



Resolution 2273 (2019)¹

Establishment of a European Union mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights

Parliamentary Assembly

1. In October 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution proposing that the European Union establish a comprehensive, binding and permanent mechanism to monitor the situation of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in the 28 member States and to ensure compliance with the fundamental values of the European Union enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and the implementation of the European treaties in the member States. In response to the lack of action by the competent European Union institutions, the European Parliament, in a resolution of 14 November 2018, reiterated its call to establish such a mechanism without delay.
2. The Parliamentary Assembly recognises that such an initiative is legitimate and consistent from the European Union perspective, the European Parliament itself noting that the existing instruments implemented by both the European Commission and the European Council have limited scope.
3. The Assembly considers that the initiative of the European Parliament, which is still under discussion, requires serious reflection as the proposed mechanism makes specific reference to the Council of Europe framework and aims to create synergies between the two organisations. The proposed mechanism would, on account of its substance and scope, have a clear impact on the Council of Europe, its standard-setting *acquis* and the implementing mechanisms of its conventions. The mechanism refers to the Council of Europe *acquis* and includes in its “legal basis” several Council of Europe conventions – in particular the European Convention on Human Rights (ETS No. 5) and the European Social Charter (revised) (ETS No. 163) – to which the European Union is not a party. Several Council of Europe bodies will be called upon to collaborate with the European Union under this mechanism: the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe and the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ).
4. The Assembly recalls that the Council of Europe and the European Union rely on strong standards in the field of human rights, the rule of law and democracy to achieve their respective institutional goals. Since the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding, the Council of Europe and the European Union have developed a strategic partnership based on these common values, which make synergy and convergence of action indispensable. Today, both organisations have a shared responsibility for upholding the effectiveness of their respective legal frameworks, ensuring that any overlapping of competences does not create conflict, and making sure that this set of shared core values and principles is interpreted in a coherent way, in order to avoid fragmentation of understanding of the fundamental values and their implementation on the European continent.

1. *Assembly debate* on 9 April 2019 (13th Sitting) (see [Doc. 14850](#), report of the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs, rapporteur: Ms Petra De Sutter; [Doc. 14862](#), opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, rapporteur: Lord Richard Balfe; [Doc. 14860](#), opinion of the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee), rapporteur: Mr Andrej Šircelj). *Text adopted by the Assembly* on 9 April 2019 (13th Sitting).

See also [Recommendation 2151 \(2019\)](#).



5. On many occasions in recent years, the Assembly has taken a position on how to achieve complementarity of action between the two organisations, in particular in [Resolution 1427 \(2005\)](#) and [Recommendation 1696 \(2005\)](#) on plans to set up a Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union, [Recommendation 1744 \(2006\)](#) “Follow-up to the Third Summit: the Council of Europe and the Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Union”, [Resolution 1756 \(2010\)](#) and [Recommendation 1935 \(2010\)](#) on the need to avoid duplication of the work of the Council of Europe by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, [Resolution 1836 \(2011\)](#) and [Recommendation 1982 \(2011\)](#) on the impact of the Lisbon Treaty on the Council of Europe, [Recommendation 2027 \(2013\)](#) “European Union and Council of Europe human rights agendas: synergies not duplication”, [Resolution 2029 \(2015\)](#) and [Recommendation 2060 \(2015\)](#) on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union and [Resolution 2041 \(2015\)](#) and [Recommendation 2065 \(2015\)](#) on European institutions and human rights in Europe.

6. The Assembly strongly reaffirms that under the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding, the co-operation between the two organisations will be based on “the principles of indivisibility and universality of human rights, respect for the standards set out in this field by the fundamental texts of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, in particular the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the preservation of the cohesion of the human rights protection system in Europe”. Moreover, “the European Union regards the Council of Europe as the Europe-wide reference source for human rights” and “the Council of Europe will remain the benchmark for human rights, the rule of law and democracy in Europe”. It welcomes the fact that many Council of Europe conventions and Committee of Ministers recommendations contain standards considered today as *acquis communautaires*, without the operational logic of the Organisation being called into question. The Memorandum of Understanding also invited the European Union institutions to cite the relevant Council of Europe norms “as a reference in European Union documents” and to take the decisions and conclusions of the Council of Europe bodies into account “where relevant”.

7. The Council of Europe has a large number of bodies empowered to collect data from member States, evaluate their compliance with general obligations and specific or conventional commitments, or formulate observations and recommendations on democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights for the attention of member States. The Assembly notes that the Council of Europe acts as a partner of the European Union, providing the basis for the European Union decision-making process in respect of countries which are also member States of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe’s input to current European Union rule of law initiatives, especially with the Venice Commission opinions, has already proven substantial.

8. The Assembly recalls that since 1993 it has had a procedure for monitoring the obligations and commitments undertaken by the member States upon their accession to the Council of Europe, the implementation of which is the responsibility of the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe (Monitoring Committee). All member States may be subject to this procedure. Furthermore, when closing a monitoring procedure, a post-monitoring dialogue is carried out with the State concerned. This procedure allows for the examination of questions relating to the functioning of democratic institutions in the member States. Lastly, it ensures compliance with the obligations assumed by member States which are not the subject of specific monitoring procedures through periodic review reports carried out on a country-by-country basis.

9. The Assembly invites the European Union to refer to the work of the Monitoring Committee as necessary.

10. The Assembly should ensure that its own relevant work is also a source of reference for the European Union in the framework of its various existing rule of law procedures or initiatives, including the work of the Assembly’s Monitoring Committee and relevant work by its general committees, in particular country-specific findings and recommendations in country-specific thematic reports and resolutions.

11. The Assembly recognises that the co-operation established between the Council of Europe and the European Union institutions and agencies, in particular the Fundamental Rights Agency, has been positive and has strengthened the European framework for the promotion of fundamental rights and the mutual trust on which co-operation between European States is based.

12. In response to increased concerns within the European Union over the democratic deficit in relation to several of its member States, some European Union rule of law monitoring mechanisms have been triggered and other initiatives aimed at monitoring respect for the rule of law have been taken, involving various European Union institutions and based on different paradigms, which differ in their nature and their coercive effects.

13. In reaction to previous initiatives of the European Union to set up mechanisms for monitoring the respect for the rule of law or human rights, the Assembly has often expressed reservations and highlighted the risks of the duplication of mechanisms and standards, fragmentation or inconsistency of applicable standards and “forum shopping”, as well as the risk of wasting limited budgetary resources where such a mechanism already exists within the framework of the Council of Europe. It therefore considers it essential to maintain the primacy of the Council of Europe in the assessment of the respect by European Union member States, as well as non-European Union member States, of common fundamental values.

14. The Assembly also recalls that the current enforcement and monitoring procedures aimed at upholding the values of human rights, the rule of law and democracy, set up by the Council of Europe or the European Union, rely on co-operation with national authorities and institutions. The Assembly therefore expresses concern that, if taken from the perspective of national authorities, the multiple recommendations produced by the various European bodies may result in institutional fatigue and compromise the ability to develop a sound public policy.

15. The Assembly considers that a strong political commitment has been expressed by the Council of Europe and the European Union to making more effective use of existing standards and procedures in order to create an enabling environment for the effective realisation of human rights and the freedoms of citizens. The Assembly believes, however, that a number of practical arrangements could effectively reinforce the above political commitments, clarify and optimise their respective roles and missions and, at the same time, remove or minimise the risk in the long term of the duplication of standards, mechanisms or action. It recalls, in line with its previous recommendations, that unnecessary duplication of work in the field of human rights, the rule of law and democracy must be avoided.

16. Therefore, the Assembly invites the European Union, in the framework of its existing procedures and its initiatives to ensure compliance with the values guaranteed in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union, to:

16.1. support the effective application of benchmarks at European level, using the Council of Europe’s “rule of law standards”, including the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, relevant recommendations of the Committee of Ministers, standards and opinions of the Venice Commission (including the “Rule of Law Checklist”) and recommendations, opinions and/or conclusions of other relevant Council of Europe bodies;

16.2. use the available reports, opinions or recommendations of the Council of Europe’s advisory or monitoring bodies, not only citing them as references in the documents produced by the European Union bodies, but taking into account the conclusions of these bodies in the assessment by the institutions of the European Union to determine whether a rule of law issue has arisen, as well as to guide proposals for any action to be taken;

16.3. when assessing whether a rule of law deficiency has been remedied or has ceased to exist, liaise with the relevant Council of Europe bodies which issued the opinion or the recommendation to ensure consistency of views and conclusions. The initiative for political action in the event of alleged non-compliance with the European Union legal framework would remain with the European Union, with the Council of Europe offering legal and technical assessment in accordance with its monitoring or advisory bodies’ competences;

16.4. provide for safeguards in all mechanisms of the European Union to ensure that the assessment or action of the European Union will not affect existing procedures arising from Council of Europe advisory or monitoring mechanisms, along similar lines to Article 53 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

17. The Assembly welcomes the increased participation of the European Union in the work of a number of Council of Europe bodies, which contributes to strengthening consistency in the respective organisations’ approaches in the fields addressed and in relation to the countries concerned. This sound co-operation must continue without necessarily leading to formal institutional arrangements. However, in a number of cases, establishing a formal basis would not only help to reinforce the concept of shared values in the field of human rights, the rule of law and democracy, but would also avoid the risk of fragmentation and dividing lines in the application of standards in Europe.

18. Therefore, with a view to developing the European Union’s participation in the Council of Europe’s monitoring bodies, the Assembly calls on the European Union to:

18.1. resume the negotiation process of accession to the European Convention on Human Rights in order to ensure the convergence of human rights standards all over Europe;

18.2. accede to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS No. 173) and speed up the negotiations on its participation in GRECO, with a view to contributing to more co-ordinated anti-corruption policies in Europe.

19. Furthermore, with a view to the accession of the European Union to the European Social Charter (revised), which has been repeatedly called for by the European Parliament, the Assembly calls on the European Union to strengthen the convergence of European Union law with the European Social Charter and calls on the member States to introduce an accession clause into the European Social Charter to allow for accession by the European Union.

20. In addition, the European Parliament resolution on the need for a comprehensive EU mechanism for the protection of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights gives national parliaments an important role in the envisaged mechanism and calls for a reinforced interparliamentary dialogue between the European Parliament and national parliaments. Like the European Parliament, the Assembly is convinced that national parliaments are, upstream, well-positioned to identify shortcomings and frame indicators to measure compliance with the shared values. However, it also considers that, downstream, the lack of information in national parliaments on recommendations made by the various European institutions in the context of rule of law compliance mechanisms is detrimental to the consolidation of the system of protection of human rights and the rule of law in Europe.

21. The Assembly considers that, as a pan-European forum for interparliamentary dialogue whose adopted texts provide guidance to national governments and parliaments on the standards to be promoted in Europe, it could be the privileged place for regular interaction between the European Union institutions and the national parliamentary delegations which sit in the Assembly. Thus, it stands ready to hold an annual parliamentary debate on the rule of law, which would provide a timely opportunity to bring European decision makers and monitoring bodies closer to national parliaments.

22. Therefore, the Assembly decides to invite the European Union to co-operate on establishing an annual parliamentary debate on the rule of law, using the Parliamentary Assembly platform to:

22.1. better inform national parliaments about the conclusions and recommendations of the various reports on member States' compliance with the standards of human rights, the rule of law and democracy produced by the Council of Europe and the European Union, and by doing so to contribute to converting recommendations, advice and conclusions into national compliance policies;

22.2. enable national parliaments to inform the European institutions of their priority issues;

22.3. help to create a common feeling that a country's situation is not unique and that the same problems are shared by others.

23. The Assembly calls on the European Parliament to reinforce their mutual co-operation in order to further strengthen the parliamentary dimension of rule of law related matters.

24. Finally, the development of European Union rule of law mechanisms, ongoing initiatives and their implications for the Council of Europe deserve further analysis and reflection at the level of the Assembly itself with regard to the potential impact on its own mode of operation in terms of compatibility with its procedure for monitoring the obligations and commitments entered into by the member States.