

Steering Committee on Media and Information Society

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015

Oversight of implementation

Background, mandate and context

1. On 14 March 2012, the Committee of Ministers adopted the Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015 in which they underlined that the strategy is built on its Declaration on Internet Governance Principles, and its Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8 on the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet.
2. Pursuant to its terms of reference for the period 2014-2015, the CDMSI is tasked with overseeing the implementation of the Council of Europe's Internet Governance Strategy with particular focus on the right to freedom of expression on the Internet and the right to impart and receive information regardless of frontiers.
3. The Secretary General prepared a mid-term report on progress in the implementation of the Strategy which, on 12 March 2014, the Committee of Ministers took note of and encouraged its implementation.

Main developments

4. The importance of the Internet for the realisation of the core values of the Council of Europe increases every day. During the period of the Strategy all the main organs and bodies of the organization have developed activities related to it:
 - a. The Secretary General included a section in his Report on the State of Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Europe to freedom of expression on the Internet (April 2015).
 - b. The Committee of Ministers Thematic Coordinator on Information Policy held a thematic debate on "Ensuring freedom of expression on the Internet" (December 2014).
 - c. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe approved several recommendations and resolutions related to the Internet, in particular Resolution 1987 (2014) on the right to Internet access, Recommendation 2033 (2014) and Resolution 1970 (2014) on Internet and politics: the impact of new information and communication technology on democracy; Recommendation 2067 (2015) and Resolution 2045 (2015) on Mass surveillance. The Assembly is also currently working on increasing co-operation against cyber-terrorism and other large-scale attacks on the Internet, and on the protection of "whistle-blowers".

- d. The Commissioner for Human Rights published an Issue Paper on “The rule of law on the Internet and in the wider digital world” (December 2014).
 - e. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities organised a seminar on ‘Deepening democracy with E-media’ (March 2014) and is currently drafting a recommendation and resolution on ‘E-media: game changer for local and regional politicians’.
5. In the domain of standard-setting, new instruments continue to be developed (e.g. draft Committee of Ministers Recommendation on Internet of Citizens) and certain existing instruments are being revised (e.g. modernisation of Convention 108 on Data Protection, and the revision of the Committee of Ministers Recommendation on e-voting).
 6. Some of the instruments of the Council of Europe are worldwide references, for example the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime continues to have global reach and impact by facilitating capacity building and influencing legislation in more than 125 States.
 7. Reaching out to Internet users is also an important part of the Strategy. A good example is the ‘No-Hate’-Speech Movement that trained more than 350 activists from youth organisations developing a network. It encouraged the creation of national committees in 37 member States, in Mexico and Morocco, promoting shared ownership of the initiative. It also took advantage of social media and the Movement was followed by over 18,000 Facebook users and more than 14,000 Twitter users.
 8. There is also an increase in cooperation and capacity-building activities in the fields of data protection, and Internet governance focusing on the implementation of the Guide to human rights for Internet users.
 9. Furthermore, the Council of Europe is also supporting its member States in other international fora, for example in ICANN with regard to its conformity with relevant international law including human rights law, and in the UN with regard to its 10-year review of the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS).
 10. New and ongoing studies and research have or are being carried out inter alia on nanotechnology, the privacy and data protection challenges of ubiquitous computing and the Internet of Things, and on criminal money flows on the Internet.

Freedom of expression and access to information

11. The Strategy has considerable focus on the right to freedom of expression and access to information on the Internet. An online Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists was launched in April 2015. The Committee of Ministers adopted a new instrument on trans-boundary Internet traffic (April 2015). There is ongoing work on new instruments on Internet freedom, and on ‘network neutrality’. A comparative study on filtering, blocking and take-down on the Internet has been commissioned by the Secretary General.
12. The Council of Europe will organise a high-level Conference on “Freedom of Expression: new battlefronts” in Strasbourg on October 2015 which will tackle inter alia the protection of freedom of expression online and the role of intermediaries and the costs of mass surveillance on freedom of expression.
13. The challenges of the Internet are increasingly present in the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. There are regular judgments relating to freedom of expression online (Art. 10 ECHR), of which one notable example is the case of *Yildirim v. Turkey* (December 2012), in which the Court stated that “the Internet has now become one of the principal means by which individuals exercise their right to freedom of expression

and information". Similarly, there are regular judgments by the Court on the right to respect for private and family life (Art. 8 ECHR) and other rights are also affected.¹

14. A Ministerial Conference on Freedom of Expression and Democracy in the Digital Age took place in Belgrade in November 2013. A Political Declaration on this topic was adopted as well as three resolutions on Internet Freedom, preserving the essential role of media in the digital age and safety of journalists.

Action line implementation

15. As of 19 May 2015, 77 actions were identified, of which 28 deliverables were completed, 40 are in progress, and 9 were either postponed, cancelled or not yet started.
16. The number of deliverables still in progress is the result of them being part of a process (e.g. participation in global events to promote Council of Europe's standards or increase the number of Parties to Convention 108) and others which are scheduled to be completed by/before the end of 2015 or beginning of 2016 (e.g. Recommendations on Internet of Citizens, Network Neutrality, Internet Freedom; or the Comparative study on filtering, blocking and take-down on the Internet).
17. Of those which were not started, postponed or cancelled, this was due to a lack of financial and human resources (e.g. publication of a 2nd edition of the volume "Protecting children from sexual violence", and the development of measures and tools for children to better manage their privacy and personal data). Certain planned actions will be replaced by others (e.g. the updating of the Council of Europe 'Wild Web Woods' game will be replaced by the development of a downloadable game application on Internet safety). Some topics have only been tackled indirectly (e.g. exports' control) because there was no clear body in charge of its development.
18. The Strategy comprises six action lines, information on certain major developments are referred in the following sections. Further detailed descriptions of the deliverables for all actions lines can be found in the table appended.

Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness

19. Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the free, trans-boundary flow of information on the Internet (April 2015).
20. Draft recommendation on "The Internet of Citizens" is scheduled for adoption by the Committee of Ministers before the end of 2015.
21. Draft recommendation on Network Neutrality is scheduled for adoption by the Committee of Ministers before the end of 2015.
22. Draft recommendation on Internet freedom is scheduled for adoption by the Committee of Ministers in the beginning of 2016.

Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users

23. Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of whistle-blowers (April 2014).

Hate speech

24. High-level conference - Tolerance Trumps Hate –held in Brussels, in May 2015, to review policy responses to hate speech.

¹ See the Factsheet on New Technologies of the European Court of Human Rights: http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_New_technologies_ENG.pdf

25. The follow up of the Strategy will be part of the Council of Europe's Action Plan "The fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism" (Brussels, 19 May 2015).
26. The No Hate Speech Movement was launched in 2013 and included a No Hate Speech campaign and a No Hate Speech Watch online database for youth to monitor, share and discuss hate speech content of the Internet. A manual was also published to support the Movement, the Bookmarks - Combating hate speech online through human rights education. The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is also preparing a general policy recommendation on hate-speech to be approved before the end of 2015.

Guide to human rights for Internet users

27. Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on a Guide to Human Rights for Internet Users (April 2014). Implementation of the Guide is underway with inputs and suggestions already received from the Freedom Online Coalition (Tallinn, April 2014), the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (Berlin, June 2014), the Council of Europe IGF Open Forum "Your Internet Our Aim: Guide Internet Users to their Human Rights" (Istanbul, September 2014) and the Council of Europe implementation event on "Protecting Human rights online: prevention rather than cure" (Brussels, December 2014).
28. The promotion of the Guide is done through different means like a drawing competition for school children (Madrid, May 2005) or a Danish version for young people, and a full range of cooperation activities in countries like Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine or through the CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF).

Human rights and business

29. Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (April 2014). A drafting Group for Human Rights and Business (CDDH-CORP) is currently elaborating a draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on human rights and business (its work is expected to be finalised by the end of 2015).

ICANN

30. The Secretary General participated in the ICANN High Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms which culminated in a Report with recommendations (May 2014).
31. The Secretariat commissioned an expert report on ICANN's procedures and policies in the light of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values which subsequently triggered debate and inspired the setting-up by the Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN on a Working Group on Human Rights Issues and the Application of International Law.

Cooperation assistance and capacity building

32. The Secretariat organised several conferences to raise awareness on human rights and the Internet, including on: Network Neutrality (Strasbourg, May 2013), Transparency to protect Internet freedom (Strasbourg, September 2013), and "Shaping the digital environment – ensuring our rights on the Internet" (Graz, March 2014).
33. More events have and will be organised in the framework of the cooperation activities of the Council of Europe, for example, in the context of the Joint Programme between the European Commission and the Council of Europe for Ukraine: "Strengthening Information Society in Ukraine".

34. The Secretariat and experts have participated in a large number of Internet governance related events and activities, a notable example of which was the Secretariat's active participation in the NetMundial Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (Sao Paulo, April 2014).

Advancing data protection and privacy

35. The drafting of operational guidelines on the processing of personal data in the police sector is ongoing.
36. The proposal for "modernisation" of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) was adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Data Protection (CAHDATA) in December 2014 and submitted to the Committee of Ministers.
37. Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the processing of personal data in the context of employment (April 2015).
38. Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Risks to Fundamental Rights stemming from Digital Tracking and other Surveillance Technologies (June 2013).

Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime

39. The Committee of Ministers on 19 May 2015 approved the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and adopted an Action Plan to combat extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (2015-2017).
40. Increased parties, signatories and States invited to accede to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime: since 2012, 16 additional States have become Parties, 2 additional States have signed and 12 States have been invited to accede. A larger number of other States are using the Convention as guideline for domestic legislation. The role of the Cybercrime Convention Committee has been enhanced.
41. The Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) was established in Bucharest and became operational in April 2014.

Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity

42. World Forum for Democracy: "Re-wiring Democracy: connecting institutions and citizens in the digital age" (2013), "From participation to influence: can youth revitalise democracy?"(2014), "Freedom vs control: For a democratic response" (will take place in November 2015).
43. A Comparative legal study on Internet blocking, filtering and takedown of content in the Council of Europe 47 member States will be finalised by the end of 2015.
44. The Committee of Ministers adopted terms of reference of the Committee of Experts that will prepare a draft Recommendation updating Recommendation Rec(2004)11 on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting (April 2015).
45. Platform Exchanges on Culture and Digitisation: the first one was on "Creating an enabling environment for digital culture and for empowering citizens" (Baku, July 2014).

Protecting and empowering children and young people

46. The focus was on capacity-building, the creation of materials and the exchange of good practices. The Wild Web Goods game was adapted and translated into 27 languages.

Lessons learned and next steps

47. Internet related issues should be a transversal matter for the organisation. Work is being done in many fields such as culture, e-voting, data protection, fight against cybercrime, empowering and protecting children and young people. This requires coherence and complementarity, one example are the efforts currently underway to maximise synergies between the Internet Governance Strategy 2016-2019 and the Strategy for the Rights of the Child for the same period.
48. Council of Europe standards are being implemented through capacity-building and cooperation assistance activities inter alia in the fields of data protection, fight against cybercrime and Internet governance.
49. Innovative ways of dealing with new challenges and the potential of the Internet as a tool for outreach should be developed further, for example building on the experience gathered through the No-Hate-Speech campaign.
50. During the period of the Strategy many new challenges have being identified and should be addressed in the next Council of Europe Internet Governance Strategy 2016-2019, for example, the treatment of medical data, biometric data, 'cloud computing', the 'Internet of Things', securing e-evidence, the role of anonymity, blocking, filtering and take-down on the Internet, the empowerment through technology of children and young people, etc.
51. Taking into account this oversight, the Secretary General will prepare a final report on the implementation of the Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015 by the end of 2015.

Oversight of the Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015

Implementation Table

Action Line I. Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness				
Action 8a Developing a "framework of understanding and/or commitments", based on the Council of Europe's core values and principles on Internet governance to protect the Internet's universality, integrity and openness as a means of safeguarding freedom of expression regardless of frontiers and Internet freedom.				
Responsibility DG1 Media and Internet Division, Contact: S. Grundmann				
Added value and relevance Helps non-member states, individuals, groups, communities, and bodies support and protect Internet freedom. Internet freedom is coupled with corresponding responsibilities (of stakeholders). This reinforces the Council of Europe principle of 'do no harm' and the avoidance of over-regulation of the Internet. Helps to narrowly circumscribe restrictions to freedom of expression and access to information according to Art 10 ECHR.				
Key partners Private sector and civil society; international organisations UNESCO, EU and OECD				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Multi-Stakeholder Conference on 'Transparency to protect Internet freedom: a shared 'commitment	30/09/2013	completed	The meeting concluded by agreeing that it would be useful for the Council of Europe to facilitate the development of shared commitments, perhaps leading to a Committee of Ministers instrument on transparency.	Conference participants suggested that human rights should drive the agenda for new global instruments, including those on Internet governance. The General Report of the Conference is available at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/TransparencyConf2013/CoE%20Transparency_Conf_Report_en.pdf
CDMSI follow-up underway on CM Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet; on the Declaration by the Committee of Ministers on Internet governance principles, and on the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on network neutrality	31/12/2015	In progress	Draft Committee of Ministers Recommendation on Internet freedom being prepared by the Committee of Experts on cross-border flow of Internet traffic and Internet freedom (MSI-INT)	

Action Line I. Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness				
Action 8b Exploring the possibilities for enhancing access to the Internet to enable the full exercise of rights and freedoms				
Responsibility DGI DGI Cultural policy, diversity and intercultural dialogue, Contact: K. Merkle				
Added value and relevance				
Key partners				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress Report	Comment
A CM recommendation or declaration could be envisaged which recommends that the full exercise and enjoyment of certain key human rights requires Internet access, and that access is inextricably linked to Art 10 ECHR. Selected input to this work provided through the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture (Moscow, 15-16 April 2013).	2015	In progress	<p>Access to the Internet featured in the discussions and outcomes of the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture (Moscow, 15-16 April 2013). The conference dealt with the governance of culture, access to/ participation in culture and the cultural implications of digitisation as well as the Council of Europe's role in international cultural co-operation. The action plan outcome of the Conference requests the Council of Europe to offer a platform for the exchange of experiences and good practices for policy makers, practitioners and civil society on the impacts of digitization in the form of a Council of Europe Recommendation on the "Internet of Citizens" to be launched in 2015.</p> <p>A draft Recommendation on the "Internet of Citizens" was prepared following the 1st Council of Europe Platform Exchange on Culture and Digitisation (Baku, July 2014) and is to be launched in 2015.</p>	<p>A background paper on "Assessing the impact of digitisation on access to culture and creation, aggregation and curation of content" has been produced in 2013 as well as a draft Council of Europe Recommendation on the "Internet of Citizens" for launch in 2015.</p> <p>Note ECtHR judgment of Dec 2012, Yildirim v. Turkey (no. 3111/10) which found a violation of Art. 10 in the first case, the blocking by the Turkish authorities of all access to personal sites on the "Google.com" network, with the aim of prohibiting access to one such site in particular, had the effect of preventing the applicant from accessing his own site, which had no connection to the site concerned.</p> <p>In the case, Akdeniz v. Turkey (no. 20877/10), there was the blocking of access to two websites on the grounds that they streamed music without respecting copyright legislation. The applicant, who had applied to the European Court of Human Rights as a user of the websites in question, complained in particular of a violation of his freedom of expression. The Court declared the application inadmissible</p> <p>According to the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, "today access to the Internet is perhaps the single most important pre-requisite for the enjoyment of freedom of expression – and a crucial instrument for the exercise of other rights and freedoms". Address by Nils Muižnieks CommDH/Speech(2012)8</p> <p>Proposals to support the implementation of the CM Recommendation on public service value of the Internet have been inserted in the framework of country and region specific action plans.</p> <p>The participants to the Conference on 'Shaping the Digital Environment Ensuring our Rights on the Internet' organised under the Austrian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe on 13-14 March 2014, stressed the need to consider the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet as a priority.</p> <p>The Conference summary and proposals are available at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/Config2014/Graz%20Conference%20Summary</p>

Action Line I. Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness				
Action 8c Developing appropriate human rights-based standards to protect and preserve the unimpeded cross-border flow of legal Internet content. This includes ensuring that the Internet is, at all times, accessible and without any arbitrary interruption (i.e. not "switched off") by fostering inter-state (international) co-operation so that governments can better anticipate, prepare and thereby avoid disruption to the Internet;				
Responsibility DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact: S.Grundmann				
Added value and relevance Enhances political commitment to protecting freedom of expression regardless of frontiers in online environments				
Key partners International organisations UNESCO, EU and OECD, private sector and civil society.				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Draft standard setting instrument on cross- border Internet traffic is prepared.	01/04/2015	Completed	In April 2015, the Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the free, transboundary flow of information on the Internet was approved	

Action Line	I. Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness
Action	8d Promoting Council of Europe human rights standards globally and, in this respect, encouraging member states to bear these in mind in their bilateral discussions with third countries, and, where necessary, consider the introduction of suitable export controls to prevent the misuse of technology to undermine those standards;
Responsibility	DGI Media Division, Contact S.Grundmann
Added value and relevance	
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Participation in global events		In progress	Council of Europe staff and Experts participate in numerous European and international events with a view to gaining support for Council of Europe standards. These include the EuroDIG, IGF, ITU, UNCTAD, World Bank, WSIS, ICANN (GAC), Freedom Online Coalition, and G8 follow-up events.	Regular requests from external partners for Council of Europe expertise and participation.
Promotion of human rights standards in the work of the ICANN		Completed	The Council of Europe facilitated the preparation of an independent expert report on 'ICANN's procedures and policies in the light of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values'. The report was presented during the ICANN50 meeting in 2014. The debate created by it continued in the following meetings. The Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN established in 2015 a Working Group on Human Rights Issues and the Application of International Law and a cross community working party was created on ICANN corporate responsibility to respect Human Rights.	
Export controls		Not Started	The PACE in its Resolution 2045 (2015) on mass surveillance urged the Council of Europe member and observer States to refrain from exporting advanced surveillance technology to authoritarian regimes.	

Action Line I. Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness Action 8e Developing human rights policy principles on "network neutrality" to ensure Internet users have the greatest possible access to content, application and services of their choice as part of the public service value of the Internet and in full respect of fundamental rights Responsibility DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact: S. Grundmann Added value and relevance Reinforces end-to-end principle to protect and promote free flow of information and expression. Key partners European Commission				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)_on protecting and promoting the right to freedom of expression and the right to private life with regard to Network Neutrality.	2015	In progress	The draft recommendation has been discussed in several rounds in the CDMSI. The draft is expected to be approved by the CDMSI at its 8th meeting (16-19 June 2015).	

Action Line		II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users		
Action		9a Drawing up a compendium of existing human rights for Internet users to help them in communicating with and seeking effective recourse to key Internet actors and government agencies when they consider their rights and freedoms have been adversely affected: to report an incident, lodge a complaint or seek a right to reply, redress or other form of recourse		
Responsibility		DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact: S.Grundmann		
Added value and relevance		Human rights of key importance for Internet users are identified and explained. Internet users are better informed and more empowered to exercise and enjoy their human rights online. Internet users have guidance on existing national and European mechanisms (for redress etc). Helps to implement relevant already adopted Council of Europe standards.		
Key partners		IGF (Internet Governance forum) Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles; private sector; civil society broadly; user collaborative initiatives on rights and freedoms; other Internet user at-large entities.		
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Compendium of existing human rights for Internet users	14/05/2014	Completed	Committee of Ministers adopted the Recommendation on a Guide to human rights for Internet users on 14 April 2014.	The Guide's website can be accessed at http://www.coe.int/en/web/internet-users-rights/guide
Implementation of the compendium		In progress	Inputs and suggestions with regard to the implementation of the Guide have been gathered through three multi-stakeholder consultations and received from the Freedom Online Coalition Conference of 2014 - "Free and Secure Internet for All" (in Tallinn, 28-29 April 2014); ; the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (in Berlin, 12-13 June 2014); the Open Forum "Your Internet Our Aim: Guide Internet Users to their Human Rights" held during at the 9th Internet Governance Forum (in Istanbul, from 2 to -5 September 2014)). An expert paper on "Human Rights Violations Online" was prepared and disseminated in this last event. An exchange of letters with a research Institute to analyse Terms of service of 100 online platforms conformity with the Guide took place in Dec. 2014. The first reports are awaited in April 2015.	As highlighted by the participants to the Conference on 'Shaping the Digital Environment Ensuring our Rights on the Internet' organised under the Austrian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe on 13-14 March 2014, only clear and understandable user orientation and guidance as well as effective and accessible remedies will allow digital citizens to become aware and eventually enforce their rights. A broad dissemination of the "Guide on human rights for Internet users" among a wide public is instrumental in this regard. The Conference summary and proposals are available at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/Config2014/Graz%20Conference%20Summary%20and%20Proposals%20Final.pdf

Action Line II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users Action 9b Raising public awareness concerning rights and freedoms on the Internet by means of campaigns in member states and, where appropriate, in non-member states (in particular neighbouring Mediterranean countries via the North-South Centre and the Venice Commission); Responsibility DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact S.Grundmann Added value and relevance Human rights of key importance for Internet users are identified and explained. Internet users are better informed and more empowered to exercise and enjoy their human rights online. Responsibilities of Internet users are encouraged. Key partners				
Deliverables	Delivery	Status	Progress report	Comment
Campaigns		In progress	<p>Awareness raising events regarding the Guide on Human Rights for Internet Users during the Freedom Online Coalition (Tallinn, April 2014), the EuroDIG (Berlin, June 2014) and the IGF (Internet Governance Forum) (Istanbul, September 2014), and through the cooperation activities implemented in Ukraine. Visibility materials about the Guide and twelve languages versions have been prepared and disseminated. CDMSI provided translation of the Guide in two additional languages.</p> <p>A Guide website has been put online in April 2014. An awareness raising event "Protecting human rights online: prevention rather than cure" has been held on 10 Dec 2014 in Brussels.</p>	<p>See action 9e No Hate Speech Movement, other initiatives are foreseen in the context of specific actions.</p>

Action Line	II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users
Action	9c Continuing to explore the balance between guaranteeing the fundamental right to freedom of expression and protecting the honour and reputation of persons, as protected under the European Convention on Human Rights
Responsibility	DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact S.Grundmann
Added value and relevance	Promotes clarity and legal certainty as regards applicable law and indicators for the determination of the personal and subject matter jurisdiction, as well as guidance/alignment in the proportionality of personal damages in defamation cases.
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Follow-up to the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the Desirability of International Standards dealing with Forum Shopping in respect of Defamation, "Libel Tourism", to Ensure protocol		In progress	On the topic of defamation a draft study was prepared in Sep/Oct 2012, by the Secretariat. It is entitled "Draft study on the alignment of laws and practices concerning defamation with the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights on freedom of expression, particularly with regard to the principle of proportionality CDMSI(2012)Misc11. It is currently being updated and will be published during 2015.	The draft study is available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/media/cdmsi/CDMSI(2012)Misc11_en%20Defamation%20study.pdf

<p>Action Line II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users</p> <p>Action 9d Promoting the accessibility of Internet content to all actual or potential users, including people with sensory or intellectual impairments, vulnerable groups and minorities</p> <p>Responsibility DGII Social cohesion and integration, Contact: I.Kowalczyk</p> <p>Added value and relevance Internet seen as a tool for social inclusion and fostered education of children and young people with disabilities in line with the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006-2015 (Rec(2006)5) and the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UN CRPD) Increased participation of people with disabilities in democratic processes; development of the effective citizenship for all and of the sense of belonging to the society as a whole</p> <p>Key partners MS experts with the CS-RPD (Committee of experts on the rights of people with disabilities), Civil society, notably self-advocacy movement; ombudsmen</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
<p>Inclusion of Council of Europe standards concerning Internet into forthcoming Committee of Ministers Recommendations on the rights of children and young people of disabilities, and on the participation of people with disabilities in culture, leisure and tourism via NTIC (2012-2013) – promotion and awareness-raising events in 2013 and 2014</p>	2013	Completed	<p>On 16 October 2013 at its 1181st meeting, the Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)2 on ensuring full inclusion of children and young persons with disabilities into society</p> <p>On 11 December 2013 at the 1187th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, the Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)3 on ensuring full, equal and effective participation of persons with disabilities in culture, sports, tourism and leisure activities</p> <p>Both CM Recommendations should be read together with their accompanying reports, published respectively in 2014 and 2015, providing examples of good practices in member states, including accessibility by means of TIC and Internet services.</p>	<p>Accessibility remains a cross-cutting aspect of many policies. More attention is needed to the principle of Universal Design in the standard- setting and the policy development at the Council of Europe (see CM/Rec(2009)8 on achieving full participation through Universal Design).</p> <p>Expertise of those working on Internet would be needed when recommending measures to member states to make Internet accessible to people with sensory impairments or learning difficulties.</p> <p>The use of Internet by those with such difficulties should be studied in more detail. The disability aspect should be part of campaigns mentioned in this document.</p> <p>In April 2015, the Council of Europe invited three young children's rights activists with physical disabilities along with three adult experts to Strasbourg to participate in a brainstorming on the rights of children with disabilities and the Internet. The objective of the meeting was to gain an insight into the digital lives of children with disabilities and the Internet and to identify data gaps and possible issues for research.</p>
	21-22/11/2013 (Belgium)	Completed	<p>Workshop on "Accessibility and inclusion – digital participation and democracy for all" at the Conference of EuroDIG (European Dialogue on Internet Governance) – "Internet for society – How to serve the public interest?" Lisbon (Portugal) – various publics sensitised to the needs of people with disabilities.</p>	
	03-04.12.2014 (Georgia)	Completed	<p>Workshop on "The three musketeers of ICT for development: Access, inclusion and empowerment" at the Conference of EuroDIG - "Digital society at stake – Europe and the future of the internet", Berlin (Germany – discussion at the plenary and the workshop on the important and strategic role the web can play in the lives of vulnerable groups, particularly those of people with disabilities, and on the issues like participation, e-accessibility and cost of usage of TIC for companies and publics with special needs.</p> <p>Other events would be needed.</p>	
<p>Awareness-raising events on alternative and effective means for participation of people with disabilities in political and public life e.g. elections, when promoting CM/Rec(2011)14</p>	15-16/11/2012	Completed	<p>More than 150 people sensitized in Western Balkans and Turkey in November 2012, Zagreb (Croatia).</p>	
	20-21/06/2013 (Portugal)	Completed		
	12 – 13/06/2014, (Germany)	Completed		

Action Line	II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users
Action	9e Developing human rights-based guidelines and best practice, such as awareness and training for new media actors on the risks of hate speech, to help governments and Internet intermediaries acting as media pathfinders and gateways to promote freedom of expression and access to pluralistic, quality-based and diverse sources of information
Responsibility	DGII Youth Department, Contact: R.Gomes
Added value and relevance	Stronger responses from civil society and Internet users to hate speech online. Defining the "terrain" of hate speech and identifying strategies by users, new media actors and governments to address it. Engaging civil society in fighting hate speech online and defending human rights online. Associating young people to the governance issues, increasing its democratic basis and linking it with youth policy and education matters.
Key partners	Youth, Advisory Council, CDMSI. International youth organisations Media actors and organisations fighting hate speech online (INACH). Possible involvement of partners from the Mediterranean area: ISESCO (Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). EEA and Norway grants secretariat and the grants programme in 15 countries. European Commission. European network of Awareness Centres promoting safe, responsible use of the Internet (INSAFE)

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
A survey about the attitudes of young people in Europe towards on-line hate speech is published in October 2012	October 2012	Completed	The survey provided insight into the views of young people about hate speech in Europe. A new survey was open until 31 March 2015 in 38 languages to support the evaluation and follow-up of the campaign.	The very broad geographical scope of the survey diminished its scientific value and relevance. Altogether, the survey confirmed what was anticipated: many young people feel that it is important to take action on human rights online but the majority do not immediately see it as a major problem unless directly asked. The survey confirmed the need for a campaign based on education and awareness-raising.
An inventory of Council of Europe policy and Legal documents on hate speech online dimension is prepared (November 2012).	November 2012	Completed	The inventory was prepared but not published as such. However, it was presented at the conference "Tackling Hate Speech Online" held in November 2013 in Budapest and, in this sense, the function is mostly fulfilled.	

70 young bloggers and online human rights activists are trained and develop projects against hate speech online (May 2012 – May 2013).	April 2013	Completed	The training of 70 bloggers and online human rights activists is complemented by the training of 30 additional moderators for the national and European dimension of the campaign No Hate Speech Movement.	
A network of online activists is created and facilitated to devise strategies of addressing hate speech online.	November 2013	Completed	The network is being progressively developed and should be integrated with the network of activists for the No Hate Speech Movement The consolidation and autonomisation of the network will be supported in the plans for follow-up of the campaign.	
Capacity building and support for youth organisations on addressing hate speech online for 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.	December 2015	In progress	Twelve study sessions have been held at the European Youth Centres mobilising over 350 activists from youth organisations developing their understanding and competence for human rights online and net citizenship. Educational resources have being developed to support youth organisations educational capacity in school and out- of-school settings. Eighty youth and human rights activists integrated hate speech matters in activities related to online safety, antigypsyism, racism and xenophobia, discrimination against Muslims and Islamophobia.	
Development of policy responses to hate speech online – cooperation with governmental bodies and governance institutions		In progress	The focus has been placed on the setting up of the structural dimensions of the European and national campaigns for the No Hate Speech Movement. Policy responses should be identified through 2015 as a result of the European and, particularly, national campaigns. A high-level conference - Tolerance Trumps Hate – will be organized by the Belgian Chairmanship; it will help reviewing the expected policy responses to hate speech. To be integrated in the campaign follow-up and in articulation with the new General Recommendation of ECRI on hate speech.	

<p>An online campaign addressing hate speech online.</p>	<p>March 2015</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>The campaign has been launched by the Secretary General. Its online features are in place. National committees have been or are being composed in 37 member states and in Mexico and Morocco.</p> <p>A group of 100 youth activists and volunteers has implemented a series of online actions based on 20 "Action Days" addressing thematic areas of hate speech.</p> <p>The Hate Speech Watch is active and regularly fed by posts from activists.</p> <p>The European campaign on Facebook is followed by over 18.000 people and posts have an outreach of 58.000. The campaign reached 14.000 followers on Twitter.</p> <p>An evaluation of the campaign has been done. A follow-up conference will be organised at the end of May 2015.</p>	<p>There are calls to extend the campaign beyond March 2015 so as to allow national campaigns to fully develop.</p> <p>The campaign follow-up is planned to be part of the Council of Europe Action Plan "The fight against violent extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism".</p>
<p>Awareness about hate speech on-line and human rights is raised with key actors in member states</p>		<p>In progress</p>	<p>National campaign committees and partners have been very active in most Member states. Social media networks have responded positively to the concerns expressed by the campaigners and secretariat.</p> <p>Youth policy actors have included online human rights issues in national plans and actions (support to projects, campaign committees...).</p> <p>Bookmarks, a manual to combat online hate speech through human rights education, has been published and is being translated and used in formal and non-formal education activities.</p> <p>Cooperation with EEA Norway NGO Grants operators resulted training and awareness-raising activities in 8 member states.</p> <p>A No Hate Parliamentary Alliance was formed bringing together more than 30 members of the Parliamentary Assembly.</p>	
<p>Young people and youth organisations become active promoters of human rights on-line and of Internet governance principles.</p>	<p>December 2014</p>	<p>In progress</p>	<p>Many youth organisations have applied for activities at the European Youth Centre and funding by the European Youth Foundation. 12 study sessions involving 350 youth leaders were held at the EYCs in Budapest and Strasbourg. Hate speech and online human rights issues are also very visible in other activities of youth organisations (e.g. Erasmus+ projects).</p> <p>The campaign was presented and widely disseminated at the European Youth Event 2014, which brought together 8000 young people.</p> <p>Youth activists and organisations expressed their commitments and expectations for human rights online in the Gabala Forum's Message to the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>The Advisory Council on Youth should be formally involved and invited to the work of the CDMSI and/or its subordinated committees or groups. This will increase interest and connections between youth organisations and the work on Internet Governance.</p> <p>Regular participation of the Advisory Council on Youth on Internet governance activities is being considered.</p>

<p>Action Line II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users</p> <p>Action 9F Encouraging and supporting the private sector, within the jurisdiction of Council of Europe member states, to ensure their corporate policies and practices respect human rights and fundamental freedoms in all of the countries in which they operate</p> <p>Responsibility DGI Human Rights Law and Policy, Contact: Matthias Kloth Media and Internet Division: S.Grundmann</p> <p>Added value and relevance Contributing to the implementation of the UN SRSG John Ruggie report on Human Rights and Business. More engagement of business in Council of Europe policy shaping and the roll- out of technical cooperation assistance activities. Observer status granted to private sector associations/bodies to relevant steering committees. Council of Europe standards reflected in binding corporate rules (BCR) and other policies.</p> <p>Key partners CDDH (Steering Committee for Human Rights), International Chamber of Commerce, Global Network Initiative. Businesses</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Under a mandate given by the Committee of Ministers, the Steering Committee for Human Rights has set up a Drafting Group for Human Rights and Business (CDDH-CORP) which is elaborating a draft recommendation on human rights and business. The work of the CDDH-CORP is expected to be finalised by the end of 2015.		In progress	<p>The CDDH-CORP has held four meetings so far. The final meeting will take place in September 2015.</p> <p>On 16 April 2014, the Committee of Ministers adopted a declaration on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in which it welcomed the Principles and recognised them as the current globally agreed baseline for its own work in the field of business and human rights.</p>	<p>See doc. CDDH(2012)017 and the CM decision under: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Del/Dec(2013)1160/4.1&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogge d=FDC864</p> <p>At the 1160th meeting of the CDDH-CORP, the Ministers' Deputies recommended that such activities are carried out in close co-operation with the European Union, the United Nations, as well as with other international organisations and other bodies specialised in the field of corporate social responsibility and human rights</p> <p>http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/other_committees/hr_and_business/Documents/CDDH-CORP(2013)01_en.pdf</p> <p>The latest CDDH-CORP meeting report is available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/Other_Committees/HR_and_Business/Default_en.asp</p> <p>As highlighted by the participants to the Conference on 'Shaping the Digital Environment Ensuring our Rights on the Internet' organised under the Austrian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe on 13-14 March 2014, business practices and human rights are in sharp focus when speaking about digital services. The UN Human Rights Council resolution 17/4 on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises of 16 June 2011 must be applied in the field of Internet governance. Notably the relationship between statutory law and self-regulation is especially challenging the right balance, resulting from multi-stakeholder dialogue, needs to be struck. The Conference summary and proposals are available at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/Config2014/Graz%20Conference%20Summary</p>
Private sector commitment and engagement in a limited number of action lines in the Strategy.		In progress	Private sector actors and representative bodies (e.g. ICC, AT&T, Microsoft, GNI, Yahoo! etc) have expressed interest in establishing regular dialogue with Council of Europe on certain action lines in the IG Strategy.	Encourage Council of Europe organs (PACE) and others (HR Commissioner) to refer to non-state partners' commitments during their country visits and reports. In the longer term, as stated in the IG Strategy, the success in implementing the Strategy will depend greatly on their processes being multi- stakeholder.
Update of Council of Europe's 2008 human rights guidelines' for ISPs, and for online games providers, and thereafter translation and dissemination to their members		In progress	EuroISPA (European Internet Service Providers Association) has been requested to provide information with regard to translation, dissemination and status of updates to the guidelines for ISPs.	Note best practice: Council of Europe's 2008 human rights guidelines' for ISPs, and for online games providers – both were endorsed by the associations representing their members i.e. EuroISPA and ISFE (Interactive Software Federation of Europe).

Action Line	II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users
Action	9g Increasing the literacy of all social and age groups, especially by offering training opportunities to groups with below average Internet usage
Responsibility	TBD
Added value and relevance	
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Training opportunities to groups with below average Internet usage		In progress	The draft Council of Europe Recommendation on the "Internet of Citizens" addresses the important role of openly accessible cultural institutions as training centres for media and information literacy.	Links with 9.d. Recommendation on the Internet of Citizens in progress, to be launched in 2015.

Action Line II. Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users				
Action 9h Exploring the possibilities for positive use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in fighting human rights abuses, such as alerting public authorities of incidents of domestic violence or threats to "whistleblowers".				
Responsibility DGI Media and Internet Division, Contact: Lee Hibbard				
Added value and relevance Championing Council of Europe best practice, standards and other tools.				
Key partners				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Alerting system for incidents of domestic violence		Not started	The PACE is working in a report on "Promoting best practice in tackling violence against women"	
Alerting system for "whistleblowers".	2014	Completed	Committee of Ministers adopted the Recommendation on the protection of whistleblowers on 30 April 2014. Follow-up actions for raising awareness about this Recommendation are envisaged. The PACE is also working on a report on "Improving the protection of whistle-blowers".	See: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2188855&Site=CM
Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists	2/4/2015	Completed		See: http://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/home

Action Line	III. Advancing privacy and data protection
Action	10.1.a Modernising the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (CETS No. 108 also known as "Convention 108") so that it fully addresses the challenges posed by new technologies and facilitates greater consensus between governments and other stakeholders on global technology-neutral privacy standards
Responsibility	DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: S. Kwasny
Added value and relevance	Human rights and rule of law proofing of the Convention in view of the challenges posed by the Internet and ICTs. Stronger protection of individuals (rights of data subjects reinforced such as the right to information about processing of personal data). Accountability of data controllers resulting from new obligations on them. Enhanced security of personal data (e.g. new obligation by data controllers to notify security breaches).
Key partners	Competent Council of Europe committees (e.g. CDCJ (European Committee on Legal Co-operation), CDMSI, CDDH (Steering Committee for Human Rights), DH-BIO (Committee on Bioethics)). European Union (EC, EP, Council). OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). Multi-stakeholderism: T-PD (Consultative Committee on data protection) observers and external consultations.

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
The proposals for "modernisation" of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) which were prepared by the Convention committee set up under Convention 108 were examined by the Ad Hoc Committee on Data Protection (CAHDATA) which adopted proposals during its third and last meeting of 1-3 December 2014, for transmission to the Committee of Ministers.	2015	In progress	CAHDATA proposals to be examined by the Committee of Ministers in 2015.	Follow-up at the CM level is linked to the progress made on the negotiation of the draft Regulation as a number of reserves have been formulated by the European Commission on behalf of the EU, for consistency reasons and which will only be discussed once the Regulation will be finalised

<p>Action Line III. Advancing privacy and data protection</p> <p>Action 10.1.b Strengthening the implementation of Convention 108 through the Council of Europe Consultative Committee (T-PD), and through the implementation of technical assistance programmes in Europe and third countries</p> <p>Responsibility DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: S. Kwasny</p> <p>Added value and Relevance Stronger protection of internet users and greater accountability of actors through effective and harmonised legal data protection systems</p> <p>Key partners European Union. ITU (International Telecommunication Union). World Bank. ECOWAS (Economic Community Of West African States). European Schoolnet.</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
<p>Improving the oversight role of the T-PD by introducing a prior check before a state becomes party to the Convention, and foreseeing regular review of compliance by States' Parties.</p> <p>Assistance programmes: implementation of the data protection components of the Council of Europe/EC Joint Project "Strengthening information society in Ukraine" and for 6 Eastern European Countries under the Programmatic Cooperation Framework Cooperation project in Georgia financed by a Norwegian Voluntary Contribution.</p>	2014 and 2015	In progress	<p>The strengthening of the implementation through the T-PD is being done via the modernisation of the Convention (see: proposed updated version of Convention 108).</p> <p>The implementation of the Joint Programme between the European Commission and the Council of Europe for Ukraine: "Strengthening Information Society in Ukraine" is ongoing.</p> <p>No funding has been secured for the Youth consultation and the ECOWAS project.</p>	Assistance programmes and funding sought for new programmes

Action Line	III. Advancing privacy and data protection
Action	10.1.c Promoting accession to Convention 108 by member states as well as non-member states of the Council of Europe
Responsibility	DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: S. Kwasny
Added value and relevance	Facilitates free flow of information between the Parties. Strengthens minimum level of protection globally.
Key partners	European Union. OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). APEC (Asia Pacific economic cooperation). ECOWAS (Economic Community Of West African States).

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Increase the number of Parties to Convention 108	2013-2014-2015	In progress	<p>Currently there are 46 Parties to Convention 108 while there were 43 at the time of adoption of the Internet Governance Strategy.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Morocco was invited to accede on 30/01/2013. There is also observer participation of the South Korean Data protection Authority (PIPC) as in the T-PD.</p> <p>The Republic of Mauritius requested to be invited to accede to Convention 108 (pending until 27 May 2015).</p>	Evolving landscape with new data protection legislation is being prepared/enacted around the globe (Japan, Brazil, Turkey, India, etc.). Close follow-up to be maintained.

<p>Action Line III. Advancing privacy and data protection</p> <p>Action 10.1.d Reviewing and, where necessary, updating recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the protection of personal data used for employment purposes, the use of personal data in the police sector and the protection of medical data</p> <p>Responsibility DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: S. Kwasny</p> <p>Added value and relevance Update of the protection of employees using internet (mailboxes, social networks, etc). Stronger protection of internet users and their data.</p> <p>Key partners CDMSI; CDCJ(European Committee on Legal Co-operation) ; CDPC(European Committee on Crime Problems), DH-Bio(Steering Committee on Bioethics), Interpol; EU</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Reviews underway with regard to Recommendation No. R (87) 15 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector and Recommendation No.R(97) 5 on the protection of medical data	2015	In progress	<p>Work on police and employment recommendation resumed after stand-still in 2012 due to the priority given to the Convention's modernisation.</p> <p>The Committee of Convention 108 confirmed that Recommendation (87)15 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector would not be revised but that practical and concrete guidance would be provided through the drafting of operational guidelines on the processing of personal data in the police sector in 2015.</p> <p>Survey on the implementation of the Recommendation on medical data with a questionnaire sent to T-PD delegations and various relevant actors, which will lead to the preparation in 2015 of an expert report identifying new challenges and recommending possible solutions.</p>	In the absence of additional resources, with the setting-up of CAHDATA and the priority given to the modernization of Convention 108, it was impossible to deliver more.
Review the Recommendation on the processing of personal data in the context of employment	1/04/2015	Completed	The Recommendation on the processing of personal data in the context of employment was adopted by the Ministers' Deputies on 1 April 2015.	

Action Line	III. Advancing privacy and data protection
Action	10.1.e Reviewing Council of Europe standards on anonymity
Responsibility	DGI
Added value and relevance	Helps circumscribe right to anonymity thereby promoting legal certainty, user responsibility and better understanding of freedom of expression.
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Circumscribe right to anonymity		Not started	The Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 1986 (2014) on improving user protection and security in cyberspace states recommends that that all member and observer States ensure the effective implementation of the following principle: law-abiding users have the right to remain anonymous, while law-infringing users must be identifiable and criminals must be identifiable by law-enforcement bodies subject to the legal safeguards required under the European Convention on Human Rights; in order to combat online identity theft, there should be provision for the use of real identification, either by electronic signature, using authentication tools or by a trusted third party.	This is a follow-up to 2003 Council of Europe Declaration on Freedom of Communication on the Internet, and Recommendation(2012)003 on search engines and Recommendation (2012)004 social networking services. This action is linked to 10.1.f(i) and (ii), 10.1.g., 13.h., 14.b.,c.,d.,e.

Action Line III. Advancing privacy and data protection				
Action 10.1.f promoting the development of measures and tools for children and their families to better manage their privacy and personal data and, in this connection, their identity, such as by using pseudonyms on the Internet. Promoting practices that enable the deletion of content produced by children, including its traces (logs, records and processing) within a reasonably short period of time; and exploring whether this approach may be broadened.				
Responsibility DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: S. Kwasny				
Added value and relevance Stronger protection of children as internet users and greater accountability of actors.				
Key partners				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Promoting the development of measures and tools for children and their families to better manage their privacy and personal data and, in this connection, their identity, such as by using pseudonyms on the Internet.		Not started		See CM (2006) 12 Recommendation on empowering children in the in the new information and communications environment. Council of Europe Wild Web Woods online game for children. Council of Europe Internet literacy handbook. Relevance of the Recommendation on social networks and increased interest for this matter.
Promoting practices that enable the deletion of content produced by children, including its traces (logs, records and processing) within a reasonably short period of time; and exploring whether this approach may be broadened.		Not started	No ordinary budget funding is assured.	Follow-up to youth consultation (abovementioned see 10.1.b.) to translate outcomes into human rights guidelines – standard setting work foreseen in 2014. Noteworthy that "do not track" options in browsers are increasingly available. Planned action in Section VI should be complementary to the EU Strategy for a better Internet for children https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/node/286 Necessitates consultation and engagement of technical communities (e.g. World Wide Web Consortium) and the private sector for traces to removed or at least reduced.

Action Line	III. Advancing privacy and data protection
Action	10.1.g Developing human rights-based data protection guidelines for states, the private sector and civil society in the light of trends and challenges posed by the Internet (this concerns for example health related data, in particular genetic data, biometric data, "cloud computing", "privacy by design", "Internet of things", requesting the removal of personal data from the Internet, geo-location tracking, and informed "consent" to terms and conditions of service).
Responsibility	DGI Data Protection Unit, Contact: Sophie Kwasny
Added value and	Draft CM declaration inter alia alerts member states to the risks from the misuse of digital tracking and other surveillance technologies. Responding to fast-moving relevance technology driven Internet issues, cutting-edge policy shaping by Council of Europe will help ensure protection and respect for human rights by states and by non-state actors including the private sector: stronger protection of internet users and greater accountability of actors through effective and harmonised legal data protection systems. Strengthens Convention 108 and additional protocol.
Key partners	DH-bio (Steering Committee on Bioethics), EU

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Risks to Fundamental Rights stemming from Digital Tracking and other Surveillance Technologies	11/06/2013	Completed.	Two reports have been prepared by consultants. One analysed the 'Application of Principles of Convention 108 to the Collection and Processing of Biometric Data' and one focused on Nanotechnology, Ubiquitous Computing and The Internet of Things Challenges to Rights to Privacy and Data Protection Report to the Council of Europe T-PD(2013)08	The Declaration is available at https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2074317 The reports can be accessed at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/dataprotection/tpd_documents/CoE_Progress_report_2013%2004%2012_17%2046_final!.pdf And http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/dataprotection/tpd_documents/Miller%20Kearnes%20-%20Nano%20privacy%20report%20(October%202013)_final2.pdf

Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime Action 12a Contributing to harmonisation of legislation at the global level, promoting broader participation in, use and enhancement of the Budapest Convention as reference standard for international cooperation against cybercrime Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger Added value and relevance [all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant] Key partners Multiple public and private sector partners, initiatives and international organisations				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Contribution to global harmonisation through advice, analysis and dialogue	2012 – 2015	Ongoing (this is a continuous process)	Some 180 activities focusing on the harmonization of legislation have been carried out between 2012 and March 2015. A global process of harmonizing cybercrime legislation on the basis of the Budapest Convention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 80 States have laws or draft laws largely based on the Budapest Convention • A further 40-50 States have reformed or are reforming their laws that are at least partially inspired by the Budapest Convention. Since 2012, 16 additional States have become Parties, 2 additional States have signed and 11 States have been invited to accede.	

Action Line	IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime		
Action	12b	Reviewing the effective implementation of the Budapest Convention, and its Protocol (CETS No.189);	
Responsibility	DGI	Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger	
Added value and relevance	[all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant]		
Key partners	Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)		

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Assessments by Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY).	2012 – 2015	Ongoing (this is a continuous process)	<p>Assessing the implementation by Parties of the Budapest Convention is now an established function of the T-CY (Rules of procedure adopted in December 2013).</p> <p>The first round of T-CY assessments focusing on expedited preservation (articles 16, 17, 29 and 30) had been completed in December 2012. However, the matter was re-opened in 2014 to cover new Parties and to consider the implications of the data retention ruling of the European Court of Justice.</p> <p>The 2nd round of assessments focusing on international cooperation provisions commenced in 2013 and was completed in December 2014. 24 recommendations were adopted. As result, a new "Cloud Evidence Working Group" was established.</p>	The ordinary budget resources of the Council of Europe at the disposal of the T-CY are not commensurate with its increased functions, membership and number of meetings. Voluntary contributions to the Cybercrime@Octopus project may be used to support the T-CY.

Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime				
Action 12c Creating greater legal certainty regarding trans-border law enforcement access to data and jurisdiction through an appropriate instrument that clarifies issues related to conditions and safeguards and promotes confidence and trust				
Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger				
Added value and relevance [all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant]				
Key partners Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY)				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
An instrument on trans-border access to data prepared by the T-CY.	December 2015	In progress	<p>T-CY working group on trans-border access to data and jurisdiction – established by the T-CY in November 2011 – prepared several reports and engaged in dialogue with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>A report on the further course of action was discussed and adopted by the T-CY in December 2014.</p> <p>A new “Cloud Evidence Working Group” was established in December 2014. First meeting held in February 2015.</p> <p>Hearing with industry to be conducted in T-CY June 2015 Plenary and Octopus Conference (17-19 June 2015).</p>	

Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime				
Action 12d Expanding technical assistance programmes to strengthen the capacities of countries worldwide to take measures against cybercrime				
Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger				
Added value and relevance [all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant]				
Key partners United Kingdom, Japan, Estonia, Romania and Microsoft contributed so far.				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
<p>Implementation of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Project on Cybercrime, Phase 3 • Cybercrime@EAP • Cybercrime@IPA <p>Design and implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybercrime@Octopus • Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY) • Cybercrime@EAP Phase 2 (from 2015) • CB Cybercrime (from 2015) • CyberProceeds@IPA (from 2015) <p>Establishment of Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) in Bucharest, Romania</p>	2012-2015	In progress	<p>More than 350 activities carried out 2012 – 2015.</p> <p>Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) in operation since April 2014 and responsible for all capacity building activities on cybercrime worldwide.</p> <p>Global Project on Cybercrime, Phase 3: Successfully completed in December 2013</p> <p>Cybercrime@EAP: Successfully completed in Dec 2014</p> <p>Cybercrime@IPA: Successfully completed in June 2013</p> <p>Cybercrime@Octopus and joint project GLACY underway.</p> <p>New projects designed to start in 2015.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe capacity for capacity building too limited prior to April 2014. This problem was resolved following the CM decision to establish C-PROC (Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe) in Bucharest.</p> <p>Voluntary contributions required for Cybercrime@Octopus (these also benefit the T-CY) There have been contributions received from Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania (in kind), United Kingdom, and USA as well as Microsoft. Additional contributions to be mobilised.</p>

Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime				
Action 12e Protecting the rights of the child, by supporting criminal law measures against the sexual exploitation and abuse of children based also on the standards of the Budapest Convention and the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual abuse (CETS No. 201) and other relevant standards and tools				
Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger Contact: Gioia Scapucci				
Added value and relevance [all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant]				
Key partners Virtual Global Task Force and Interpol; Lanzarote Committee (T-ES)				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Legislative analysis against the benchmarks of the Budapest and Lanzarote Conventions.	December 2012	Completed	The legislative analysis was completed in December 2012 and presented at the meeting of the Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) in Abu Dhabi as well as other fora.	

Action Line	IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime
Action	12f Preventing and controlling criminal money flows through the Internet including money laundering and Internet gaming, through synergies with the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL) and the Convention on the Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198)
Responsibility	DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger John Ringguth (Directorate on Information Society and Crime)
Added value and relevance	[all activities contribute to the goals of the strategy and are thus highly relevant]
Key partners governments	MONEYVAL (Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism) , Global Project on Cybercrime Phase 3, Financial Action Task Force, multiple governments

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Typology research study on criminal money flows on the Internet.	March 2012	Completed	The study was jointly completed by Moneyval and the Global Project on Cybercrime. It has inspired further capacity building activities under different projects. A new specific project on cybercrime proceeds is to be launched in 2015.	

<p>Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime</p> <p>Action 12g Ensuring public security, preventing cybercrime and terrorist use of the Internet, in particular by supporting the implementation of the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196)</p> <p>Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Crime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger, Criminal Law Division, Contact: Carlo Chiaromonte</p> <p>Added value and relevance Council of Europe Convention only legally binding instrument under which states Parties monitor incitement to, recruitment and training for terrorism. Analysis on what are the rules for prosecution of terrorist use of the Internet, including national legal policy frameworks, procedures and practices.</p> <p>Key partners UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. OSCE. European Union (Council). UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Internet aspects included in the first evaluation round of the Convention on the topic of recruitment for terrorism. Database on the use of the Internet updated and further developed by end of 2013 (mandate 2012/2013).		In progress	Database was established in 2007-2008 with more than 30 contributions. According to the mandate given by CM for 2012- 2013, its further development and update is a priority for Council of Europe member states (work ensured through CODEXTER, financing for the update of the expert report is not ensured).	
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196).	19/05/2015	Completed	In January 2015, the Committee of Ministers adopted the terms of reference for the Committee on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and Related Issues (COD-CTE). Having held three meetings between February and March 2015, the COD-CTE submitted the Draft Additional Protocol to CODEXTER, which examined and adopted it in April 2015 subsequently submitting it to the Committee of Ministers. The Parliamentary Assembly approved its opinion on 23 April 2015.	For 2014-2015, CODEXTER established between its priorities to tackle radicalisation, foreign terrorist fighters and the receiving of training for terrorism, including via the Internet

Action Line	IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action	12h Protecting public health, in particular by supporting the implementation of the Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health ('MEDICRIME' Convention CETS No. 211)			
Responsibility	DGI Terrorism Division, Contact: Oscar Alarcon-I- Jimenez			
Added value and relevance	Council of Europe Convention is the only international legally binding instrument against counterfeiting/falsification of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health. Convention is open to non-member states, which gives it a potentially global vocation. A number of non-member states have already indicated their interest.			
Key partners	European Union (COM); WHO; UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime); Non-governmental organisations promoting the fight against counterfeiting of medical products.			

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Entry into force of the Convention.	2015	In progress	As of 18 December 2014, there are 16 signatures without ratification and 4 ratification. 3 non-member States (Guinea, Israel and Morocco) have signed the Convention.	There is a risk that for some States the ratification procedure may be drawn out beyond 2015, because ratification has to await adjustments to national legislation. Further promotion of, and specific training on, the Convention will be carried out with a view to increasing the number of ratifications
Pompidou Group high-level conference examining opportunities in cyber space to reduce the demand and supply of illicit drugs	2012	Completed	Declaration of the government representatives participating in the 2012 High-level Conference of the Pompidou Group adopted on 16 November 2012 P-PG/HL Conf (2012) Declaration	The Declaration of the government representatives participating in the 2012 High-level Conference of the Pompidou Group can be accessed at http://www.coe.int/T/DG3/Pompidou/Source/Documents/P_PG_HL_Conf_2012_Declaration_en.pdf

Action Line IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime				
Action 12i Promoting rule of law and human rights principles, including conditions and safeguards (Article 15 Budapest Convention) and data protection standards (Convention 108);				
Responsibility DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger				
Added value and relevance				
Key partners Multiple countries				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
<p>Studies on Article 15 Budapest Convention.</p> <p>Specific capacity building activities on Article 15.</p> <p>Promotion of data protection standards (Convention 108)</p>		In progress	<p>Study on Article 15 finalised in March 2012. Additional study on Article 15 in Eastern Partnership countries finalised in June 2013.</p> <p>Study used in the analysis of accession requests to Budapest Convention, Article 15 and Convention 108 promoted in multiple technical cooperation activities worldwide.</p> <p>Workshop on Article 15 and Convention 108 at Octopus Conferences in 2012 and 2013. Special workshop on Article 15 held prior to the 8th Internet Governance Forum (Baku, 5 October 2012), conference on safeguards (Strasbourg, June 2014).</p>	

Action Line	IV. Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime
Action	12j Participating actively in other international fora, including the United Nations, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and European Union, on cybercrime and cybersecurity
Responsibility	DGI Data Protection and Cybercrime Division, Contact: Alexander Seger
Added value and relevance	
Key partners	UNODC(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) , OECD, European Union and many others

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Participation in and joint activities with other international organisations	2012-2015	In progress	<p>Council of Europe contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) intergovernmental expert group on cybercrime and UN Crime Commission (CCPCJ).</p> <p>Numerous joint activities with EU institutions. UNODC, OSCE, EU and other organisations participate regularly in meetings of the Cybercrime Convention Committee.</p> <p>Coordination of positions among Parties to Budapest Convention in view of UN Crime Congress (Doha, April 2015).</p>	Given different interests regarding cyberspace, international organisations may work against each other and deliver contradictory messages to States. So increased dialogue with representatives of international organizations is needed.

Action Line V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity				
Action 13a Collect and share data and good practices on laws, regulations and trends related to Internet governance through, where possible, the European Audiovisual Observatory (EAO). In doing so, particular attention should be paid to ensuring reliability, compatibility and comparability of information.				
Responsibility DGI Media and Internet Division Contact: TBD				
Added value and relevance Regular collection of data would promote transparency and openness (and use of public data), and avoid the propagation of unnecessary legislation thereby strengthening Internet freedom.				
Key partners Business and Technical communities				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Cooperate with the EAO with the aim of utilising EAO materials to enrich CDMSI work		In progress	<p>Cooperation with the EAO was established on the occasion of the Multi- stakeholder Conference held in September 2013 (see action 8.a)</p> <p>Several publications elaborated by the EAO have been taken into consideration by the Secretariat including the EAO Yearbook and the EAO reports on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright and the Protection of Personal Data - Intermediaries Caught Between Two Areas of the Law • On-demand Services: Made in the Likeness of TV? • Convergent Devices, Platforms and Services for Audiovisual Media - Challenges Set by Connected TV for the EU Legislative Framework • User-generated Content and Audiovisual News: The Ups and Downs of an Uncertain Relationship • The Protection of Minors in the Case of New (Non-Linear) Media: European Legal Rules and their National Transposition and Application • Fighting Internet Piracy in Russia: the Legal Framework and its Development • The protection of minors in a converged media environment • Regulation of online content in the Russian Federation <p>The Media and Internet Division participates in the IRIS Editorial Board meetings to facilitate the exchange of relevant information.</p>	
Comparative legal study on Internet blocking, filtering and takedown of content in the Council of Europe 47 member States	20/12/2015	In progress	Some preliminary elements were available by April 2015, with the full report being finalised by the end of the year.	

Action Line V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity				
Action 13b Promoting citizens participation and engagement in public life, such as on-line consultations on draft laws on participation policies, strategies and good practices, connecting and engaging with large undefined groups of people to address a message or engage in a specific task, i.e. "crowd sourcing"; in this context, media pluralism and press freedom on the Internet should be strengthened as indispensable prerequisites of democratic societies.				
Responsibility DGII World Forum of Democracy Contact: Irena Guidikova Congress of Local and Regional Authorities				
Added value and relevance Council of Europe leads by example in demonstrating that intergovernmental policy-making can be more open, inclusive and transparent. This encourages other IGOs to follow suit.				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
EdgeRyders project		Completed	The 'EdgeRyders' project is a collaborative web-based platform, initiated by Council of Europe/EC, which offers a diverse, constructive interaction channel between European young people and our democratic institutions, and designed along the principle of Internet enabled massive open collaboration. Its goal is to produce a shared vision of how Europe's young citizens could claim a stronger influence on our common future – and a larger share of the social responsibility that goes with it.	The Edgeriders platform is now being leveraged for another project "Responding together" https://respondingtogether.wikispiral.org/tiki-index.php?page=respondingtogether&structure=Responding&page_ref_id=390
2013 World Forum for Democracy on "Rewiring democracy: towards citizens' democracy for the information age", 27-29 November 2013 2014 World Forum for Democracy - From participation to influence: can youth revitalise democracy?, 3-5 November 2014		Completed	2013 World Forum for Democracy reviewed the potential of Internet-based democracy applications to restore citizens' trust by making government more open and transparent and to increase motivation for political participation by shifting power from structures and organisations (parties, NGOs, trade unions, traditional media) to individuals and ad-hoc groups. 2014 World Forum for Democracy asked inter alia whether in times of economic crisis, young people are increasingly faced with exclusionary barriers in the "everyday arenas". How to increase any democratic participation of youth through the labour market when employment opportunities decrease? Is education a real promise for prosperity and security, and is it a good vehicle for inclusion that extremely qualified generations now have less guarantee of access to the labour market, leading some to speak of a "lost generation"?	
2015 World Forum for Democracy on "Freedom vs control: For a democratic response", 18-20 November 2015.	18-20/11/2015	In progress	2015 There is a growing sentiment across democracies worldwide about vulnerability to a diverse range of threats – from violent extremism to economic, technological, environmental and geopolitical risks. This acute public awareness – particularly the fear generated by violent attacks driven by ideology – can accentuate societal divides, sharpen latent conflicts, and destabilise society. The lack of data protection guarantees with regard to personal data held by internet companies is also a major concern. The growing tension between the concern for safety and the protection of freedoms is one of the key challenges facing democracies today.	
Seminar on 'Deepening democracy with E-media' organised by the Governance Committee of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe.	27/03/2014	Completed	The discussions of the seminar will be the basis for the preparation of a report on e-democracy by the Governance Committee of Congress.	

A report and its resolution and recommendation on 'E-media: game changer for local and regional politicians'	20-22/10/2015	In progress	It is expected to be adopted by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe during its Plenary Session in October 2015.	
Symposium on youth participation in a digitalised world	14-16/09/2015	In progress	Organised by the Youth partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth. The first preparatory meeting took place in April 2015 and the second would take place in June 2015.	See: http://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/1017981/8525351/Outline+Symposium+2015_final.pdf/40fb3789-3490-43d7-97f8-8c21bf9fd7f4

Action Line V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity				
Action 13c Developing the secure use of the Internet in the field of democratic elections, such as voter information, campaigning, voting, in particular through biennial reviews of Council of Europe standards on e-voting				
Responsibility DGII Division of Electoral Assistance – François FRIEDERICH				
Added value and relevance CM Rec (2004) 11 on e-voting remains the only intergovernmental standard-setting document of its kind and continues to be widely used eight years after its adoption. Sustained interest in (opportunities and risks of) e-voting in a growing number of Council of Europe member states. Due to CM Recommendation and to technological progress, emergence of new concepts, and growing body of practical experience. Council of Europe has been offering a unique and appreciated intergovernmental platform for knowledge exchange on e-voting. By combining review meetings with academic conference, academic and governmental community synergy is created.				
Key partners Interested governments (e.g. Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey). OSCE/ODIHR, European Commission/UNDP Joint Task Force on Elections, International IDEA, Austrian non-profit organisation "E-voting.eu"				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
A draft recommendation updating Rec(2004)11 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting is finalized, as well as its explanatory memorandum.	December 2015	In progress	<p>4th biennial review meeting of CM Rec (2004)11 on e-voting has taken place on 11 July 2012 within framework of 'E-VOTE 2012' International Academic Conference' in Bregenz, Austria (12-14 July 2012)</p> <p>Informal meeting of experts on a possible update of Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2004)11 on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting (Vienna/Austria, 19 December 2013)</p> <p>5th biennial review meeting of CM Rec (2004)11 on e-voting, benefiting from synergies from the 'E-VOTE 2014' Conference', Bregenz, Austria (28 October 2014).</p> <p>On 1 April 2015, the Committee of Ministers adopted the terms of reference of the Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Legal, Operational and Technical Standards for e-voting that will prepare a draft Recommendation updating Recommendation Rec(2004)11 in the light of recent technical and legal developments on e-enabled elections in the Council of Europe member States.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe has developed the only existing international standards on e-voting to the date. The Recommendation is even used as a reference by non-member States.</p> <p>Paragraph v. of the Recommendation stipulates a first review after two years "in order to provide the Council of Europe with a basis for a possible further action on e-voting". Accordingly, the first review meeting was held in Strasbourg in November 2006. Since then, repeated biennial review periods were decided by the subsequent intergovernmental meetings.</p> <p>A formal proposal to update the Recommendation was already introduced at the fourth review meeting in 2012. In the follow-up to the review-meeting, the Republic of Austria used the opportunity during its Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers to invite e-voting experts to Vienna in order to follow-up and discuss the future of the Recommendation.</p> <p>A formal recommendation to the Committee of Ministers to update the Recommendation was decided during the fifth review meeting in Lochau, Austria on in October 2014. The GR-DEM took note of these conclusions in its meeting of 13 January 2015 and its Chair asked the Secretariat to prepare the terms of reference of an ad hoc group in charge of updating the Recommendation for consideration by the Group. The draft Terms of Reference were approved by the GR-DEM on its meeting of 17 March 2015 and are expected to be voted without discussion by the Ministers' Deputies on 1 April.</p>

Action Line	V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity
Action	13d Promoting transparency and accountability in democratic governance inter alia by using the Internet to facilitate access to official documents as part of the implementation of Convention on Access to Official Documents (CETS No. 205), and by implementing the Code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in Internet governance
Responsibility	TBD
Added value and relevance	The code of good practice builds upon the experience of the many entities concerned with Internet governance, in order to reinforce transparency, information and participation. It is intended as a framework of principles and guidelines which will help these entities to maintain and improve transparency, inclusiveness and accountability as the Internet continues to grow in range, diversity and importance. The ways in which these principles and guidelines are implemented will vary according to the roles and circumstances of the different entities concerned.
Key partners	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; Association for Progressive Communications

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Implementation on code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in internet governance		Delayed	A Conference on Transparency to protect Internet freedom: a shared commitment: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on enhanced cooperation for informed decision making was held in Strasbourg on 24-25 September 2013	The General report of the Conference on Transparency to protect Internet freedom: a shared commitment: Multi-stakeholder dialogue on enhanced cooperation for informed decision making can be accessed at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/TransparencyConf2013/CoE%20Transparency_Conf_Report_en.pdf

Action Line V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity				
Action 13e Using the Internet in citizenship and human rights education in a life-long learning perspective				
Responsibility DG1, DGII Division for citizenship, history teaching and human rights education, Contact: Yulia Pereva				
Added value and relevance To maximise the Internet's potential to promote democracy and human rights, the use of the Internet in relevant educational activities.				
Key partners Ministries of Education in the Council of Europe member states; European Commission				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
On-line platform on citizenship and human rights education	2012	Completed	An on-line platform on citizenship and human rights education has been developed in the framework of regional Summer Academies on Democracy and Human Rights, in cooperation with the European Wergeland Centre and with the authorities in Poland and Montenegro.	
A webpage with examples of good practice		In progress	The Council of Europe network of Black Sea and Baltic countries hold a meeting on the use of ICT in and for citizenship and human rights education on 11-12 September 2013.	

Action Line	V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity
Action	13f Facilitating access to a wide variety of rich and diverse cultural content and promoting active participation in its creation
Responsibility	DGI Cultural policy, diversity and intercultural dialogue, Contact: Kathrin Merkle
Added value and relevance	Increased co-operation with civil society, increased partner pool and synergy, enhanced user services and information products for policy making = increased Council of Europe visibility and relevance of work, sharpened profile of Council of Europe as laboratory for democratic governance.
Key partners	Government experts from the Council of Europe Member States; Council of Europe bodies including: the Parliamentary Assembly (PACE), the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities and the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organisations. External partners from civil society, international organisations, research and academia, including but not limited to: the Budapest Observatory, Culture Action Europe, the Culturelink Network, the ERICarts Institute and the Compendium community of experts; the European Cultural Foundation (ECF) and LabforCulture, the European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC), the International Cultural Centre of Cracow and Interarts.

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Study the desirability of further developing, in conjunction with civil society partners, the CultureWatchEurope (CWE) Initiative as an online, innovative and evidence-based overview of culture, heritage and media developments which relates the Council of Europe's existing electronic information tools. CWE's initial electronic platform HOTopics was set up in 2012 and needs to be tested as a tool for active policy debates, news and alerts, and linking Council of Europe's stakeholders and civil society actors. A refinement or change of approach may be desirable following the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture (Moscow, 15-16 April 2013) that deals with issues of governance of culture, access to/ participation in culture and the cultural implications of digitisation.		In progress	<p>2012: CultureWatchEurope (CWE) conference on "Cultural Access and Participation – From Indicators to Policies for Democracy" (Helsinki, 30 June) launched novel work on indicators of access to and participation in culture, including digital, and inspired the 2013 Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture on the theme "Governance of Culture - Access to Culture" /see action line 8.b.) Hot topic paper on "Digitization and Cultural Democracy – an (as yet) Unfulfilled Promise" disseminated and discussed. Novel HOTopics website tested.</p> <p>2013: Public forum held on "Culture and Democracy in the digital era" in the framework of the Austrian presidency of the Council of Europe's CM and the CultureWatchEurope initiative and related to the 12th Assembly of Compendium experts (Vienna, 12-13 Dec. 2013).</p> <p>2014: The platform for exchange on the impact of digitisation on culture was launched in Baku, Azerbaijan and identified areas of concern to cultural actors and governments on which the Council of Europe developed policy guidelines for launch in 2015, i.e. a draft Recommendation on the Internet of Citizens.</p>	<p>Following from the 2013 Moscow Ministerial Conference, the Council of Europe's engagement on maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity is reinforced. The potential for future transversal activities has been confirmed in 2014.</p> <p>The participants to the Conference on 'Shaping the Digital Environment Ensuring our Rights on the Internet' organised under the Austrian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe on 13-14 March 2014, stressed the need to look into the public/private dimension of public service delivery in the field of education and culture by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Developing, if necessary, a framework for public/private partnerships to: - Ensure that the diversity of European cultures is preserved in a sustainable manner for future generations, - Ensure the widest possible access to culture by different population groups, - Ensure that new technologies are introduced to serve educational purposes and are accessible without discrimination <p>The Conference summary and proposals are available at http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/Config2014/Graz%20Conference%20Summary</p>

Action Line	V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity
Action	13g Promoting active and participative inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue using social media and other online tools
Responsibility	DGII Cultural policy, diversity and intercultural dialogue, Contact: Lilia Kolombet
Added value and relevance	Shaping perceptions and attitudes to realise the diversity advantage (SPARDA), a joint action of the Council of Europe and the European Union, builds upon previous work of the Council of Europe in the field of integration and intercultural dialogue, in particular the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue, the Intercultural cities EU / Council of Europe joint action and the Speak out against discrimination Campaign. In line with European Agenda for Integration (2011), the project corresponds to the priority of "more action at local level" and its overall goal is to foster successful integration of migrants through local communication campaigns
Key partners	City Councils

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
7 local communication campaigns to promote balanced public perceptions of ethno-cultural diversity, implemented in 2011-2012 in the framework of the project SPARDA. The city partners all undertook a number of different activities to encourage dialogue and increase communication between diverse communities putting focus on community outreach through media. Internet, through creation of the websites and social media was used as one of the favorite tool of communication with the public. Example: www.tousportladiversite.com (Lyon Campaign)	January 2011- June 2012	Completed	Within 18 months of the project implementation, a change in public perceptions about migration and diversity was evidenced. Opinion surveys conducted before and after communication campaigns registered greater understanding and support for diversity by local populations. Results of the change and analysis of local communication campaigns are provided in the final report by the IPSOS Research Institute that conducted the surveys. Overall recommendations based on the assessment of local actions and other project activities are provided in the Final Evaluation report. Now that practical recommendations were developed and demonstrated utility, the next steps are to disseminate them and to provide the necessary follow-up for capacity- building at a local level for further community engagement. The key recommendations have already been included in the Step-by-step guide to building the intercultural city.	

Action Line	V. Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity
Action	13h Raising awareness in school environments concerning the rights of others in the exercise of freedom of expression using online social media and other web-based applications
Responsibility	DGII Unit for capacity building, exchanges and mobility (the Pestalozzi Programme), Contact: Josef Huber
Added value and relevance	In the medium and long term informed, empowered and responsible users are the best guarantee for a democratic governance of the internet.
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Teachers trained for teaching the responsible use of media in particular web 2.0.		In progress		see 14d
Development, publication and dissemination of training material. Exploration and description of the attitudes, skills and knowledge necessary for a responsible use of media based in human rights. Development, in cooperation with DIT, of e-Training courses.		In progress		see 14d
Development and launch of a pan-European online community of Practice for education professionals. Exploration and description of the attitudes, skills and knowledge necessary for a responsible use of media based in human rights.		In progress		see 14d

Action Line VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people				
Action 14a Strengthening international co-operation and mutual assistance to protect children and young people, in particular as regards the criminal offences of child pornography and "grooming", as well as the removal of online child sex abuse materials at source				
Responsibility DGI Justice and Human Dignity Directorate, Contact: Gioia Scappucci				
Added value and relevance				
Key partners Lanzarote Committee (T-ES); Italian authorities for the event in Rome as it will be organised with an Italian VC; Need to identify experts to write articles for the publication.				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
A capacity building event was organised in Rome on 29-30 November 2012 notably to discuss the role of international cooperation in combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.	2012	Completed	The Conference "The role of international cooperation in tackling sexual violence against children" raised awareness on the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse ("the Lanzarote Convention") and fostered and exchange of views on the concrete potential of its Article 38 on international cooperation Report available at http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/children/RomeConference_en.asp	
A mapping report to assess the work already carried out in relation to the Lanzarote and Budapest Convention and to envisage the thematic monitoring of relevant provisions.	2015	In progress	On 13 August 2014, the Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (T-ES) released its Observations on the implementation of Article 23 of the Lanzarote Convention concerning the online solicitation of children for sexual purposes, otherwise known as "grooming" An Opinion on 'grooming' (i.e. solicitation of children for sexual purposes) will be delivered in mid-2015	
Publication of a 2nd edition of the volume "Protecting children from sexual violence". This focuses on specific themes and may include articles on these topics.		Canceled (because of lack of resources)	Planned action in Section VI should be complementary to the EU's (draft) European Strategy for a better Internet for children The 1 st edition of the Sexual Violence book is available at http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/WhatWeKnow/Publication_en.asp	

Action Line	VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people
Action	14b Developing criteria for trustmark and labelling systems to enable children and their families to identify suitable online content
Responsibility	DGI TBD
Added value and relevance	Council of Europe work would fill a gap: there are several labelling systems, none of which refer or rely on human rights as their benchmark in helping people identify suitable online which accords with European values.
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
		Not planned.	Although the purpose was not to develop new criteria, some initiatives related to this field were taken by the European Audiovisual Observatory who organised jointly with the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities a workshop on "Empowering users: rating systems, protection tools and media literacy across Europe" which took place on 15 December 2014 and also published a report on "The protection of minors in a converged media environment" (<i>Iris plus</i> 2015-1).	

<p>Action Line VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people</p> <p>Action 14c Sharing best practice on secure and age-appropriate spaces for children on the Internet, including the development of age verification systems and access to quality content</p> <p>Responsibility DGI TBD</p> <p>Added value and relevance Council of Europe work would fill a gap: it would collect and build on positive initiatives, such as the German "Ein Netz für Kinder" (A net for kids), in order to promote safe and secure use of the Internet by children across the Pan-European Internet landscape.</p> <p>Key partners</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Sharing best practice on secure and age-appropriate spaces for children on the Internet	2014/2015		The European Audiovisual Observatory organised jointly with the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities a workshop on "Empowering users: rating systems, protection tools and media literacy across Europe" which took place on 15 December 2014 and also published a report on "The protection of minors in a converged media environment" (Iris plus 2015-1).	

Action Line	VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people
Action	14d Training education professionals regarding the attitudes, skills and knowledge for learners to become responsible users and producers of content based on respect for human rights and human dignity
Responsibility	DGII Unit for capacity building, exchanges and mobility (the Pestalozzi Programme), Contact: Josef Huber
Added value and relevance	
Key partners	

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Develop training materials for the use of social media for democratic participation	2013	Completed.	Started in autumn 2012 over 40 teacher trainers are developing training materials for the use of social media for democratic participation; the collection of training materials will be published end 2014.	
Organise "train the trainers" courses on the respectful and responsible use of social media	2015	In progress	In 2013 and in cooperation with the European Youth Foundation a trainer training course on the respectful and responsible use of the virtual social space started and gathered teacher trainers, adult educators and youth activists to launch a development process focusing on educational projects The course is finished now and the training resources are being prepared for publication in early 2015.	

<p>Action Line VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people</p> <p>n 14e Developing awareness raising activities for parents concerning the protection of children and young people on the Internet, in particular by updating and translating into different language versions Council of Europe human rights media literacy materials such as the "Compasito" Manual on human rights for children, the "Internet Literacy Handbook" and the Wild Web Woods online game.</p> <p>Responsibility DGI Justice and Human Dignity Directorate, Contact: Gioia Scappucci</p> <p>Added value and relevance Available in 24 languages, the Wild Web Woods game has been played by over 2.7 million children and adults across Europe. It targets children (and their parents) between the age of 7 and 10. The game is now accompanied by a Teachers' Guide offering model lessons on issues, such as online identity, addiction, privacy, and children's rights in real and virtual worlds. The game uses familiar fairy tales to guide children through a maze of potential dangers on the way to the fabulous e-city Kometa, while teaching them to protect identity and personal data, participate safely in chat rooms, recognise sites and online games containing dangerous or harmful content, develop critical approach towards information found on the Internet, and protect their computers against spam and viruses. The game also promotes such key concepts and values underlying the work of the Council of Europe, as democracy, respect for others and children's rights.</p> <p>Key partners</p>				
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report	Comment
Update Wild Web Woods		Cancelled	Instead, a tablet application on Internet safety will be developed	
Translate Wild web woods		Completed	The game has been translated and adapted into 27 languages.	