

Name: Stephanie Perrin

Region of residence: Canada, North America

Gender: female

Employment: Data protection and civil liberties consultant, retired federal public servant

Conflicts of Interest: none that I am aware of

Reasons for willingness to take on the position:

My candidate statement has not really changed from what I submitted in 2014, except that in 2022 I have a lot more experience in working here for the NCSG. I still believe that ICANN is a great experiment in multistakeholder management of a key resource and I want it to work better. After two terms as NCSG Chair (2018-2020) and six years of hard work on Council and various PDPs I understand the threats and challenges. I believe that my experience and knowledge remain useful at ICANN. I am a hard worker and a passionate advocate, and I try to make a difference here. There is a great team at NCSG, many different characters with all kinds of talents and skills, and I would be proud to represent them and the non-commercial users we all represent at the GNSO for another term. I have a lot of international experience, I understand key stakeholders like the GAC, and I would love the challenge of trying to help find solutions for some of the policy and procedural issues with which the GNSO struggles.

Qualifications for the position:

I spent 30 years in the Canadian federal government, mostly in the Department of Communications and the Department of Industry, in the areas of telecom policy, international trade in telecommunications, media and broadcasting, and intellectual property. I worked in Canada-US trade and technology impact assessment, during the 90s when the Internet was developed, and have broad experience working with governments on e-commerce. I represented Canada at the OECD working group on security and privacy for ten years. During the 90s, I also worked for ten years on Canada's privacy standard (CAN/CSA-Q830-96) and was Director of Privacy Policy responsible for turning that standard into Canada's private sector privacy law. I then took leave and went to work as Canada's first Chief Privacy Officer, for Zero Knowledge Systems, a privacy enhancing technology company that developed anonymous browsing and email software. After returning to government, where I was Director of Research and Policy at the federal Office of the Privacy Commissioner, I focused on Internet issues, including the ICANN WHOIS issues of the day (2005-7). I spent my last six years in risk management, integrity, and values and ethics. I returned to the University of Toronto full time and completed my PhD in 2018. I have done a lot of public speaking, and believe I can intervene effectively to represent you. I am fluent in English and French.

This experience is very relevant to the policy issues I see at ICANN, for the following reasons:

- ICANN is at an inflection point in terms of its maturity. It needs to mature and develop better risk management, better accountability and values and ethics, and better compliance with human rights law. I think my practical government experience in these areas could be useful.
- There are serious privacy issues remaining at ICANN, and a lack of expertise, although certainly this situation has improved in recent years since the GDPR came into force. This is my principal area of expertise, and I have a keen desire to contribute and to make things better.
- While the work on the EPDP for registration data has finally drawn to a close (we hope), the accuracy scoping team is reopening many issues which we had hoped to consider resolved. Disregard for basic rights remains a “hardy perennial” at ICANN, so I believe I can still be useful.
- The GNSO Council is grappling with structural improvements, and potential widening of the influence of advisory committees. The NCSG needs to position itself to retain its influence.

Statement of availability for the time the position required:

I am semi-retired, and can devote the time required to perform Council functions. My academic focus at the moment is on artificial intelligence, and I am writing a book on the underlying issues behind data protection failures.