A UN Summit, goal of WSIS: for Governments to come together to find global solutions for a major challenge, Information Society.


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)
WSIS Tunis 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>NRIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women in Tech, Gender</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cybercrime (Bitcoin), Blockchain</td>
<td>Armenia IGF; Nigeria IGF; China IGF; Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Nepal IGF, Dutch Youth IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online safety</td>
<td>Nigeria IGF, Netherlands IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access digital divide (persons with disabilities and youth)</td>
<td>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina IGF, Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Malawi IGF, Central Africa IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>NRIs</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td>Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Privacy (right to be forgotten)</td>
<td>Costa Rica IGF; Nigeria IGF, Panama, Dutch Youth IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fake news (ethics online, role intermediaries)</td>
<td>Croatia IGF, Netherlands IGF, Nigeria IGF, Poland, Dutch Youth IGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>Japan IGF, Kenya IGF, South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening NRIs and Multilingualism</td>
<td>Panama, Spain, Ecuador, Peru, Youth LACIGF, Netherlands IGF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Space, following slides probably not used. General slides on ICANN and civil society (circa mid-2016)
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

- Business
  - Private-sector companies
  - Trade associations

- Government & Governmental Organizations
  - National governments
  - Distinct economies recognized in international fora
  - Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
  - Public authorities (including UN agencies with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

- Technical
  - Protocol developers
  - Equipment and software developers
  - Network operators
  - Technical researchers

- Academic
  - Academic leaders
  - Institutions of higher learning
  - Professors
  - Students

- Internet Users
  - Private-sector companies
  - Trade associations
  - National governments
  - Distinct economies recognized in international fora
  - Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
  - Public authorities (including UN agencies with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

- Domain Name Industry
  - Registries
  - Registrars
  - Domain organizations

- CIVIL SOCIETY (NON-COMMERCIAL, NON-PROFIT)
  - Non-governmental Organizations
  - Non-profits
  - Non-commercial Users
  - Think Tanks
  - Charities
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
Civil society in ICANN today: Privacy

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
Civil society in ICANN today: operational concerns

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
Civil society in ICANN today: development

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

- WHOIS
- Accountability/Transparency
- Security/Stability
- Contracted Party Agreements
- Reviews/Improvements
- DNS
- Public Interest
- Engagement
- Policy Processes
- IANA
- Operations/Finances
- ICANN Board/Bylaws
- New gTLDs
- Legal/Regulatory
- Internet Protocols
- Intellectual Property
- Internet Governance
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
At-Large Focus

- **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

ICANN AT-LARGE

Nominating Committee Appointees

Seat #15 Selected by At-Large Community

ICANN Board

At-Large Structures
Regional At-Large Organizations
At-Large Advisory Committee

A L S
R A L O
A L A C

Africa
Asia-Pacific
Europe
Latin America & Caribbean
North America
What does it 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

- Security/Stability
- Reviews/Improvements
- Public Interest
- Policy Processes
- Operations/Finances
- New gTLDs
- Legal/Regulatory
- Internet Protocols
- Internet Governance
- Accountability/Transparency
- Contracted Party Agreements
- DNS
- Engagement
- IANA
- ICANN Board/Bylaws
- IDN
- Intellectual Property
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.
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 (NCUC)

- 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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 (NPOC)

• Created in 2011 in response to a general evolution to improve the operations and structure of the GNSO

• Currently 70 member organizations (Nov 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
Not-for-profit Operational Concerns Constituency (NPOC)

- NPOC focuses on the practical implications of DNS polices 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/