



Parliamentary Assembly  
Assemblée parlementaire

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

**AS/Per (2018) PV 02**

25 June 2018

## **Standing Committee**

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

**of the meeting held in Zagreb  
on 1 June 2018**

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by the Assembly on 25 June 2018.

## **1. OPENING OF THE MEETING**

The meeting began at 9.30 am with **Mr Nicoletti**, President of the Assembly, in the Chair.

The President expressed his solidarity with the people of Belgium and the Belgian authorities following the attack on police officers that occurred in Liège on 29 May. He condemned this unacceptable act of violence.

It is the first time, since its accession to the Council of Europe in 1996, that Croatia is holding the chairmanship of the Organisation. In 22 years, Croatia made tremendous progress in implementing European standards of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. In the regional context, as all its neighbours are engaged in the process of European integration, Croatia's experience is vital and it should play a leading role in the regional co-operation.

He welcomed the priorities of the Croatian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers as they correspond to those of the Parliamentary Assembly, particularly as regards the fight against corruption. It is the responsibility of politicians to combat it firmly on all fronts. The Assembly substantially reinforced its own rules and working methods and is making progress in addressing the consequences of the past allegations of unethical behaviour and corruption. The Assembly also supports the Council of Europe's work to combat corruption, in particular through the idea of setting up an Academic Network against corruption whose aims would be to share knowledge and good practices about the Council of Europe conventions and the ways member States implement them. It would also be a platform for co-operation with international partners, in particular the OECD.

The second priority of the Chairmanship – efficient protection of rights of national minorities and vulnerable groups – also deserves our full appreciation and support. Respect for minority rights and the use of minority languages are important factors for the cohesion and harmonious development of local communities. Cross-border co-operation between regional and local authorities is also an important factor for regional stability.

The third priority – decentralisation and local self-government – is also shared by the Assembly. Strong local and regional governments are essential for good governance and efficient and effective management of public policies and resources. Democracy starts at the local level.

Finally, he also welcomed the fourth priority – the protection of cultural heritage and cultural routes. European culture is an important factor of European unity. By focusing on what unites us, we can find the strength to overcome emerging divisions, tensions and conflicts.

## **2. WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR GORDAN JANDROKOVIĆ, SPEAKER OF THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT**

Mr Jandrokovic, Speaker of the Croatian Parliament, welcomed the members of the Standing Committee and said that Croatia was holding the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers for the first time since its accession in 1996. Accession to the Council of Europe had been the first, successful objective of Croatia's foreign policy. It had made it possible to establish new political and economic relations on the path to European integration and had led to respect for democratic standards following a war and a difficult transition. Croatia had then undertaken to defend the values and achievements of the Council of Europe, in particular the European Convention and the European Court of Human Rights. He reiterated the priorities of the Croatian Presidency: the fight against corruption, protection of minorities, local self-government and protection of heritage. He also underlined the importance of the Council of Europe in defending common values and heritage in the face of challenges such as the preservation of Europe's cultural identity, in all its diversity, and the desire to transmit to the new generations a safe, democratic and prosperous Europe.

## **3. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH MS MARIJA PEJČINOVIĆ BURIĆ, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS OF CROATIA, CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE**

CM/Inf (2018) 10

CM/Inf (2018) 11

Ms Pejcinovic Buric, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs and Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers, assured the Assembly of Croatia's commitment to the Council of Europe values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The Croatian chairmanship fully supports the need to continue the reform of

the Organisation and to define a clear and long term perspective and strategy based on dialogue and mutual co-operation.

She reminded the four main priorities of the chairmanship. Regarding the fight against corruption, it is a fundamental prerequisite for the development of an open and democratic society, as no institution or administrative body is immune to this phenomenon. The main event of the chairmanship will be a ministerial conference on “Strengthening Transparency and Responsibility Aimed at Prevention of Corruption”, organised in co-operation with GRECO, to be held on 15-16 October 2018 with the aim to promote complementarity between the traditional national anti-corruption mechanisms and modern media;

Regarding the efficient protection of rights of national minorities and vulnerable groups, one of the main tasks is to improve the system for the protection of rights of national minorities, and the chairmanship will therefore organise a conference in Strasbourg on 18-19 June 2018 to mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. In respect of the promotion and protection of the rights of members of the Roma national minority, another conference “From Education to Employment of the Roma” will be held in Croatia on 25-26 September 2018 ;

With regard to decentralisation in the context of strengthening of local government, including the issue of absorption capacities of regions, Croatia considers of key importance to ensure high quality, rapid and accessible public services in co-ordination between the different stakeholders involved (government ministries, local and regional authorities, civil society organisations, etc.) ;

Lastly, the fourth priority is the protection of cultural heritage and cultural routes. Croatia will organise various conferences and cultural events, for instance an international conference on “Underwater Cultural Heritage in Europe today” to be held in Zadar on 25-26 October 2018, and another thematic one on “The European Cultural Route – The Routes of the Olive Tree”, to be held in November.

Mr Corlatean referred to the Romanian minority in Croatia, expressing gratitude for the protection afforded to them, and to the new Ukrainian Law on Education, which restricted the teaching of minority languages (in particular Romanian), and wished to know what the Croatian presidency would do to support the teaching of the mother tongue of minorities (particularly in Ukraine).

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers underlined the importance of upholding the rights of national minorities and of support for the European Charter. She referred to the decision of the Committee of Ministers on this subject in November 2017 addressed to the Ukrainian authorities and welcomed the latter’s decision to submit the new law to the Venice Commission for opinion, and the fact that they had undertaken to implement that decision. In February, the Committee of Ministers had adopted an Action Plan for Ukraine (2018-2021) which included legal assistance for the protection of national minorities and minority languages.

Mr Kox wondered what measures were needed to move from zero nominal growth to at least zero real growth in order to secure the necessary funding for the Council of Europe and avoid drastic reforms of the Organisation.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers underlined the importance of the budgetary issue and referred to the cases of Russia and Turkey which had weakened the Organisation’s finances. This had been aggravated by the cumulative effect of several years of zero nominal growth (equivalent to a budgetary reduction). As the budgetary situation had become alarming, the Croatian Chairmanship would be urging governments to help solve this problem, but it would also be encouraging parliamentary delegations to persuade their governments to move towards zero real growth.

Mr Wold asked about the reforms to be carried out at the Council of Europe.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers referred to the discussions on this subject held by the Committee of Ministers since 2009 and most recently at the Elsinore Ministerial Conference on 17 and 18 May. These discussions had included political reforms, which had received very broad support and were mentioned in the conclusions of the Conference. The Secretary General had been tasked with their follow-up and asked to present proposals to the next Ministerial Conference in November 2019. One of the main subjects concerned the financial stabilisation of the Council of Europe and the reforms to be undertaken in the run-up to the Organisation’s 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary, without forgetting the values it defended in the interests of 800 million Europeans.

Mr Silva was interested in the fight against corruption, the situation in Croatia in that regard and the measures taken by the Croatian Government.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers explained the anti-corruption strategy and the legislative framework put in place in Croatia. She stressed the importance of raising awareness among the various stakeholders and referred to the conference planned with GRECO. The problem was a widespread one and had also affected the Assembly, which had reacted swiftly against allegations of corruption. But steps needed to be taken and confidence restored to prevent this from affecting the Council of Europe more widely.

Mr Arieu wondered what the consequences would be for the Council of Europe if Russia's blackmail and changes in the rules were accepted. He also referred to the situation of Ukrainian hostages in Russia and Crimea.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers said that every member State – without exception – at the time of accession, undertook to comply with the rules of the Organisation as set out in the Statute. These included the payment of its budgetary contribution. However, a distinction must be made between the problem of non-payment of Russia's contribution and its non-participation in the Assembly, which had to be dealt with by the Assembly itself. She referred to the work of the Bureau's ad hoc committee on which the Russian Parliament was represented. She called for dialogue to find a solution. With regard to political prisoners in Russia, she referred to the cases of Oleg Sentsov, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, and Volodymyr Balukh, both of whom had begun a hunger strike. The Ministers' Deputies had discussed their cases and hoped that they could be released on humanitarian grounds.

Ms Kyriakides referred to the fight against corruption, which must also be a priority for the Assembly, without the slightest tolerance, and called for an assessment of the matter at the end of the Croatian Chairmanship. With regard to the protection of cultural heritage, she drew attention to the Nicosia Convention (Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property) and the measures planned to promote its entry into force.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers undertook to present a report on the fight against corruption at the end of Croatia's six months of holding the chairmanship. Member States would be encouraged to ratify the Nicosia Convention.

Mr Nemeth referred to Croatia's exemplary transition which could serve as an example for stabilising the situation in the Western Balkans. He asked for clarification concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers referred to the very important role of the Council of Europe in the Western Balkans. The Committee of Ministers had not discussed this but there was an action plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina with periodic reviews. Speaking as a Croatian minister, her country had a direct interest in the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in view of the elections scheduled for October and the fact that the electoral law had not been amended.

#### 4. EXAMINATION OF NEW CREDENTIALS

Doc. 14563

The Standing Committee **ratified** the credentials of the new members and substitute members, as set out in document Doc. 14563.

#### 5. MODIFICATIONS IN THE COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES

Commissions (2018) 05  
and addendum

The Standing Committee **ratified** the changes in the composition of Assembly committees, as set out in the document Commissions (2018) 05 and its addendum.

#### 6. AGENDA

AS/Per (2018) OJ 02 rev

The revised draft agenda was **adopted**.

#### 7. THIRD PART-SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (25-29 JUNE 2018)

AS/Bur (2018) 22 rev

As required by Rule 27.4 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the Standing Committee **took note** of the draft agenda for the third part-session of 2018.

The Secretary General of the Assembly informed the Standing Committee of the convening by the President of a meeting of the Joint Committee during that part-session.

The President referred to the end of his term of office and his departure before the next part-session and the nomination of a candidate from the Socialists, Democrats and Greens Group - Ms Liliane Maury Pasquier.

## 8. REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES

AS/Per (2018) 06

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

## 9. OBSERVATION OF ELECTION

Observation of the presidential election in Montenegro (15 April 2018)

Doc. 14564

*Chairperson of the Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau:*

*Mr Jonas Gunnarsson (Sweden, SOC)*

Mr Gunnarsson said that Montenegro was still subject to a post-monitoring dialogue procedure. The Assembly had always monitored the elections there since 2001. For this presidential election, it had done so in excellent co-operation with the European Parliament and the OSCE/ODIHR and with the participation of the Venice Commission. The ad hoc committee had split into eight teams which had observed the election in Podgorica and other regions and municipalities. There had been seven candidates and Mr Dukanovic had won with 53% of the votes. The voting and counting had taken place appropriately and with the co-operation of the polling station members.

However, he noted some technical problems such as difficulties of access for people with disabilities or a layout of voting booths that could compromise the secrecy of the vote. A few cases of vote buying had also been reported and a few complaints had been filed. He also said that there had been some cases of misuse of administrative resources during the election campaign and pressure on voters in favour of the ruling party candidate. These problems were unfortunately recurrent. It should also be noted that the candidate of the ruling party had not taken part in the televised debates and that the resources of the other candidates had been limited. Following the 2016 parliamentary elections, the opposition had boycotted parliament, preventing it from functioning properly. Improvements were therefore still needed, if possible in co-operation with the Assembly and the Venice Commission.

## 10. LEGAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Counter-narratives to terrorism

Doc. 14531

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights:*

and amendments

*Mr Liam Byrne (United Kingdom, SOC)*

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy (for opinion):*

Doc. 14558

*Mr Jordi Xuclà (Spain, ALDE)*

Mr Byrne intended to bring a new approach to the challenge of extremism by strengthening the resilience of communities. He would like to share the story of his constituency of East Birmingham, the poorest one in the United Kingdom and the constituency with the biggest Muslim population in Britain, also with a high risk of extremism and a number of people convicted of acts of conspiracy to cause terrorism. The law and policies need to be changed in order to ensure a safer future. As a Minister in the Interior Department he was in favour of promoting national values, but he then realised that what was needed was an approach to counter-narratives to extremism talking about virtues and ideals inspiring people about how they can better contribute to a shared future. The report therefore intends to examine the overlapping consensus between the European Convention on Human Rights and Islamic teaching and to set shared ideals and virtues which the Convention and Islam have in common: The universality of rights and equality before the law, the unequivocal right to life, the right to security, the fundamental right to freedom crucial to all plural societies, and the fundamental role of justice. He also recalled the close anniversary of the murder of Jo Cox by a neo-Nazi and her words that despite our diversity we have more in common than anything which divides

us. Those three words “More in common” are emblazoned on the wall of the House of Commons. Those words might also be useful for the Council of Europe and for the Assembly to build on and develop.

Mr Corlatean presented the Opinion of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy on behalf of Mr Xuclà. He recalled that the Assembly had already touched upon this issue in its Resolution 2091 (2016) on Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq. The Opinion brings some additional elements in order to better shape the notion of counter-narratives in aspects as: the role of victims, former terrorists and ex-prisoners; the role of specific groups of society such as women, young people and messengers; psychological rehabilitation for terrorism offenders; possible challenges and gaps when it comes to developing counter-narratives; and the need for an integrated response. The Council of Europe should play a greater role in gathering member States’ experience and best practice in this field. Seven amendments are proposed to strengthen the message.

Mr Wold felt that the counter-terrorism measures taken so far, which were exclusively security measures, were not sufficient to prevent radicalisation, extremist violence or terrorist ideology. He welcomed the proposals in the report, but stressed the need to address specific target groups and use a variety of media (television, radio, internet, social media). He referred to the Norwegian action plan against radicalisation and extremism, particularly with regard to the return of fighters, and stressed the importance of education.

Mr Kox welcomed the fact that the report was based on personal, concrete experience, but once again pointed out the problem of there being no definition of terrorism. He found it regrettable that the report referred only to Islam and did not mention other forms of terrorism such as neo-Nazism. He emphasised that all counter-terrorism measures must be taken in full compliance with the obligations arising from the European Convention on Human Rights and without any violations of freedoms. But counter-terrorism measures alone were not enough.

Mr O'Reilly called for a significant security response and increased vigilance and co-operation from the international community, but agreed with a diversified approach such as that advocated in the report, based on values common to Islam and our conception of human rights. However, he wondered how ownership could be taken of these and how society could be made aware of them, particularly in relation to Islam. He also referred to socio-economic problems, disadvantaged people and the unemployed, and to the importance of education.

Mr Schennach raised the question of the integration of the new generations and the possible bankruptcy of our education systems. Austria had been the first country to recognise Islam in the times of the Austro-Hungarian empire, but just two years previously the law had had to be changed because of muftis preaching undemocratic values. He also stressed the importance of education and knowledge of both the mother tongue and the language of the host country. In addition, he referred to the emergence of other types of terrorism such as extreme right-wing xenophobia and anti-Semitism. It was essential to avoid the deployment of parallel societies and to promote integration, especially from an early age, particularly in the education system.

Mr Corlatean said that with the forthcoming Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union in mind, it had been proposed that the Government introduce a new element concerning the fight against racism, intolerance, anti-Semitism and hate speech, which tied in with the reflection on the measures to be taken with regard to counter-narratives to terrorism.

Mr Byrne recognised the importance of the response in the field of security but also the need to win the battle of hearts and minds and to find ways of taking pride in our shared values. Europe is in a unique position to do that and to make a unique contribution to the world. He suggested a renewed campaign against hate speech in the Council of Europe to prepare education material. He emphasized the need for peaceful change and for the creation of a framework of ideals and virtues to be put at the disposal of young people, the next generation of leaders.

Mr Schwabe said that terrorism could not be fought with a single strategy based on security and clampdowns. It must be made clear that the values of different communities were compatible and that there was still much to be done against hate speech.

The President said that eight amendments had been tabled (seven to the draft resolution and one to the draft recommendation) on behalf of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy.

Mr Corlatean introduced the amendments, which were all adopted.

The draft resolution and draft recommendation were **adopted** unanimously.

The President thanked Mr Byrne, who would soon be leaving the Assembly, for his contribution to its work.

## 11. EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

### a. Promoting diversity and equality in politics

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination:  
Mr Killion Munyama (Poland, EPP/CD)*

Doc. 14556

Mr Munyama recognised that some categories of people (women, persons with disabilities, minorities, immigrants, LGBTI people) still remain poorly represented in politics at different levels. In parallel, members of parliament are criticised for not understanding the real concerns of the people, which contributed to reinforcing the lack of trust of large parts of the electorate in elected institutions, and to creating a fertile ground for populist parties and movements. There is a real need to further promote diversity and equality in politics to counter populist arguments. Profound changes are therefore essential in order to not only promote but also to mainstream diversity and equality in politics.

This process requires a series of measures, accompanied by a change of mindsets from senior officials, elected members and the overall population towards candidates and elected officials from under-represented groups. Actions are required at both legislative level and within political parties and a series of measures are proposed in the draft resolution. It is high time to act to ensure that parliaments and other elected institutions fully reflect the complex diversity of European societies. However, deconstructing the stereotypes according to which age, origin and competencies are interlinked will require a lot of effort. Solidarity from senior politicians and mentorship can be considered as essential elements. Politics must no longer be the reserve of a certain category of persons.

Ms De Sutter referred to the different proposals in the explanatory memorandum which are not mentioned in the draft resolution. She would like to know if structural mechanisms would be needed rather than only raising awareness and how to tackle the problem of people belonging to different minorities at the same time.

Mr Munyama said that introducing quotas for all kinds of minorities would be too complex, even if quotas for women have been a big success in many countries. It would rather be for political parties to introduce measures to promote diversity and equality. Raising awareness among political parties is also very important to allow people from different minorities to take part in politics.

The committee presented a draft resolution to which no amendments were tabled.

The draft resolution was **adopted** unanimously.

### b. Detainees with disabilities in Europe

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination:  
Mr Manuel Tornare (Switzerland, SOC)*

Doc. 14557  
and amendments

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights  
(for opinion): Mr Pierre-Alain Fridez (Switzerland, SOC)*

Doc. 14561

Mr Tornare said that prisoners with disabilities were particularly vulnerable and at risk of ill-treatment because prisons were not always geared to their needs, staff were not always sufficiently trained and other prisoners could take advantage of their vulnerability. The preparatory work had highlighted the difficulty of distinguishing between different types of disability and the need to apply the same principles and measures to all disabled prisoners, regardless of their disability (mental, physical, sensory, intellectual, psycho-social). When the needs of these detainees were not taken into account, their conditions of detention became degrading, even inhuman. Unfortunately, the European Court of Human Rights had noted numerous violations of the rights of prisoners with disabilities and the CPT had also expressed concern in this respect. Examples included unsuitable cells, lack of autonomy and isolation, lack of access to care and appropriate activities, lack of information and communication opportunities, etc. It had also been noted that disability, particularly intellectual disability, was often detected only on entering prison, which raised questions about the fairness of the trial.

To address this issue, four fundamental principles needed to be applied: equality, non-discrimination, accessibility and reasonable accommodation, and any specific measures to be adopted should comply with these principles. The draft resolution contained a series of recommendations to that effect.

Mr Fridez presented the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights. The committee

endorsed a report that was comprehensive and balanced. He did, however, wish to present four detailed amendments to clarify certain points.

Mr Silva stressed the importance of this report and found the lack of awareness of these problems regrettable.

Mr Tornare found it extremely disappointing that many previous recommendations on this issue had not yet been implemented.

The President said that four amendments had been tabled to the draft resolution on behalf of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights.

Mr Gunnarsson was against amendment No. 1 and Mr Tornare against amendment No. 4. Amendment 1 was rejected and amendments 2 to 4 were adopted.

The draft resolution and draft recommendation were **adopted** unanimously.

## 12. OTHER BUSINESS

None.

## 13. NEXT MEETING

The Standing Committee **decided** to hold its next meeting in Helsinki on Friday 23 November 2018, on the occasion of the Finnish chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers.

The meeting **rose** at 12.30 pm.

## APPENDIX I

### Decisions on documents tabled for references to committees

#### A. REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES

1. **New forms of public debate on the ethical aspects of rapid advances in science and technology**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Stefan Schennach and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 14517](#)

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

2. **Time to act: Europe's political response to fighting the manipulation of sports competitions**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Roland Rino Büchel and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 14518](#)

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

3. **Impact of labor migration on left-behind children**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Viorel Riceard Badea and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 14537](#)

Reference to the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development *for report*

4. **Political prisoners in Azerbaijan**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Pieter Omtzigt and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 14538](#)

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

#### B. REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION OF A REFERENCE

1. **Democracy hacked? How to respond?**  
**Bureau decision**  
**Reference 4353 of 22 January 2018 – validity: 22 January 2020** (reference to the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy for report)

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

## APPENDIX II

### List of participants

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

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy

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

Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES Group of the European People's Party (EPP/CD) /  
Groupe du Parti populaire européen (PPE/DC)  
Mme Liliane MAURY PASQUIER Socialists, Democrats and Greens Group (SOC) /  
Groupe des socialistes, démocrates et verts (SOC)  
Mr Tiny KOX Group of the Unified European Left (UEL) /  
Groupe pour la gauche unitaire européenne (GUE)  
Ms Adele GAMBARO Free Democrats Group (FDG) / Groupe des démocrates libres  
(GDL)

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

Sir Roger GALE United Kingdom  
Mr Joseph O'REILLY Ireland  
Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES Cyprus  
Mr Włodzimierz BERNACKI Poland  
Mr Alfred HEER Switzerland  
Mme Nicole TRISSE France  
Mr Andreas NICK Germany  
Mr Titus CORLĂȚEAN Romania  
Mr Werner AMON Austria  
Ms Rósa Björk BRYNJÓLFSDÓTTIR Iceland  
Mr Volodymyr ARIEV Ukraine  
Mr Ľuboš BLAHA Slovak Republic  
Mr Jonas GUNNARSSON Sweden

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

Ms Arpine HOVHANNISYAN Armenia  
Mr Werner AMON Austria  
Ms Sanja PUTICA Croatia  
Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES Cyprus  
Mme Nicole TRISSE France  
Mr Andreas NICK Germany  
Mr Zsolt NÉMETH Hungary  
Ms Rósa Björk BRYNJÓLFSDÓTTIR Iceland  
Mr Joseph O'REILLY Ireland  
Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy  
Ms Susanne EBERLE-STRUB Liechtenstein  
Mr Algirdas BUTKEVIČIUS Lithuania  
Mr Emanuel MALLIA Malta  
Mr Predrag SEKULIĆ Montenegro  
Mr Mart van de VEN Netherlands  
Mr Włodzimierz BERNACKI Poland  
Mr Titus CORLĂȚEAN Romania  
Mr Ľuboš BLAHA Slovak Republic  
Mr Jonas GUNNARSSON Sweden  
M. Filippo LOMBARDI Suisse  
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 de la démocratie**

Mr Titus CORLĂȚEAN<sup>2</sup> Romania  
(in the absence of the Chairperson /  
*en l'absence de la Présidente*)

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

Mr Frank SCHWABE Germany

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

Mr Stefan SCHENNACH Austria

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

Mme Doris FIALA Suisse

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

Sir Roger GALE United Kingdom

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

Ms Petra de SUTTER Belgium

**Other members of the Assembly / Autres membres de l'Assemblée**

Ms Nellija KLEINBERGA Latvia  
Mr Morten WOLD Norway  
Mr Adão SILVA Portugal

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

Mr Killion MUNYAMA Poland  
Mr Liam BYRNE United Kingdom  
M. Pierre-Alain FRIDEZ Suisse  
M. Manuel TORNARE Suisse

**Invited personalities / Personnalités invitées**

Mr Gordan JANDROKOVIĆ Speaker of the Croatian Parliament / Président du Parlement de la Croatie  
Ms Marija PEJČINOVIĆ BURIĆ Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe / ministre des Affaires étrangères et européennes de la Croatie, Présidente du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe

**Delegation Secretaries / Secrétaires de délégations**

Mr Emin MAMMADOV Azerbaijan  
Ms Sonja LANGENHAECK Belgium  
Ms Martina PETEK-STUPAR Croatia  
Mr Panicos POURGOURIDES Cyprus  
Ms Veronika KRUPOVÁ Czech Republic  
Ms Liisi VAHTRAMÄE Estonia  
Ms Gunilla CARLANDER Finland  
M. Laurent SAUNIER France

<sup>2</sup> Replaced the rapporteur for opinion of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy for the presentation of the report on "Counter-narratives to terrorism" / a remplacé le rapporteur pour avis de la Commission des questions politiques de la démocratie pour la présentation du rapport sur « Les contre-discours face au terrorisme ».

Mr Michael HILGER	Germany
Ms Voula SYRIGOS	Greece
Ms Judit GOTTSCHALL	Hungary
Ms Bylgia ÁRNADÓTTIR	Iceland
Mr Federico CASELLI	Italy
Mr Martins OLEKŠS	Latvia
Ms Laura ŠUMSKIENĖ	Lithuania
Mr Arjen WESTERHOFF	Netherlands
Ms Anita HELLAND KJUS	Norway
Ms Anna TRĘBACZKIEWICZ	Poland
Mme Rodica IOVU	République de Moldova
Ms Jelena SUDIMAC	Serbia
Ms Barbora ŠKÁPIKOVÁ	Slovak Republic
Ms Petra SJÖSTRÖM	Sweden
Mr Daniel ZEHNDER	Switzerland
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 Horst SCHADE	Director of General Services / Directeur des Services Généraux
Mr Mark NEVILLE	Head of the Private Office / Chef de Cabinet
Mr Alfred SIXTO	Head of the Table Office / Chef du Service de la Séance
Mme Isild HEURTIN	Head of the Secretariat of the Bureau / Chef du Secrétariat du Bureau
Mme Nathalie BARGELLINI	Press officer of the Communication Division / Attachée de presse de la Division de la communication
Ms Sally-Ann HONEYMAN	Specialised Administrative Assistant, Table Office / Assistante administrative spécialisée du Service de la Séance
Mme Martine MEYER	Assistant of the Standing Committee / Assistante de la Commission permanente
Mme Annick SCHNEIDER	Assistant to the Secretary General / Assistant to the Bureau and the Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau  Assistante du Secrétaire Général / Assistante du Bureau et de la Commission ad hoc du Bureau
Mme Anne GAREL	Assistant of the Bureau / Assistante du Bureau

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

Mr Bjorn BERGE	Secretary to the Committee of Ministers / Secrétaire du Comité des Ministres
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**Other participant / Autre participant**

Mr Hans-Joachim RICKES	Head of Directorate International Relations, German Bundestag / Chef de la Direction des Relations Internationales, Parlement allemand
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