

# Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI)



**3rd Meeting - 23 to 26 April 2013 (Strasbourg, Agora, Room G02)**

**Meeting report  
CDMSI(2013)006  
(30 April 2013)**

## **1 and 2. Opening of the meeting – adoption of the agenda**

1. The CDMSI adopted the agenda and the order of business (Appendix I).

## **3. Information by the Chair and the Secretariat.**

2. New delegates and observers were welcomed. The CDMSI was informed that, as of 16 May 2013, Armenia would chair the Committee of Ministers for 6 months.

## **4. Media**

### *Standard setting activities*

*4.1 Initiatives to strengthen the protection of journalists, other media professionals and bloggers, both as regards preventive measures and effective investigation, taking into account the work conducted by other international organisations, and to foster ethical journalism*

3. The Secretariat referred to the work carried out since the 2nd CDMSI meeting (27-30 November 2012): two consultants have been commissioned to prepare background papers on “positive obligations” in respect of journalist’s safety and one consultant to map out which organisations are active in this field<sup>1</sup>. The corresponding reports were available to the CDMSI. An informal expert group (Andris Mellakauls, Maja Rakovic, Matthias Traimer and William Horsley) has been established (by the 2<sup>nd</sup> CDMSI) and has met twice. The Group has agreed on a working plan, which subsequently has been approved by the Bureau. The group has assisted in the elaboration of the “Draft Resolution on

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<sup>1</sup> The Spanish delegation made some remarks on part of the report on “The activities of organisations in Europe working on the protection and safety of journalists and to combat impunity” (CDMSI (2013)Misc3) concerning on-going legislative developments in Spain which allegedly were not accurately reflected in the report. The author of the report, William Horsley, would update the report as soon as new information is confirmed.

safety of journalists and other media actors” (for the Ministerial Conference) and has also prepared a preliminary draft CM declaration on this topic.

4. The CDMSI endorsed the work plan proposed by the Bureau (CDMSI(2013)Misc5) and urged that this important task be entrusted to a distinct subordinate body of the CDMSI as of 2014.

5. The informal expert group presented a “first preliminary draft CM Declaration on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors” (Appendix II) to the CDMSI. Delegations of the CDMSI agreed to submit comments on the draft text to the Secretariat by 15 May 2013. The expert group will revise the draft text at its next meeting with due regard to the comments received.

#### *4.2 Draft recommendation on gender equality and media*

6. The Secretariat recalled the origins and the successive stages of the work leading to the current Draft CM recommendation submitted to the CDMSI for discussion and possible approval.

7. Following an introduction of the draft recommendation by the Bulgarian delegate (who is a member of the Informal drafting group entrusted with that work), the CDMSI discussed the draft text, made some amendments and decided to submit the draft recommendation to the Committee of Ministers for its possible adoption (Appendix III).

#### *Cooperation and outreach (capacity building, best practice in the field)*

#### *4.3 On-going and future activities*

8. The CDMSI took note of the information provided by the Secretariat, (MEDIA.Coop(2012)001).

#### *4.4 Implementation of CM Declaration of 13 January 2010*

9. The CDMSI took note of the information provided by the Secretariat in respect of the Secretary General’s report to the Committee of Ministers on the implementation of the Committee of Ministers Declaration on measures to promote the respect of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The report, which was restricted at the time, was to be discussed by the Committee of Ministers in May/June 2013. The report will be made available to the CDMSI as soon as it is declassified.

## 5. Information Society and Internet Governance

### *Standard setting activities*

#### *5.1 Draft Declaration on risks to fundamental rights stemming from digital tracking and other surveillance technologies*

10. The Secretariat explained to the CDMSI that the draft declaration was still pending before the Committee of Ministers. It has been discussed by the Committee of Ministers in January 2013 and was well received by a number of delegations. However, following the request from one delegation, the draft has been submitted to the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) and to the European Committee on Legal Co-Operation (CDCJ) for comments. The comments are expected by the end of April 2013, after which the Committee of Ministers would re-open its discussion with a view for the text to be adopted.

11. The CDMSI expressed hope for a swift adoption of the draft declaration.

#### *5.2 Compendium of existing human rights for Internet users*

12. The Vice-Chair of the Committee of Experts on Rights of Internet Users (MSI-DUI) and the Secretariat reported on the progress of this work by outlining the content of the draft Compendium of existing rights of Internet users, its objectives and structure. The MSI-DUI has worked on the assumption that the compendium should be appended to a Committee of Ministers recommendation to give it more authority. The recommendation could also be accompanied by an explanatory report.

13. Delegations commended the work of the MSI-DUI and had a discussion on the content and status of the Compendium. There was a convergence of views that the Compendium should not create new rights and it should combine formal and simplified language, while paying due attention to avoiding over-simplification of existing human rights standards and jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights. Discussions highlighted also the desirability of updating the Compendium regularly in order to reflect the rapidly evolving Internet policies. Furthermore, it was suggested to make full use of opportunities provided by the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and Information Society (Belgrade, 2013) in order to support and promote the finalisation and launching of the Compendium.

14. Sweden, one of the member states represented in the MSI-DUI, reported that it had organised preliminary internal consultations and invited other member states to engage early in the Compendium preparation process. The Secretariat suggested that the draft Compendium be subject to a member states consultation process before its finalisation. Above all, it would require clear support from member States. The CDMSI agreed that feedback to the MSI-DUI on the draft

Compendium would be valuable for the Committee. The Secretariat informed that the next meeting of the MSI-DUI was foreseen to take place on 1 and 2 October 2013 and a draft Compendium would be discussed by the CDMSI at its 5<sup>th</sup> meeting on 3-6 December 2013.

15. The CDMSI delegations agreed to submit comments on the current stage of the draft Compendium to the Secretariat by 1 June 2013.

*5.3 Follow-up to specific instruments on the Internet adopted by the Committee of Ministers*

16. Referring to the proposed actions detailed in document CDMSI(2012)014 and to the agreement expressed during the 2nd meeting of the CDMSI, the Secretariat presented a draft outline programme of a conference on “Internet freedom - a shared commitment” to be held in Strasbourg on 24 and 25 September 2013. The output of the conference could feed into the Ministerial Conference. The CDMSI welcomed the organisation of such a conference.

17. A second action envisaged in respect of the follow-up to instruments on the Internet adopted by the Committee of Ministers was to establish a collaborative mechanism, an index or a clearinghouse of best practices relating to the Internet governance principles and other Council of Europe Internet standards. The Internet governance Strategy proposes that this could possibly be done in collaboration with the European Audiovisual Observatory (EAO). The Secretariat of the EAO was interested in co-operation; however, currently, the Observatory has neither the mandate nor the resources to undertake such work. Further discussions between the Secretariats are needed.

18. A third activity, a multi-stakeholder dialogue on network neutrality, would be organised in Strasbourg on 29 and 30 May 2013. The CDMSI welcomed this initiative.

*ii) Drafting of an instrument on cross-border flow of Internet traffic*

19. The CDMSI was informed that following the 2nd CDMSI meeting, the Secretariat has commissioned three experts to draft a feasibility report concerning future work in respect of cross-border flow of Internet traffic, from a broad multi-stakeholder perspective. The reports are expected by the end of May 2013. The CDMSI Bureau will discuss further work in this area at its next meeting.

*Cooperation and outreach (capacity building, best practice in the field)*

*5.4 European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG 2013), Lisbon, 20-21 June 2013)*

20. The Secretariat provided information on the organisation and the programme of the 6th EuroDIG and encouraged all delegations to take part in it.

21. The CDMSI expressed its interest in and support to the EuroDIG; it also requested that further information on the contents be disseminated as soon as possible.

*5.5 Internet Governance Forum (IGF, Indonesia, 22-25 October 2013)*

22. The Secretariat informed the CDMSI on the planned content of the next IGF and on Council of Europe proposals for topics and events. The Secretariat will keep the CDMSI informed of the programme as soon as it is finalised.

*5.6 Council of Europe Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015*

23. The Secretariat informed the CDMSI of the state of play of the implementation of the Strategy on the basis of an implementation chart and a synthesis made available. Following the 2nd CDMSI meeting, emphasis has been put on the management of the Strategy and on identification of risks. At the moment, over 60 activities are covered by the Strategy and the number is likely to increase. It was agreed that the CDMSI should preferably be more involved in identifying new activities and priority areas, guiding in the prioritising of actions according to their added value and chances of success, identifying where difficulties might arise and where member States could facilitate the implementation and in identifying suitable partners (governments, institutions, civil society, business and technical communities etc.).

24. The CDMSI asked the Secretariat to update the implementation chart for the next meeting and to increase the visibility of the Strategy, in particular to ensure appropriate online availability and access.

*5.7 Implementation of / follow-up given to the Human Rights Guidelines for Internet Service Providers and of the Human Rights Guidelines for On-line Game Providers*

25. This item was postponed to the 5th meeting of the CDMSI as the invited representatives of the European Internet Service Providers Association (EuroISPA) and the Interactive Software Federation of Europe could not attend the meeting.

**6. Data protection**

*Standard setting activities*

*6.1 Information concerning the review by the Consultative Committee (T-PD) of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic processing of personal data (ETS 108)*

26. The CDMSI, held an exchange of views on the modernisation of Convention 108 with the Chair of the T-PD, Jean-Philippe Walter, assisted by the Secretariat. The CDMSI was informed that the modernisation proposals were finalised at third reading by the consultative committee at its 29th plenary meeting for transmission to the Committee of Ministers, while the T-PD recommended that further consideration of the proposals be entrusted to an inter-governmental ad hoc committee. The purpose of the ad hoc committee would be to enable member States and other Parties to the Convention to appoint governmental representatives with specific expertise on the subject-matter and enable participation of non-European countries thus supporting the global potential of Convention 108. To this end, the terms of reference for such a committee has been drawn up and it was recalled that the Bureau of the CDMSI had examined and supported the draft terms of reference at its 3rd meeting.

27. The CDMSI endorsed the draft terms of reference of the ad hoc Committee on Data Protection - CAHDATA (Appendix IV) to be submitted for adoption to the Committee of Ministers, together with an opinion of the European Committee on Legal Co-Operation (CDCJ), which was not ready at the time. It noted that two to three meetings will be required for this task: one in 2013 (scheduled in November), and at least another one in 2014. The terms of reference would be submitted to the Committee of Ministers for its adoption in July 2013.

28. The CDMSI was also informed of the state of play of other on-going activities of the T-PD:

- an expert report was commissioned on the modernisation of the CM Recommendation Rec(87)15 regulating the use of personal data in the police sector; the T-PD will consider whether or not to revise the recommendation;
- CM Recommendation Rec(97)5 on the protection of medical data – a questionnaire will be distributed on issues to be considered, in particular in respect of patients' electronic files;
- Rec(89)2E on the protection of personal data used for employment purposes – the Bureau of the T-PD is considering the modernisation of the recommendation on the basis of an expert report and the proposals made by the T-PD bureau members;
- several other reports were also commissioned on other topics such as biometric data.

*Co-operation activities**Recommendation of the protection of privacy in media coverage*

29. Referring to the exchange of views that the CDMSI had with Professor Bertil Cottier during its 2nd meeting concerning the outcomes of the co-operation project on the protection of privacy in the media in Ukraine, it was agreed that CDMSI delegations would submit comments on the corresponding “recommendations” in order to assess their conformity with national systems and enable assessing whether such a text constitutes a potential basis for further work in the field. It was agreed that the Secretariat would send out a formal request to CDMSI members for them to submit comments by 16 June 2013 on possible follow-up.

## **7. Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and Information Society (Belgrade, 2013)**

30. The Secretariat informed the Bureau on the state of play of the preparation for the Ministerial Conference: on 14 and 15 January 2013, a drafting group (Maja Rakovic, Thomas Schneider and Secretariat) met in Paris to initiate the drafting process of a political declaration and resolutions for the Conference. On 16-18 January 2013, the Secretariat paid an exploratory visit to Belgrade to discuss the organisational details with the Serbian authorities. The mission included meetings with the Minister of Culture, the State Secretary and other officials. They visited several possible venues for the Conference and advised the authorities on the requirements for the organisation. Subsequently, the Serbian authorities launched a public tender for the venue (still pending at the time of the meeting).

### *New dates of the Conference*

31. The CDMSI was informed that the Bureau, at its 3rd meeting, noted that the dates foreseen for the Ministerial Conference (17-18 October 2013) conflicted with the dates of the “Korean Cyberspace Conference” in Seoul. The Bureau has expressed concern that some member States would possibly be unable to send their most appropriate delegations to the Ministerial Conference and has therefore asked the Serbian authorities to consider possible solutions to this unfortunate situation as it could have a negative impact on participation of ministers and senior officials in the Belgrade Conference. In reply, the Serbian authorities agreed to change the dates to 7 and 8 November 2013, subject to confirmation by the CDMSI and ultimately by the Committee of Ministers. The new dates were supported by the Bureau.

32. The CDMSI discussed the feasibility of changing the dates. Some delegations would have preferred not to change the dates but none opposed the new dates as suggested by the Bureau. The CDMSI agreed that the Ministerial Conference be held on 7 and 8 November 2013.

Draft programme of the Conference

33. The CDMSI discussed and agreed on the draft programme of the Conference (Appendix V) as suggested by the Bureau (with some minor amendments).

Draft political declaration and resolutions

34. The CDMSI discussed the draft political declaration and the three draft resolutions as submitted by the Bureau and made a number of suggestions for amending the draft political declaration and draft resolutions 1 and 2. Resolution 3 (“Safety of Journalists and other media actors”) was supported by all except by the Russian delegation, which signalled that the inclusion of “other media actors” in the draft resolution and the corresponding paragraphs of the draft political declaration was not acceptable and that the Russian Federation would abstain. On the basis of the discussions held, the Secretariat produced a revised working document, including amendments discussed, which was distributed to all delegations.

35. The CDMSI agreed that the current draft texts indicate adequate activities to be considered in the process of programming future intergovernmental activities of the CDMSI and that there was no need for a plan of action at this stage.

36. The CDMSI asked the Secretariat to revise the draft texts in accordance with the discussion and to submit them to the CDMSI after the meeting for further comments within 4 weeks from reception of the draft texts.

Ministers’ participation

37. The CDMSI noted that some ministers had announced their interest in participating in the Conference and called for indications from CDMSI delegations in respect of ministers interested in speaking in specific sessions and their preferred themes for intervention. It was recalled in this respect that 10-15 interventions by ministers were foreseen per session.

Keynote speakers and other speakers

38. The CDMSI took note of the list of possible keynote and introductory speakers for the Conference as suggested by the Bureau. The CDMSI was informed that the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Nils Muižnieks, and the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Dunja Mijatovic had confirmed their participation in the conference and that the UN special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, had been invited to take part in the Conference.

39. Furthermore, Ingrid Deltenre, Director General of EBU, John Kampfner, independent Google adviser on free expression, Jermyn Brooks Global Network

Initiative board chair, Martine Simonis (Belgium), Federal Secretary of the Association Générale des Journalistes Professionnels de Belgique, Mogens Blicher-Bjerregaard (Denmark), President of the Danish Union of Journalist and Vice-Chair of the International Media Support, Rita Skrebiskiene, Chairperson of the European Committee for Social Cohesion (CDCS) have also signalled their interest to participate.

40. The CDMSI welcomed the information.

*Pre- and side events*

41. The CDMSI welcomed a proposal from the Parliamentary Assembly (the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media) to organise a side event in the Serbian Parliament on the day preceding the Conference (6 November 2013) on one or two of the sub-themes of the Conference (e.g. safety of journalists and Internet freedom). CDMSI delegations should be invited to this side event. Delegations expressed a strong view that it should focus on “safety of journalists” and that the conclusions are fed into the corresponding sub-theme(s) of the Conference.

42. It was recalled that the CDMSI will meet on 6 November 2013 in the morning for a final discussion on the organisation and drafting of the texts of the Conference. In principle, it would be possible for the CDMSI members to attend also the PACE pre-event in the afternoon of the same day.

43. Moreover, the CDMSI - considering its multi-stakeholder and transparent approach - expressed a preference for an open reception in the evening before the opening of Conference that would enable exchanges between ministers, delegations, parliamentarians, speakers and other participants. The Serbian delegation agreed to consider organising such a reception and will liaise with the Secretariat in this respect.

44. The CDMSI was also informed that a side event would possibly be organised by the Council of Europe Youth Department on the theme “hate speech online”. Moreover, the Polish authorities have expressed interest in organising a pre-event on the same topic. The Secretariat will further explore the organisational aspects of these options.

45. The CDMSI delegated to the Secretariat to finalise further preparations for the Conference in co-operation with the Bureau.

**8. CDMSI relation with other Council of Europe bodies**

*Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights*

46. The CDMSI held an exchange of views with Nils Muižnieks, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, on topics of mutual interest. The

Commissioner's current priorities in the field of freedom of expression put a strong emphasis on the enjoyment of this right through the Internet and social media. In particular, the Commissioner's attention focuses on those exercising their right to receive and impart information in the public interest, including journalists, bloggers and "citizens reporting". At the same time, the Commissioner continues to monitor more general aspects so as to ensure that the Internet remains a free open space for the exercise of freedom of expression by all. The Commissioner and the CDMSI agreed on further regular exchange of information and co-operation.

*Committee of Ministers thematic co-ordinator on information policy*

47. The CDMSI held an exchange of views with the new Committee of Ministers thematic co-ordinator on information policy (TC-INF), Ambassador Gea Rennel, Permanent Representative of Estonia. This exchange of views will also be followed-up on a regular basis.

*Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)*

48. The CDMSI discussed the possible pre-event organised by the PACE with MP Deborah Bergamini (Italy), Chairperson of the Sub-committee on media and information society of the Parliamentary Assembly (see item 7, paragraph 41). The CDMSI also took note of the information provided on recent, on-going and future PACE activities in the field of freedom of expression and media.

*European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ)*

49. The CDMSI took note of the consultation meeting that will be organised by the CDCJ in Strasbourg on 30-31 May 2013 on a draft recommendation on whistle-blowers and agreed that the CDMSI should preferably be represented at this event.

*Media in Europe for Diversity and Inclusiveness - MEDIANE*

50. The CDMSI took note of the Council of Europe/European Union joint programme "MEDIANE" and held an exchange of views with a its project manager. CDMSI indicated strong interest in this project.

*10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture (Moscow, 15-16 April 2013)*

51. The CDMSI took note of the outcome of this Ministerial conference and exchanged views with the Secretariat on possible synergies.

**9. CDMSI exchanges of views with other organisations etc.**

52. The CDMSI held an exchange of views with Fiona Harrison, who presented on behalf of the Open Society Foundation and Access Info Europe, a study on transparency of media ownership in several Council of Europe member

States. A number of delegations indicated interest in this topic, which could well be suitable for future intergovernmental work.

53. The CDMSI also had a first discussion on the findings of the independent High Level Group on Media Freedom and Pluralism, established by the European Commission, and raised concerns that the expertise and potential of the Council of Europe in the field of freedom of media and pluralism are not mentioned in the recommendations of this group.

54. The CDMSI took note of the 3rd international conference on inter- culture and inter religious dialogue, 10 - 12 May in Skopje, presented by the representative of the "Former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia".

#### **10. Budget and administrative issues**

55. The CDMSI took note of administrative and budget information provided by the Secretariat. The CDMSI was also informed that as a result of the current budget situation, member States who were interested in seconding staff to the Media Division should inform the Secretariat as soon as possible.

#### **11. Other questions**

56. Referring to an official request send by the Black Sea Broadcasting Regulatory Authorities (BRAf) and a presentation made by its representative at the 2nd CDMSI meeting in November 2012, the CDMSI unanimously agreed to admit BRAf as an observer with the Committee.

#### **12. Adoption of the abridged report**

57. The CDMSI adopted its abridged report for submission to the Committee of Ministers.

**Appendix I**

**Meeting agenda**

**3rd meeting – 23 April 2013 – 09h30 to 26 April 2013 – 17h00  
(Strasbourg, Agora building, Room G02)**

**CDMSI(2013)OJ1rev3**

<b>Order of Business</b>		
	<b>Morning</b>	<b>Afternoon</b>
<b>23 April</b>	<b>Items 1, 2, 3, 6, 5.5, 5.6</b>	<b>Items 8, 5.8, 11</b>
<b>24 April</b>	<b>Items 7</b>	<b>Items 7 continued,</b>
<b>25 April</b>	<b>Items 7 continued if necessary, 4, 9 (EU HLGr)</b>	<b>Items 9 (OSI), 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.7</b>
<b>26 April</b>	<b>Items 8 (TC/Inf), 10, Items to finalise if necessary, 12</b>	<b>Reserved time</b>

- 1. Opening of the meeting**
- 2. Adoption of the agenda**
- 3. Information by the Chair and the Secretariat**
- 4. Media**

*Standard setting activities*

*4.1 Initiatives to strengthen the protection of journalists, other media professionals and bloggers, both as regards preventive measures and effective investigation, taking into account the work conducted by other international organisations, and to foster ethical journalism*

*4.2 Draft recommendation on gender equality and media*

*Cooperation and outreach (capacity building, best practice in the field)*

*4.3 On-going and future activities*

*4.4 Implementation of CM Declaration of 13 January 2010*

- 5. Information Society and Internet Governance**

*Standard setting activities*

5.1 *Draft declaration on risks to fundamental rights stemming from digital tracking and other surveillance technologies*

5.2 *Compendium of existing rights of Internet users (MSI-DUI)*

5.3 *Follow-up to specific instruments on the Internet adopted by the Committee of Ministers*

5.4 *Drafting of an instrument on cross-border flow of Internet traffic*

*Cooperation and outreach (capacity building, best practice in the field)*

5.5 *European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG 2013)*

5.6 *Internet Governance Forum (IGF, Bali)*

5.7 *Council of Europe Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015*

5.8 *Implementation of / follow-up given to the Human Rights Guidelines for Internet Service Providers and of the Human Rights Guidelines for On-line Game Providers*

**6. Data protection**

*Standard setting activities*

6.1 *Information concerning the instruments currently under review by the T-PD: Convention 108*

6.2 *Other relevant work of the T-PD*

**7. Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and Information Society (Belgrade, 2013)**

**8. CDMSI relation with other Council of Europe bodies**

- *Commissioner for Human Rights*
- *Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe - The state of media freedom in Europe, Resolution / report by the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media*
- *European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ) – Protecting whistle-blowers – meeting to consult key stakeholders*

- *MEDIANE – Media Exchanges for Diversity Inclusiveness, Anti-racism and Non-discrimination in Europe – A European Union / Council of Europe Joint Initiative 2013 – 2014*
- *10<sup>th</sup> Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture "Governance of Culture – Promoting Access to Culture" (Moscow, 15-16 April 2013)*
- *World Forum for Democracy*  
*"Rewiring Democracy: connecting institutions and citizens in the digital age"*

**9. CDMSI exchanges of views with other organisations etc.**

**10. Budget and administrative issues**

**11. Other questions**

*Observers: application of the Black Sea Broadcasting regulatory Authorities (BRAFA)*

**12. Adoption of the abridged report**

## Appendix II

22 April 2013

### FIRST preliminary draft

#### **Draft Declaration of the Committee of Ministers**

**on the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors**

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*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers  
at the \*\*th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)*

1. Journalists and other media actors in parts of Europe are increasingly being harassed, intimidated, deprived of their liberty, physically attacked and even killed because of their investigative work, opinion or reporting. These abuses and crimes are often met with insufficient efforts by relevant state authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice, which leads to a culture of impunity.
2. This alarming situation is not exclusively limited to professional journalists and other traditional media actors; because the scope of media actors has enlarged as a result of new forms of media in the digital age, those at risk also include civil society representatives, human rights defenders and whistle-blowers performing public watchdog functions.
3. The right to freedom of expression, to receive and impart information, ideas and opinions without interference is guaranteed by the European Convention of Human Rights (article 10) and constitutes one of the fundamental principles upon which a democratic society is based. The public watchdog functions of the media are crucial for upholding these rights and for the protection of all other human rights. Often misuse of power, corruption, discrimination, criminal activity and human rights violations have come to light as a direct result of the work of investigative journalists and other media actors. Making the facts known to the public is often the first essential step towards redressing such situations and holding to account those responsible.
4. Journalists and others who perform public watchdog functions through the media are often in a vulnerable position *vis-à-vis* the public authorities or powerful interests groups because of their role in informing the public and provoking debate on issues of public interest.
5. The European Court of Human rights has held that the role played by journalists in a democratic society confers upon them certain increased protections under Article 10 of the Convention. The exercise of media freedom, including in relation to matters of serious public concern, also involves duties and responsibilities. The safeguard afforded by Article 10 to journalists in relation to reporting on issues of general interest is subject to

the proviso that they are acting in good faith in order to provide accurate and reliable information in accordance with the ethics of journalism'.<sup>2</sup>

6. The European Court of Human Rights has established that states are required to create a favourable environment for participation in public debate by all persons, enabling them to express their opinions and ideas without fear<sup>3</sup>. To do this, States must not only refrain from interference with the individual's freedom of expression, but are also under a positive obligation to protect their right to freedom of expression against the threat of attack, including from private individuals, by putting in place an effective system of protection.

7. Attacks against journalists and other media actors constitute particularly serious violations of human rights because they do not only target individuals but deprive others of their right to receive information, thus restricting public debate, which is at the heart of pluralist democracy.

8. Eradicating impunity is a crucial obligation upon States, as a matter of justice for the victims, as a deterrent with respect to future human rights violations and in order to uphold the rule of law and public trust in the justice system. The effective investigation of attacks on journalists and other media actors calls for particular skills, sensitivity and expertise in order to ensure that any possible link to journalistic activities are duly taken into account in a transparent manner.

9. A favourable environment for public debate requires States to refrain from judicial intimidation by restricting the right of individuals to disclose information of public interest through arbitrary or disproportionate application of the law, in particular the criminal law provisions relating to defamation, national security or terrorism. The arbitrary use of laws creates a chilling effect on the exercise of the right to impart information and ideas, and leads to self-censorship. Furthermore, prompt and free access to information as the general rule and strong protection of journalists' sources are essential for the proper exercise of journalism, in particular in respect of investigative journalism<sup>4</sup>.

10. In the digital age, the scope of the notions of journalism, journalists, other media actors as well as the protection of journalists' sources need to be further clarified in the light of the principles established by the Committee of Ministers in its recommendation on a new notion of media<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> E.g. Standard Verlagsgesellschaft mbH (No 2) v. Austria no. 37464/02, 22.2.07, para. 38

<sup>3</sup> Dink v. Turkey, Nos. 2668/07, 6102/08, 30079/08, 7072/09, 7124/09, 14.09.10, § 137.

<sup>4</sup> E.G. Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents (CM Recommendation no. R(2000) 7 on the right of journalists not to disclose their sources of information

<sup>5</sup> See CM/Rec (2011)7 on a new notion of media for criteria

11. In view of the foregoing, the Committee of Ministers

- alerts member states to the increasing number of reports of attacks on journalists and other media actors in several parts of Europe, which constitute attacks on the right to freedom of expression, to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas and to other fundamental rights provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights, as well as the very foundation of pluralist democracy;
- urges member States to fulfil their positive obligations in compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights to protect journalists and other media actors from any form of attack and to end impunity;
- encourages member States to contribute to the concerted international efforts to enhance the protection of journalists and other media actors, in particular the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity;
- will intensify its standard setting and co-operation activities for the protection of journalism and the safety of journalists and other media actors as a priority and contribute expertise to other international organisations with regard to the particular competence of the Council of Europe.

**Appendix III**

**Draft Recommendation (...) of the Committee of Ministers to member states  
on gender equality and media<sup>6</sup>**

**GENDER EQUALITY IS A CONDITION FOR THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.** The enjoyment of the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights and in its protocols should be safeguarded without any discrimination, including on grounds of sex. This exigency is strengthened by Protocol No. 12 to the Convention, which guarantees the enjoyment of any right recognised by law without discrimination.

**GENUINE DEMOCRACY REQUIRES AN EQUAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN SOCIETY.** Democracy and gender equality are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Inclusion of women and men, with equal rights and opportunities, is a condition for democratic governance and sound decision-making. Gender equality means equal visibility, empowerment, responsibility and participation of both women and men in all spheres of public life, including the media. The achievement of gender equality is a prerequisite for the achievement of social justice. This is not of interest to women only, but it concerns society as a whole. The Council of Europe has accorded much importance to these matters over the last few decades, demonstrated, *inter alia*, by the 1988 Committee of Ministers Declaration on equality of women and men and by the 2009 Committee of Ministers Declaration “Making gender equality a reality”.

**MEDIA FREEDOM (INCLUDING EDITORIAL FREEDOM) AND GENDER EQUALITY ARE INTRINSICALLY INTER-RELATED.** Gender equality is an integral part of human rights. Freedom of expression, as a fundamental right, goes hand-in-hand with gender equality. Furthermore, the exercise of freedom of expression can advance gender equality.

**THERE IS A GENDER DIMENSION TO MEDIA PLURALISM AND DIVERSITY OF MEDIA CONTENT.** The Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)2 acknowledges that pluralism and diversity are essential for the functioning of a democratic society, for fostering public debate, political pluralism and awareness of diverse opinions by different groups in society. Media are centrally placed to shape society’s perceptions, ideas, attitudes and behaviour. They should reflect the reality of women and men, in all their diversity.

**MEDIA CAN EITHER HINDER OR HASTEN CHANGE TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY. INEQUALITIES IN SOCIETY ARE REPRODUCED IN THE MEDIA.** This is true in respect of women’s underrepresentation in media ownership, in information production and journalism, in newsrooms and management posts. It is even more blatant as regards women’s low quantitative and qualitative visibility in media content, sparse use of women as experts and the relative absence of women’s viewpoints

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<sup>6</sup> The term “media” in this recommendation refers to the terminology of the Recommendation CM/Rec (2011) 7 on a new notion of media, adopted on 21 September 2011.

and opinions in the media. Media coverage of political events and election campaigns is particularly telling in this respect, as are the persistence of sexist stereotypes and the scarcity of counter-stereotypes. Furthermore, women, as media professionals, often encounter pay inequalities, the ‘glass ceiling’ and precarious conditions of employment.

**MEDIA IN MODERN SOCIETIES HOLD AN IMMENSE POTENTIAL FOR SOCIAL CHANGE.** The potential of media to promote and protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of women and to contribute to their advancement has been acknowledged in 4th UN world conference on women (Beijing, 1995). Ten years later, the UN Commission on the Status of Women recognised that the objectives agreed there had not been fully achieved. To facilitate the implementation of these objectives, in December 2012 UNESCO published the useful “Gender-Sensitive Indicators for Media”.

**PUBLIC SERVICE MEDIA** are to be the vanguard of the modern media system and **HAVE TO SERVE ALL COMMUNITIES IN SOCIETY.** This calls for particular attention to gender equality both in terms of participation and access to public service media as well as content and the manner in which it is treated and presented. Public service media is, or should be, a reference for social cohesion and integration of all individuals and has an important role in furthering gender equality within the media and through the media. **THERE IS ALSO A CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR COMMUNITY MEDIA TO PROMOTE OPEN AND DIRECT DIALOGUE BETWEEN GROUPS, INCLUDING VIA DIGITAL PLATFORMS** (see the Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)3 on the remit of public service media in the information society, the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the role of community media in promoting social cohesion and intercultural dialogue adopted on 11 February 2009, and the Recommendation CM/Rec(2012)1 on public service media governance adopted on 15 February 2012).

**MEASURES** for the effective implementation of the standards adopted **CAN CONTRIBUTE TO GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBAT INEQUALITY.** In its Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)17 on gender equality standards and mechanisms, the Committee of Ministers underlines that States should encourage effective measures to ensure that gender equality, as a principle of human rights, is respected in the media, in accordance with the social responsibility that is linked to the power they hold in modern societies. In its 2009 Declaration on “Making gender equality a reality” the Committee of Ministers calls for measures to encourage media professionals and the communication sector generally to convey a non-stereotyped image of women and men. The gender perspective is emphasised in many instruments of the Council of Europe and is particularly accentuated in relation to the new media ecosystem in Recommendation CM/Rec (2011)7 on a new notion of media.

**In view of the above, and recognising the need of providing a gender equality perspective while implementing its established standards in the field of media, the Committee of Ministers – under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe – recommends that the governments of member states:**

- i. adopt adequate policies in line with the appended guidelines which can create the appropriate conditions under which the media can promote gender equality as a fundamental principle of their activities and institutional organisation in the new multidimensional media environment;
- ii. widely disseminate this recommendation and its guidelines and raise awareness among the relevant stakeholders and the media, in particular about the central role of gender equality for democracy and the full enjoyment of human rights;
- iii. bring the recommendation to the attention of the media sector, journalists and other actors and their respective organisations, as well as the regulatory authorities for the media and new communications and information services for the preparation or revision of their regulatory and self-regulatory strategies and codes of conduct in conformity with the guidelines below.

**Appendix to Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)\*\***

**GUIDELINES**

**A. MEMBER STATES**

- i. Unless already in place, member states should adopt an appropriate legal framework intended to ensure that there is respect for the principle of human dignity and the prohibition of all discrimination on grounds of sex, as well as of incitement to hatred and to any form of gender-based violence within the media.
- ii. Member states should particularly ensure through appropriate means, that media regulators respect gender equality principles in their decision making and practice.
- iii. Member states should support awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns on combating gender stereotypes in the media.

**B. MEDIA ORGANISATIONS**

Media organisations should be encouraged to adopt self-regulatory measures, internal codes of conduct/ethics and internal supervision, as well as developing standards in media coverage that promotes gender equality, in order to promote a consistent internal policy and working conditions aimed at:

- iv. equal access to, and representation in, media work for women and men, as regards journalism and participation, including in the areas where women are underrepresented;
- v. a balanced participation of women and men in management posts, in bodies with an advisory, regulatory or internal supervisory role and generally in the decision-making process;

vi. a non-stereotyped image, role and visibility of women and men, avoidance of sexist advertising, language and content which could lead to discrimination on grounds of sex, incitement to hatred and gender-based violence.

### **C. MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The following mechanisms for the implementation of strategies and policies to achieve gender equality goals in the media should be considered:

#### ***Review and evaluation of gender equality policy and legislation***

vii. Reviewing and updating legal framework on media from a gender equality perspective on a regular basis.

viii. Mandating media regulators and require the public service media to include assessment of media gender equality policy implementation in their annual reports.

#### ***Adoption and implementation of national indicators for gender equality in the media***

ix. Discussing with relevant stakeholders the opportunity for and adoption of, if appropriate, national indicators based on international standards and good practices; holding public hearings and discussions in connection with this.

x. Carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of the situation of gender equality in the media at a national level, based on the adopted indicators.

xi. Updating gender equality indicators regularly.

#### ***Provision of information and promotion of good practices***

xii. Encouraging the media to provide information to the public in a clear way (e.g. online) on the complaints procedure in relation to media content which they consider contrary to the principles of gender equality.

xiii. Supporting and promoting good practices through the development of networks and partnerships between various media outlets to further gender equality in the new media ecosystem.

#### ***Accountability channels***

xiv. Encouraging non-governmental organisations, media associations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to consistently defend gender equality by bringing their concerns to self-regulatory bodies or other specialised bodies (e.g. press councils, ethical commissions, advertising councils, anti-discrimination commissions).

xv. Encouraging the updating of existing media accountability mechanisms and their effective use in cases of violation of gender equality in the media.

xvi. Encouraging the establishment of novel mechanisms for media accountability and civic responsibility, for example, fora for public debate and platforms opened on and off-line, making direct exchanges possible between citizens.

***Research and publication***

xvii. Promoting active research into the issues of gender equality and media, particularly relating to media access, representation, participation (quantitative and qualitative profile) and working conditions in the media; research focused not only on women, but also on the relationship between genders; regularly publicising the outcomes of such projects.

xviii. Promoting research from a gender equality perspective on media coverage of certain areas of particular concern in a pluralist democracy, such as reporting on politics and media coverage of election campaigns and publishing the results; organising discussions with a view to improving policy and legislation.

xix. Promoting research on the impact of the media in the shaping of values, attitudes, needs and interests of women and men.

***Media literacy and active citizenship***

xx. Advancing gender sensitive media literacy for the young generation, preparing young people to approach different forms of media content responsibly and enabling them to acquire a critical view of media representations of gender and to decode sexist stereotypes; enhancing the gender equality perspective in the media literacy programmes for young people of different ages as a factor for broad human rights education and active involvement in the democratic processes.

xxi. Developing specific awareness-raising tools through and about the media for adults, including parents and teachers, as important factors for gender education and active citizenship in the information society.

xxii. Raising the awareness and strengthening the capacities of media professionals and media students by offering regular educational and vocational training programmes geared to the acquisition of in-depth knowledge of gender equality and its crucial role in a democratic society.

**Reference instruments:**

**Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe**

Recommendation No. R(84) 17 on equality between women and men in the media

Recommendation No. R(90) 4 on the elimination of sexism from language

Recommendation No. R(98) 14 on gender mainstreaming

Recommendation CM/Rec(2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision making

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)2 on media pluralism and diversity of media content

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)3 on the remit of public service media in the information society

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)11 on promoting freedom of expression and information in the new information and communications environment

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)13 on gender mainstreaming in education

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)16 on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet

Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)17 on gender equality standards and mechanisms

Declaration of CM on the on the role of community media in promoting social cohesion and intercultural dialogue, adopted on 11 February 2009

Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)7 on a new notion of media

Declaration and CM/Rec on public service media governance, adopted on 15 February 2012

**Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe**

Resolution 1557 (2007) and Recommendation 1799 (2007)“The image of women in advertising”

Recommendation 1555 (2002) “The image of women in the media”

Resolution 1751 (2010) and Recommendation 1931 (2010) “Combating sexist stereotypes in the media”

Recommendation 1899 (2010) “Increasing women’s representation in politics through the electoral system”

Resolution 1860 (2012) “Advancing women's rights worldwide”

**Appendix IV****Ad hoc Committee on Data Protection (CAHDATA)****Draft Terms of Reference**

*Set up by the Committee of Ministers under Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe and in accordance with Resolution [CM/Res\(2011\)24](#) on intergovernmental committees and subordinate bodies, their terms of reference and working methods*

Type of committee: Ad hoc committee

Terms of reference valid from: **1 January 2013 until 31 December 2013**

<b>Main tasks</b>
Under the authority of the Committee of Ministers, the CAHDATA will finalise and submit to the Committee of Ministers proposals for the modernisation of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS No. 108), having regard to the proposals prepared by the Consultative Committee of Convention 108 (adopted at its 29th Plenary meeting, 27-30 November 2012) following the mandate it received from the Committee of Ministers (1079 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Deputies, 10 March 2010).
<b>Pillar/Sector/Programme</b>
<b>Pillar:</b> Rule of Law <b>Sector:</b> Development of Common Standards and Policies <b>Programme:</b> Information Society and Internet Governance
<b>Expected results</b>
(i) a draft amending protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS No. 108) is prepared and finalised; (ii) a consolidated version of the modernised Convention is finalised; (iii) the explanatory report to the Convention is updated.
<b>Composition</b>
<b>Members:</b> The Governments of Council of Europe member states, and where appropriate of other states Parties to Convention 108, are entitled to appoint as members of the CAHDATA a representative of the highest possible rank from their national ministry or from the relevant public authority responsible for data protection policies.
<b>Participants:</b> The Governments of States that are not members of the Council of Europe which have been invited by the Committee of Ministers to accede to Convention 108 are entitled to appoint to the CAHDATA a representative of the highest possible rank from their national ministry or from the relevant public authority responsible for data protection policies, without the right to vote but with defrayal of expenses.  The following Council of Europe bodies may send one or more representatives to meetings of the CAHDATA, without the right to vote but with defrayal of expenses at the charge of their respective administrative Budgets:

- the Consultative Committee of Convention 108 (T-PD),
- the Parliamentary Assembly,
- the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe,
- the European Court of Human Rights,
- the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe,
- the Conference of INGOs enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe,
- the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH) and its Committee on Bioethics (DH-BIO),
- the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ),
- the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC),
- the Steering Committee on the Media and Information Society (CDMSI),
- the Data Protection Commissioner of the Council of Europe.

The European Union may send one or more representatives to meetings of the Committee, without the right to vote or defrayal of expenses.

The Governments of States that are not members of the Council of Europe which have observer status (Canada, Holy See, Japan, Mexico and USA) with the Council of Europe are entitled to appoint to the CAHDATA a representative of the highest possible rank from their national ministry or from the relevant public authority responsible for data protection policies, without the right to vote and without defrayal of expenses.

**Observers:**

The following states may send representatives, without the right to vote and without defrayal of expenses:

Argentina, Australia, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dubai, Gabon, Ecuador, Israel, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Vietnam.

The following organisations may send representatives, without the right to vote and without defrayal of expenses:

- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- European Privacy Association (EPA)
- European Association for the Defence of Human Rights (AEDH)
- International Conference of data protection and privacy Commissioners
- Europol
- Interpol
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- French-Speaking Association of Personal Data Protection Authorities (AFADPD)
- Ibero-American Network of Data Protection (RIPD)
- International Commission on civil status (ICCS)
- the Personal Information Protection Commission (PIPC) of the Republic of Korea
- Internet Society (ISOC)
- United Nations (UN)
- Organization of American States (OAS)
- African Union (AU)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Association of SouthEast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Mercosur
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Observers from states and organisations other than those referred to above can be admitted to CAHDATA upon request to the Secretary General, on the basis of a unanimous decision by the CAHDATA. In the event where unanimity is not reached, the matter may be referred to the

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Committee of Ministers at the request of two-thirds of the members of the Committee. The Committee of Ministers shall decide on the matter by a two-thirds majority of all the representatives entitled to sit on it.

### Working methods

The assistance of a scientific expert may be requested.

#### Meetings:

1 meeting in 2013, 2 to 3 days.

### Budgetary information

Meetings per year	Number of days	Members	Plenary	Bureau	Subordinate structures/ Working groups	Secretariat (A, B)
1	2/3	50	57000*	-	-	0,5 A ; 0,5 B

\*The costs presented above take into consideration the per diem, travel, interpretation, translation and document printing. Other costs which could be linked to committees such as official journeys for staff members or ministerial conferences are not included. Costs calculated on the basis of the per diem and recharged services costs presented in the draft Programme and Budget 2012-13.

**Appendix V**

05/04/2013

**Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Media and Information Society (Belgrade, 7 and 8 November 2013)****FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE – OPPORTUNITIES, RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES**

Draft programme based on discussions during the 2<sup>nd</sup> CDMSI meeting, CDMSI chair's draft programme (CDMSI 2012/Misc12), inputs from the CDMSI members, the concept paper prepared by the Secretariat and discussions at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Bureau of the CDMSI (6-7 March 2013). Following that meeting CDMSI Bureau members sent more changes that have been integrated in the present version.

<b>Wednesday, 6 November 2013</b>	
Afternoon - Time to be confirmed	Side event: meeting organised by PACE Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media, conclusions of which could feed into the Ministerial Conference. Tbc (Topics to be communicated)
19.30-22.30	Special event for ministers and VIPs, subject to agreement
<b>Thursday, 7 November 2013</b>	
8.00 – 9.00	<b>Registration</b>
9.00 – 9.30	<p><b><u>Opening of the Conference</u></b></p> <p>Address by the Serbian President/PM/Minister of Culture            Address by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe (Council of Europe recent achievements in the field of media and new communication services/information society)            Address by EC Commissioner</p>
9.30 – 10.00	<p>Election of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Conference            Adoption of the Agenda</p> <p>Address on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe            Address on behalf of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe            Address on behalf of the Chairmanship of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities</p> <p>Address by Commissioner for Human Rights            Address by Frank La Rue, UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (tbc)            Address by Dunja Mijatovic, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media</p>

10.00 - 10.30	Keynote speech: <b>Freedom of Expression and Democracy in the Digital Age - Opportunities, Rights, Responsibilities</b> Name tbc	
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break / Photo	
	<b>Main Conference Room:</b>  <i>Ministerial Round tables</i>	<b>Parallel Sessions</b> <i>Open interactive format (ministers, representatives of governments, parliaments, international organisations, civil society, business, academia, media...)</i>
11.00- 12.30	<b>Ministerial round table: Access to the Internet and fundamental rights</b> (Sub-theme 1)  Key questions to be addressed:  -What is Internet freedom and on which guarantees and conditions is it founded? Responsibilities of the state and other stakeholders? - The Internet, a tool for multi stakeholder dialogue and democratic process. - Access to the Internet – a human right ? - Freedom of expression in the digital environment - The Internet and social cohesion.  Introductory remarks: name tbc Statements by ministers (10 to 15) Other remarks and responses	<b>Multi-stakeholder dialogue: How do we address the current threats to journalism?</b> (Sub-theme 2)  Key questions to be addressed:  -Intimidation of journalists - a scandal of our time. How to prevent it? Does naming and shaming work? - Rights and responsibilities of the new media actors carrying the public watchdog function (Journalists, bloggers, human rights defenders, activists, whistle blowers? - Indicators for ethical and professional content – new approaches to media accountability and self-regulation.  Moderator: tbc
12.30- 14.00	Lunch	
14.00- 15.30	<b>Ministerial round table: How do we address the current threats to journalism?</b> (Sub-theme 2)  Key questions to be addressed:  -Safety and security of journalists – an indicator for mature democracy - Positive obligations of states and other stakeholders for safeguarding journalists and other media actors - Measures to prevent “legal harassment” (defamation, terrorist legislation etc) against journalists?  Introductory remarks: name tbc Statements by ministers (10 to 15) Other remarks and responses	<b>Multi-stakeholder dialogue: Pluralism, diversity and quality in the new media ecosystem – opportunities and risks</b> (Sub-theme 3)  Key questions to be addressed:  Converging technologies – diverging regulation? - How can European cooperation enhance pluralism and cultural innovation and creation? -Public Service Media – a driving force for innovation and creativity in the digital environment? -How to prevent media conglomerated distorting the public opinion shaping process? How does connected TV affect media

		<p>pluralism? - Community media – which strategies to promote integration and active citizenship in the digital age?</p> <p>Moderator: tbc</p>
15.30-16.00	Coffee break	
16.00-17.30	<p><b><u>Ministerial round table:</u></b> <b>Pluralism, diversity and quality in the new media ecosystem – opportunities and risks</b> (Sub-theme 3)</p> <p>Key questions to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Freedom and independence of the media and media (self)regulation</li> <li>-How to deal with national and transnational media concentration and to ensure transparency of media ownership?</li> <li>-Promotion of ethical journalism in the online environment?</li> <li>-Challenges and opportunities of public service media and community media in the digital age</li> <li>-Is there a need to regulate connected TV at the European level?</li> </ul> <p>Introductory remarks: name tbc Statements by ministers (10 to 15) Other remarks and responses</p>	<p><b><u>Multi-stakeholder dialogue:</u></b> <b>Access to the Internet and fundamental rights</b> (Sub-theme 1)</p> <p>Key questions to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The power of the screen – from censorship to free for all?</li> <li>- An open Internet architecture and the exercise of human rights</li> <li>-Does access alone guarantee freedom of expression?</li> <li>-Does the right to be forgotten exist?</li> <li>-Who should police the Internet?</li> <li>- Rights of Internet users</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: tbc</p>

<b>Friday, 8 November 2013</b>	
9.00 – 10.00	<p><b><u>Ministerial dialogue including all stakeholders</u></b> <b>“Hate speech on-line”</b></p> <p>Key questions to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-When does information or ideas that offend shock or disturb become hate speech?</li> <li>-How to tackle hate-speech online at the national and international level?</li> </ul> <p>Introductory remarks: name tbc Statements by ministers and others (5-10) Input from side event: the on-line hate speech campaign organised by the Council of Europe (youth)</p>
10.00- 10.30	Coffee break
10.30- 11.30	<p><b><u>Reporting back from parallel sessions and side events</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Stocktaking – The Road Ahead</u></b> (The future activities of the Council of Europe in media and information society fields: orientation and priorities)</p>
11.30- 12.00	<b><u>Adoption by the Ministers of a Political Declaration and Resolutions</u></b>
12.30- 13.00	<b><u>Closing remarks</u></b> by the Council of Europe Secretary General and the Serbian Minister of Culture
13.00- 13.30	Press conference, tbc

## **Appendix VI**

### **3RD MEETING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE ON MEDIA AND INFORMATION SOCIETY 3EME RÉUNION DU COMITE DIRECTEUR SUR LES MEDIAS ET LA SOCIETE DE L'INFORMATION (CDMSI)**

**23 – 26 APRIL/AVRIL 2013  
ROOM/SALLE 2 (AGORA)**

#### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

Gender distribution - 70 participants : 32 women (46%), 38 men (54%)  
Parité entre hommes / femmes - 70 participants : 32 femmes (46%), 38 hommes (54%)

#### **ALBANIA/ALBANIE**

Ms Eva Kushova  
Director of Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### **ARMENIA/ARMENIE**

Mr Garegin Chugaszyan  
Executive Director, IT Foundation

#### **AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE**

Mr Matthias Traimer  
Federal Chancellery, Head of Department, Media Affairs and Information Society, Federal Chancellery,  
Constitutional Service

#### **AZERBAIJAN**

Ms Jeyran Amiraslanova  
Senior Consultant for Public and Political Issues, Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

#### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA/BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE**

Mr Emir Povlakic  
Head of Division for Licensing, Digitalization and Coordination in Broadcasting, Communications Regulatory

#### **BULGARIA/BULGARIE**

Ms Bissera Zankova, Media Expert / Consultant  
Ministry of Transport, IT and Communications

#### **CROATIA/CROATIE**

Apologised / Excusé

#### **CYPRUS/CHYPRE**

Mr Andreas Christodoulou  
Senior Press and Information Officer, Ministry of Interior

#### **CZECH REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE**

Mr Artuš Rejent  
Media and Audio-Visual Department, Ministry of Culture

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### **DENMARK/DANEMARK**

Ms Katja Just Maarbjerg  
Head of Section, Danish Ministry of Culture

### **ESTONIA/ESTONIE**

Mr Peeter Sookruus  
Head of Media Department, Ministry of Culture

### **FINLAND/FINLANDE**

Ms Mirka Meres-Wuori  
Senior Officer, Ministry of Transport and Communications

### **FRANCE**

Ms Sophie Verrier  
Bureau des affaires europeennes et internationales, Direction Generale des Medias et des Industries Culturelles, Ministere de la Culture et de la Communication  
Ms Catherine Souryi  
Rédacteur, Sous-direction de l'audiovisuel extérieur et des technologies de communication  
Ministère des affaires étrangères

### **GEORGIA/GEORGIE**

Ms Tamar Kintsurashvili  
General Director of Public Broadcasting

### **GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE**

Mr Wolfgang M. Wohnhas, Head of Division K31, International Media Cooperation; Deutsche Welle Broadcast  
Ms Annick Kuhl  
EU Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU  
Mr Michael Teichmann (24-25)  
Desk Officer, Federal Foreign Office

### **GREECE/GRECE**

Ms Christina Lamprou  
Head of the Department of Audiovisual Affairs, Directorate of Mass Media - General Secretariat of Information and Communication, Hellenic Republic

### **HUNGARY/HONGRIE**

Mr György Ocskó  
International Legal Adviser, National Media and Infocommunications Authority  
Mr János Auer  
Member of the Media Council of the National Media and Infocommunications Authority

### **ICELAND/ISLANDE**

Ms Margrét Magnúsdóttir  
Legal Adviser  
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture

**IRELAND/IRLANDE**

Mr Éanna Ó Conghaile  
Principal Officer, Broadcasting Policy Division, Department of Communications, Energy & Natural Resources,

**ITALY/ITALIE**

Mr Pierglugi Mazzella  
Director General, Agency for the right to university education, Professor of Information and Communication, University of Rome

**LATVIA/LETONIE**

Mr Andris Mellakauls (Chair)  
Information Space Integration, Ministry of Culture  
Ms Gita Keistere  
Legal Adviser, National Electronic Mass Media Council  
Mrs Aija Dulevska  
Vice-Chairperson of the National Electronic Media Council of Latvia

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

Mr Claudio Nardi, Diplomatic Officer, Office for Foreign Affairs

**LITHUANIA/LITHUANIE**

Ms Regina Jaskėlevičienė  
Head of Information Society Division, Cultural Policy Department, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania

**LUXEMBOURG**

Ms Laura Bourguignon  
Ministère d'Etat, Service des Médias et des Communications

**MONACO**

M. Serge Robillard  
Chef de Division, Direction des Communications Électroniques, Principauté de Monaco

**MONTENEGRO**

Mr Ranko Vujovic, Executive Director, UNEM

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

Ms Ana Taban, Head of Information and Media Outreach Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration

**THE NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS**

Mr Nol Reijnders  
Deputy Head of Media Policy, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Department for Media, Literature, Libraries

**NORWAY/NORVEGE**

Mr Anders Huitfeldt, Senior Advisor

**POLAND/POLOGNE**

Ms Małgorzata Pęk  
National Broadcasting Council of Poland

**PORTUGAL**

M. Agostinho Pissarreira,  
Cabinet pour les Medias ("Gabinete para os Meios de Comunicação Social")  
Mr Pedro Ruivo

**ROMANIA/ROUMANIE**

Ms Delia Mucică  
Senior Advisor, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION RUSSIE**

Mr Igor Evdokimov  
Deputy Director, Press and Information Department, Foreign Ministry  
Ms Svetlana Firsova

**SERBIA/SERBIE**

Mr Mladen Veskovic  
Adviser, International Relations, Ministry of Culture

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE**

Ms Ivana Lassakova, Director, Media Law and Audiovisual Unit

**SLOVENIA/SLOVENIE**

Mr Skender Adem  
Undersecretary, Ministry of Culture of Republic of Slovenia

**SPAIN/ESPAGNE**

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