



Adam Peake, Civil Society / Academic Engagement ICANN

MEAC Internet Governance School
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World Summit on the Information Society WSIS

- A UN Summit, goal of WSIS: for Governments to come together to find global solutions for a major challenge, Information Society
- Two phases, Geneva 2003 & Tunis 2005
- Geneva Declaration popularised term 'Internet governance' and notion of multistakeholder governance
- Formation of Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG)
 - ("Internet governance is the development and application [] of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet." WGIG June 2005)

- Influenced by WGIG methodology – more open and inclusive
- Governments 'by and large' endorsed WGIG report
- Recognized that "existing arrangements for Internet governance have worked effectively"
- Agreed to convene a new Forum for multistakeholder policy dialogue" – the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
- IGF 2006 Athens, first national regional IGF, 2008(?)
- To identify and explore national level Internet Governance issues, coordinate with regional initiatives, share experiences globally, act at locally

IGF and National and Regional IGFs (NRIs)

- IGF 2006 Athens, first national regional IGF, 2008(?)
- To identify and explore national level Internet Governance issues, coordinate with regional initiatives, share experiences globally, act at locally
- Now 41 NRI (or more)
- Not the same rules as global IGF

NRI – Selected Common Topics

Topic	NRIs
Women in Tech, Gender	Afghanistan, Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF
Cybercrime (Bitcoin), Blockchain	Armenia IGF; Nigeria IGF; China IGF; Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Nepal IGF, Dutch Youth IGF
Online safety	Nigeria IGF, Netherlands IGF
Access digital divide (persons with disabilities and youth)	Bosnia & Herzegovina IGF, Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Malawi IGF, Central Africa IGF

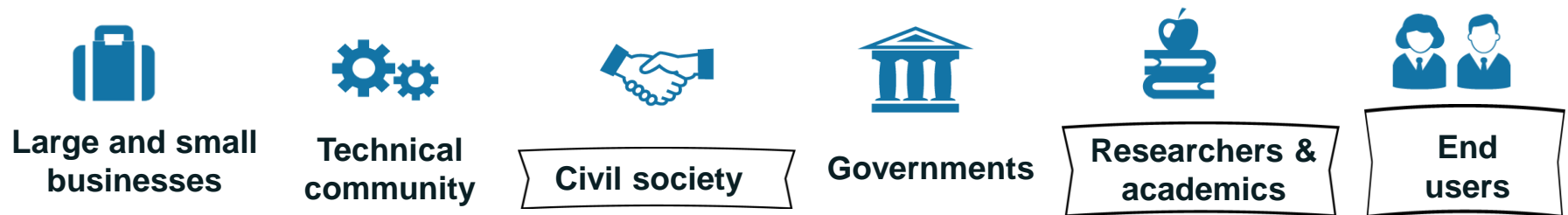
NRI Topics

Topic	NRIs
Human rights	Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Spain
Internet Privacy (right to be forgotten)	Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Panama, Dutch Youth IGF
Fake news (ethics online, role intermediaries)	Croatia IGF, Netherlands IGF, Nigeria IGF, Poland, Dutch Youth IGF
IPv6	Japan IGF, Kenya IGF, South Korea
Strengthening NRIs and Multilingualism	Panama, Spain, Ecuador, Peru, Youth LACIGF, Netherlands IGF

Space, following slides probably not used.
General slides on ICANN and civil society
(circa mid-2016)

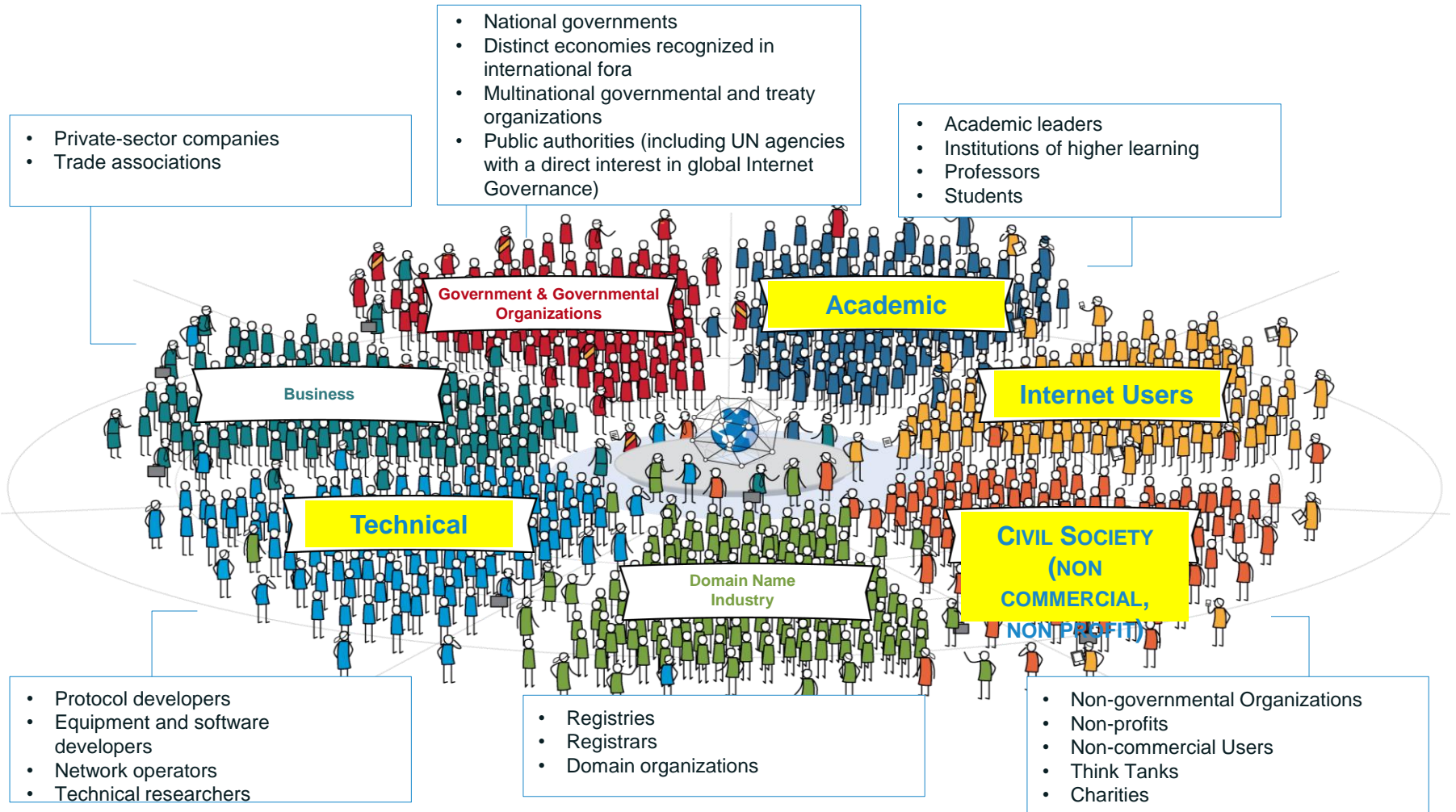
Civil Society in ICANN

Within ICANN, affected stakeholders include:



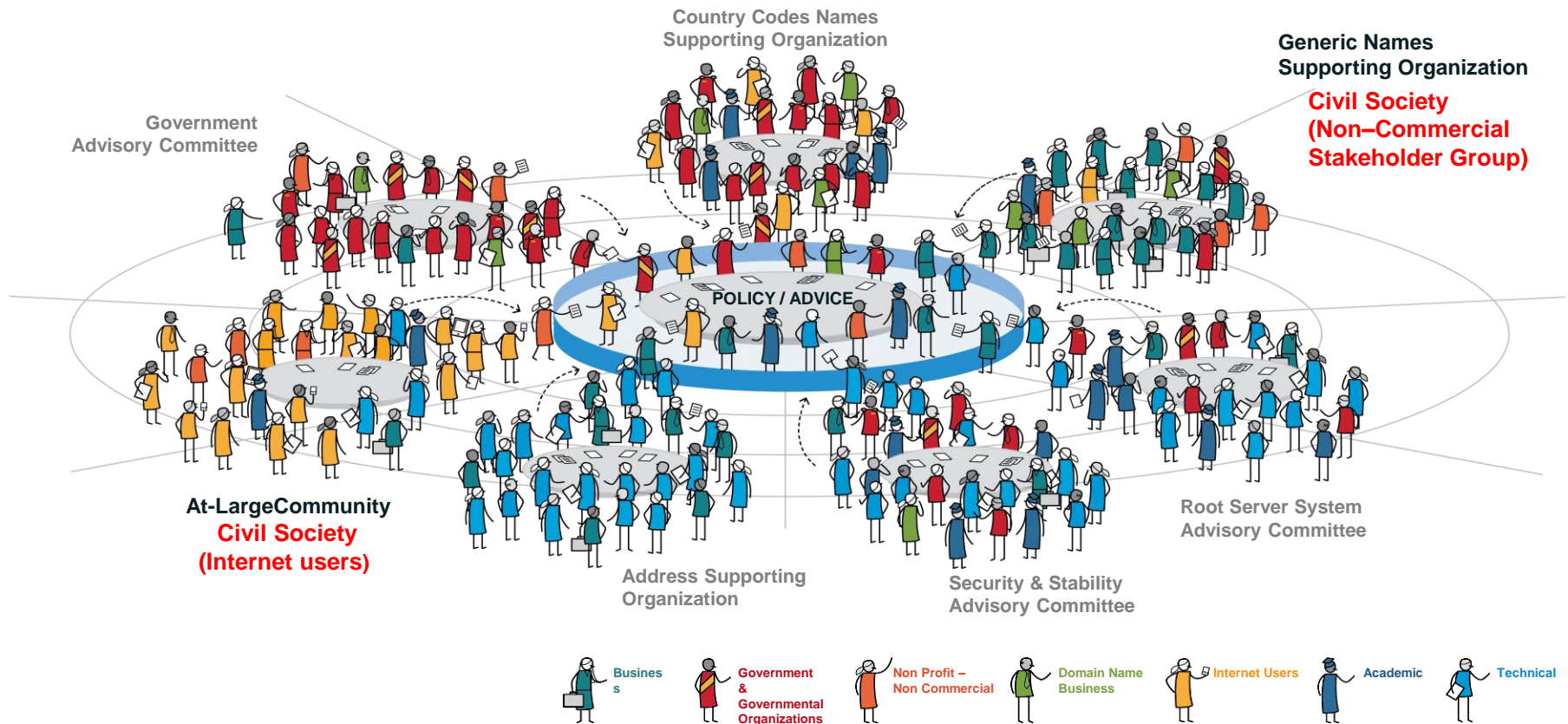
- Civil Society includes not-for-profit and non-governmental organizations, activists, as well as researchers, academics and non-commercial end-users with an interest in the development and deployment of the Internet and public policy related to the DNS

ICANN's Global Multistakeholder Community



The ICANN Community At Work

The Bottom-Up Multistakeholder Model



Civil society in ICANN today: Issues

- Freedom of expression
 - Multilingual Internet
 - Human rights
 - Development and use of the DNS
 - Privacy and data protection
 - Trademarks and access to knowledge
 - Accountability and transparency
- more ... but as the touch on ICANN's mission

Privacy, ICANN and WHOIS

- Concern - treatment of domain registrant data
- Recommending privacy protections
- Consideration of data protection regulations

Civil society in ICANN today: Human Rights

- ICANN's respect for human rights as part of its coordination of DNS clarified in Bylaws, through IANA Stewardship transition
- Dedicated Cross Community Working Party on ICANN Corporate and Social Responsibility to Respect Human Rights
 - A working party to consider and make recommendations about the implications of ICANN's work on human rights
 - Active in the CCWG Accountability (IANA stewardship transition)

Access to knowledge and trademarks

- Tension between freedom of expression and trademark rights
- Seeking to find a balance in domain policy and dispute resolution; creation and development of the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), Uniform Rapid Suspension System (URS), and the new gTLD program

Operational concerns of NGOs and not for profits

- Raising awareness of NGOs and not for profits about the value and importance of the DNS for their day-to-day operations
- Representing NGOs / NFPs' DNS interests within ICANN policymaking
- Capacity development in using the DNS to further their missions

Development and underserved communities

- Lack of participation by stakeholders from developing countries and regions, their issues are under represented
- Development of internationalized domain names (IDNs)

Civil society and the IANA stewardship transition

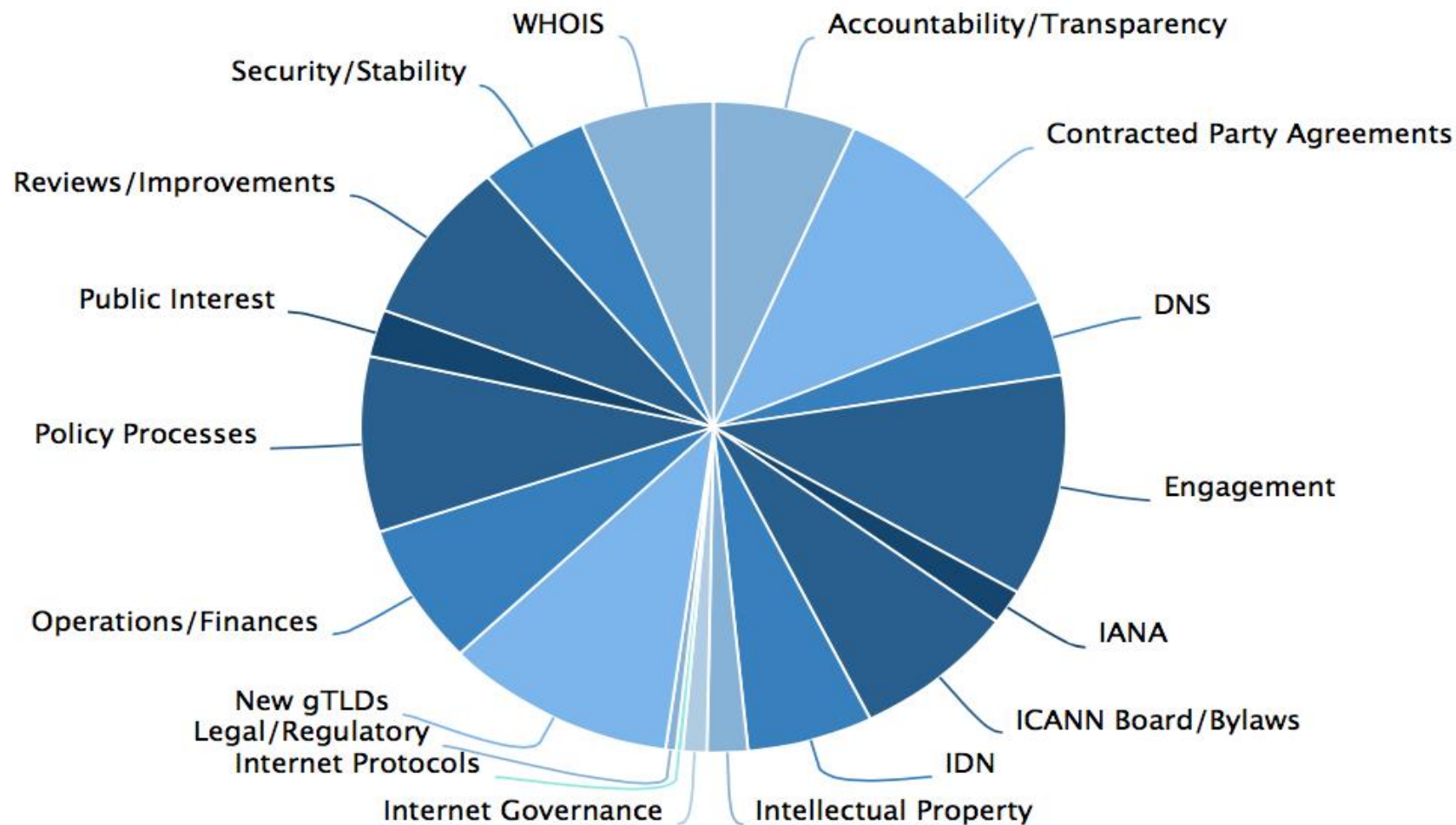
IANA transition and enhancing ICANN accountability:

- NCSG and At-Large representatives active in the ICG, CWG-Stewardship and CCWG-Accountability
- Crucial and expert advocates for strengthening accountability and transparency
- While maintaining the stability of the organization

The transition as a concrete success of the multi-stakeholder approach to Internet governance:

- Opportunities (and need!) for civil society continue during implementation and Work Stream 2

At-Large: number of formal comments submitted by topic



To preserve the multistakeholder model of ICANN and ensure end users have equitable footing / participation in policy development

- IANA Transition & ICANN Accountability
Discussion of the transition of US Government Stewardship of the IANA function
- IDN Policy
Regarding the implementation of Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) in the Root Zone
- New gTLDs
The implementation of New gTLDs and reviews

- Public Interest
Issues related to the public interest in the ICANN context and impact on end users: consumer rights protections
- Registration Issues
Reviewing the scope of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement (RAA), and the challenges faced by Registrants
- Technical Issues
Focuses on the stability, safety, and security of DNS, such as DNSSEC, DNS exploitation techniques, and the implementation of IPv6
- Capacity development
Supporting participation, inclusion and outreach in the Internet Governance ecosystem

Civil Society at work in ICANN

- **At-Large Community**

- represents the interests of Internet end-users in policy development and other activities in ICANN
- through the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), provides advice on how ICANN's activities affect the interests of individual Internet users

- **Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG)**

- provides a voice and representation in the GNSO and other ICANN policy processes to non-profit organizations and individuals
- NCSG has two member constituencies representing different noncommercial interests:
 - **Noncommercial Users Constituency (NCUC)**
 - promoting non-commercial interests; freedom of expression, privacy, human rights, etc
 - **Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)**
 - Focuses on how the DNS works and supports NGO's missions

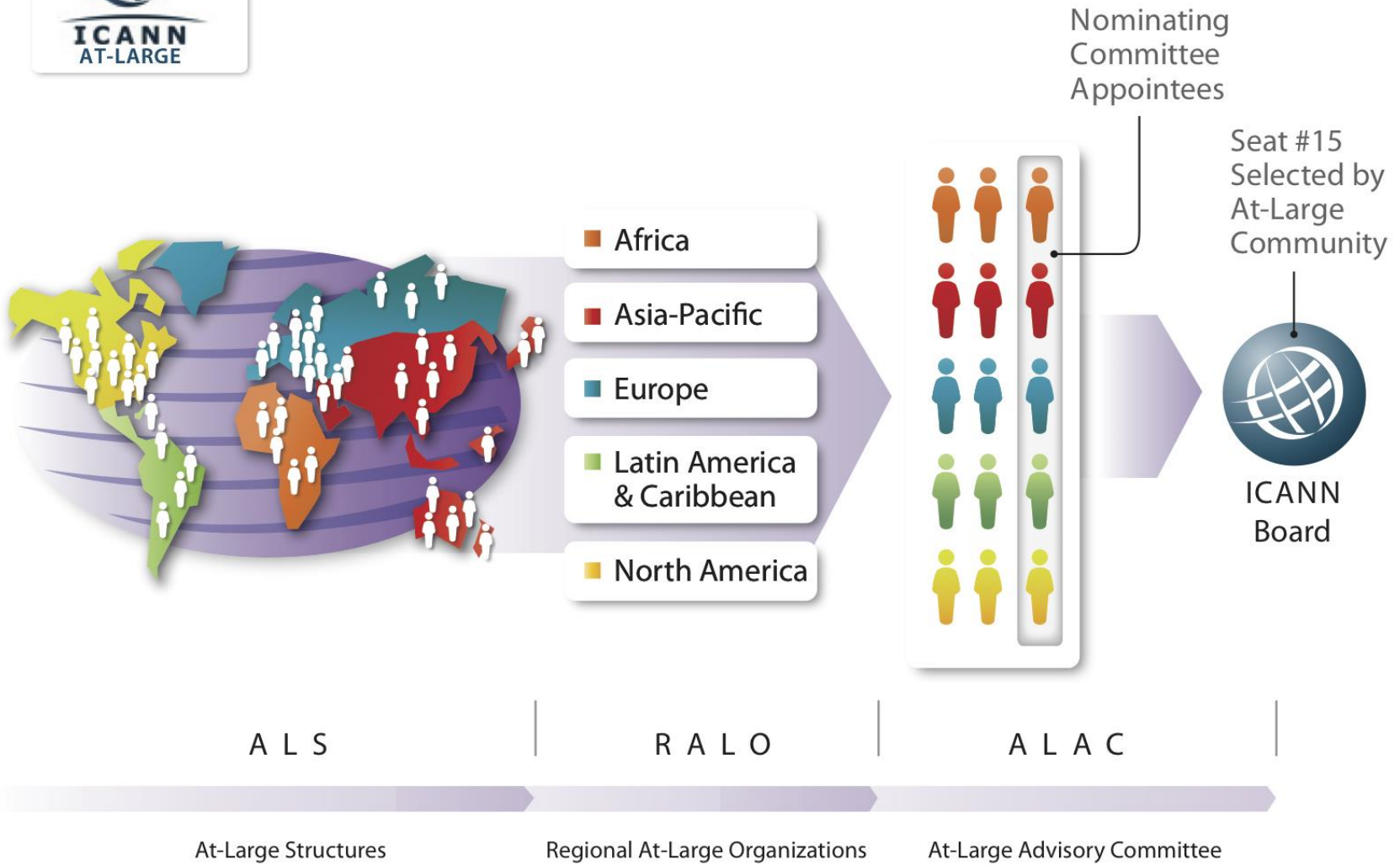
The At-Large Community

At-Large is a community representing the interests of **Internet end-Users**

- over 200 At-Large Structures (ALS) around the world
- an ALS is a group representing the views of individual Internet users (computer clubs, consumer associations, Internet Society Chapters, etc.)
- ALS should be organized so that participation by individual Internet users predominates
- ALS are regionally organized constituent bodies of the At-Large Community
- ALS can be not-for-profit organizations, technical or academic groups, many ALS self-identify as civil society organizations
- ALS support and promote individuals' understanding of, and participation in ICANN



At-Large Organizational Diagram

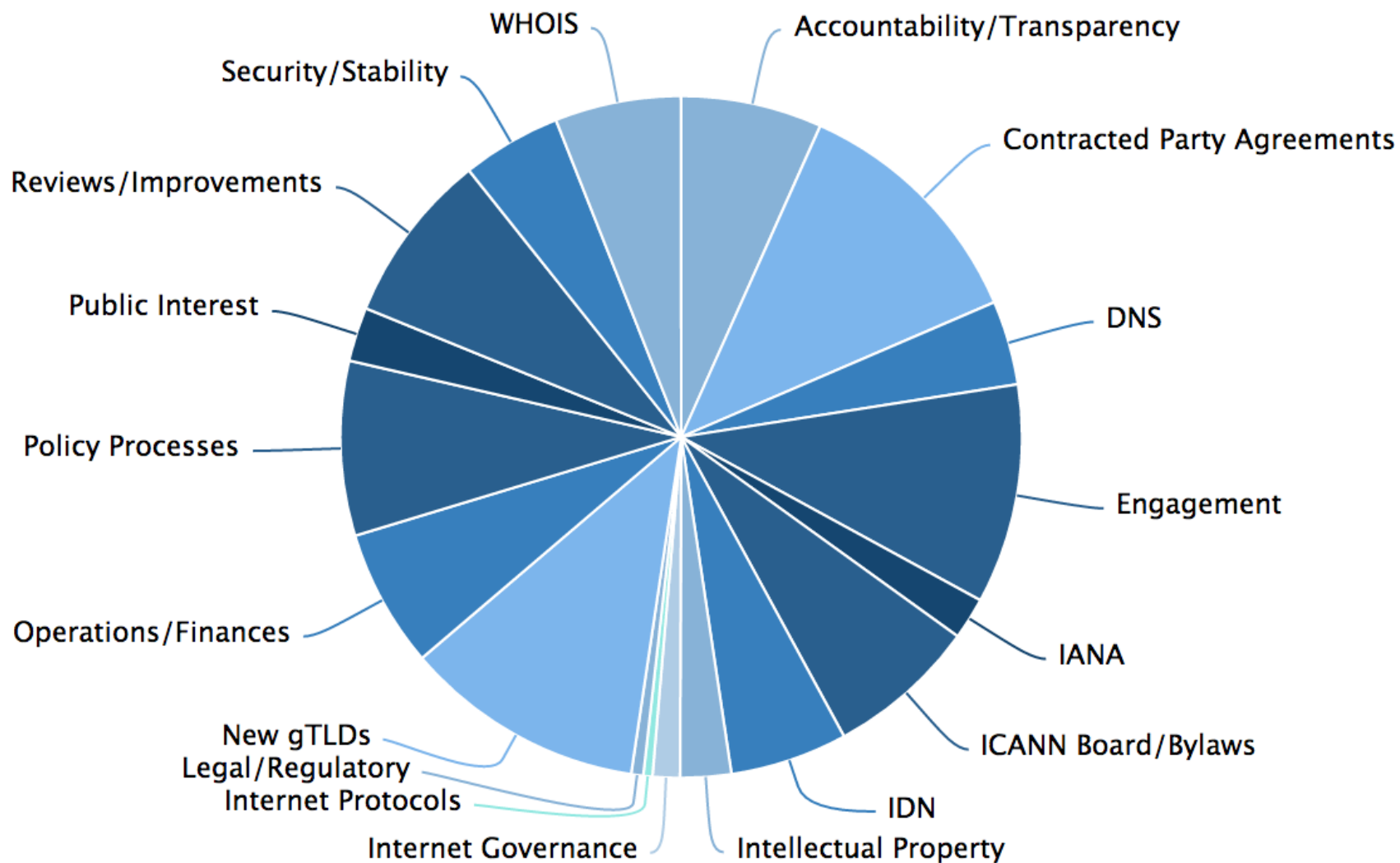


The At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

What does the ALAC do?

- Provides policy advice on ICANN **public comment** requests
- Issue comments on **any subject**, process, structure, policy or topic in ICANN affecting Internet users it deems important to comment on
- Issue comments about **any external process** linked to ICANN and which affects Internet users
- Takes part in **cross-community working groups** (CWGs/CCWGs) within ICANN
- Conducts **capacity development** for ALS and Internet end users
- Relays the ICANN **message** to Internet Users around the world

At-Large: formal comments submitted by topic



Non Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG)

- The Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) is one of the formal stakeholder groups of ICANN, it can initiate policy development within ICANN's Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)
- The NCSG provides a voice and representation in the GNSO and other ICANN policy processes to non-profit organizations and individuals who are primarily concerned with the noncommercial, public interest aspects of domain name policy

NCSG Constituencies: NCUC and NPOC

- The NCSG has two differently focused constituencies, the Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC) and the Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)
 - NCUC, focusing on gTLD policy development, Internet governance policy, protecting noncommercial communication and consumer protection, civil liberties and human rights; and,
 - NPOC, interested in operational concerns related to ICANN and the Domain Name System, such as domain name registration, expansion of the Domain Name System, and Domain Name System and fraud and abuse

Non-Commercial Users Constituency

- Created in 1999 as one of the founding constituencies in ICANN to ensure the representation of non-commercial users and their interests
- Currently 538 members from more than 100 different countries (December 2016)

Africa	97
Asia Pacific	122
Europe	129
Latin American & Caribbean	58
North America	116
Unknown	16

Non-Commercial Users Constituency (NCUC)

- NCUC:
 - Mobilizes civil society actors to participate in ICANN, including its working groups and other processes
 - Develops and advocates policy positions
 - Collaborates and interacts with other stakeholders in ICANN
 - Organizes conferences and events exploring global Internet governance issues

<http://www.ncuc.org/>

Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency

(NFOCC)

- Created in 2011 in response to a general evolution to improve the operations and structure of the GNSO
- Currently 70 member organizations (Nov 2016)

Africa	18
Asia Pacific	13
Europe	15
Latin American & Caribbean	8
North America	13
Unspecified	1

Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency

(NPOC)

- NPOC focuses on the practical implications of DNS policies on the operational readiness and implementation of non-commercial missions and objectives, for example:
 - domain name registration, expansion of the DNS, fraud and abuse
 - developing capacity and opportunities for Not-For-Profit organizations to take full advantage of the DNS
- Who should join us: Not-for-profit and non-governmental organizations that operate primarily for non-commercial purposes

<http://www.npoc.org/>