



AS/Per (2012) PV 02

22 June 2012

Standing Committee

Minutes¹

**of the meeting held in Tirana (Albania)
on 25 May 2012**

¹ Approved by the Assembly on 25 June 2012.

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

In the absence of the President, the meeting opened at 9 am with Mr Walter, Vice-President of the Assembly, in the chair.

2. WELCOME ADDRESS BY MS JOZEFINA ÇOBA TOPALLI, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

Ms Çoba Topalli welcomed the Standing Committee and the handover of the Chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to Albania. This was the first time her country had assumed this role since joining the Council of Europe twenty years ago. Albania was delighted to be playing its part in promoting the universal values that were once so lacking in this country in the days when it was a dictatorship. Now, with the help of the Council of Europe, it was moving down the path to democracy. "United in diversity" was the motto adopted by the Albanian Chair, which was inviting member states to draw inspiration from the peaceful, multicultural co-existence that was a feature of Albanian society. Tolerance was highly cherished among Albanians, many of whom had risked their lives by hiding Jewish families during the Second World War. The Conference of Presidents of Parliaments being held by the Assembly in September 2012 was a unique and important initiative designed to strengthen interparliamentary relations.

3. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH MR EDMOND HAXHINASTO, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ALBANIA, CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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Mr Haxhinasto, welcomed members of the Standing Committee to Tirana. Albania recognised the fundamental importance of the parliamentary dimension in strengthening political pluralism and fostering respect for human rights. The Assembly had helped to guide and enhance the process of democratisation in central and eastern Europe, including in Albania; strengthening dialogue and interaction with the Assembly, therefore, would be one of the priorities of the Committee of Ministers under the Albanian Chairmanship. Educating young people about tolerance, strengthening multicultural dialogue and "living together" were key priorities that needed to be promoted in these times of economic crisis, which created a breeding ground for populist tendencies, extremism and xenophobia. In keeping with the Chairmanship's motto "United in diversity", Albania was planning to hold a discussion on these subjects which were also focal points of the Council of Europe's policy towards neighbouring regions.

Albania attached great importance to good governance, centred on the effective implementation of self-government principles, and would be lending its support to the Forum on Democracy that was to be held in Strasbourg in October 2012.

The previous Chairmanships, namely Ukraine and the United Kingdom, and the Albanian Chairmanship had agreed to work together to implement a number of priorities, including reform of the European Court of Human Rights. The action plan based on the Interlaken, Izmir and Brighton declarations and aimed at ensuring the long-term effectiveness of the Court, at national and European levels, would be pursued further.

A political reform had been launched in 2010 by the Council of Europe's Secretary General in an effort to make the Organisation more influential and streamline its activities. Particular support would be given during the Albanian Chairmanship to improving co-operation with the countries targeted by the neighbourhood policy.

Due attention would be given to promoting gender equality, including by encouraging states to sign and ratify the convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Albania also attached great importance to the implementation of the 2012-2015 strategy for children, which would be launched during its Chairmanship.

Achieving these goals required the Council of Europe to work with international partners, in particular the European Union which provided financial support for the co-operation programmes conducted by the Council of Europe in South-East Europe. The OSCE was another key partner, bearing in mind the role that it played in promoting tolerance, combating discrimination and protecting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

Albania would continue its efforts to promote co-operation and the integration process at regional and European level. It welcomed the Council of Europe action in the Balkans and, more specifically, in Kosovo,² which was building a multi-ethnic and multicultural society with the aim of offering a clear European perspective to all citizens living there. All of the Council of Europe's human rights instruments needed to be applied, together with the supervisory mechanisms. The approach adopted in Resolution 1739 (2010) "The situation in Kosovo and the role of the Council of Europe" was a pragmatic one and invited the Council's Secretariat to work, whilst remaining neutral, with the Kosovo authorities for the common purpose of strengthening the rule of law. Kosovo's accession to the Council of Europe as a full member would enable everyone living there to obtain additional guarantees, in particular access to the European Court of Human Rights.

Ways must be found to institutionalise the relationship with neighbouring countries, e.g. by introducing a special status, as proposed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

The Assembly was invited to support the efforts of the Albanian Chairmanship, which would be guided by the core principles of the Council of Europe.

In reply to **Mr Popescu's** question about protecting the rights of minorities, **Mr Haxhinasto** emphasised the Albanian Chairmanship's determination to ensure the effective implementation of the Council of Europe's legal instruments and supervisory mechanisms in this area.

Mr Mota Amaral asked how the victory of the nationalist candidate in Serbia's presidential election would affect politics in the Balkans region, and in particular the situation with regard to Kosovo. **Mr Haxhinasto** said he hoped that Serbia would honour its obligations and commitments made with a view to European integration.

Mr Kox welcomed the Chairmanship's motto "United in diversity", which also meant respecting the rights of homosexuals. **Mr Haxhinasto** referred to the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights with regard to discrimination based on sexual orientation, saying that Albania intended to comply with it.

Mr Herkel asked for more details of the domestic priorities, in particular electoral reform, the strengthening of dialogue within parliament and democracy within the political parties. **Mr Haxhinasto** said that, since November 2011, inter-institutional dialogue had been restored. A series of reforms was being completed, including electoral reform and the revision of the parliamentary procedures. The domestic situation had not in any way interfered with Albania's ability to fulfil its commitments on the international front. Internal democracy of political parties, which was primarily a question of the organisational set-up within the parties, was essential for building democracy nationwide. Albania had made good progress towards its goals, namely to have a greater role in the international organisations and to be a part of Europe.

Mr Agius inquired as to how Albania planned to tackle corruption during its Chairmanship, saying that it was undermining public confidence in the functioning of the public administration and the political parties. **Mr Haxhinasto** emphasised the support that would be given to the work of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), in which Albania was involved as a member and which had guided the recent domestic reforms aimed at reducing corruption. One focal point would be the effectiveness and independence of the judiciary in member states.

Mr Beneyto asked about promoting the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue and the contribution that Albania could make, as an example of people of different faiths living alongside each other in harmony. In **M. Haxhinasto's** view, tolerance towards other religions, which was embedded in modern-day Albanian society, was something that had been forged at critical moments in the country's history. It represented a possible future solution for states in the region and beyond, wherever the issue of religion was liable to become a source of conflict. Mutual respect and tolerance were excellent tools for exploring solutions to these conflicts and Albania was happy to share its experience.

Ms Acketoft wished to know whether the Chairmanship's motto "United in diversity" also applied to Roma children. **Mr Haxhinasto** said that the issue of the Roma in Europe was a very important one and that there would be a series of initiatives in this area. The high-level meeting on the Roma held in Strasbourg in 2010 had shown governments' commitment to taking effective action on this front. Of the various strategies for the integration of minorities that existed at national level, the strategy for integrating the Roma was the most highly developed.

² All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

The Chair thanked Mr Haxhinasto.

4. EXAMINATION OF NEW CREDENTIALS

Doc. 12939

The Standing Committee **ratified** the credentials of the new representatives and substitutes, as set out in Doc. 12939.

5. CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES

Commissions (2012) 05
+ Addendum 1

The Standing Committee **approved** the changes in the composition of the Assembly committees, as set out in the document Commissions (2012) 05 and Addendum 1.

6. REQUEST FOR A CURRENT AFFAIRS DEBATE OR DEBATE UNDER URGENT PROCEDURE

The Chair announced that a request for a current affairs debate on "The situation in Ukraine" had been tabled by Ms Brasseur on behalf of the ALDE group. The Bureau had approved it and had proposed that **Ms Pourbaix-Lundin** open the debate. The Standing Committee **decided** that the current affairs debate would be held under item 10 of the agenda.

7. AGENDA

AS/Per (2012) OJ 02 Rev.

The revised draft agenda was **adopted**.

8. THIRD PART-SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY (23-27 JUNE 2012)

AS/Bur (2012) 35

In accordance with Rule 26.4 of the Assembly Rules of Procedure, the Standing Committee **took note** of the draft agenda for the third part-session of 2012.

9. REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES AND TRANSMISSIONS FOR INFORMATION

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The Chair announced that an official letter from the District Court of Priština, dated 24 April, requesting the waiver of the parliamentary immunity of Mr Dick Marty and his appearance as a witness at the court case concerning the Medicus clinic had been sent to the President of the Assembly by the mission of international legal cooperation EULEX in Kosovo. This request was referred to the committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs pursuant to Rule 66.2 of Rules of Procedure.

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

10. CURRENT AFFAIRS DEBATE

Ms Pourbaix-Lundin opened the debate, the aim of which was to provide members with some information following the previous week's visit to Ukraine by the co-rapporteurs from the Monitoring Committee, including the speaker. Resolution 1862 (2012) on "The functioning of democratic institutions in Ukraine" adopted in January 2012 reflected the Assembly's concerns over the legal action taken against leading members of the previous government. If a prosecution needed to be brought, it must be done according to the principle of a fair trial, which had so far not been the case in Ukraine. The co-rapporteurs had visited Ms Tymoshenko, who was being treated in hospital by a German physician. There were three webcams permanently installed in her room, making it necessary to administer treatment in the dark so that she could have some privacy. Ms Tymoshenko thanked western leaders for their support. New charges had been brought against her. The hearing of the appeal in cassation against her sentence had been pushed back six weeks in order, said Ms Tymoshenko, to delay the examination of her application to the Court of Human Rights. The President of Ukraine, with whom the co-rapporteurs had discussed the Tymoshenko case, wished to wait until after the trial before considering other solutions. As part of Ukraine's commitments to the Council of Europe, some legislation had been enacted or was at the draft stage, although there was unlikely to be much progress on this front in the run-up to the elections.

On their previous visit to Ukraine in March 2012, the co-rapporteurs had also met with Mr Lutsenko, whose state of health was very worrying, and also with his wife. Mr Lutsenko, who had hepatitis, wished to see an independent physician. Apparently he was not receiving the proper treatment, despite the request made by the Assembly in Resolution 1862 (2012).

The Chair thanked Ms Pourbaix-Lundin and said that, at the request of Mr Popescu, the Ukrainian parliament's resolution on the action plan to implement Parliamentary Assembly opinion 190(1995) on the application by Ukraine for membership of the Council of Europe and Assembly Resolution 1862 (2012) on "The functioning of democratic institutions in Ukraine" had been circulated to members.

Mr Herkel paid tribute to the dedication of the co-rapporteurs who travelled to Ukraine on a regular basis and had managed to see Mr Lutsenko and Ms Tymoshenko. He was sorry to hear that their health was deteriorating. The question of conditions of detention, however, must not be allowed to distract us from the issue of the judicial system. The Helsinki Committee had delivered a series of reports on the investigations and convictions of former members of the Ukrainian government that identified serious deficiencies in the judicial system and the country's criminal procedure. Were there any signs that the attitude of the Ukrainian authorities had improved? What impact was the fact that key political leaders were in prison likely to have on the pre-electoral situation in Ukraine?

Mr Kox thanked the co-rapporteur for agreeing to share information about her recent visit to Ukraine. The decline in Mr Lutsenko's state of health was very troubling. In the light of the current situation, the question was how to get Ukraine to deliver on its commitments and obligations. Did the fact that mention had been made of the possibility of "other solutions" mean that there could be no political solution until after the parliamentary elections in October? Mr Popescu was asked to clarify the meaning of the document handed out. Mr Gryschenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, had mentioned the need to find a solution and it was time this promise was kept.

Mr Wach referred to the complex nature of the situation, compounded by the lack of trust in the judiciary, and called on the Assembly to exercise caution. Ms Tymoshenko and the other prominent figures in prison were politically active individuals and there was a risk that any support given to them might be exploited in the future. Political leaders should not have to face criminal charges for policy decisions taken during their time in office.

Ms Brasseur said that Ms Tymoshenko's case had highlighted deficiencies in the Ukrainian judicial system. An unambiguous separation between political accountability and ordinary law would help to establish trust. Mr Popescu was invited to clarify point 5 of the handout, which recommended that the national authorities speed up the implementation of the action plan concerning the honouring by Ukraine of the obligations and commitments arising from membership of the Council of Europe, as approved by the presidential decree of 12 January 2011.

In reply to Mr Kox and Ms Brasseur, **Mr Popescu** noted that the handout was the first resolution adopted by the national parliament on commitments and obligations arising from Ukraine's accession to the Council of Europe in 1995. One of the last three commitments had recently been fulfilled with the adoption of the new code of criminal procedure incorporating the principle of adversarial proceedings. The code would come into force on 1 November 2012. Under the terms of the above-mentioned decree, within one year from the entry into force of the code of criminal procedure, the law on the bar, another outstanding commitment, would also come into force. The enactment of this legislation was the first step towards establishing trust in the judiciary. Mr Lutsenko had been given medical treatment, including in hospital, and was now receiving outpatient care. Ms Tymoshenko was being looked after by an independent medical expert. As for the other criminal cases, the one against Mr Kuybida, the former minister responsible for the regions and construction, had been dropped while the case against Korniychuk, the former deputy Minister of Justice, had been terminated on non-exonerative grounds. The Prime Minister of Ukraine had proposed that Mr Schultz, President of the European Parliament, appoint someone who was trusted and respected within Europe to attend Ms Tymoshenko's trial. Members were invited to read the findings of the Verkhovna Rada's investigative commission concerning the circumstances surrounding the signing of the gas contracts, a copy of which had been sent to the President of the Assembly.

An internal proposal made by Mr Popescu aimed to invite Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers to conduct a study on the criteria governing the application by Council of Europe member states of criminal code provisions similar to Article 364 (abuse of office) and 365 (exceeding of official powers) of Ukraine's Criminal Code. The criteria identified by the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights in the context of Mr Omtzingt's report on keeping political and criminal responsibility separate would also be taken into account.

Ms Pourbaix-Lundin replied to the speakers. Even though the judicial system had undergone reforms, these existed merely on paper and needed to be accompanied by a change in attitude on the part of those responsible for applying the rules. There were unlikely to be any major developments in Ms Tymoshenko's case before the parliamentary elections in October. Without their leader, the opposition forces, although reunited at present, remained in a weak position. As for the "other solutions" mentioned by the President of Ukraine, the parliament could pass an amnesty law, although this would apply to anyone convicted of the same offence. Alternatively, the president could pardon a particular individual. The fact was that there were numerous deficiencies in the judicial system and the manner in which Ms Tymoshenko's trial had been conducted was an illustration of this. With regard to Mr Lutsenko, although treatment had been administered in the past, that was no longer the case.

11. OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS

a. Observation of the parliamentary elections in Armenia (6 May 2012)

Doc. 12937

*Rapporteur of the Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau:
Baroness Emma Nicholson (United Kingdom, ALDE)*

The rapporteur thanked the Armenian authorities and all the representatives and organisations for their support and co-operation. The ad hoc committee had acted as part of the international election observation mission which also included missions from the OSCE/ODIHR, the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE and the European Parliament. Back in 2011, in Resolution 1837 (2011) on "The functioning of democratic institutions in Armenia", the Assembly had emphasised the need for these elections to go smoothly. Turnout had been high, the campaign vigorous and the electoral process itself very mature. One lingering concern, however, which had already been expressed in Resolution 1837 (2011), concerned the lack of public trust in the democratic process. It was important that trust be established ahead of the presidential election in the autumn of 2013. The report mentioned a number of shortcomings, so that the authorities could address them in time for that event.

Mr Wach made a few points about polling day. Attempts to influence voters had been observed in the cities more than in rural areas. Polling stations had failed to provide access for people with disabilities and the election process had been extensively filmed, in some cases intrusively so. The opposition had pointed to the discrepancy between demographic indicators, which showed a decline in the population, and the number of registered voters. The tools available to the Assembly for election monitoring needed to be reviewed to enable observer missions to take appropriate action on the ground.

Mr Harutyunyan invited members to consult the dissenting opinions that had been expressed on a number of points raised in the report and which would be reproduced in the appendix to the minutes of the Assembly Bureau meeting of 24 May 2012. A post-electoral mission conducted by the OSCE/ODIHR would have the opportunity to comment on the accuracy of the electoral lists. An Assembly report should be based purely on the observations of its members or, if reference were made to observations emanating from another organisation, a joint report must be prepared by the Assembly and the organisation in question. Before the report was presented to the Assembly Bureau, all the members of the observation mission should be consulted and briefed on its content. Lastly, care must be taken to ensure that any local staff drafted in to assist the observers were politically neutral. A declaration confirming that there were no conflicts of interest could be demanded. It had been noted, during this mission, that an interpreter recruited by the OSCE/ODIHR was an activist in the radical opposition, something that would have influenced his interpretation of the speeches given by government officials.

Mr Herkel said that, despite the occasional overly detailed description of isolated incidents, the report was constructive, highlighted general failings and could serve as a tool for improving the electoral process in the future. The fact that it had been permitted to film inside polling stations had caused confusion among voters. The main concern on the part of the opposition had been the risk of multiple voting. A request made by the opposition to publish the list of signatures after the polls closed had been rejected by the Central Election Commission and the Constitutional Court. The Assembly must continue to take on board the comments of OSCE/ODIHR observers present in the country well before the elections because assessing an electoral process was not just about observing what happened on polling day.

Mr Kox described the procedure for preparing a report, which was based on the observations made by Assembly members during a pre-electoral mission and an observation mission, together with the observations collected by other organisations with which the Assembly worked closely. Points were noted the day before the poll and on polling day itself. A debriefing was held the day after the election, following which a provisional statement was prepared, usually with other parties from the international observation

mission. A report by the ad hoc committee of the Assembly Bureau was then drawn up under the authority of the head of the delegation. The present report had adhered faithfully to the usual procedure. Refusal to co-operate or to take on board the observations, in particular the long-term observations, of other partners would be damaging to the credibility of the Assembly's reports, the purpose of which was to draw attention to any failings so that the democratic process could be improved.

Mr Popescu, referring to a situation that he himself had witnessed during an observation mission, asked whether accompanying a voter into a polling booth could, technically speaking, be considered a violation of electoral procedure, when, in different circumstances - candidates with the same names on the ballot paper, elderly voters with difficulties in deciphering ballot papers written in the Roman alphabet – the same act was seen as contributing to the exercise of the right to free elections. Even though co-operation was an important factor and the information gleaned from the forms was valuable, it was desirable that the focus be on personal observations.

The rapporteur thanked the speakers and in particular Mr Harutyunyan for his explanations. The post-election statement attached to the report was framed in positive terms and praised the soundness of the new electoral code and the balanced media coverage. Also, the fact that it was possible to speak freely about the deficiencies noted was a sign that Armenia was moving down the path to democracy. The information gathered by the long-term observers was invaluable. Even though there might be some room for editorial improvement, the report was accurate from a factual point of view.

The Standing Committee **took note** of the report.

b. Observation of the parliamentary elections and the early presidential election in Serbia (6 May 2012)

Doc. 12938

*Rapporteur of the Ad hoc Committee of the Bureau:
Mr Jean-Charles Gardetto (Monaco, EPP/CD)*

The rapporteur spoke of the excellent co-operation within the international election observation mission. Serbian citizens in Kosovo had also been able to exercise their right to vote. The elections had satisfied most of the Council of Europe's criteria for democratic elections. There was, however, some room for improvement with regard to media coverage, which could have been more balanced, and with regard to the transparency of the campaign financing. The authorities had been invited to conduct an investigation into cases of journalists being subjected to economic pressure, reported to members of the ad hoc committee, and to publish the findings. A number of technical problems had also been identified, including the design of the polling booths, which was not such as to ensure that voters could cast their votes in private; congestion at polling stations due to long queues and the large number of polling board members; the difficulties experienced by some polling station staff in deciphering the electoral lists, which were in Cyrillic script; and instances of family voting, which had been observed in some rural areas. The results of the poll were reflected in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the report.

Ms Pourbaix-Lundin endorsed the comments about lack of privacy due to the way in which the polling booths were designed and to congestion at polling stations. She also thought it would be good if polling station officials could intervene if they saw families voting together. She herself had observed numerous instances of this.

The rapporteur reiterated that the elections had met the conditions for free expression of the will of the electorate. The report reflected this positive sentiment and made a few suggestions for the attention of the national authorities.

The Standing Committee **took note** of the report.

12. LEGAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Draft fourth additional protocol to the European Convention on Extradition

Doc. 12905

Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights:

Doc. 12818

Mr Tudor Panțiru (Romania, SOC)

In the absence of the rapporteur, **the Chair** reminded members that the Committee of Ministers had asked the Assembly for an opinion on the draft fourth additional protocol to the European Convention on Extradition (ETS No. 24). The Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights had concluded that the draft protocol helped to streamline and modernise the 1957 convention and therefore welcomed it in its entirety.

The draft opinion was adopted unanimously [Opinion 282 (2012)]

13. CULTURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND MEDIA

a. Jewish Cemeteries

Doc. 12930

Rapporteur of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media:
Mr Piet de Bruyn (Belgium, NR)

The rapporteur emphasised the importance of Jewish cemeteries, saying that they were part of the European cultural heritage and constituted an important element of the Jewish religion. These cemeteries were probably more at risk on account of the Jewish people's history which had been marked by extermination and exodus. Article 8 of the Convention on Human Rights protected the right to respect for private life, of which the right to rest in peace was a component part. The legal status of Jewish burial sites was extremely complex, given the variety of legal arrangements governing these sites in different European countries. In order to preserve the sites, member states were invited to sign and ratify the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (ETS No. 99), and to explore the opportunities afforded by the Council of Europe Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes. Protection could also be ensured through co-operation between governments, members of Jewish communities and heritage organisations.

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously [Resolution 1883 (2012)]

b. Protection of and access to the audiovisual cultural heritage

Doc. 12929

Rapporteur of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media:
Ms Doris Fiala (Switzerland, ALDE)

In the absence of the rapporteur, **Mr Flego**, Chair of the Committee, explained how the use of digital media and electronic communications had impacted on the way cultural material was produced and consumed. Audiovisual material formed part of the cultural heritage and, as such, must be protected and made available to the general public. The draft recommendation made a few suggestions along these lines.

The draft recommendation was adopted unanimously [Recommendation 2001 (2012)].

14. OTHER BUSINESS

None.

15. NEXT MEETING

The Standing Committee **decided** to hold its next meeting in Andorra on 30 November 2012.

The meeting **rose** at 12.30 pm.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Mme Lajla PERNASKA | Group of the European People's Party / Groupe du Parti populaire européen (in the absence of Mr Volontè / en l'absence de M. Volontè) |
| Mr Andreas GROSS | Socialist Group / Groupe socialiste |
| Mme Anne BRASSEUR | Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe / Alliance des démocrates et des libéraux pour l'Europe |
| Mr Robert WALTER | European Democrat Group / Groupe démocrate européen |
| Mr Tiny KOX | Group of the Unified European Left / Groupe pour la gauche unitaire européenne |

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

| | |
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| Mr João Bosco MOTA AMARAL | Portugal |
| Mr Robert WALTER | United Kingdom |
| Ms Marietta de POURBAIX-LUNDIN | Sweden |
| Ms Karin S. WOLDSETH | Norway |
| Mr Luigi VITALI | Italy |
| Mr Francis AGIUS | Malta |
| M. Ivan POPESCU | Ukraine |
| Ms Nataša VUČKOVIĆ | Serbia |
| Mr José María BENEYTO | Spain |

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

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|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Mr Ilir RUSMALI | Albania |
| Mme Meritxell MATEU PI | Andorra |
| Mr Davit HARUTYUNYAN | Armenia |
| M. Patrick MORIAU | Belgique |
| Mr Gvozden Srećko FLEGO | Croatia |
| Ms Stella KYRIAKIDOU | Cyprus |
| Mr Václav KUBATA | Czech Republic |
| Mr Andres HERKEL | Estonia |
| Mr Konstantinos VRETTOS | Greece |
| Mr László KOSZORÚS | Hungary |
| M. Jean-Charles GARDETTO | Monaco |
| Ms Valentina RADULOVIĆ-ŠĆEPANOVIĆ | Montenegro |
| Mr Hans FRANKEN | Netherlands |
| Mr Piotr WACH | Poland |
| Ms Romana TOMC | Slovenia |

**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**

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| Mr Dimitrios PAPADIMOULIS (in the absence of the Chairperson / en l'absence de la Présidente) | Greece |
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**Chairperson of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons /
Président de la Commission des migrations, des réfugiés et des personnes déplacées**

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| Mr Giacomo SANTINI | Italy |
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**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**

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| Mr Gvozden Srećko FLEGO | Croatia |
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**Chairperson of the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination /
Présidente de la Commission sur l'égalité et la non-discrimination**

Ms Tina ACKETOFT Sweden

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

Mr Egidijus VAREIKIS Lithuania

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

Mr Piet DE BRUYN Belgium
Baroness Emma NICHOLSON United Kingdom

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

Ms Elsa PAPADIMITRIOU Greece

Invited personalities / Personalités invitées

Mr Edmond HAXHINASTO Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania, Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe / Vice-Premier ministre et ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Albanie, Président du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe
Ms Jozefina ÇOBA TOPALLI Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic of Albania / Présidente de l'Assemblée de la République d'Albanie

Council of Europe / Conseil de l'Europe

Ms Mireille PAULUS Secretary to the Committee of Ministers / Secrétaire du Comité des Ministres

Delegation Secretaries / Secrétaires des délégations

Mr Erick GARASA MIGNORANCE Andorra
Ms Sonja LANGENHAECK Belgium
Ms Martina PETEK-STUPAR Croatia
Mr Panicos POURGOURIDES Cyprus
Mr Michael HILGER Germany
Ms Voula SYRIGOS Greece
Ms Judit GOTTSCHALL Hungary
Mr Federico CASELLI Italy
Mme Ghyslaine DERROUS Maroc
Ms Dorthe BAKKE Norway
Mr Eric CHRISTENSEN Norway
Mme Hanna KUCHARSKA-LESZCZYNSKA Pologne
Mr Dejan MILIVOJEVIC Serbia
Ms Alja ŠKIBIN Slovenia
Mr Daniel ZEHNDER Switzerland
Mr Bohdan KRYLOVETSKI Ukraine
Mr Nicholas WRIGHT United Kingdom

Secretaries of Political Groups / Secrétaires des Groupes politiques

Ms Denise O'HARA EPP/CD / PPE/DC
Ms Francesca ARBOGAST SOC
Ms Maria BIGDAY ALDE / ADLE
Mr Tom VAN DIJCK EDG / GDE

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

Mr Wojciech SAWICKI Secretary General / Secrétaire Général
Mr Mário MARTINS Director General / Directeur Général
Ms Horst SCHADE Director of the General Services Directorate / Directeur de la Direction des services généraux

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| Mr Petr SICH | Head of the Private Office of the President of the Assembly / Chef du Cabinet du Président de l'Assemblée |
| Ms Ivi-Triin ODRATS | Secretary, Bureau of the Assembly / Secrétaire, Bureau de l'Assemblée |
| Mme Kateryna GAYEVSKA | Secretary, Standing Committee / Secrétaire de la Commission permanente |
| Ms Sally-Ann HONEYMAN | Administrative Assistant, Table Office / Assistant administrative de Service de la Séance |
| Ms Anne GODFREY | Assistant / Assistante |
| Mr Martin McMILLAN | Assistant / Assistant |

APPENDIX II

Decisions on documents tabled for references to committees

A. REFERENCES TO COMMITTEES

1. Children in detention

**Motion for a resolution tabled by the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development
Doc. 12907**

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

2. Ending discrimination against Roma children

**Motion for a recommendation tabled by the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination
Doc. 12913**

Reference to the Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination *for report*