

*Committee of experts on cross-border
flow of Internet traffic and Internet
freedom (MSI-INT)*



MSI-INT (2014)10
7 July 2014

Report of the 2nd meeting of the MSI-INT
3-4 July 2014
(Strasbourg, Palais de l'Europe, Room 8)

1. Mr Jan Kleijssen, Director of Information Society and Action Against Crime, opened the meeting and informed participants on progress, notably with regard to the adoption of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)6 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on a Guide to human rights for Internet users as well as steps taken to promote the Guide.
2. The Report by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe 'State of Democracy Human Rights and Rule of Law in Europe' ([SG\(2014\)1-FINAL](#)) emphasises that a specific monitoring mechanism is needed to prevent violations of Article 10 (Freedom of Expression) of the European Convention on Human Rights. Mr Kleijssen also highlighted a Council of Europe Report '[ICANN's procedures and policies in the light of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values](#)' and invited participants to comment on it.
3. The Chair of the MSI-INT recalled the conclusions of the first meeting of the committee and thanked the working groups for their work between the meetings. The MSI-INT was also informed that the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (CDMSI) was considering the draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression and the right to private life with regard to network neutrality.
4. The agenda (Appendix 1) was adopted without any changes. The list of participants appears in Appendix 2. The gender distribution of the 28 participants was 11 women (40%) and 17 men (60%).
5. Ms Maeve Dion, the rapporteur on the first expected result under the MSI-INT [Terms of Reference](#), presented the draft recommendation CM/Rec(2014)___ of the Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet. The draft was prepared by the rapporteur with the support of the Secretariat and further discussed in the working group prior to the second meeting. The MSI-INT validated the approach and had an in-depth discussion on this draft recommendation. It agreed, subject to editorial changes, to transmit a revised version to the CDMSI for its consideration and possible approval (Appendix 3).
6. With regard to the second expected result under the MSI-INT [Terms of Reference](#), namely the draft Committee of Ministers recommendation on Internet freedom, the MSI-INT took note of and welcomed the preliminary elements prepared by Dr Michael Kogler,

rapporteur (Appendix 4). Discussions highlighted that the added value of this instrument would be to recommend that member states consider Internet freedom in a comprehensive manner rather than pick and choose which rights and freedoms are guaranteed. The draft recommendation could be envisaged as a tool to guide policy-makers and to help member states evaluate the state of Internet Freedom as well as structure the debate internationally regarding Internet freedom. The MSI-INT agreed to continue working on the basis of the preliminary elements identified by the rapporteur and the conclusions of this meeting.

7. With regard to the third expected result, namely the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and proposals for further action to promote them, the MSI-INT took note of the work on principles on the right to protest, which was carried out by an Article 19 experts' meeting. It tasked the Secretariat to prepare structure elements of the report for its next meeting. Ms Gabrielle Guillemin agreed to contribute to the development of the report noting the timeframe for delivery on this line of work as agreed by the MSI-INT in its Work Plan (Appendix 5).

8. The MSI-INT discussed participation in events with a view to ensuring multi-stakeholder input and participation in its work, notably in the context of the Internet Governance Forum which will take place from 2 to 5 September 2014 in Istanbul. The MSI-INT members who will attend this event agreed to share information with regard to their participation in workshops and main sessions and to promote their work.

9. In view of the number of expected deliverables the MSI-INT agreed to hold an additional meeting in 2014, which will be on 23 and 24 October. No other business was discussed.

Appendix 1

Annotated agenda

(as contained in document MSI-INT (2014)09)

1. Opening of the meeting

Mr Jan Kleijssen, Director of the Information Society and Action Against Crime Directorate will open the meeting.

2. Adoption of the agenda

3. Information by the Secretariat

The MSI-INT will be informed about the meeting of the Steering Committee on Media and Information Society (20-23 May 2014); other information of relevance to the work of MSI-INT.

4. Stock-taking of progress made on expected results

The MSI-INT is expected to discuss with a view to finalising a draft recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet. The working groups and rapporteurs will be invited to present the state of play in respect of other deliverables under the MSI-INT mandate, respectively the draft recommendation on Internet freedom and a report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and proposals for further action.

Working documents:

Draft recommendation CM/Rec(2014)___ of the Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet (MSI-INT(2014)06);

Preliminary elements for a draft recommendation on Internet freedom (MSI-INT(2014)07);

[MSI-INT Terms of Reference](#);

Draft Work Plan - MSI-INT(2014)03 Rev;

Background documents

[Resolution no.1 Internet Freedom](#) adopted at the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and Information Society (Belgrade, 7-8 November 2013)

Necessary & proportionate: International principles on the application of human rights to communications surveillance – Background and supporting international legal analysis, Article 19 and Electronic Frontier Foundation

Consolidated report on the cross-border flow of Internet traffic and interference which may have an impact on access to content, services and applications –

[CDMSI\(2013\)Misc20](#)

5. Multi-stakeholder outreach (interactions, consultations, participation in events)

The MSI-INT will be invited to take stock of participation in events in the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG, 12-13 June 2014, Berlin). Possible participation in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF, 2-5 September 2014, Istanbul) will be also discussed.

6. Date of next meeting

7. Other business

The MSI-INT will be invited to consider any other business not dealt with above and to agree on the dates of the next meeting.

Appendix 2
List of participants

MSI-INT MEMBERS

Mr Garegin CHUGASZIAN, Executive Director, Information Technologies Foundation (ITF), Yerevan (Armenia)

Dr Michael KOGLER, Deputy Head of Department for Media Law, Constitutional Service of the Federal Chancellery (Austria)

Ms Zlatina NIKOLOVA, Chief Expert, European Programmes and Projects Department, Ministry of Transport, Information and Communications Technology (Bulgaria)

Mr Oliver SCHENK, Legal Adviser, International Media Cooperation Division, Office of the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media (BKM) (Germany)

Ms Margrét MAGNÚSDÓTTIR, Legal Advisor in the field of Media, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Iceland)

Mr Johan HALLENBORG, Deputy Director, Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Sweden) *(apologised)*

Mr Thomas SCHNEIDER, Deputy Head of International Relations Service, Coordinator international Information Society, International Affairs, Federation Office of Communication, Federal Department for the environment, transport, energy and communication (Switzerland)

Mr Yaman AKDENIZ, Professor of Law (Faculty of law), Pro-Rector for the Istanbul Bilgi University *(apologised)*

Mr Alexander BORISOV, Professor, Moscow State Institute of International Relations

Ms Maeve DION, Swedish Law and Informatics Research Institute, Faculty of Law, Stockholm University

Ms Gabrielle GUILLEMIN, Legal officer - Freedom of Expression, Media Regulation, Freedom of Information - Article 19, London

Dr Monica HORTEN, Visiting Fellow, London School of Economics and Political Science

Ms Karmen TURK, Advocate, Triniti Tallinn

PARTICIPANTS

Council of Europe Member States

Mr Bakhtiyar MAMMADOV, Head of Legal and Human Resources Department, Ministry of Communications and High Technologies (Azerbaijan)

Mr Tanel TANG, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the Council of Europe

Mr Mikhail MEDRISH, Chairman of the Council (Board) of the Coordination Center for the Russian ccTLD (Russian Federation)

Dr Simona KRALJ-ZATLER, Under-Secretary, Information Society Directorate, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (Slovenia) *(apologised)*

M. Enrique FERNÁNDEZ PICAZO, Technicien Supérieur, Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat des Télécommunications et pour la Société de l'Information (Spain)

Mr Nicolas ROLLIER, International Relations Service Federation Office of Communication, Federal Department for the environment, transport, energy and communication (Switzerland / Suisse)

Mr Erhan BAL, Turkish Radio & Television Supreme Council (RTÜK), International Relations Department, Ankara (Turkey)

International Organisations

Mr Mario OETHEIMER, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna *(apologised)*

Ms Sylvie COUDRAY, Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace - Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO *(apologised)*

Mr Ming Kuok LIM, Programme Specialist, Section for Freedom of Expression, Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace - Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO

Civil society, private sector and other communities

Mr Bertrand de la CHAPELLE, Director, Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Mr Paul FEHLINGER, Manager, Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Mr Patrick FÄLTSTRÖM, Head of Research and Development, Netnod, Sweden *(apologised)*

Mr Marc van der HAM, Google Public Policy

Mr Holger ROSENDAL, Member of the European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA), Chefjurist at the Danish Newspaper Publishers' Association (*Danske Dagblades Forening - DDF*) Copenhagen, Denmark *(apologised)*

Mr Michael ROTERT, Honorary Spokesman, EuroISPA (European Internet Service Provider Association)

Council of Europe Secretariat

Mr Jan KLEIJSEN, Director, Directorate of Information Society and Action against Crime

Ms Elvana THAÇI, Administrator responsible for the MSI-INT Committee, Media Division, Information Society Department

Ms Sophie KWASNY, Head of Data Protection Unit, Information Society Department

Ms Loreta VIOIU, Programme Officer, Internet Governance Unit, Information Society Department

Ms Elisabeth MAETZ, Assistant, Media Division, Information Society Department

Appendix 3

Draft Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)___of the Committee of Ministers to member States on free transboundary flow of information on the Internet
(as contained in document MSI-INT (2014)06 Rev2, 4 July 2014)

1. The right to freedom of expression, including the right to receive and impart information and ideas without interference and regardless of frontiers constitutes a cornerstone of democratic society and is one of the basic conditions for its sustainability and progress and for the development of every human being. Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (the Convention) applies not only to the content of information but also to the means of its dissemination or hosting, since any restriction imposed on the means necessarily interferes with the right to receive and impart information.

2. The right to freedom of assembly and association, as guaranteed by Article 11 of the Convention, is similarly fundamental to a functioning democracy. In addition, safeguarding the right to private life as enshrined in Article 8 of the Convention and ensuring the protection of personal data in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS No. 108, hereinafter Convention 108) underpins the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and contributes to the free flow of information on the Internet.

3. The unimpeded transboundary flow of information is critical for the full realisation of these rights and freedoms as well as for safeguarding pluralism and diversity of information, for the development of culture and innovation and economic growth. National policies or measures, commercial activities or technological practices which interfere, whether deliberately or inadvertently, with Internet traffic or which place restrictions on Internet content or services within one state may have a bearing beyond that state's frontiers on the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of association. Consequently, the exercise of national sovereignty may be affected by such interferences.

4. Multiple states may claim jurisdiction over the same information and services on the Internet, which may leave individuals subject to inconsistent or conflicting rules. The variety/diversity of national laws on illegal content and services, as well as the application of competing and conflicting national laws, creates a complex legal environment which can make it difficult for individuals to claim the protection to which they are entitled under Article 10 of the Convention. Developments in technology, for example content delivery networks and the growth of services that store and process data in remote locations rather than in locations proximate to the information owner or custodian/recipient (cloud services) will also increase complexities.

5. There is a need to promote a common international understanding, to consolidate norms and adhere to best practices on free transboundary flow of information on the Internet while ensuring full compliance with international agreements on the protection of children online, fight against cybercrime, protection of personal data and other relevant agreements. State action in this context should rely on Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8 of the Committee of Ministers which sets out a commitment of member states to protect and promote the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet. This includes state

responsibility to ensure that actions within one state do not illegitimately interfere with access to information in other states or negatively impact the transboundary Internet traffic.

6. Therefore, the Committee of Ministers recommends that member states, when developing and implementing Internet-related policies at national level and within the international community:

- promote and protect free transboundary flow of information having due regard to the principles set out in the appendix to this recommendation;
- ensure that these principles are reflected in regulatory frameworks or policies and in practice;
- encourage private sector actors, civil society and technical communities to support and promote the implementation of the principles included in this recommendation.

Appendix

Principles for free transboundary flow of information on the Internet

1. General principles

- 1.1. States have an obligation to guarantee to everyone within their jurisdiction the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of assembly and association, in full compliance with Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention which apply equally to the Internet.
- 1.2. States should protect and promote the global free flow of information on the Internet. They should ensure that actions and omissions within their territory pursue the legitimate aims set out in the Convention and other relevant international agreements and do not have an unnecessary or disproportionate impact on the transboundary flow of information.

2. Due diligence principles

- 2.1. States should exercise due diligence when developing, assessing and implementing their national policies with a view to identifying and avoiding interferences with Internet traffic which have an adverse transboundary impact on the free flow of information on the Internet. Regulatory or other measures that are capable of having such an impact must be evaluated with regard to state responsibility to respect, protect and promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Convention.
- 2.2. States should ensure transparency, foreseeability and accountability when developing regulations that may impact free flows of information on the Internet including the results of evaluations under 2.1. In particular, proposed regulations should be published with sufficient time and opportunity for public comment.

- 2.3. States must ensure that the blocking of content or services deemed illegal is in compliance with Articles 8, 10 and 11 of the Convention. In particular, measures adopted by state authorities in order to combat illegal content or activities on the Internet should not result in unnecessary and disproportionate impact beyond the state's borders. States should strive towards measures which are least intrusive and least disruptive and which are carried out through a transparent and accountable process. Measures adopted or promoted by states should be regularly reviewed to determine their practical effectiveness and ongoing necessity and proportionality.
- 2.4. When national policies and commercial activities interfere with Internet traffic beyond the state's boundaries, the parties concerned may not have standing for raising their grievances within that state. States should ensure that structures and procedures exist for hearing and resolving the grievances of these parties.
- 2.5. States should encourage, facilitate, support and participate as appropriate in the development of self-regulatory codes of conduct so that all stakeholders respect the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association and the right to private life, with particular regard to the free flow of Internet traffic.

3. Promoting technical best practices

- 3.1. States should promote co-operation in the development and implementation of technical best practices that respect the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom of association, including evaluations of the necessity and proportionality of actions that may have a transboundary impact on Internet traffic.
- 3.2. States should ensure that national policies respect the global Internet architecture. This includes adherence to best practices regarding the domain name system.

4. International dialogue and policy

- 4.1. States should engage in international dialogue to progressively develop shared understandings, international standards and norms and to adhere to best practices with regard to applicable law and competent jurisdiction in cases where competing (conflicting) laws apply to freedom of expression and access to information.
- 4.2. In the context of development of international policy or regulation for the Internet, states should protect and promote Internet connectivity as well as availability and accessibility of diverse and pluralistic information as these impact the free transboundary flow of information on the Internet.
- 4.3. In relation to services that store or process information in remote locations, states should safeguard the right to personal data protection in accordance with Convention 108 and the right to privacy in compliance with Article 8 of the Convention. This is important for the full exercise of the rights in Article

10 of the Convention. Regarding such services, states also should engage in international dialogue to develop shared norms, practices and understandings to address questions about jurisdiction and applicable law.

Appendix 4

Preliminary elements for a draft recommendation on Internet Freedom
(as contained in document MSI-INT (2014)07)

Elements for defining Internet freedom

Internet freedoms - means the freedom to benefit - whenever, wherever and without any undue interference - from a responsible use of a free and open internet as a medium to seek, receive, access as well as to create and impart information, to communicate, to learn, to gather, to organize, to associate, to assemble, to participate, to [other].

"undue interference" - means a restriction preventing the free flow of and the access to information on the Internet without being justified by human rights law.

(Pre)conditions/Elements/components

Within the above meaning the conditions to exercise "Internet freedom" include inter alia:¹

- ❖ Universal access
 - equal access regardless of who and where one is
 - where feasible the free access to Internet through public venues
 - safeguarding of accessibility for persons with disabilities
 - affordable and non-discriminatory access. greatest possible access to Internet content, applications and services using the devices of one's choice
 - no disconnection against one's will, except when decided by a court
 - greatest possible access to Internet-based content, applications and services of one's choice, whether or not they are offered free of charge, using suitable devices of one's choice
 - [other]

- ❖ Freedom to express and form opinions, views, ideas of all kinds
 - including ideas that may be regarded as critical or controversial or even "shock, offend or disturb"
 - Absence of Censorship, blocking, filtering, content removal (only in exceptional cases)
 - Facilitation of the free flow of information and ideas on matters of general interest by ensuring transparency and accountability
 - public authorities have a duty to respect and protect freedom of expression and freedom of information
 - Positive "obligations"
 - E-governance
 - E-government

¹ Alternatively: The notion "Internet freedom" is built up/based on following elements/components:

- ▪ Open Data
- [other]
- ❖ Equal treatment of all data/information
 - no discrimination or charging differentially by user, content, site, platform, application, type of attached equipment, and modes of communication
 - Traffic management measures which have an impact on the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, must meet the requirements of international law
 - Network Neutrality - Declaration of the Committee of Ministers
 - [other]
- ❖ Open standards
 - open standards and interoperability as well as its end-to-end nature should be preserved
 - no unreasonable barriers to entry for new users or legitimate uses of the Internet, or unnecessary burdens which could affect the potential for innovation in respect of technologies and services.
- ❖ Protection of privacy
 - no monitoring or general surveillance or interception measures
 - In exceptional circumstances, which are prescribed by law privacy with regard to personal data may be interfered with, such as for a criminal investigation
 - confidentiality of private online correspondence and communications
 - privacy must also be respected in the workplace. employer must inform of any surveillance and/or monitoring carried out
 - [other]
- ❖ Ability to control the use of data
 - knowledge which personal data is held and stored when, for what purposes and by whom
 - data should only be processed when laid down by law or with consent
 - Safeguard of easy, prompt, effective and practical access to information about the fact that data are processed
 - including the possibility to have records - that contain incorrect personal data or data that have been collected or processed contrary to the provisions of the law - rectified and in certain circumstances erased
 - [other]
 - [other]
- ❖ Protection of intellectual property rights
 - right to access, share, create and distribute information must be consistent with the rights of authors and creators as established in law to benefit from what was created
 - Safeguarding remuneration for rights' holders for their work
 - Protecting IPR online without unduly restricting access to information
 - [other]
- ❖ Freedom of assembly, association and Participation

- Ability to choose any website, application or other service in order to form, join, mobilise and participate in social groups and assemblies whether or not they are formally recognised by public authorities
 - Ability to use the Internet to exercise the right to form and join trade unions
 - right to protest peacefully online
 - freedom to use available online tools to participate in local, national and global public policy debates, legislative initiatives and public scrutiny of decision-making processes, including the right to sign petitions
 - participation in and the transparency of the formation of Internet policies and the possibility to challenge these
 - safeguarding of Full participation in social, cultural and political life via the means of Internet
 - [other]
- ❖ Existence of (digital) literacy programmes
- access to digital education and knowledge in order to exercise rights and freedoms on the Internet. This includes skills to understand, use, and work with a broad range of Internet tools
 - Foster the ability to make informed decisions
 - [other]
- ❖ Right to education
- online access to education and to cultural, scientific, scholarly and other content in official languages
 - ability to freely access publicly funded research and cultural works in the public domain on the Internet, where available
 - [other]
- ❖ Protection of innovation and creativity
- [to be developed]
- ❖ Knowledge about remedies
- to make it an “informed” freedom about the right to an effective remedy when human rights and fundamental freedoms are restricted or violated
 - avenues for seeking remedies should be available, known, accessible, affordable and capable of providing appropriate redress
 - easily accessible information and guidance on how to report and complain about interferences and how to seek redress
 - [other]
- ❖ Adequate protection by national authorities
- obligation to protect from criminal activity or criminal offences committed on or using the Internet, in particular when this concerns illegal access, interference, forgery or other fraudulent manipulation of digital identity, computer and data contained therein
 - Cybercrime, Computer misuse: hacking, DDOS, Wikileaks, Child pornography, obscenity etc., Cyber-terrorism
 - [other]

- ❖ Adaption of the legal framework to “new” media
 - blogger or citizen journalist - protection of sources in relation to information received from internet users or others
 - authentic interpretation of “media actors” Rec (2011)7
- ❖ Critical resources
 - ensure that the development and application of standards, policies, procedures or practices in connection with the management of resources that are critical for the functioning of the Internet incorporate protection for human rights and fundamental freedoms of Internet users in compliance with the standards recognised in international human rights law. ☞ Recommendation CM/Rec(2011)8
- ❖ [other]
 - [to be developed]
- ❖ Promotion/Distribution of Information about Internet freedom
 - [to be developed]

Duties and responsibilities

As with any other freedom also the exercise of “Internet freedom” carries with it duties and responsibilities.

Corresponding to the above mentioned (pre)conditions these duties include inter alia:

- ❖ Responsible supply and use of data
 - awareness that in using the Internet personal data is regularly processed during the use of browsers, e-mail, instant messages, voice-over Internet protocols, social networks, search engines and cloud data storage services
 - awareness that content created on the Internet or content concerning a person created by other Internet users may be accessible worldwide and could compromise dignity, security and privacy or be otherwise detrimental at a later stage in life
 - Upon your request, this should be removed or deleted within a reasonably short period of time
 - critical analysis of the accuracy and trustworthiness of content, applications and services that one accesses or wishes to access.
 - [other]
- ❖ Due regard to the reputation of others
 - Prohibition of libel/slander/Defamation
 - Prohibition of Hate speech
 - [other]
- ❖ Respect for the privacy of others
 - [other]
- ❖ Observance of the property rights

- freedom to create, re-use and distribute content governed by the respect for copyright
- [other]

- ❖ Promotion of the Development and Existence of ethical standards “completing” the legal provisions
 - [to be developed]

- ❖ Continuous development and extension of Internet self regulation “assisting” national legislation.
 - [to be developed]

Appendix 5

Draft Work Plan

(as contained in document MSI-INT(2014)03 Rev 2)

2014

17-18 March

1st MSI -INT meeting

Constitution of the Committee of Experts, discussion of Terms of Reference, discussion and agreement on Work Plan and timetable for delivering on expected results. Creation of working groups and/or designation of rapporteurs to work on deliverables, namely draft recommendation on cross-border Internet traffic; draft recommendation on Internet freedom; and report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and proposals for further action to promote them. Discussion of a possible proposal to the CDMSI Bureau for a Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to safeguard network neutrality.

19-20 March

1st CDMSI Bureau meeting

Report on the 1st MSI-INT meeting. Discussion of a possible proposal to the CDMSI for a Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to safeguard network neutrality.

20-23 May

1st CDMSI Plenary meeting

Report on MSI-INT work progress, CDMSI orientation on deliverables and timetable. Discussion and finalisation, subject to no objections or comments, of a Draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of expression and the right to private life with regard to network neutrality.

3-4 July

2nd MSI -INT meeting

Discussion of a proposal to the CDMSI for a draft recommendation of Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet. Taking stock of work progress made with regard to other deliverables, discussion of state of play and way forward.

24-25 September	2 nd CDMSI Bureau meeting	Report on the 2 nd MSI-INT meeting and overall work progress. Discussion of a proposal to the CDMSI for a draft recommendation of Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet.
23-24 October	Additional meeting of the MSI -INT	Discussion of draft recommendation on Internet Freedom and structure elements for the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and proposals for further action
18-21 November	2 nd CDMSI Plenary meeting	Report on MSI-INT work progress and CDMSI orientation on deliverables and timetable. Discussion and possible approval of a draft recommendation of Committee of Ministers to member states on free flow of information on the Internet.
<u>2015</u>		
TBD	3 rd MSI -INT meeting	Discussion of a proposal for a draft Committee of Ministers recommendation to member states on Internet freedom. Taking stock of progress made with regard to the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet, including proposals for further action to promote them.
TBD	3 rd CDMSI Bureau meeting	Report on the 3 rd MSI-INT meeting and overall work progress. Discussion of a possible draft Committee of Ministers recommendation to member states on Internet freedom.
TBD	3 rd CDMSI Plenary meeting	Report on work progress and discussion of a draft Committee of Ministers recommendation to member states on Internet freedom.
TBD	4 th MSI -INT meeting	Discussion and possible finalisation of a draft Committee of Ministers recommendation to member states on Internet freedom. Discussion and possible finalisation of the report on freedom of assembly,

expression and access to content, including proposals for further action to promote them.

TBD

4th CDMSI Bureau meeting

Discussion of a proposal for a draft Committee of Ministers recommendation on Internet freedom and of the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content and transmission of proposals for approval to CDMSI Plenary.

TBD

4th CDMSI Plenary meeting

Possible approval of draft Committee of Ministers recommendation on Internet freedom. Taking note of the report on freedom of assembly, expression and access to content on the Internet and discussion of proposals for further action to promote them.