



**AS/Per (2015) PV 01**

10 April 2015

## **Standing Committee**

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

**of the meeting held on 6 March 2015, in Paris (France)**

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by the Assembly on 20 April 2015.

## 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The meeting opened at 9 am with **Ms Brasseur**, President of the Assembly, in the chair.

The President thanked the Assemblée nationale and the French delegation for their invitation and informed the Committee of her recent official journeys. She had met Mr Frans Timmermans, first Vice-president of the European Commission responsible for better regulation, inter-institutional relations, the rule of law and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, and discussed the questions of the European Union's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights and relations between the two institutions. Two inter-institutional meetings, with the Committee of Ministers and the Commissioner for Human Rights respectively, had taken place, as well as a visit with the Luxembourg parliamentary delegation to the centre for illegally present asylum seekers. A visit to Croatia had already taken place, and visits to Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina were scheduled for the near future.

Following the Assembly's decision to suspend the voting rights of the Russian delegation, that delegation had informed the Assembly through its chairman that it was suspending its participation in the Assembly's activities until the end of the 2015 ordinary session. At the previous part-session an incident had been caused by two Ukrainian members of parliament who were not Assembly members with regard to two Russian members. The incident and follow-up to it had been raised by the President in a telephone conversation with the Speaker of the Ukrainian Parliament Mr Hroysman. The Minsk II agreements were welcomed but their usefulness would depend on their effective implementation. The recent arrest of Mr Goncharenko, member of the Ukrainian delegation, had prompted a strong response from the President. He had been released. As for the case of Ms Savchenko, a member of the Ukrainian delegation who remained in provisional detention in Russia, the Assembly had condemned her detention in a resolution, drawing attention to the European parliamentary immunity granted to Ms Savchenko. It was regrettable that the domestic court having recently ruled on the prolongation of her detention had not taken that immunity into account.

The number of extremist and anti-Semitic demonstrations held after the deadly attack on the premises of Charlie Hebdo was alarming. Another attack had been carried out in Denmark. A Jewish cemetery in the French municipality of Sarre-Union had been desecrated. A commemorative ceremony had been held, in which the President had taken part to mark the Assembly's support for the fight against extremism and anti-Semitism. She had invited the French President, present at that ceremony, to address the Assembly on these issues.

## 2. EXAMINATION OF NEW CREDENTIALS

Doc. 13720

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

## 3. MODIFICATION IN THE COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES

Commissions (2015) 03

The Standing Committee **approved** the changes in the composition of the Assembly committees, as set out in document Commissions (2015) 03.

## 4. AGENDA

AS/Per (2015) OJ 01 rev.2

The revised draft agenda was **adopted**.

## 5. SECOND PART-SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (20 - 24 APRIL 2015)

AS/Bur (2015) 25

The **Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly** provided details on the draft agenda. In accordance with Rule 27.4 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure, the Standing Committee **took note** of the draft agenda of the second part-session of 2015.

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

AS/Bur (2015) 04

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

**7. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF A GENERAL RAPPORTEUR**

AS/Mig (2015) 07

The Standing Committee **ratified** the terms of reference of a general rapporteur on "Ending Immigration Detention of Children" prepared by the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons.

**8. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH MR MICHAEL GEORG LINK, DIRECTOR OF THE OSCE OFFICE FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (OSCE/ODIHR)**

**The President** welcomed Mr Link, Director of the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR).

**Mr Link** expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between the OSCE/ODIHR and the different institutions of the Council of Europe, including the Assembly and the Venice Commission. Human Rights protection organisations had an obligation to cooperate effectively to counteract the dangerous tendency of some Council of Europe and OSCE member States to breach their obligations to respect universal values. The situation of Ms Savchenko was being closely monitored by the OSCE/ODIHR with the assistance of the Russian Ombudsman. However, an official invitation from the Russian authorities would have been desirable.

With regard to observation missions, the participation of parliamentarians was greatly welcomed as it reinforced visibility and heightened the political impact. The different parliamentary delegations participating in the work of observation missions had to take part on an equal footing and cooperate in the best possible way to avoid standards being sidestepped. He stressed the importance of forwarding the draft preliminary conclusions to all the parliamentary delegations at the same time and as quickly as possible in order to better prepare the negotiations and the final text. Coordination had considerably improved during recent missions. The OSCE/ODIHR was seeking to capitalise on the expertise of former parliamentarians by training them and appointing them heads of mission in an experiment that had proved effective. Discussions had been held with a view to limiting the number of observers, including long-term observers; the OSCE/ODIHR deplored this proposal and was counting on the political support of the Assembly in order to maintain systematic observation using the present method.

Another field of activity was the monitoring of trials. A detailed report concerning Georgia had recently been published. The positive attitude of the Georgian authorities towards criticism made in the report was commendable.

Both organisations were competent for human rights monitoring. A cooperation agreement would have made it possible to structure efforts for the benefit of the countries monitored.

The OSCE/ODIHR's terms of reference were extensive and covered all of the OSCE's countries, which meant that funding had to be allocated on a priority basis. The OSCE/ODIHR would visit Guantanamo at the invitation of American authorities. A report was being prepared on Hungary. There would be visits to evaluate observation needs to all the countries organising elections this year, including western European countries. The parliamentarians were invited to alert the OSCE/ODIHR to any democratic shortcomings. The Assembly's involvement in the observation of elections in Bulgaria had substantially raised the profile of that mission.

**The President** thanked Mr Link and praised the efficient working relations between the two organisations. The efforts of the OSCE/ODIHR in the case of Ms Savchenko, an Assembly member, were very useful for determining the steps to take to guarantee, among other things, the full participation of an Assembly member in that body's works. It was not a matter of being critical towards a given country but supporting the efforts of Council of Europe bodies focusing on national reforms. To take the example of Ukraine, years had gone by without constitutional, judicial and anti-corruption reforms being able to reach fruition. The members of the parliaments often refused to accept the criticism voiced, not realising that it was aimed not at the country itself but at a faulty system.

**Mr Walter** welcomed the decision to appoint former parliamentarians as heads of mission. The observation process had to make use of parliamentary observers and their experience on the grounds on the one hand and long-term observers on the other hand. Certain failures to meet the standards for democratic elections were systematic and could not be remedied during elections. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs had recently made a commitment to cooperation: what was the level of cooperation between the OSCE/ODIHR and Russia? **Mr Link** emphasised that the wording used by Mr Lavrov meant "action on request". The OSCE/ODIHR had never been invited by the Russian authorities to observe freedom of assembly, for example. The election observation missions were welcomed, even though there were attempts to weaken them, for example, by limiting the number of members. The case of Ms Savchenko was being monitored at the request of the Ukrainian authorities and with the assistance of the Russian Ombudsman in the absence of official relations with the Russian authorities.

**Mr Kox** stressed the importance of effective cooperation between the different participants in international observation missions to avoid playing into the hands of national protagonists. Cooperation with other parliamentary assemblies and the observation of elections in the countries of "old Europe" might be envisaged. As for the specific case of cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) mentioned by Mr Kox, **Mr Link** pointed out that this would be possible solely on the basis of the OSCE/ODIHR observation method. He welcomed the proposal that elections also be observed in the "old democracies". It would provide insights into what functioned well in elections so that good electoral practices could be disseminated and would not give the impression that elections were being observed selectively only in the countries of eastern Europe.

Following a statement by **Mr Xuclà**, **Mr Link** said that he was willing to step up the exchange of information so that parliamentary observers could benefit from the knowledge of long-term observers.

**Mr Ariev** provided information on the current state of legislative reforms in Ukraine. He invited the OSCE/ODIHR to focus special attention on human rights violations on the annexed territory of Crimea, characterised by murders and arbitrary arrests of activists and the persecution of religious leaders and the LGBT community. **Mr Link** regretted the lack of access to the territory of Crimea. The OSCE/ODIHR was keen to analyse the situation of media freedom in conjunction with the representative of the OSCE. A trilateral UN, Council of Europe and OSCE mission was envisaged but remained dependent on having access to the peninsula.

In reply to **Mr McNamara**, who emphasised the need for all those involved in an international observation mission to speak with one voice and comply with the Declaration of principles for international election observation, **Mr Link** hoped that the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the New York declaration this year would provide an opportunity to consolidate cooperation links.

In reply to **Mr Gross**, who asked about follow-up to election observation reports, **Mr Link** replied that the present budget allowed only for funding observation missions and the preparation of the final report. It would be desirable for the OSCE/ODIHR to also be able to assist countries in implementing its recommendations.

**Mr Link** welcomed **Mr Schennach's** proposal that, within the framework of election observation missions, cooperation be stepped up between the OSCE/ODIHR and the co-rapporteurs of the Monitoring Committee and that use be made of various relevant reports produced by the Assembly.

**The President** thanked Mr Link for replying to the questions and welcomed the good climate for cooperation established between the two organisations.

*Mr Rouquet replaced the President in the chair.*

## 9. LEGAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### a. Threats to the rule of law in Council of Europe member States: asserting the Parliamentary Assembly's authority

Doc. 13713

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights:  
Ms Marieluise Beck (Germany, ALDE)*

**Mr Clapison**, chair of the committee, presented the report in the rapporteur's absence. The Parliamentary Assembly had already adopted several resolutions on the rule of law in different member States representing

different legal systems and cultures. It was deplorable that, in the States covered by the report, a number of recommendations had not been acted upon. In Russia, the independence of the judiciary was still lacking in a climate of intimidation. In Ukraine, the instigators of the murder of Georgiy Gongadze had not been brought to justice. In Germany, there was still a need for greater judicial self-administration and greater independence for prosecutors. In France, while the institution of the investigating judge had fortunately not been abolished and the right of ministers to give instructions to prosecutors had been curtailed, elected representatives of judges and prosecutors in the High Judicial Council could still have a stronger role, and the judiciary remained seriously underfunded. In Belarus, abuses of the criminal justice system for the persecution of political opponents continued and the death penalty had still not been abolished. To conclude, the rapporteur deplored the fact that, when preparing the report, she had been confronted with the Russian delegation's refusal to cooperate. Behaviour like this towards a duly appointed rapporteur must not go unchallenged by the Assembly.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution unanimously [Resolution 2040 (2015)].

## **b. European institutions and human rights in Europe**

Doc. 13714

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights:  
Mr Michael McNamara (Ireland, SOC)*

**The rapporteur** reminded the participants that this report was a response to the growing concern expressed by the Assembly over the involvement of the European Union in the fields of action of the Council of Europe. The report focused on how the different European Union institutions took human rights into account in their work and how they promoted them within and outside the Union. The European Union had difficulty in ensuring the continuing adherence of its member States to key democratic values, as demonstrated by the recent adoption of "A new EU Framework to strengthen Rule of Law", an initiative that required close monitoring by the Council of Europe. In addition, Opinion 2/13 of the Court of Justice of the European Union on the European Union's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights identified a number of legal obstacles to this process and stressed the need for negotiations to be resumed as soon as possible. The report also examined the human rights repercussions of austerity measures imposed on certain States in the euro-zone and criticised the lack of transparency in this area. The draft resolution and draft recommendation called on the European Union and its Member States to speed up the aforementioned accession process by making it a political priority, and also to assess the impact of austerity measures in the social sphere.

**Mr Walter** welcomed the report, which he saw as a timely warning of the grave consequences of creating a parallel human rights protection system within the European Union. In its opinion, the Court of Justice of the European Union rejected the jurisdiction of the European Convention on Human Rights on grounds that the CJEU itself did not have jurisdiction in the sphere of common foreign and security policy, whereas the inter-governmental nature of the policy preventing action by the European Union did not extend to the European Convention on Human Rights, which was applicable to the States. Furthermore, the opinion set out an argument for the autonomy of European Union law, which set a dangerous precedent, as any national law could then follow this example by claiming autonomous status.

**The rapporteur** thanked Mr Walter and stressed that his concerns were reflected in the draft resolution.

**Mr Clappison**, speaking on behalf of the committee, stressed the important and distinct role to be played by the Assembly, which had to remain the guardian of the European Convention on Human Rights system in the context of developments within the European Union. The accession process had to be completed swiftly in order to avoid a situation where certain activities of States were exempt from any control.

**The rapporteur** tabled two oral sub-amendments, which were **adopted**.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution and draft recommendation [Resolution 2041 (2015) and Recommendation 2065 (2015)] unanimously.

**10. SOCIAL AFFAIRS, HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**  
**Ensuring comprehensive treatment for children with attention problems**

Doc. 13712  
 Amendments

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development:*  
*Ms Sílvia Eloïsa Bonet Perot (Andorra, SOC)*

**Ms Kyriakides** presented the report in the absence of the rapporteur. In 2002, concerned by the growing number of children being diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), the Assembly had adopted a recommendation inviting the member States to step up their research into its causes and treatment. Ten years after that recommendation, ADHD was one of the most commonly diagnosed childhood disorders worldwide, affecting 3.3 million children and adolescents in the European Union alone. Where diagnosis was concerned, the draft resolution called on the member States to address the risk factors for misdiagnosis and ensure adequate training of professionals and full compliance with diagnostic procedures. As for treatment, a comprehensive approach should be followed and psycho-stimulant medication should be used as a last resort and in combination with other treatments such as behavioural therapy and academic support. There was little evidence that the effects of treatment observed in the short term were maintained in the long term. Little was known about the long-term outcomes of stimulant medication, which caused numerous adverse effects. Consequently, more extensive research into the long-term outcomes of treatment was needed. Steps should also be taken to identify the underlying reasons for discrepancies in ADHD prevalence and the impact of environmental factors and the influence of the family. Parents and teachers had to be educated about the diagnosis and treatment of ADHD.

**Ms Bilgehan** welcomed this important report, which highlighted some alarming statistics. In the case of Turkey, the number of children with an ADHD had been 10 000 in 2003 and had risen to 100 000 cases by 2011. It appeared that twice as many boys were affected as girls.

**Mr Lund** thought that the report was very important. In western Europe ADHD was mostly diagnosed in boys who, it had to be said, had fewer means than before of letting off steam through physical exercise. In addition, the education system was becoming ever more demanding. The report warned against the danger of over-diagnosis but also of under-diagnosis.

For **Ms Kyriakides** there were several factors underlying more frequent diagnosis among boys. ADHD was a highly complex disorder, hence the need for proper training. Where treatment was concerned, a global approach had to be taken.

Amendments no. 1 and no. 3 were **rejected**. Amendment no. 2, as sub-amended, was **adopted**. Amendment no. 4 was **withdrawn**.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2042 (2015)] unanimously.

**11. MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS**  
**Democratic participation for migrant diasporas**

Doc. 13648

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons:*  
*Mr Andrea Rigoni (Italy, ALDE)*

**The rapporteur** emphasised the more active role played by diasporas in political life in recent years. Even if they acquired the nationality of the host country, immigrants continued to develop links with the country of origin, including by passing on their experience of democracy. The report focused on the implementation of migrant diasporas' rights to democratic participation. Where their right to vote in the country of origin was concerned for example, few European countries accepted the principle, and this right was often hindered by issues of a technical, financial or legal nature – the distinction between resident and non-resident citizens - which compromised equal access to voting. Xenophobia was another reason why migrants abandoned political life. Reinforcing migrants' rights required the introduction of relevant policies in the host country and the granting of special status by the country of origin. The media had a role to play in combating the dual-version stereotyping of migrants as victims or criminals. Television channels, the printed press and electronic media should provide them with real opportunities to highlight their economic and intellectual potential. The situation regarding their voting rights in the country of residence was more diverse. While it was only nationals who were entitled to vote in presidential and parliamentary elections, many countries granted the right to vote in local elections to foreigners who had been resident for over five years. The right to vote, at least in local elections, accelerated integration. The resolution called on the member States to simplify their electoral legislation with a view to facilitating the involvement of migrants, revise the legal status of members

of diasporas, devise special programmes and create specific ministries or governmental structures responsible for diaspora questions.

**Mr Rouquet** pointed out that the report took an effective approach in addressing both voting for foreigners and voting from abroad. It put forward convincing arguments for the growing role of diasporas in political life and the progression of democratic ideas. The States were invited to sign or ratify the Convention on the participation of foreigners in public life at local level. Steps had to be taken to allow voting from abroad, for example via the Internet, as was already the case in France, Estonia and Switzerland.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution [Resolution 2043 (2015)] unanimously.

*The President returned to the chair.*

## 12. CULTURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND MEDIA

### Student mobility

Doc. 13715

*Rapporteur of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media:  
Mr Christian Barilaro (Monaco, ALDE)*

**The rapporteur** noted that the increased mobility of students in Europe was an undeniable asset for the economy and European citizenship, as it contributed to the cultural diversity, adaptability and holistic education of young Europeans. It was regrettable that this mobility was hampered by numerous obstacles – lack of information, slow bureaucratic procedures – that had to be removed. The draft resolution proposed that national authorities address factors influencing decisions to enter mobility programmes; increase availability of student funding, including by ratifying the European Agreement on continued payment of scholarships to students studying abroad (CETS no. 69); improve recognition of learning outcomes, including by ratifying the Convention on the recognition of qualifications concerning higher education in the European region (CETS no. 165); streamline administrative procedures which had an impact on student mobility – visas, social security and residence and work permits. Steps should also be taken to develop and implement policy measures to encourage the return of graduates to their home countries after taking part in student mobility programmes. Integration of university mobility programmes in study courses was encouraged. The enlargement of the Erasmus+ programme to all Council of Europe member States, notably to Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Switzerland, was necessary for stronger European integration, even if certain countries could not be bound by the principle of reciprocity owing to a lack of capacity in terms of university establishments.

**Mr Seyidov** pointed out that student mobility was a valuable tool for accelerating European integration. There had been few reports focusing on the important topic of education in recent years, hence the importance of this report, which identified numerous actions. Erasmus+ was a unique opportunity to strengthen the links between universities in the European Union and their partners outside the Union, using substantial funding allocated by the European Commission. It was deplorable that small European countries that were not EU members were excluded from this programme.

**Ms Bilgehan**, a former Erasmus student, stressed the importance of the programme, which helped students appreciate the diversity of other cultures, avoiding a potential clash of civilisations. Today, mobility seemed to be nominal, as it faced a number of obstacles, many of them financial and administrative. That was very much the case for Turkish students going to the European Union, who faced long and costly procedures to obtain visas. The part of the resolution raising this issue had to be given concrete follow-up after its adoption.

**Mr Denemeç** endorsed the previous statement and singled out paragraph 43 of the report which designated Turkey as a non-European country.

**Mr Schennach** pointed out that Austria was one of the European Union countries hosting high numbers of foreign students, which caused certain problems such as a lack of student accommodation or the need to reconsider the country's free higher education model. Furthermore, specialists were in short supply for certain professions because foreign students were returning to their own country after qualification. In 2009, the Mediterranean European universities system had also suffered from the difficulties faced by students from outside the EU in obtaining visas, and improvements were now being made. A further problem was youth unemployment. A system specific to Austria and certain other countries which allowed young people to work and study in parallel had to be closely examined.

**The rapporteur** pointed out that paragraph 43 was intended to refer to countries outside the European Union and not outside Europe and would be corrected. To be able to benefit from cheaper fees available to EU State nationals, students from Monaco were having to take a second nationality.

**Ms Gambaro**, speaking on behalf of the committee, congratulated the rapporteur. She noted that the brain drain was also a problem inherent in student mobility.

The Standing Committee **adopted** the draft resolution and draft recommendation [Resolution 2044 (2015) and Recommendation 2006 (2015)] unanimously.

### 13. OTHER BUSINESS

None.

### 14. NEXT MEETING

The Standing Committee **decided** to hold its next meeting in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) on 22 May 2015.

The meeting **rose** at 12.30 pm.



## APPENDIX I

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

Mme Anne BRASSEUR Luxembourg

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

M. Pedro AGRAMUNT Group of the European People's Party /  
Groupe du Parti populaire européen

Mr Andreas GROSS Socialist Group / Groupe socialiste

Mr Christopher CHOPE 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

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**

M. René ROUQUET France

Mr Robert WALTER United Kingdom

Ms Valentina LESKAJ Albania

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy

Mr Reha DENEMEÇ Turkey

Mr Jacob LUND Denmark

Mr Axel E. FISCHER Germany

Ms Dana VÁHALOVÁ Czech Republic

Mr Volodymyr ARIEV Ukraine

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

Ms Valentina LESKAJ Albania

Ms Hermine NAGHDALYAN Armenia

Mr Samad SEYIDOV Azerbaijan

Mr Henrik DAEMS Belgium

Mr Saša MAGAZINOVIĆ Bosnia & Herzegovina

Ms Stella KYRIAKIDES Cyprus

Ms Dana VÁHALOVÁ Czech Republic

Mr Jacob LUND Denmark

Mr Margus HANSON Estonia

M. René ROUQUET France

Mr Axel E. FISCHER Germany

Mr Michele NICOLETTI Italy

Ms Inese LĪBIŅA-EGNERE Latvia

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Mr Joseph DEBONO GRECH Malta

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Mr Jonas GUNNARSSON Sweden

Mr Reha DENEMEÇ Turkey

Mr Volodymyr ARIEV Ukraine

Mr Robert WALTER United Kingdom

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

Mr James CLAPPISON United Kingdom

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

M. René ROUQUET (in the absence of the Chairperson / *en l'absence du Président*) France

**Chairperson of the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media /**

**Président(e) de la Commission de la culture, de la science, de l'éducation et des médias**  
Ms Adele GAMBARO Italy

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

Mme Gülsün BİLGEHAN Turquie

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

Mr Stefan SCHENNACH Austria

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

Mr Haluk KOÇ Turkey

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

Mr Klaas de VRIES Netherlands

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

M. Christian BARILARO Monaco

Mr Michael McNAMARA Ireland

Mr Andrea RIGONI Italy

**OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights / OSCE Bureau des institutions démocratiques et des droits de l'homme**

Mr Michael Georg LINK Director / Directeur

Mr Jean-Pierre FROEHLY Senior Political Advisor to the Director / Conseiller politique principal du Directeur

Mr Julian JAKOB Special Adviser to the Director / Conseiller spécial du Directeur

**Delegation Secretaries / Secrétaires des délégations**

Ms Sonja LANGENHAECK Belgium

Ms Veronika KRUPOVÁ Czech Republic

Ms Mette VESTERGAARD Denmark

Ms Tanja ESPE Estonia

M. Xavier PINON France

Mme Sandrine BIDOT France

Mme Sylvette GUINARD France

Mr Michael HILGER Germany

Mme Valeria GALARDINI Italie

Mr Martins OLEKŠS Latvia

Ms Anita Helland KJUS Norway

Mme Hanna KUCHARSKA-LESZCZYNSKA Pologne

Ms Anette NILSSON Sweden

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

Ms Maria BIGDAY ALDE / ADLE  
Mr Tom VAN DIJCK EC / CE  
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 Mark NEVILLE Head of the Private Office / Chef du Cabinet  
Mr Horst SCHADE Director of General Services / Directeur des services généraux  
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  
Ms Micaela CATALANO Head of the Communication Division /  
Chef de la Division de la Communication  
Ms Sally-Ann HONEYMAN Administrative Assistant, Table Office /  
Assistante administrative du Service de la séance  
Mme Annick SCHNEIDER Assistant of the Bureau / Assistante du Bureau

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

Ms Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI Deputy Secretary General / Secrétaire Générale Adjointe  
M. Christophe POIREL Deputy Secretary of the Committee of Ministers /  
Secrétaire Adjoint du Comité des Ministres  
Mr Hallvard GORSETH Private Office of the Secretary General /  
Cabinet du Secrétaire Général

**Other participants / Autres participants**

Mr Yauheni KRYZHANOUSKI Advisor to the President of the Parliamentary Assembly /  
Conseiller de la Présidente de l'Assemblée parlementaire  
Mme Valérie BARILARO

## APPENDIX II

## Decisions on documents tabled for references to committees

1. **For evenly balanced regions in Europe**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Fischer and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13678](#)

Consultation of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development *for a possible follow-up*.

2. **The status of former presidents of the Parliamentary Assembly**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Agramunt and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13686](#)

Reference to the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs *to be taken into account in the next report on changes in the Rules of Procedure*.

3. **Moratorium on fracking across Europe**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr G. Davies and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13687](#)

Reference to the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development *to be taken into account in the preparation of the report on the exploration and exploitation of non-conventional hydrocarbons in Europe (Ref. 4075)*.

4. **Voting in diasporas – making it real**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Ms Gorghiu and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13688](#)

Transmission to the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons *for information*.

5. **Human rights compatibility of investor–State arbitration in international investment protection agreements**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Beneyto and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13691](#)

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

6. **The employment rights of female workers from Eastern Europe**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Badea and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13400](#)

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

7. **Foreign fighters in Syria**  
**Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Van der Maelen and other members of the Assembly**  
[Doc. 13559](#)  
**Ref. 4069 of 3 October 2014**

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