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I. Organization of the Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (<http://www.coe.int>) was created in 1949 with 10 founding members (*Statute of the Council of Europe*, 87 U.N.T.S. 103, E.T.S. 1); there are now almost 50 member states. The organization has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. Its purpose is to achieve European unity and facilitate economic and social progress. It is concerned with issues such as human rights, education and cultural projects, sports, public health, protection of the environment, etc.

NOTE: Although it has a close relationship with the European Union, the Council of Europe (Conseil de l'Europe, Consejo de Europa, Europarat) is *not* part of the EU. Be especially careful not to confuse it with an EU institution called the "European Council" (Conseil européen, Consejo Europeo, Europäisher Rat) which is a special meeting of the EU's Council of Ministers.

The main organs of the Council are the Parliamentary Assembly, which has mostly advisory powers; the Committee of Ministers, the decision-making body, made up of the foreign ministers of the member countries; the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe whose function is to strengthen democratic institutions at the local level, and assist the new democracies; and the Secretariat.

The *Annuaire européen/European Yearbook* (Periodicals) includes texts adopted by the Parliament, recommendations of the Committee of Ministers, texts of conventions open for signature, articles, a list of conventions and chart of signatures, and information about members of Council organizations. Selected documents of the Committee of Ministers are also individually catalogued or collected by subject. To find them in the online catalog, search under "Council of Europe Committee of Ministers" as an author. *Council of Europe Law: Towards a Pan-European Legal Area* (KJE125 .B4613 2005) provides an overview of Council of Europe law.

II. Council of Europe Treaties

The Council of Europe has provided the framework for the negotiation and conclusion of more than 100 multilateral agreements among its member states (often called the “European treaties”). The texts of the treaties in French and English are officially published by the Secretary General in separate booklets (which we bind together here) in the *European Treaty Series* (E.T.S.); since 2004 the series has been called the *Council of Europe Treaty Series* (C.E.T.S.) (KJC39.C97). The treaties are reprinted by the Council in *European Conventions and Agreements* (KJC39.C96) which also has declarations and reservations by the parties, an explanation of the treaty process, and other useful information. The treaties can be found in other standard treaty sources and on the Council’s web site (<http://conventions.coe.int>). The web site provides information about signatures and ratifications as well.

III. Human Rights

The Council is best known in the area of human rights. The first major treaty of the Council was the *Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* (also known as the *European Human Rights Convention*) (213 U.N.T.S. 221, E.T.S. 5) which was signed in 1950 and came into effect in 1953. *Collected Texts/Recueils des textes* (KJC5132.A35 E97 1987) includes the text of the Conventions, protocols and rules of the Court, Commission and Committee of Ministers. *Theory and Practice of the European Convention on Human Rights* (4th ed.) (KJC5132.A4195 V36 2006) and *A Practitioner’s Guide to the European Convention on Human Rights* (3d ed) (KJC5132 .R45 2008) are useful commentaries on the treaty. The Council of Europe homepage and the homepage of the Commissioner for Human Rights (http://www.coe.int/T/E/Commissioner_H.R/Communication_Unit) provide links to the Court and to selected documents and treaties.

The European Commission of Human Rights was established in 1954 and the European Court of Human Rights in 1959. The Commission, which screened human rights complaints for the Court, was abolished in November 1998. Individuals can now bring claims of violations of the Convention directly to the Court. *Short Guide to the European Convention on Human Rights* (3rd ed.) (KJC5132.G66 2005) is a good introduction to the Convention and the case law and procedures of the Court.

IV. Court Reports & Digests

The Court’s web site (<http://www.echr.coe.int/>) contains judgments beginning in 1959, along with reports, decisions and resolutions, court rules, press releases and information about pending cases. Selected judgments of the Court, selected reports and decisions of the Commission, and settlements and resolutions of the Committee of Ministers relating to human rights are published in a commercial reporter called *European Human Rights Reports (E.H.R.R.)* (KJC5138.A5 E97). It is available in Westlaw (EHR-RPTS database; coverage begins in 1979, with some judgments dating back to 1960). Selected judgments are also available in Lexis (Short Name EURCOM;HRIGHT; coverage begins in 1960).

The official reporter of the Court is *European Court of Human Rights Reports of Judgments and Decisions* (earlier title *Publications of the European Court of Human Rights*) (Eur. Ct. H.R.) which was received in Perkins until 1978 (323.4 E89 PB). Some later cases are individually catalogued. You can find them by searching “European Court of Human Rights” as an author in the online catalog. The official reporter of the Commission is *Collection of Decisions of the European Commission of Human Rights* (KJC5132.A15 E976), continued by *Decisions and Reports* which was received in Perkins 1975-81 (KJC5135.A5 E87).

Decisions, along with many basic documents, are also published in the *Yearbook of the European Convention on Human Rights* (Periodicals). Summaries of cases are published in *Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights* (KJC5132.A52 B4713). *The Human Rights Case Digest* (KJC5132.A52 H85) reprints selected Resolutions of the Committee of Ministers as well as summaries of decisions. Decisions are also selectively published in *International Legal Materials* (Periodicals) and *International Law Reports* (KZ199.A56). *Taking a Case to the European Court of Human Rights* (2d ed.) (KJC5138.L43 2005) provides advice about the practice and procedures of the court.

The *Digest of Strasbourg Case-Law Relating to the European Convention on Human Rights* (updated through 1998) (KJC5132.A52 D55 1984), *A Systematic Guide to the Case-Law of the European Court of Human Rights, 1960-1994* (KJC5132.A52 S97 1996), and *Harris, O’Boyle & Warbrick: Law of the European Convention on Human Rights* (2nd ed.) (KJC5132.H37 2009), which are organized by article of the Convention, provide subject access to the cases. *European Human Rights: Taking a Case Under the Convention* (2d ed.) (KJC5132.C53 1999), a useful guide to the Court, also prints lists of cases with citations to the various reporters. *European Court of Human Rights: Case-law of the Grand Chamber, 1998-2006* (KJC5138.A6 S56 2007) includes useful case-finding aids.

V. Research Guides

For more information on researching the Council of Europe, see *History, Role and Activities of the Council of Europe: Facts, Figures and Information Sources* (http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Council_of_Europe1.htm).

VI. Citation Rules

Rule 21.5.3 of *The Bluebook* explains how to cite documents of the Court and the Commission. Rule 21.8.3 explains how to cite other Council of Europe materials.

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