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**STEERING COMMITTEE ON THE MEDIA
AND NEW COMMUNICATION SERVICES**

(CDMC)

**12th meeting
from 8 to 11 June 2010
Council of Europe, Agora building, Strasbourg
(Room G02)**

Abridged meeting report

1. Opening of the meeting

The Steering Committee on the Media and New Communication Services (CDMC) held its 12th meeting, chaired by Ms Delia Mucică (Romania), from 8 to 11 June 2010.

Gender distribution: 66 attendants, 20 women (30.30%), 46 men (69.70%).

During the meeting, the CDMC

Draft standard-setting instruments

- agreed on a Draft Declaration on the digital agenda for Europe (prepared by the Ad hoc Advisory Group on Cross-border Internet – MC-S-CI) but, due to the need for members to consult relevant authorities, decided to finalise it by e-mail exchange (by 28 June 2010) and submit it to the Committee of Ministers for adoption (appendix I);

- agreed on a Draft Declaration on network neutrality (prepared by the Committee of Experts on New Media – MC-NM) but, due to the need for members to consult relevant authorities, decided to finalise it by e-mail exchange (by 28 June 2010) and to submit it to the Committee of Ministers for adoption (appendix II)¹;

- agreed on a Draft Declaration on the management of the Internet protocol address resources in the public interest (prepared by the Ad hoc Advisory Group on Cross-border Internet – MC-S-CI) but, due to the need for members to consult relevant authorities, decided to finalise it by e-mail exchange (by 28 June 2010) and to submit it to the Committee of Ministers for adoption (appendix III);

Parliamentary Assembly Recommendations

- agreed on comments on the Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1906(2010) on Rethinking creative rights for the Internet age but, due to the need for members to consult relevant authorities, decided to finalise them by e-mail exchange (by 28 June 2010) (appendix IV);

Subordinate bodies

- took note of the on-going and future work of the Committee of Experts on New Media (MC-NM) which is expected, Secretariat resources permitting, to finalise two additional deliverables by the end of the year;

- took note of the on-going and future work of the Ad hoc Advisory Group on Public Service Media Governance (MC-S-PG) which, Secretariat resources permitting, is expected to complete the drafting of a report by the end of the year which will be the basis for a major standard-setting policy document;

- took note of the on-going and future work of the Ad hoc Advisory Group on Cross-border Internet (MC-S-CI) which, Secretariat resources permitting, is expected to finalise by the end of the year a first draft of a convention on cross border internet;

- noted that there is no concrete information on the European Commission obtaining a mandate to negotiate within a Council of Europe framework a convention on the protection of neighbouring rights of broadcasting organisations; to enable the Ad hoc Advisory Group on the Protection of Neighbouring Rights of Broadcasting Organisations (MC-S-NR) to be operational as soon as the Commission is thus mandated, agreed on its proposed composition;

¹ The delegation of Spain made a reservation in respect of this draft declaration.

it also decided to grant the non-governmental organisation European Digital Rights (EDRI) observer status with the group;

Work programme for 2010

- expressed disappointment that little or no action has been taken towards the implementation by member states of their commitment entered into at the Reykjavik Ministerial Conference to review their national anti-terrorism legislation and practice and their impact on freedom of expression and information;²
- decided that a small CDMC informal working group should explore possible action to be taken or guidance for the implementation of this important commitment;

Article 10 observation

- noted that decisions concerning implementation on the Committee of Ministers' Declaration of 13 January 2010 have yet to be taken in the framework of the Organisation's reform; it considered that means should be put in place without delay to effectively observe member states' performance in respect of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and to promote through constructive dialogue the respect of freedom of expression and freedom of the media; without which there cannot be true democracy;

Revision of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television

- expressed deep concern about the interruption of the process towards adoption of the amending protocol prepared by the Standing Committee on Transfrontier Television and bring this concern to the attention of the Committee of Ministers;
- decided to ask the Secretary General to write to the competent European Commissioner to seek precise explanation on the position of the European Commission on the revision and on the future of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television;
- asked the Secretariat that will attend the upcoming Audiovisual Media Services Contact Committee meeting to convey the CDMC's view on the matter;

Working methods

- agreed to the proposals made in respect of gender issues and, in particular, decided to examine standards previously prepared by the CDMC (formerly the CDMM) from a gender equality perspective; it asked Ms Elfa Yr Gylfadottir (Iceland) to coordinate this work;

Other issues

Next Ministerial Conference

- welcomed the invitation by Serbia to host the 2nd Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and new communication services, and agreed to discuss dates and themes at a future meeting;

Council of Europe reform process and administrative matters

- welcomed the reform process under way in the Council of Europe and expressed serious concern about the staff problems being experienced by the Media and Information Society Division entrusted with the CDMC's own secretariat;

² At the Ministerial Conference, the Delegation of the Russian Federation made a reservation in respect of this paragraph. It indicated that the subject matter dealt with in it does not fall entirely under the competence of the authorities of the Russian Federation responsible for media and mass communication.

Hearings

- held an exchange of view with a representative of the European Commission on the issue of the “Public Value Test” for public service broadcasting services;
- held an exchange of views with the Secretary of the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (EPRA) on the situation of merged broadcasting / telecommunications regulators and their independence;
- decided that, resources permitting, a hearing should be organised at its 13th meeting on defamation, including the related issue of “jurisdiction shopping”;

Internet Governance and Information Society

- welcomed the activities organised in the framework of the 3rd EuroDIG (Madrid, 29-30 April 2010) and of its conclusions;
- welcomed the Council of Europe activities planned for the IGF (Vilnius, 14-17 September 2010);
- welcomed the creation of a Council of Europe transversal Task Force on Internet Governance and Information Society, expressed its commitment to be associated with the setting of its priorities and reiterated its support for the designation of a Committee of Ministers’ Thematic Coordinator on the subject.

APPENDIX I

Draft Declaration on the Digital Agenda for Europe

1. Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights provides that the Parties shall “secure to everyone within their jurisdiction” the rights and freedoms protected by the Convention. Council of Europe standards and values apply to both offline and online environments¹.
2. Guaranteeing all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the online environment, including the right to private life, freedom of religion, the right to freedom of expression, prohibition of discrimination, human dignity, freedom of assembly and association, the right to property, the right to education, as well as ensuring the openness and security of the Internet, are prerequisites for ensuring peoples’ full participation in online social and economic activities and for the effective exercise of democratic citizenship. The value of quality content, in particular that provided by professional media, should be underlined in this context.
3. Growing numbers of people rely on the Internet and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) as essential tools for their everyday activities including communication, information, knowledge and commercial transactions. People therefore expect the Internet and the ICT infrastructure and services to be accessible, affordable, secure, reliable and ongoing. Consequently, the Internet and other ICTs have high public service value².
4. The Council of Europe ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services agreed to continue to develop the notion of public service value of the Internet and, in that context, to explore, inter alia, the extent to which universal access to the Internet should be developed as part of member states’ provision of public services³.
5. The European Union and the European Economic Area ministers responsible for Information Society Policy agreed on the Granada Ministerial Declaration on the European Digital Agenda⁴ (Granada Ministerial Declaration). Subsequently, in the framework of its Communication ‘A Digital Agenda for Europe’, the European Commission mapped out a number of action lines to boost the economic activity and deliver economic and social benefits to European citizens in the online environment⁵.
6. The Granada Ministerial Declaration and the Digital Agenda for Europe promote the public service value of the Internet by reaffirming and supporting related policy objectives. They set important benchmarks for its delivery to all citizens, paving the way to the creation of a single market for online content and products in European Union member states. Those texts also promote ICT research and innovation strategies in the provision of public services and in addressing education, environmental, energy, health and demographic challenges.

¹ Resolution: Internet governance and critical Internet resources adopted at the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services (28 and 29 May 2009, Reykjavik, Iceland).

² Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)16 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet.

³ Political Declaration and Action Plan adopted at the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services (28 and 29 May, Reykjavik, Iceland).

⁴ The Granada Ministerial Declaration on the European Digital Agenda was agreed on the occasion of the Informal Ministerial Meeting in Granada Spain, 18 and 19 April 2010.

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions; A Digital Agenda for Europe, COM (2010)245.

7. Emphasis is also placed on users as active participants in, and competent contributors to, the development of the digital society and innovation. Considerable importance is attached to empowering users to fully exploit the economic, social and cultural opportunities and benefits offered by the Internet and ICTs.

8. The Granada Ministerial Declaration and the Digital Agenda for Europe suggest developing further the creation, production and dissemination of creative content, including that of a cultural and journalistic nature in the online environment. In this respect, they signal *inter alia* the need to embrace innovative intellectual property-related business models. Further, they confirm the relevance of public policies on the digitisation and dissemination of the European cultural heritage for promoting the fundamental values of pluralism, and cultural and linguistic diversity.

9. A number of Council of Europe instruments on the protection and the exercise of rights and fundamental freedoms on the Internet share the vision and the objectives of the action lines of the above-mentioned Granada Ministerial Declaration and the Digital Agenda for Europe. The commonality of goals pursued by the Council of Europe and the European Union on public policy issues related to Internet governance is also highlighted in the framework of the pan-European dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG) which the Council of Europe strongly supports.

10. The follow-up to the Committee of Ministers' Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)16 on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet is an important objective for Council of Europe member states. The member states' ministers responsible for media and new communication services have agreed to pursue co-operation on media and new communication services fields with a view to providing common responses to developments regarding the media and the provision of media-like services, in particular as regards the respect for freedom of expression and information, the right to private life and the dignity of human beings. They also agreed to explore a broader legal response to the need to protect the cross-border flow of media and media-like content and, more generally, Internet traffic⁶.

11. The Committee of Ministers therefore:

- welcomes the Granada Ministerial Declaration and the Digital Agenda for Europe as well as the elaboration of policy initiatives aimed at implementing their forward-looking action lines;
- emphasises that the Council of Europe values of human rights, democracy and rule of law are essential in the building of an inclusive pan-European digital society and declares that the Council of Europe will contribute to this objective in the context of its work;
- encourages Council of Europe member states generally to promote the objectives of the Digital Agenda for Europe in their respective domestic activities as a means for promoting the public service value of the Internet and ICTs;
- invites the European Union to co-operate with the Council of Europe in this field.

⁶ Political Declaration, Action Plan and Resolution on Critical Internet Resources and Internet Governance adopted at the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services (28 and 29 May, Reykjavik, Iceland).

APPENDIX II

Draft Declaration on network neutrality

1. The member states of the Council of Europe have repeatedly expressed their commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights on the Internet. This applies in particular to the fundamental rights to freedom of expression and information regardless of frontiers, private life and correspondence, thought and religion, association, education and property, as well as to related procedural rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights.

2. The Recommendation (2007)16 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet underlines people's significant reliance on the Internet as an essential tool for their everyday activities (communication, information, knowledge, commercial transactions) and the resulting legitimate expectation that Internet services be accessible and affordable, secure, reliable and ongoing.

3. Electronic communication networks have become basic tools for the free exchange of ideas and information. They help to ensure freedom of expression and access to information, pluralism and diversity and contribute to the enjoyment of a range of fundamental rights. A competitive and dynamic environment may encourage innovation, increasing network availability and performance, lowering costs and can promote the free circulation of a diversity of content and services on the Internet. By contrast, users' enjoyment of rights and the development of new tools and services can be adversely affected by network operators, service providers and hardware manufacturers through, inter alia, traffic prioritisation, data and service discrimination or impeding connectivity of devices.

4. Users should have unobstructed access to internet-based content, applications and services of their choice¹, whether or not they are offered free of charge, using suitable devices of their choice. Such general principle, commonly referred to as network neutrality, should apply irrespective of infrastructure or network used for internet connectivity. Access to infrastructure is a pre-requisite for the realisation of this objective.

5. There is an exponential increase in internet traffic due to the growing number of users, and new applications, content and services that take up more bandwidth than ever before. The connectivity of existing types of devices is broadened as regards networks and infrastructure, and new types of devices are connected. In this context, operators of electronic communication networks may have to manage Internet traffic. This management may relate to quality of service, the development of new services, network stability and resilience, or combating cybercrime.

6. Any exceptions to the principle of network neutrality should be considered with great circumspection and need to be justified by overriding public interests. In this context, member states should pay due attention to the provisions of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the related case law of the European Court of Human Rights. Member states may also find it useful to refer to the guidance offered in Recommendation (2008)6 of

¹ With the exception of content, applications or services that have been proscribed by criminal or media laws, subject to fundamental rights requirements.

the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to promote the respect for freedom of expression and information with regard to Internet filters.

7. Users and service, application or content providers should be able to gauge the impact of network management measures on the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the rights to freedom of expression and to provide or receive information regardless of frontiers, as well as the right to the protection of private life. Those measures should be proportionate, appropriate and avoid unjustified discrimination; they should be subject to periodic review and not maintained longer than strictly necessary. Users and service providers should be adequately informed about any network management measures that affect in a significant way access to content, applications or services. As regards procedural safeguards, there should be adequate avenues, respectful of rule of law requirements, to challenge network management decisions and, where appropriate, there should be adequate avenues to seek redress.

8. The Committee of Ministers declares its commitment to the principle of network neutrality and underlines that any exceptions to this principle should comply with the requirements set out above. This subject should be explored further within a Council of Europe framework with a view to providing guidance to member states and/or to facilitate the elaboration of guidelines with and for private sector actors in order to define more precisely acceptable management measures and minimum quality-of-service requirements.

APPENDIX III

Draft Declaration on the management of the Internet protocol address resources in the public interest

1. Fundamental rights and Council of Europe standards and values apply to online information and communication environments and, in particular to the Internet, as much as they do to the offline world. This stems, inter alia, from Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights whereby member states undertake to “secure to everyone within their jurisdiction” the rights and freedoms protected by the Convention (without online/offline distinction)¹.
2. The right to private life and the right to freedom of expression and access to information, guaranteed respectively by Article 8 and Article 10 of the Convention are fundamental requirements in a democratic society and are highly relevant to online environments.
3. Access to Internet resources is indeed crucial for the exercise and full enjoyment of the fundamental right to freedom of expression and access to information. The lack of users’ confidence in respect of their privacy may discourage full participation in online activities.
4. The Internet has public service value, understood as people’s significant reliance on the Internet as an essential tool for their everyday activities and the resulting legitimate expectation that Internet services be accessible and affordable, secure, reliable and ongoing. In co-operation with relevant stakeholders, Council of Europe member states should take all necessary measures to promote the public service value of the Internet. They should, inter alia, encourage the private sector to contribute to achieving the delivery of the public service value of the Internet to every person and develop public policies to supplement the operation of market forces where these are insufficient².
5. Internet Protocol addresses are essential for the functioning of the Internet. Their technical architecture and allocation have a bearing on the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms. The identification features incorporated into the Internet Protocol addresses of devices used to connect to the Internet allow for the profiling of users’ activities and communications. Traffic data generated as a result of the use of mobile devices and other objects connected by means of Internet protocols may be misused or subjected to unwarranted supervision.
6. To the extent that information on users’ activities and communications, as well as traffic data, amount to personal data³, they should be treated and used in full compliance with the requirements of the right to private life guaranteed under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the related case law of the European Court of Human Rights. The principles enshrined in the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data are also relevant in this connection.

¹ Resolution: Internet governance and critical Internet resources adopted at the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services (28 and 29 May 2009, Reykjavik, Iceland).

² Recommendation CM/Rec (2007)16 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet.

³ According to Article 2 of the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data – ETS No.108 "personal data" means any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual.

7. Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) addresses are a scarce resource, nearing exhaustion. This poses challenges in respect of the continuing expansion of the Internet and to its ongoing functioning. It would be desirable that unallocated or unused IPv4 addresses are managed in the public interest. The objective should be to offer to everyone stable and ongoing access to Internet resources.

8. Scarcity will be resolved by the new Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) which offers a far larger address space. In addition to its potential for triggering growth in Internet services and applications and improved built-in security, IPv6 offers an excellent opportunity to facilitate effective and equitable access for all persons to new communication services. It can also play an important part in improving access to education and knowledge. It is therefore important to support less developed countries in building information technology infrastructures with a view to achieving an inclusive information society and bridging the digital divide.

9. Nonetheless, IPv6 is not backwards compatible with IPv4. This issue should be addressed in an adequate manner. It is important to prepare for the application of the technical parameters of IPv6 and to implement them timely and effectively in all sectors. All stakeholders, whether state authorities or non-state actors, should recognise the importance of interoperability requirements of the new protocol both at the hardware and software level.

10. States can make a considerable contribution to the transition both in the context of their own responsibility for implementing IPv6 in the public sector and by fostering greater synergy among non-state actors in the adoption of IPv6 in their activities. States should, in particular, create an enabling environment for the private sector to play its growth-driving role and encourage the preparation for migration to and deployment of IPv6. This should build on existing positive institutional arrangements for the Internet Protocol address allocation.

11. The Committee of Ministers, therefore, declares that:

- Internet Protocol address resources should be regarded as shared public resources and allocated and managed in the public interest by the entities entrusted with these tasks taking into account present and future needs of Internet users;
- timely and effective deployment of IPv6 in the public sector should be ensured and swift preparations for migration to and deployment of IPv6 in the private sector should be encouraged and promoted;
- as appropriate, identification features incorporated into Internet Protocol addresses that are assigned to Internet users or devices connected to the Internet should be regarded and treated as personal data.

APPENDIX IV

Draft CDMC comments on the Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1906(2010) on Rethinking creative rights for the Internet age

1. By means of its Recommendation 1906 (2010) Rethinking creative rights for the Internet age the Parliamentary Assembly is making a timely contribution to this ongoing debate. [The CDMC has [misgivings] [concerns] about certain questionable notions contained therein].[For its part the CDMC would, at this stage, make the following remarks].

2. The policy choices concerning the use of content, in particular that with cultural value, in cyberspace have to strike an important and yet difficult balance. In this respect, the ministers responsible for Media and New Communication Services reaffirmed at their first Council of Europe Conference (28-29 May, Iceland) “the importance of copyright protection and acknowledge[d] the need to explore further, in close co-operation with relevant stakeholders, issues deriving from the use of copyrighted material or the exploitation of user-generated content by media-like services to protect and promote the freedom of expression and information”.

3. The CDMC firmly believes in the protection of creative rights, and its corollary copyright, in particular with reference to Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights. There is profuse legislation on the subject, including international law, and doctrine that contributes to its application. The availability and ongoing production of quality content largely relies on its adequate remuneration which, in turn, requires the protection of intellectual property rights. The effectiveness of those rights [is often underpinned by] [will be significantly reinforced through education and media literacy.

4. Issues related to copyright limitations and exceptions are being considered at international and regional fora, and a multilateral intellectual property enforcement agreement (the Anti-counterfeiting Trade Agreement) is also being negotiated. There are also emerging legislative and policy measures for a graduated response to online intellectual property infringements, which may entail the suspension of Internet service for users. Debates on network neutrality and certain network management policies may also be relevant in this connection. Further, the Granada Ministerial Declaration on the European Digital Agenda¹ and the Communication from the European Commission: A Digital Agenda for Europe² suggest developing further the creation, production and dissemination of creative content in the digital environment and, in that context, underline the need for developing new intellectual property-related business models.

5. The CDMC notes the Assembly’s emphasis on the importance of the protection of copyright in the digital environment. The concern for online copyright infringements is justified and should be given due consideration especially with the objective of protecting and promoting creation. This should be the overarching objective and not the preservation of possibly outdated business models which could have an adverse effect on creativity. The CDMC would recall in this context the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions (see also Recommendation Rec(2006)3 of the Committee of Ministers).

¹ The Granada Ministerial Declaration was agreed by the ministers responsible for the Information Society Policy of the European Union Member States on 19 April 2010.

² COM(2010) 245 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A Digital Agenda for Europe, 19.05.2010.

6. The CDMC recognises that limitations and exceptions to copyright are essential for balancing the interests of creators and those of the users and the general public. They are also fundamental for access to knowledge, education, science, culture and progress and as regards democratic processes. The right to freedom of expression, information and communication on the Internet and when using other information communication technologies should be upheld in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights.

7. The opportunities for creation and development that the use and re-use of works offers are self-evident; this is illustrated by the phenomena of “open source” software and “creative commons” licenses. Blogs, video and other content sharing platforms, as well as other online communities have become spaces of choice for communication, transparency and democracy. Moreover, new forms of distribution of content are giving rise to new business models which can ensure fair remuneration and foster the activity of creators.

8. The Assembly calls on the Committee of Ministers to initiate a reflection on the copyright in the Internet age. In this connection, the erstwhile CDMC subordinate Group of Specialists on Human Rights in the Information Society elaborated a report on emerging issues and trends in respect of the protection of intellectual property rights and the use of technical protection measures in the context of the development of new communication and information services (and the Internet) as well as the fundamental right to freedom of expression and free flow of information, access to knowledge and education, the promoting of research and scientific development and the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and artistic creation (MC-S-IS(2007)008rev3).

9. Should the Committee of Ministers decide that the Council of Europe is the right forum to carry this reflection forward, it would be a task exceeding the CDMC’s remit which might rightly involve other steering committees, in particular those dealing with legal co-operation, culture, education and human rights.

APPENDIX V**MEETING AGENDA**

- 1) Opening of the meeting**
- 2) Adoption of the agenda**
- 3) Decisions of the Committee of Ministers of interest to the work of the CDMC**
 - Report of the 11th meeting of the CDMC
 - Abridged report of the 11th meeting of the CDMC
 - Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on measures to promote the respect of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights
 - Draft Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on enhanced participation in Internet governance matters - Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
 - CDMC comments on Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1897(2010) on respect for media freedom (information)
 - CDMC comments on Recommendation 274 (2009) of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities “E-democracy: opportunities and risks for local authorities”
 - Draft CDMC comments on Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 1906 (2010) – “Rethinking creative rights for the Internet age”
- 4) Draft instruments or texts for consideration by the CDMC**
 - Draft Declaration on the Digital Agenda for Europe
 - Draft Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on network neutrality
 - Draft Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on the management of the Internet protocol address resources in the public interest
- 5) Implementation of Council of Europe standards on media and freedom of expression**
 - Revised and up-dated list of Recommendations and Declarations of the Committee of Ministers in the media field, and work currently being carried out in connection thereto
 - Roles and responsibilities of the European Internet Service Providers (ISPs)
 - Exchange with the Secretariat of the European Platform of Regulatory Authorities (EPRA) on the situation of merged broadcasting / telecommunications regulators and their independence (with regard to CM Rec(2000)23 on the independence and functions of regulatory authorities for the broadcasting sector and to the CM Declaration on the independence and functions of regulatory authorities for the broadcasting sector)
- 6) Work of CDMC subordinate bodies**
 - Committee of Experts on New Media (MC-NM)
 - Ad hoc Advisory Group on Cross-border Internet (MC-S-CI)
 - Ad-hoc Advisory Group on Public Service Media Governance (MC-S-PG)

- Ad hoc Advisory Group on the Protection of Neighbouring Rights of Broadcasting Organisations (MC-S-NR)

7) Hearing on the Public Value Test

8) Work programme for the CDMC in 2010

- Follow-up on the Resolution on Developments in anti-terrorism legislation in Council of Europe member states and their impact on freedom of expression and information - Texts adopted by the 1st Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and new Communication Services (Reykjavik, May 2009)

9) Working methods

- Gender issues
- Multistakeholder participation

10) Internet Governance and Information Society

- EuroDIG (Madrid, 28-29-30 April 2010)
- IGF (Vilnius, 14-17 September 2010)

11) Standing Committee on Transfrontier Television (T-TT)

12) Information on the work of, and co-operation with, other Council of Europe bodies, of interest to the CDMC

- Commissioner on Human Rights
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE)
- Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH)
- Committee of Experts for the Development of Human Rights (DH-DEV)
- European Committee on Legal Cooperation (CDCJ)
- Consultative Committee of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regards to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (T-PD)
- Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) Octopus conference
- Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men (CDEG) – Conclusions of the 7th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Equality between Women and Men
- Committee of Experts on terrorism (CODEXTER)
- European Committee for Social Cohesion (CDCS) – report of the 23rd meeting by Luis Ferro - CDMC(2010)Misc002
- Forum on the Future of Democracy
- 2010 Council of Europe Exchange on the Religious Dimension of Intercultural Dialogue: “The role of the media in promoting intercultural dialogue, tolerance and mutual understanding: freedom of expression in the media and respect for cultural and religious diversity”.

13) Council of Europe cooperation activities

14) Other information of interest to the work of the CDMC

- Presidency of the European Union: on-going and future activities related to Media and Information Society

- 15) Administrative and budgetary perspectives**
- 16) Items to be included on the agenda of the 13th meeting of the CDMC**
- 17) Dates of next meetings**
- 18) Other business**
 - Advisory Committee (GAC) of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- 19) Abridged report**

APPENDIX VI**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****MEMBER STATES / ETATS MEMBRES****Albania/Albanie***(Confirmed/Confirmé)*

Mr Ralf GJONI, Director General of Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania,

Armenia/Arménie*(Confirmed/Confirmé)*

Mr Garegin CHOOKASZIAN, Executive Director, IT Foundation, Yerevan

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Estonia/Estonie*(Confirmed/Confirmé)*

Mr Peeter SOOKRUUS, Ministry of Culture, Tallinn

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Direction générale des médias et des industries culturelles, Ministère de la Culture et de la
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(Confirmed/Confirmé)

Mme Catherine SOUYRI-DESROSIER

Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, Sous-direction de l'audiovisuel extérieur et des
technologies de communication, Paris

Georgia/Georgie*(Confirmed/Confirmé)*

Ms Tamar KINTSURASHVILI, Administration of the President of Georgia, Advisor, Tbilisi

Germany/Allemagne*(Confirmed/Confirmé)*

Mr Bernhard MÖWES, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, Berlin

(Confirmed/Confirmé)

Mr Wolfgang WOHNHAS, Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, Berlin

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