

Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015

Final oversight report

Draft prepared by the Secretariat

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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, the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI) was 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.

Overview of implementation

3. All main organs and bodies of the Council of Europe referred to and addressed the challenges of the Internet in their work:
 - a. The reports of the Secretary General on the state of democracy, human rights and the rule of law underlined the issues of protecting privacy, fighting hate speech on the Internet (2014) and the protection of freedom of expression on the Internet (2015). In this connection, the Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists was launched (2015) to raise awareness and thereby improve the protection of journalists and counter threats and violence against media professionals. This important online tool helps to fight human rights abuses and thereby underlines the importance of whistle-blower protection.
 - b. The Committee of Ministers Thematic Coordinator on Information Policy held a thematic debate on "Ensuring freedom of expression on the Internet" (December 2014). Also, the Conference of ministers responsible for media and information society addressed the topic "Freedom of expression and democracy in the digital age – opportunities, rights, responsibilities", in Belgrade in 2013, which resulted in the adoption of a political declaration and three resolutions on Internet freedom, preserving the essential role of media in the digital age, and the safety of journalists;
 - c. The European Court of Human Rights issued several judgments on freedom of expression on the Internet during the reference period. Notable examples included *Delphi AS vs Estonia* (2015) in which the Grand Chamber examined the limits of freedom of expression with regard to unmoderated and extremely offensive comments posted by anonymous users to an online media portal. In the judgment in *Yildirim v. Turkey* (2012) the Court considered whether freedom of expression was

violated due to the wholesale blocking of several websites because of a measure ordered by a Turkish court in the context of criminal proceedings;

- d. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe approved several instruments on (i) the right to Internet access, (ii) Internet and politics: the impact of new information and communication technology on democracy, (iii) mass surveillance, (iv) co-operation against cyberterrorism and other large scale attacks on the Internet, and (iv) the protection of whistle-blowers;
 - e. The Commissioner for Human Rights issued papers on “The rule of law on the Internet and in the wider digital world” (2014) and on the “democratic and effective oversight of national security services” (2015);
 - f. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities adopted a Recommendation on ‘E-media: game changer for local and regional politicians’ (2015):
4. An overwhelming majority of deliverables were completed during the reference period by all relevant major administrative entities (see appended implementation below). It can be concluded therefore that the overall implementation of the Strategy was achieved.
 5. However, certain action lines faced difficulties due to a lack of financial and/or human resources coupled with competing priorities/activities such as:
 - a. Promoting practices that enable the deletion of content produced by children (action line 8.f second indent);
 - b. Promoting the accessibility of Internet content to all actual or potential users, including people with disabilities as part of the implementation of the Council of Europe’s Disability Action Plan 2005-2016 and the Internet’s potential for improving their social inclusion (action line 9.d);
 - c. Developing human rights-based data protection guidelines for states, the private sector and civil society in the light of trends and challenges to privacy posed by the Internet (action line 10.g);
 - d. Collecting laws, regulations and trends related to Internet governance in order to have reliable, comparable and compatible information (action line 13.a);
 - e. Promoting transparency and accountability in democratic governance inter alia by using the Internet to facilitate access to official documents, also by implementing the Code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in Internet governance (action line 13.d);
 - f. Developing criteria for trust mark and labelling systems (action line 14.b);
 - g. Sharing of 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 (action line 14.c).

Summary of activities undertaken during the reference period

Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness

6. Building on the Declaration on Internet governance principles (2011) and the Recommendation on the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet (2011), the Committee of Ministers adopted a number of instruments during the reference period, most notably:
 - a. Recommendation on the free, trans-boundary flow of information on the Internet (2015);
 - b. Declaration on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) +10 review and the extension of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) (2015);
 - c. Declaration on ICANN, human rights and the rule of law (2015).
7. The Committee of experts on cross-border flow of Internet traffic and Internet freedom (MSI-INT) concluded its work on a draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on Internet freedom (2015), a draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on network neutrality (2015), and a draft report on freedom of assembly and association on the Internet (2015).
8. A comparative legal study on Internet blocking, filtering and takedown of content was finalised (2015).
9. The Council of Europe Secretariat was active in the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and assisted its member States in ICANN's Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), in particular by means of two expert reports (2012, 2014). This triggered debate on human rights and international law in ICANN including reflection on changes to its bylaws. This also led to the formation of the cross-community working party on ICANN's corporate social responsibility to respect human rights (2015) and to a GAC working group on human rights and international law (2015). Further, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe participated in the ICANN High Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms (2014).
10. In promoting Council of Europe standards globally, the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Internet governance principles (2011) was submitted as input to preparations for the NetMundial Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (2014). The NETmundial outcome document underlined the priority for human rights and shared values, Internet governance process principles, and for the Internet to be considered as a global resource which should be managed in the public interest.
11. In European and international fora, the Council of Europe provided its expertise and supported its member States in the UN-led Internet Governance Forum, the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG), as well as other regional and national Internet governance initiatives. An exchange of letters between the Council of Europe and EuroDIG was agreed upon in order to strengthen Pan-European regional multi-stakeholder dialogue on Internet governance, especially on issues regarding human rights, democracy and the rule of law (2015).

Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users

12. The Committee of Ministers adopted a Recommendation on a Guide to human rights for Internet users (2014) which was prepared and supported by a multi-stakeholder range of state and non-state actors. It has since been translated into several languages. Its implementation started well and is ongoing as part of a wider range of capacity-building activities on Internet governance and related fields, such as data protection, media, and no-hate speech. There has been considerable focus on the Guide to human rights for Internet users. Cooperation with Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine included focus on Guide to Human Rights for Internet Users. Further, a Danish version of the Guide for young people and a school drawing competition in Spain on the Guide took place (2015).
13. The Council of Europe organised a major conference entitled “Freedom of expression: still a precondition for democracy?”, held in Strasbourg on 13-14 October 2015, which raised awareness off the serious threats to freedom of expression regarding inter alia its criminalization, hate speech, Internet intermediaries, and mass surveillance.
14. With regard to freedom of expression and protecting the honour and reputation of people, the Committee of Ministers adopted a Declaration on the desirability of international standards dealing with forum shopping in respect of defamation, “Libel Tourism”, to ensure Freedom of Expression (2012).
15. The evaluation of the two-year Campaign of the No Hate Speech Movement showed significant progress in raising awareness about the reality of the risks that online hate speech poses for society, especially for young people (it followed by over 18,000 Facebook users and more than 14,000 Twitter users). The Campaign was present in 37 countries and achieved tangible results also in relation to accepting hate speech as a reason for flagging inappropriate content by some social networks and content providers. To this end, the Bookmarks manual is becoming increasingly used and there has been training for more than 350 activists from youth organisations as well as the creation of national committees in 37 member States, and in Mexico and Morocco. Further, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) is also preparing a general policy recommendation on hate-speech.
16. The Committee of Ministers adopted a Declaration on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2014) and a recommendation is being finalised (2015).

Advancing data protection and privacy

17. There was progress with the ‘modernisation’ of the Council of Europe ‘Convention 108’ on data protection, the finalisation of which will be pursued in 2016.
18. The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (‘Convention 108’) extended its global reach. It was ratified by Uruguay (2013). Requests from Morocco, Mauritius and Senegal are pending (2015). The request of Tunisia is under examination (2015). Contacts continue with other non-European countries. An extensive amount of capacity-building on data protection was carried out in Ukraine.

19. The Committee of Ministers adopted a Recommendation on the processing of personal data in the context of employment (2015).
20. The Committee of Ministers adopted a Recommendation on the protection of human rights with regard to social networking services (2012). It also adopted a Recommendation on the protection of human rights with regard to search engines which addressed inter alia the issue of online anonymity (2012).
21. On the eve of the Snowden revelations, the Committee of Ministers adopted a Declaration on the risks to fundamental rights stemming from digital tracking and other surveillance technologies (2013). The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe debated mass surveillance which led to a resolution and recommendation (2015). The Venice Commission updated their 2007 report on democratic oversight of the security services and report on the democratic oversight of signals intelligence agencies (2015).

Enhancing the rule of law and effective cooperation against cybercrime

22. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime extended its global reach to 66 states which are either parties, signatories or have been invited to accede to the treaty. The Council of Europe has supported legislative initiatives to fight cybercrime in more than 130 states. The Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and the Cybercrime Programme Office (C-PROC) guide and support the implementation of the Convention. The Octopus Conference on Cybercrime held annual events in 2012, 2013 and 2015.
23. A Cloud Evidence Group was set-up to identify additional international solutions for criminal justice access to data on cloud servicers and related questions of jurisdiction (2015). There was also work carried out to promote financial investigations and the confiscation of crime proceeds on the Internet, and to promote the implementation of the Protocol to the Convention on Xenophobia and Racism (ETS 189).
24. A typology study on criminal money flows on the Internet was prepared as a result of a cooperative effort of the Council of Europe Committee of experts on the evaluation of anti-money laundering measures and the financing of terrorism (MONEYVAL), the Global Project on Cybercrime and the Joint Project of the European Union and of the Council of Europe against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in the Russian Federation (2012). The report analyses the links between cybercrime and money laundering, the most frequently used methods and instruments for laundering criminal proceeds from cybercrime and through the Internet, as well as the risks and vulnerabilities posed by this type of money laundering.
25. The Committee of Ministers approved the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (2015) and adopted an Action Plan to combat extremism and radicalisation leading to terrorism (2015-2017). In this context, the Council of Europe has a database on cyberterrorism which surveys the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes in member States to evaluate whether existing international instruments are sufficient to respond to this emerging threat.
26. Following the ratification by Guinea, the Council of Europe Convention on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health ('Medicrime Convention') will enter into force on 1 January 2016. This

Convention is the first international criminal law instrument to oblige States Parties to criminalise activities falling within its scope, including the supply and offer to supply committed using the Internet.

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

27. The World Forum for Democracy organised four annual events on issues regarding "Bridging the gap: democracy between old models and new realities" (2012), "Re-wiring Democracy: connecting institutions and citizens in the digital age" (2013), "From participation to influence: can youth revitalise democracy?" (2014), and "Freedom vs control: For a democratic response" (2015).
28. The update of the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting was started (2015).
29. A toolkit for teacher training was produced to help students evaluate information from media and social networks (2015). Further, in the framework of the Council of Europe Pestalozzi programme, a European training course for teachers was carried regarding "Respect - Responsible attitudes and behaviour in the virtual social space (2013-2014).
30. As part of the implementation of the decision of the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture (2013), there were platform exchanges on culture and Digitisation in Baku (2014) and Linz (2015). In this context, a Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the Internet of Citizens is nearing finalisation which focuses on the 'modernisation' of cultural institutions and their transit form the pre-digital to the digital era, media and information literacy issues, and conditions for access to, creation and distribution of cultural content.

Protecting and empowering children and young people

31. The Monitoring Committee of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse adopted an Opinion on solicitation of children for sexual purposes through information and communication technologies (2015).
32. A committee of experts developed the new Council of Europe Strategy for the rights of the child 2016-2021 which will include the rights of the child in the digital environment as one of its five priorities.
33. In the framework of the Council of Europe Pestalozzi programme, teachers were trained on the responsible use of social media (2012).

Working methods, partners, implementation and evaluation

34. At programme level, the internal and external cooperation concerning the Strategy was ensured by the Directorate General – Human Rights and Rule of Law in cooperation with the inter-secretariat task force, the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI), and the active participation of the Thematic Coordinator for Information Policy (TC-INF).
35. There were various degrees of contact and cooperation with a large majority of the partners identified in the Strategy (paragraph 20).

36. Oversight of the Strategy was carried out by the CDMSI, with particular focus on the right to freedom of expression on the Internet and the right to impart and receive information regardless of frontiers.
37. 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. A final report is being prepared.

Conclusions and next steps

38. The Strategy assisted member States in identifying and consolidating the different challenges to human rights, the rule of law, and democracy on the Internet. It enabled the Council of Europe Secretariat to play an active role in the development of the Internet governance ecosystem, in particular to support the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance so that the Internet remains universal, open and innovative and continues to serve the interests of users throughout the world.
39. Capacity building activities relating to Internet governance was introduced in certain countries. The No-Hate Speech campaign demonstrated the extent of the Council of Europe's potential and capacity to mobilise young people to discuss core values for the digital age.
40. Looking ahead, there are many challenges still to be addressed such as the treatment of medical and biometric data, 'cloud computing', the 'Internet of Things', securing e-evidence, anonymity and encryption, blocking, filtering and take-down of Internet content, and the empowerment through technology of children and young people. Innovative studies, research and activities continue to be developed in several fields of the Council of Europe's work such as in education, culture, data protection, children's rights, bio-ethics, democracy, youth, and legal cooperation. These and other emerging issues should form part of the scope of the Internet governance strategy 2016-2019 and/or other related priorities of the Council of Europe.

Oversight of the Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015 - Implementation Table

Pillar I: Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness			
Action line: 8.a. 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Conference of ministers responsible for media and information society on "Freedom of expression and democracy in the digital age – opportunities, rights, responsibilities"	7-8 November 2013 (Belgrade).		Resulted in the adoption of a political declaration and three resolutions on Internet freedom, preserving the essential role of media in the digital age, and the safety of journalists: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/media/Belgrade2013/Belgrade%20Ministerial%20Conference%20Texts%20Adopted_en.pdf
Conference on "Shaping the Digital Environment – Ensuring our Rights on the Internet" organised in the framework of the Austrian chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.	13-14 March 2014 (Graz).	Completed.	The participants to the Conference stressed the need to consider the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet as a priority, and 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 summary and proposals can be found here: http://www.coe.int/t/information/society/Config2014/Graz%20Conference%20Summary%20and%20Proposals%20Final.pdf
Council of Europe Committee of Ministers thematic debate on ensuring freedom of expression on the Internet.	12 December 2014.	Completed.	Chairman's summary: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2272473&Site=COE
Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on Internet freedom.	Early 2016.	In progress.	Builds on Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8 of the Committee of Ministers on the protection and promotion of the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet, adopted 21 September 2011.
Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on network neutrality.	2016	Ongoing.	Follow-up to Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on network neutrality, adopted 29 September 2010.

Pillar I: Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness.			
Action line: 8b Exploring the possibilities for enhancing access to the Internet to enable the full exercise of rights and freedoms.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 1987 (2014) on the right to Internet access	Adopted 9 April 2014.	Completed.	See http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=20870&lang=en
Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on a guide to human rights for Internet users.	Adopted 16 April 2014.	Completed.	Access and non-discrimination feature as an integral part of the Guide in order to exercise rights and freedoms online.
Jurisprudence of the European Court on Human Rights, in particular with regard to the right to freedom of expression and access to information pursuant to Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.		Ongoing.	See fact sheet of the European Court of Human Rights on new technologies: http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_New_technologies_ENG.pdf
Comparative legal study on Internet blocking, filtering and takedown of content.	End 2015.	In progress.	The Council of Europe commissioned to the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law a comparative study in respect of filtering, blocking and takedown of illegal content on the Internet in the 47 member states of the Organisation. This study will describe and assess the legal framework but also the relevant case law and practice in the field. It will include a comparative analysis of the national reports that will identify possible legal gaps in the laws and practice as well as possible recommendations and trends in Europe.

<p>Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the "Internet of Citizens".</p>	<p>Early 2016.</p>	<p>In progress.</p>	<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. A first meeting of the platform was held in the format of a multi-stakeholder conference on 4-5 July 2014 in Baku on "Creating an enabling environment for digital culture and for empowering citizens". Five areas of concern were identified by Platform participants -representing policy making, cultural/arts/media practice, research and International Organisations- and elements for future policy guidelines drawn from the debates on two main issues: "moving from pre-digital to digital cultural institutions" and on "emerging trends of cultural production and related needs of the cultural sector". A working group including members of the CDCPP started preparing a Council of Europe Recommendation on the "The Internet of Citizens" on the basis of Platform insights.</p>
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<p>Pillar I: Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness</p>			
<p>Action 8.c.: 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</p>			
<p>Deliverables</p>	<p>Delivery date</p>	<p>Status</p>	<p>Progress report and/or comment</p>
<p>Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)6 of the Committee of Ministers on the free, trans-boundary flow of information on the Internet.</p>	<p>Adopted 1 April 2015.</p>	<p>Completed.</p>	<p>Recommendation can be found here: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2306649&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&BackColorIntranet=EDB021&BackColorLogged=F5D383</p>

Pillar I: Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness			
Action line 8.d: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
2014 and 2015 Reports of the Secretary General on the state of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.	5-6 May 2014. 19 May 2015.	Ongoing.	2014 Report: https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/media/cdmsi/SG(2014)1-Final%20_en.pdf 2015 Report: https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&instranetImage=2742889&SecMode=1&DocId=2263108&Usage=2
Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) +10 review and the extension of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) (2015), adopted 3 June 2015.	Adopted 3 June 2015.	Completed.	The Declaration is an important source of reference for the UN WSIS+10 review, in particular regarding the extension of the IGF mandate for a further 10 years.
Exchange of letters between the Council of Europe and the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)	15 September 2015.	Ongoing.	The exchange of letters reinforces the cooperation between the Council of Europe and EuroDIG and strengthens Pan-European regional multi-stakeholder dialogue on Internet governance. They agreed to work together to ensure that such dialogue is open, inclusive and transparent, and to foster a balance of views and interests regarding the challenges of the Internet, especially those which concern human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on ICANN, human rights and the rule of law	Adopted 3 June 2015.	Ongoing.	<p>The Declaration was preceded by two expert reports prepared by Council of Europe experts: (i) Expert report prepared on “Comments relating to freedom of expression and freedom of association with regard to new generic top level domains”, prepared by Council of Europe experts W. Benedek, Joy Liddicoat and Nico van Eijk, (October 2012), and (ii) Expert report prepared on “ICANN’s procedures and policies in the light of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values”, prepared by M.Zalnieriute and T.Schneider (June 2014).</p> <p>ICANN is currently examining the human rights dimensions of its work which has led to the creation of a Cross-community working party on ICANN’s corporate social responsibility to respect human rights and also a Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) working group on human rights and international law. Reference to human rights in ICANN’s bylaws is also being examined.</p>
Participation of Council of Europe Secretariat and experts in global events.		Ongoing.	<p>Council of Europe Secretariat and experts participated in numerous European and international events such as EuroDIG, IGF, ITU, UNCTAD, World Bank, WSIS, ICANN (GAC), Freedom Online Coalition, and G8 follow-up events. In particular, the Council of Europe contributed to and participated in the NETmundial multi-stakeholder conference (24-25 April 2014, São Paulo) to promote its standards globally. The Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Internet governance principles was submitted as input to preparations to the NETmundial. The NETmundial multi-stakeholder statement underlined the priority for human rights and shared values, Internet governance process principles, and for the Internet to be considered as a global resource which should be managed in the public interest: see http://netmundial.br/netmundial-multistakeholder-statement/</p>
Export controls		In progress.	<p>Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe 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.</p>

Pillar I: Protecting the Internet's universality, integrity and openness			
Action line 8.e: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on protecting and promoting the right to freedom of expression and the right to private life with regard to network neutrality.	Early 2016.	In progress.	

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users.			
Action line 9.a: 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on a Guide to human rights for Internet users	Adopted 16 April 2014.	Completed.	<p>Guide website: http://www.coe.int/en/web/internet-users-rights/guide</p> <p>Inputs and suggestions with regard to the implementation of the Guide to human rights for Internet users have been gathered through three multi-stakeholder consultations: (i) Freedom Online Coalition "Free and Secure Internet for All" (Tallinn, 28-29 April 2014); (ii) European Dialogue on Internet Governance (in Berlin, 12-13 June 2014); IGF2014 Open Forum "Your Internet Our Aim: Guide Internet Users to their Human Rights" (Istanbul, 2-5 September 2014). An awareness raising event on the Guide entitled "Protecting human rights online: prevention rather than cure" was held in Brussels, on 10 Dec 2014.</p> <p>In 2015, the Guide inspired a drawing competition for school children in Spain and a Danish version for young people. Visibility materials about the Guide and twelve languages versions were also prepared and disseminated. There is considerable focus on the Guide in a range of cooperation activities in Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine and through the CoE/EU Eastern Partnership Programmatic Co-operation Framework (PCF).</p>

Exchange of letters between the Council of Europe and the Center for Technology and Society at Fundação Getúlio Vargas Law School in Rio de Janeiro (FGV), which provides the framework for collaboration between the two institutions with regard to the protection and promotion of Internet users' human rights and most notably regarding the Guide to human rights for Internet users.	15 December 2014.	Ongoing.	On 15 December 2014, there was an exchange of letters between the Council of Europe and the Center for Technology and Society at Fundação Getúlio Vargas Law School in Rio de Janeiro (FGV), which provides the framework for collaboration between the two institutions with regard to the protection and promotion of Internet users' human rights. On this basis, FGV developed a methodology to analyse the degree of protection of privacy, freedom of expression and due process offered by the Terms of Service (ToS) of a variety of online platforms.
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Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users

Action line 9.b: 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);

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Campaigns		Ongoing.	See action line 9.a. above on the Guide to human rights for Internet users, and action line 9.e. below on the No Hate Speech Movement.

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users

Action line 9.c: 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

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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.	Draft updated 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. Draft study: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/media/cdmsi/CDMSI(2012)Misc11_en%20Defamation%20study.pdf

Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015: Implementation Table

<p>Council of Europe conference “Freedom of expression: still a precondition for democracy?”</p>	<p>13-14 October 2015.</p>	<p>Completed.</p>	<p>Over 400 participants in the conference assessed serious threats to freedom of expression, in particular in the light of recent events such as the brutal assault against Charlie Hebdo journalists in Paris in January. Attorney at Law of Charlie Hebdo, Richard Malka, European Court of Human Rights judges, national judges, journalists and representatives from media freedom organisations, governments and international organisations attended this Conference. They assessed the extent to which Europe may be sliding towards criminalising free expression, when dealing with hate speech, and they considered how to fight terrorism whilst respecting free expression online – and what implications mass surveillance has on free expression.</p>
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Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users			
Action line 9.d: Promoting the accessibility of Internet content to all actual or potential users, including people with sensory or intellectual impairments, vulnerable groups and minorities			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)2 of the Committee of Ministers on ensuring full inclusion of children and young persons with disabilities into society.	Adopted 16 October 2013.	Completed.	<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). 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>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>
Awareness-raising on alternative and effective means for participation of people with disabilities in political and public life.		Completed.	Council of Europe events were organised with the Western Balkans and Turkey (Zagreb, 15-16 November 2012) and during EuroDIG events in 2013 and 2014 on accessibility, inclusion, digital participation and democracy.

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users			
Action line 9.e: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Survey about the attitudes of young people in Europe towards on-line hate speech is published.	October 2012.	Completed.	The survey provided insight into the views of young people about hate speech in Europe. 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. A new survey was open until 31 March 2015 in 38 languages to support the evaluation and follow-up of the campaign.

Inventory of Council of Europe policy and legal documents on hate speech online dimension is prepared.	November 2012.	Completed.	The inventory was prepared and presented during the conference "Tackling hate speech: Living together online", held in Budapest, on 27-28 November 2012 – see: http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/hate-speech-conference/2012
70 young bloggers and online human rights activists are trained and develop projects against hate speech online	April 2013.	Completed.	The training of 70 bloggers and online human rights activists complemented 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 empowerment of the network will be supported in the plans for follow-up of the campaign.
Young people and youth organisations become active promoters of human rights on-line and of Internet governance principles.	December 2014.	In progress.	<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. Youth activists and organisations expressed their commitments and expectations for human rights online in the 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>
Online campaign addressing No hate speech online.	March 2015.	Completed.	The campaign was launched by the Secretary General. National committees have been or are being composed in 37 member states and in Mexico and Morocco. 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. A group of 100 youth activists and volunteers have implemented a series of online actions based on 20 "Action Days" addressing thematic areas of hate speech. The Hate Speech Watch is active and regularly fed by posts from activists.
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, anti-gypsyism, racism and xenophobia, discrimination against Muslims and Islamophobia.

<p>Development of policy responses to hate speech online – cooperation with governmental bodies and governance institutions.</p>	<p>2015.</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>	<p>There was focus on the setting up of the structural dimensions of the European and national campaigns for the No Hate Speech Movement. Policy responses were identified as a result of the European and, particularly, national campaigns.</p> <p>A high-level conference “Tolerance Trumps Hate”, held in Brussels on 8 May 2015, was organised by the Belgian Chairmanship to the Council of Europe to help review the expected policy responses to hate speech (see: http://www.tolerance-conference.be/). This is integrated in the campaign follow-up and in articulation with the new General Recommendation of ECRI on hate speech.</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. 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, was 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 of the Council of Europe.</p>

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users			
Action line 9.f: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Adopted 16 April 2014.	Completed.	<p>At their 1197th meeting, the Ministers' Deputies recommended "that corporate social responsibility issues are taken into consideration in the Council of Europe activities concerning in particular children's rights, Internet governance and social rights".</p> <p>The Committee of Ministers instructed the Steering Committee on Human Rights (CDDH) to elaborate, by the end of 2015, a political declaration supporting the UN Guiding Principles as well as a non-binding instrument, which may include a guide of good practice, addressing gaps in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles for the Implementation of the 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework by the UN Human Rights Council, on 16 June 2011. See: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/Other_Committees/HR_and_Business/Default_en.asp</p>
Draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on human rights and business	Early 2016.	In progress.	<p>See: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/hrpolicy/Other_Committees/HR_and_Business/Default_en.asp and http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cddh/CDDH-CORP/CDDH-CORP(2015)R6_EN.pdf</p>
Private sector commitment and engagement in a limited number of action lines in the Strategy.		In progress.	<p>Private sector actors and representative bodies (e.g. Google, ICC, AT&T, Microsoft, GNI, Yahoo! etc) have generally expressed interest in having a dialogue with the Council of Europe. Notable examples include the participation of Facebook in consultations for the development of the Recommendation of the Guide to human rights for Internet users and the request by the European Internet Service Providers Association (EuroISPA) to update the 2008 Council of Europe Human rights guidelines for ISPs.</p>

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users			
Action line 9.g: Increasing the literacy of all social and age groups, especially by offering training opportunities to groups with below average Internet usage			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Training opportunities to groups with below average Internet usage		In progress.	Links with 9.d. Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the “Internet of Citizens” addresses the important role of openly accessible cultural institutions as training centres for media and information literacy.

Pillar II: Maximising rights and freedoms for Internet users			
Action line 9.h: 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”.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Platform to promote the protection of journalism and safety of journalists.	Launched 2 April 2015.	Ongoing.	This platform is a public space to facilitate the compilation, processing and dissemination of information on serious concerns about media freedom and safety of journalists in Council of Europe member States, as guaranteed by Art. 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. It aims to improve the protection of journalists, better address threats and violence against media professionals and foster early warning mechanisms and response capacity within the Council of Europe. The Platform shall enable the Council of Europe bodies and institutions to be alerted on time, in a more systematic way and to take timely and coordinated action when necessary. It shall help the Organisation identify trends and propose adequate policy responses in the field of media freedom. See Platform website: http://www.coe.int/en/web/media-freedom/home
Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of whistle-blowers.	Adopted 30 April 2014.	Completed.	See Recommendation: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/cdcj/Whistleblowers/protecting_whistleblowers_en.asp
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Recommendation (2073) 2015 on “Improving the protection of whistle-blowers”.	Adopted 23 June 2015.	Completed.	See Recommendation: http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-EN.asp?fileid=21936&lang=en
Alerting system for incidents of domestic violence	2015.	In progress.	The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has prepared Resolution 2084 on promoting best practices in tackling violence against women: see http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=22288&lang=en

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
"Modernisation" of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) prepared by the Convention committee set up under Convention 108 was examined by the Ad Hoc Committee on Data Protection (CAHDATA).	2015.	In progress.	There was progress with the 'modernisation' of the Council of Europe 'Convention 108' on data protection, the finalisation of which will be pursued in 2016. This is linked to progress made in the negotiations on the draft EU Regulation as a number of reservations 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.

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
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.		Ongoing.	The strengthening of implementation through the T-PD is being done via the modernisation of the Convention (above).
Implementation by means of capacity building, in particular the CoE-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.	2014-2015.	In progress.	There is ongoing implementation of the Joint Programme. No funding has been secured for the youth consultation and the ECOWAS project. Assistance programmes and funding are sought for new programmes.

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 10.1.c: Promoting accession to Convention 108 by member states as well as non-member states of the Council of Europe			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Increase the number of Parties to Convention 108.	2013-2015.	Ongoing.	Currently 47 signatories to Convention 108 (compared to 43 at the time of adoption of the Internet Governance Strategy). 3 pending applications from Morocco, Mauritius, Senegal. Tunisia has also made a request (decision to be made by the Committee of Ministers on 2/12/2015). There is also observer participation of the South Korean Data protection Authority (PIPC) in the T-PD. The evolving landscape with new data protection legislation is being prepared/enacted around the globe (Japan, Brazil, Turkey, India, etc.).

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)5 of the Committee of Ministers on the processing of personal data in the context of employment.	Adopted 1 April 2015.	Completed	See: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2306625
Review of Recommendation No. R(87) 15 of the Committee of Ministers on regulating the use of personal data in the police sector.	2015.	In progress.	The T-PD confirmed that Recommendation (87)15 of the Committee of Ministers on 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.
Review of Recommendation No.R(97)5 of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of medical data.	2015.	In progress.	A survey on the implementation of the Recommendation on medical data, by means of a questionnaire, was sent to T-PD delegations and various relevant actors with a view to the preparation of an expert report identifying new challenges and recommending possible solutions.

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 10.1.e: Reviewing Council of Europe standards on anonymity			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Recommendation CM/Rec(2012)3 of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of human rights with regard to search engines.	Adopted 4 April 2012.	Completed.	The Recommendation refers to inter alia “adequate irreversible anonymisation” and “innovative approaches promoting anonymous searches”.
Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 1986 on improving user protection and security.	Adopted 9 April 2014.	Completed.	The Resolution recommends 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.

Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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.	Builds on: (i) Recommendation Rec(2006)12 of the Committee of Ministers on empowering children in the new information and communications environment; (ii) Council of Europe Wild Web Woods online game for children; (iii) Council of Europe Internet literacy handbook; and (iv) Recommendation CM/Rec(2012)4 of the Committee of Ministers on the protection of human rights with regard to social networking services.

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.	Direct follow-up to the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on protecting the dignity, security and privacy of children on the Internet (see: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=Decl(20.02.2008)&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=0001&Site=COE&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75). Noteworthy that “do not track” options in browsers are increasingly available. 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.
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Pillar III: Advancing privacy and data protection			
Action line 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).			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Expert report on ‘Application of Principles of Convention 108 to the Collection and Processing of Biometric Data	April 2013.	Completed.	Report: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/dataprotection/tpd_documents/CoE_Progress_report_2013%2004%2012_17%2046_final!.pdf
Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on Risks to Fundamental Rights stemming from Digital Tracking and other Surveillance Technologies.	Adopted 11 June 2013.	Completed.	Declaration: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=2074317
Expert report on Nanotechnology, Ubiquitous Computing and on The Internet of Things Challenges to Rights to Privacy and Data Protection	20 September 2013.	Completed.	Report: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/dataprotection/tpd_documents/Miller%20Kearnes%20-%20Nano%20privacy%20report%20(October%202013)_final2.pdf
Venice Commission updated its report on the Democratic Oversight of the Security Services and Report on Democratic Oversight of Signals Intelligence Agencies.	20-21 March 2015.	Completed.	Report: http://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL-AD(2015)006-e
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Recommendation 2067 (2015) on mass surveillance.	Adopted 21 April 2015.	Completed.	See: http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=21694&lang=en

Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights related to personal data protection.		Ongoing.	See Court fact sheet on data protection: http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/FS_Data_ENG.pdf
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Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime

Action line 12.a: 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

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Contribution to global harmonisation through advice, analysis and dialogue.	2012-2015	Ongoing.	<p>Some 180 activities focusing on the harmonisation of legislation have been carried out between 2012 and March 2015.</p> <p>A global process of harmonizing cybercrime legislation on the basis of the Budapest Convention: 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.</p> <p>Since 2012, 16 additional States have become Parties, 2 additional States have signed and 11 States have been invited to accede (in total 47 States are now Parties, 19 countries have signed it or been invited to accede to it and another 60 took inspiration from the Budapest Convention to draft their legislation).</p>

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

Action line 12.b: Reviewing the effective implementation of the Budapest Convention, and its Protocol (CETS No.189)

Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Assessments by Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY).	2012-2015	Ongoing.	<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. 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.</p>

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.c: Creating greater legal certainty regarding trans-border law enforcement access to data and jurisdiction through an appropriate instrument that			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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. Hearing with industry to be conducted in T-CY June 2015 Plenary and Octopus Conference (17-19 June 2015).</p>

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.d: Expanding technical assistance programmes to strengthen the capacities of countries worldwide to take measures against cybercrime			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Cybercrime project Cybercrime@IPA with the countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey and Kosovo ¹ .	2010-2013.	Completed June 2013.	The objective was to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice authorities of project areas to cooperate effectively against cybercrime based on the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and other standards and tools. Components include: Cybercrime policies and strategies; Harmonisation of legislation; Regional and international law enforcement and judicial cooperation; Law enforcement training; Judicial training; Financial investigations; Cooperation between law enforcement and Internet service providers (ISPs). See http://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/cybercrime-ipa
Cybercrime project Cybercrime@EAP I on cooperation against cybercrime in the Eastern Partnership region with the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.	March 2011-December 2014.	Completed.	A joint regional project of the European Union and the Council of Europe on cooperation against cybercrime under the Eastern Partnership Facility. The project is aimed at strengthening the capacities of Eastern Partnership countries to cooperate effectively against cybercrime. Components comprise the following: Policies and awareness of decision-makers; Harmonised and effective legislation; Judicial and law enforcement training; Law enforcement – Internet service provider cooperation; International judicial and police cooperation; Financial investigations. See: http://www.coe.int/en/web/cybercrime/cybercrime-eap-i

¹ All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Implementation of Global Project on Cybercrime, Phase 3: Cybercrime@EAP	1 January 2012-31 December 2013	Completed.	This was a global project to promote broad implementation of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and related standards and tools: see https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/sso/SSODisplayDCTMContent?documentId=0900001680303f20
Cybercrime project Cybercrime@Octopus	1 January 2014 – 31 December 2016.	In progress.	Cybercrime@Octopus is a Council of Europe project based on voluntary contributions aimed at assisting countries worldwide to implement the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and strengthen data protection and rule of law safeguards. Results are expected in the following areas: To ensure the organisation of the annual Octopus conferences; To co-fund and support the functioning of the Cybercrime Convention Committee with its enlarged membership, functions and number of meetings; To provide advice and other assistance to countries which are prepared to implement the Budapest Convention and related instruments on data protection and the protection of children.
Cybercrime project Cybercrime@EAP III for the Eastern Partnership countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine	1 May 2015-31 October 2017.	In progress.	In the European Union and Council of Europe Programmatic Cooperation Framework for Eastern Partnership countries, the project is to enable efficient regional and international co-operation on cybercrime and electronic evidence: see https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/Source/Cybercrime/CyberCrime@EAP/3271%20CEAP2_summary_v2.pdf
Cybercrime project CyberProceeds@IPA with the countries and areas of South-Eastern Europe and Turkey.	31 December 2015-31 December 2019.	In progress.	Targeting crime proceeds on the Internet. For background and context see http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/Source/Cybercrime/CyberCrime@EAP/2523_2467_IWS_actrep%20Kyiv%2027-29%20FEB_%20V5a.pdf .
Establishment of Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) in Bucharest.		Ongoing.	The Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe (C-PROC) was set-up in April 2014 and is responsible for all capacity building activities on cybercrime worldwide. 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.

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.e: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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.

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12: 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)			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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.

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.g: 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)			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Internet aspects included in the first evaluation round of the Convention on the topic of recruitment for terrorism.		In progress.	Database was established in 2007-2008 with more than 30 contributions. According to the mandate given by the Committee of Ministers for 2012- 2013, its further development and update is a priority for Council of Europe member states (work ensured through the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), financing for the update of the expert report is not ensured).
Commissioner for Human Rights issue paper on “Democratic and effective oversight of national security services”.	May 2015.	Completed.	See issue paper: https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/standardsetting/media/conf-foe-2015/Commissioner%20for%20Human%20Rights_Democratic%20and%20effective%20oversight%20of%20national%20security%20services.pdf
Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196).	19 May 2015.	Completed.	The Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism was opened for signature on 22 October 2015. The Protocol tackles the problem of "foreign terrorist fighters". In 2014-2015, the CODEXTER established as one of its priorities the need to tackle radicalisation, foreign terrorist fighters and the receiving of training for terrorism, including via the Internet.
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Recommendation 2077 (2015) on Increasing co-operation against cyberterrorism and other large-scale attacks on the Internet.	26 June 2015.	Completed.	See: http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=21976&lang=en

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.h: 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)			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
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: http://www.coe.int/T/DG3/Pompidou/Source/Documents/P_PG_HL_Conf_2012_Declaration_en.pdf
Entry into force of the Convention.	2015.	Ongoing.	Entry into force is scheduled on 1 Jan 2016. Currently 21 Signatures of member states and 3 Signatures of non-member states (as of 30 Nov 2015). 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.

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12: Promoting rule of law and human rights principles, including conditions and safeguards (Article 15 Budapest Convention) and data protection standards (Convention 108)			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Studies on Article 15 Budapest Convention. Specific capacity building activities on Article 15. Promotion of data protection standards (Convention 108).	2012-2013	Completed.	Studies used in the analysis of accession requests to Budapest Convention. Article 15 and Convention 108 promoted in multiple technical cooperation activities worldwide: (i) workshop on Article 15 and Convention 108 at Octopus Conference events in 2012 and 2013; (ii) special workshop on Article 15 held prior to the 8th Internet Governance Forum (Baku, 5 October 2012); (iii) Conference on safeguards, held in Strasbourg, June 2014.

Pillar IV: Enhancing the rule of law and effective co-operation against cybercrime			
Action line 12.j: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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> <p>Given different interests in cyberspace, international organisations may work against each other and deliver contradictory messages to States. So increased dialogue with representatives of international organisations is needed.</p>

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.a: 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Cooperate in synergy with the EAO with the aim of utilising EAO materials to enrich CDMSI work.		Ongoing.	Cooperation with the EAO was established on the occasion of the Multi- stakeholder Conference held in September 2013 (see action 8.a) Several publications elaborated by the EAO have been taken into consideration by the Secretariat including the EAO Yearbook and the EAO papers on: 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.

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.b: 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
EdgeRyders project		Completed	<p>The 'EdgeRyders' project is a collaborative web-based platform, initiated by CoE-EC, which offers diverse and constructive interaction channel between European young people and our democratic institutions, which is designed to enable massive open collaboration. Its goal is to produce a shared vision of how Europe's young citizens can influence our common future and a larger share of the social responsibility that goes with it.</p> <p>The Edgeryders 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</p>

2012 World Forum for Democracy on "Bridging the gap: democracy between old models and new realities"	5-11 October 2012.	Completed.	2012 World Forum for Democracy asked questions such as What are the forces shaping democratic societies in the future? Will the emerging voices of the Arab Spring bring about lasting stability? And can they be a source of inspiration for reforms in established Western democracies? By confronting conventional concepts with new realities, the Forum gauged how democracies can satisfy the expectations of citizens and adapt to their different values and traditions.
2013 World Forum for Democracy on "Rewiring democracy: towards citizens' democracy for the information age"	27-29 November 2013	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 - From participation to influence: can youth revitalise democracy?	3-5 November 2014	Completed.	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.	Completed.	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.
Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Resolution 1970 (2014) on Internet and politics: the impact of new information and communication technology on democracy.	29 January 2014.	Completed.	See: http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-EN.asp?fileid=20447&lang=en

Resolution 394 (2015) on E-media: game changer for local and regional politicians of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on 'E-media: game changer for local and regional politicians'	Adopted 22 October 2015.	Completed.	The relationship between elected representatives and citizens, civil society and political authorities is evolving. While traditional linkages between citizens and politicians are weakening, e-media, including Internet and social media sites, can help mobilise voters and increase citizen participation in new and different ways to reinforce the legitimacy of elected representatives. Consideration is given to the impact of the increasing use of e-media on the work of political representatives at local and regional levels. It examines 'good practices' that show how e-media can help to improve the political involvement, interest and knowledge of citizens and enhance their participation, as well as ways in which new technologies can help citizens contribute to policy making. The aim is to analyse the changes, opportunities and challenges that IT-usage can bring.
Symposium on youth participation in a digitalised world.	14-16 September 2015.	Completed.	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
Draft report of the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI) on freedom of assembly and association on the Internet.	End 2015.	In progress.	Follow-up to the Conference of ministers responsible for media and information society on "Freedom of expression and democracy in the digital age – opportunities, rights, responsibilities" (7-8 November 2013, Belgrade), in particular the adopted Resolution on Internet Freedom which invites the Council of Europe to "examine the role and human rights implications of the Internet and new technologies as tools for political debate, protest and other expressions of discontent".

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.c: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Draft recommendation updating Rec(2004)11 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on legal, operational and technical standards for e-voting.	December 2015.	In progress.	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. 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. 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. 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.

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.d: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Implementation on code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in internet governance.		Not started.	There was difficulty in finding a continuum for the Code since the termination of the Council of Europe's Good Governance in the information society project.

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.e: Using the Internet in citizenship and human rights education in a life-long learning perspective			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
On-line platform on citizenship and human rights education.	2012.	Completed.	An on-line platform on citizenship and human rights education was 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.

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.f: Facilitating access to a wide variety of rich and diverse cultural content and promoting active participation in its creation			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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.		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.)</p> <p>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 of the Committee of Ministers on the Internet of Citizens.</p>

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.g: Promoting active and participative inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue using social media and other online tools			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or 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 preferred tools of communication with the public. Example: www.tousporladiversite.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.

Pillar V: Maximising the Internet's potential to promote democracy and cultural diversity			
Action line 13.h: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Teachers trained for teaching the responsible use of media in particular web 2.0.	2012-2013.	In progress.	The use of social media for democratic participation - a toolkit for teacher training was produced to help students evaluate information from media and social networks: see http://www.coe.int/en/web/pestalozzi/socmed1
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.	2013-2014.	In progress.	In the framework of the Council of Europe Pestalozzi programme, a European training course for teachers was carried regarding "Respect - Responsible attitudes and behaviour in the virtual social space: http://www.coe.int/en/web/pestalozzi/modresp

Pillar VI: Protecting and empowering children and young people			
Action line 14.a: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Capacity-building conference on “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.	29-30 November 2012.	Completed.	Report: 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) was agreed upon on 17 June 2015: https://rm.coe.int/CoERMPublicCommonSearchServices/sso/SSODisplayDCTMContent?documentId=090000168046ebc8&ticket=ST-427677-2PsassTHvuFn3DHCPJf3-cas
Publication of a 2nd edition of the volume “Protecting children from sexual violence”.		Cancelled (due to lack of resources).	The 1st edition of the Sexual Violence book is available at http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/WhatWeKnow/Publication_en.asp

Pillar VI. Protecting and empowering children and young people			
Action line 14.b: Developing criteria for trustmark and labelling systems to enable children and their families to identify suitable online content			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Developing criteria for trustmark and labelling systems to enable children and their families to identify suitable online content		Not started.	<p>Direct follow-up to Recommendation CM/Rec(2009)5 of the Committee of Ministers on measures to protect children against harmful content and behaviour and to promote their active participation in the new information and communications environment: https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM/Rec(2009)5&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75</p> <p>The Lanzarote Committee may contribute to the sharing of best practices developed. Although there was no development of 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” (Iris plus 2015-1).</p>

Pillar VI: Protecting and empowering children and young people			
Action line 14.c: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Sharing best practice on secure and age-appropriate spaces for children on the Internet	2014-2015	Completed.	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).

Pillar VI: Protecting and empowering children and young people			
Action line 14.d: 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			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Develop training materials for the use of social media for democratic participation.	2013.	Completed.	Started in Autumn 2012, over 40 teacher trainers developing training materials on the use of social media for democratic participation.
Organise "train the trainers" courses on the respectful and responsible use of social media.	2015.	Completed.	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 training resources were prepared for publication in early 2015.

Pillar VI: Protecting and empowering children and young people			
Action line 14.e: 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.			
Deliverables	Delivery date	Status	Progress report and/or comment
Update Wild Web Woods game.		Completed.	The Wild Web Woods game 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 the key concepts and values underlying the work of the Council of Europe, such as democracy, respect for others and children's rights.
Translate Wild Web Woods game.		Completed.	The game has been translated and adapted into 27 languages. It has been played by over 2.7 million children and adults across Europe.