committees; to formalise the existing practice of the participation of the secretaries of political groups in committee meetings; and to enable the chairs of political groups to sit as *ex officio* members on the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights in addition to the other committees of which they were already members.

**Sir Roger Gale** said that he was surprised by the amendment tabled to the draft report seeking to guarantee the immediate past President the right to vote, thereby undermining a compromise within the Rules Committee. It had been accepted that the committees could benefit from the President's experience after the end of his/her term of office on condition that he/she did not take part in votes. In addition, the secretaries of the political groups should participate in the meetings of the Monitoring Committee and the Committee on the Election of Judges as long as the respective chairpersons of those committees retained the right to hold the meeting in camera.

**The rapporteur** stressed that the right to vote was an integral part of the political mandate held by all members of the Assembly. In addition, the fact that it was not possible to participate in meetings of the Monitoring Committee and the Committee on the Election of Judges followed from Rule 48, the substantive revision of which had not been the subject of this report.

**Mr Cilevičs** thought that all members should have the right to vote. If meetings of the above-mentioned committees were opened, that would jeopardise the effectiveness of their work because personal matters or sensitive political issues were often discussed in those meetings. A question arose with regard to paragraph 2.4.1, which, if adopted, would make it possible to have different qualification requirements for *ex officio* members from those for full members of the Monitoring Committee. **The rapporteur** emphasised that *ex officio* members would not necessarily have to have legal expertise to be able to contribute to balanced work.

Replying to **Mr Zingeris**, who wondered whether the report should be discussed by the political groups before its adoption, **the rapporteur** reminded him that only the Rules Committee was empowered to propose modifications to the Rules.

**Mr Preda** congratulated the rapporteur. The possibility of indicating the outcome of committee votes could facilitate the voting procedure in plenary sittings. Currently, only the committee's position was announced, suggesting that the outcome was the committee's common position, whereas the vote may sometimes have been tight. In addition, more clarity concerning the rules on the length of the terms of committee chairs was necessary in order to allow for a rotation. **The rapporteur** responded to the last remark by pointing out that the necessary safeguards were already provided for in the Rules.

**Mr Németh** said he was in favour of voting rights for the immediate past President.

**The Committee Chair** thanked the rapporteur and noted that the draft resolution had been adopted unanimously in committee.

**Amendment 1** on the participation in votes by the immediate past President, which Sir Roger Gale opposed, **was adopted**. **Amendment 2** on special guest status, which **Mr Cilevičs** opposed, **was adopted**. The **oral amendment** presented by Mr Preda on the announcement in plenary sitting of the outcome of committee votes, which Sir Roger Gale opposed, **was adopted**.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2102 (2016)].

### 13. OTHER BUSINESS

**Mr Zingeris** paid tribute to Mr Boris Nemtsov, who had been tragically assassinated a year previously.

**Mr Arieu** informed the Committee that Assembly member Ms Nadia Savchenko had begun a hunger strike to challenge the refusal to allow her to submit final observations before the court delivered its decision.

### 14. NEXT MEETING

The Standing Committee decided to hold its next meeting in Tallinn (Estonia) on 27 May 2016.

The sitting **rose** at 12.30 pm.

## APPENDIX I

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**President of the Parliamentary Assembly / Président de l'Assemblée parlementaire**

Mr Pedro AGRAMUNT Luxembourg

**Chairpersons of Political Groups / Président(e)s des groupes politiques**

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Socialist Group /  
Groupe socialiste

Mr Ian LIDDELL-GRAINGER European Conservatives Group /  
Groupe des conservateurs européens

Mr Jordi XUCLÀ Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe /  
Alliance des démocrates et des libéraux pour l'Europe

Ms Ioneta KAVVADIA Group of the Unified European Left / Groupe pour la gauche  
unitaire européenne (Vice-Chairperson / *Vice-présidente*)

**Vice-Presidents of the Assembly / Vice-président(e)s de l'Assemblée**

Sir Roger GALE United Kingdom

Mr Tedo JAPARIDZE Georgia

M. René ROUQUET France

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy

Mr Włodzimierz BERNACKI Poland

Ms Hermine NAGHDALYAN Armenia

Mr Talip KÜÇÜKCAN Turkey

Mr Zsolt NÉMETH Hungary

Ms Adele GAMBARO Italy

Mme Meritxell MATEU Andorre

Ms Liliana PALIHOVICI Republic of Moldova

**Chairpersons of National Delegations / Président(e)s de délégations nationales**

Mme Meritxell MATEU Andorre

Ms Hermine NAGHDALYAN Armenia

Mr Senad SEPIĆ Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr Antoni TRENCHEV Bulgaria

Ms Marianne MIKKO Estonia

Ms Sirkka-Liisa ANTTILA Finland

M. René ROUQUET France

Mr Tedo JAPARIDZE Georgia

Ms Ioaneta KAVVADIA Greece

Mr Zsolt NÉMETH Hungary

Mr Joseph O'REILLY Ireland

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy

Ms Inese LĪBIŅA-EGNERE Latvia

Mr Emanuelis ZINGERIS Lithuania

Mr Yves CRUCHTEN Luxembourg

Mr Predrag SEKULIĆ Montenegro

Mr Frank JENSSEN Norway

Mr Włodzimierz BERNACKI Poland

Ms Liliana PALIHOVICI Republic of Moldova

Ms Ksenija KORENJAK KRAMAR Slovenia

Mr Alfred HEER Switzerland

Mr Talip KÜÇÜKCAN Turkey

Mr Volodymyr ARIEV Ukraine

Sir Roger GALE United Kingdom

**Chairperson of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy /  
Président de la Commission des questions politiques et de la démocratie**

Mr Mogens JENSEN Denmark

**Chairperson of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights /  
Président de la Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme**

M. Alain DESTEXHE Belgique

**Chairperson of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development /  
Présidente de la Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable**

Ms Sílvia Eloïsa BONET (in the absence of the Chairperson / *en l'absence du Président*) Andorra

**Chairperson of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons /  
Présidente de la Commission des migrations, des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées**

Ms Sahiba GAFAROVA Azerbaijan

**Chairperson of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media /  
Président de la Commission de la culture, de la science, de l'éducation et des médias**

Mr Volodymyr ARIEV Ukraine

**Chairperson of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination /  
Présidente de la Commission sur l'égalité et la non-discrimination**

Ms Elena CENTEMERO Italy

**Chairperson of Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee) / Président de la Commission pour le respect des obligations et engagements des Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe (Commission de suivi)**

M. Cezar Florin PREDA Roumanie

**Chairperson of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs /  
Présidente de la Commission du règlement, des immunités et des affaires institutionnelles**

Mme Liliane MAURY PASQUIER Suisse

**Chairperson of the Committee the Election of Judges to the European Court of Human Rights /  
Président de la Commission sur l'élection des juges à la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme**

Mr Boriss CILEVIČS Latvia

**Rapporteurs (not members of the Standing Committee) /  
Rapporteur(e)s (non-membres de la Commission permanente)**

Mr Stefan SCHENNACH Austria  
Mr Manilo DI STEFANO Italy  
Ms Maria Edera SPADONI Italy  
Lady Diana ECCLES United Kingdom

**Invited personalities / Personnalités invitées**

Mr Gianni BUQUICCHIO President of the Venice Commission /  
Président de la Commission de Venise

**Delegation Secretaries / Secrétaires de délégations**

Ms Sonja LANGENHAECK Belgium  
Ms Martina PETEK-STUPAR Croatia  
Ms Veronika KRUPOVÁ Czech Republic  
Ms Mette VESTERGAARD Denmark  
Ms Liisi VAHTRAMÄE Estonia  
Ms Maria FAGERHOLM Finland  
M. Xavier PINON France  
Mme Sandrine BIDOT France

Mme Sylvette GUINARD	France
M. Philippe BOURASSÉ	France
M. Xavier DUPRIEZ	France
Mr Michael HILGER	Germany
Ms Voula SYRIGOS	Greece
Ms Judit GOTTSCHALL	Hungary
M. Federico CASELLI	Italie
Mr Martins OLEKŠS	Latvia
Ms Laura ŠUMSKIENĖ	Lithuania
Mr Eric CHRISTENSEN	Norway
Mme Hanna KUCHARSKA-LESZCZYNSKA	Pologne
Ms Alja ŠKIBIN	Slovenia
Mr Nicholas WRIGHT	United Kingdom

#### **Secretaries of Political Groups / Secrétaires des Groupes politiques**

Ms Denise O'HARA	EPP/CD / PPE/DC
Mme Francesca ARBOGAST	SOC
Mr Tom VAN DIJCK	EC / CE
Ms Maria BIGDAY	ALDE / ADLE
Ms Anna KOLOTOVA	UEL / GUE

#### **Secretariat of the Parliamentary Assembly / Secrétariat de l'Assemblée Parlementaire**

Mr Wojciech SAWICKI	Secretary General / Secrétaire Général
Mr Mário MARTINS	Director General / Directeur Général
Mr Horst SCHADE	Director of General Services / Directeur des services généraux
Mr Mark NEVILLE	Head of the Private Office / Chef du Cabinet
M. Alfred SIXTO	Head of the Table Office / Chef du Service de la Séance
Ms Sonia SIRTORI	Head of the Secretariat of the Bureau / Chef du Secrétariat du Bureau
Mme Kateryna GAYEVSKA	Secretary of the Standing Committee / Secrétaire de la Commission permanente
Mr Francesc FERRER	Deputy to the Head of the Communications Division / Adjoint au Chef de la Division de la Communication
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Mme Naouelle TEFIFEHA	Assistant of the Bureau / Assistante du Bureau
Mr Martin McMILLAN	Assistant of the Standing Committee / Assistant de la Commission permanente

#### **Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe**

Ms Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI	Deputy Secretary General / Secrétaire Générale Adjointe
Mme Mireille PAULUS	Secretary of the Committee of Ministers / Secrétaire du Comité des Ministres
Mr Markus ADELSBACH	Advisor, Private Office of the Secretary General / Conseiller, Cabinet du Secrétaire Général
Mr Thomas MARKERT	Secretary of the Venice Commission / Secrétaire de la Commission de Venise

#### **Other participants / Autres participants**

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Mr Latchezar TOSHEV	Honorary Associate of the Parliamentary Assembly / Associé honoraire de l'Assemblée parlementaire

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*\*Any reference to Kosovo in this text, whether to the territory, institutions or population, shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo / Toute référence au Kosovo dans ce texte, que ce soit le territoire, les institutions ou la population, doit se comprendre en pleine conformité avec la Résolution 1244 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies et sans préjuger du statut du Kosovo.*

APPENDIX II

Decisions on documents tabled for references to committees

**A. REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES**

- 1. The legitimacy crisis in international sports governance**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Mogens Jensen and other members of the Assembly**  
**Doc. [13963](#)**

Reference to the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media *for report*

- 2. The protection of editorial integrity**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Sir Roger Gale and other members of the Assembly**  
**Doc. [13964](#)**

Reference to the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media *for report*

- 3. Compatibility of Sharia law with the European Convention on Human Rights: can States Parties to the Convention be signatories of the “Cairo Declaration”?**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Omtzigt and other members of the Assembly**  
**Doc. [13965](#)**

Reference to the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights *for report*