Members, Partners, and Community

ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Internet Society Organization Members provide valuable support via both their guidance and financial support. Together Organization Members form a community of businesses, nongovernmental organizations, government entities, and education and research organizations, each working to advance the security, stability, and overall health of the Internet. In return, through programmes and events, and involvement in other activities, Organization Members gain access to dozens of internationally respected and influential Internet businesses, nonprofits, policy-making bodies, and stakeholders. Through representation on ISOC’s Advisory Council, they make key contributions to trustees, management, and staff, thereby having significant impact on the development and evolution of ISOC’s work.

Few organizations were untouched by the economic challenges of the past year. However, the Internet Society is pleased to report that in 2009 it continued to add new Organization Members in support of its mission. With regionalization a key objective for ISOC in 2009 and beyond, the Organization Membership programme began planning new events for business leaders alongside established ISOC meetings and other events that convene a critical mass of industry decision makers.

Three Regional Business Leaders Dinners were held in association with ISOC’s regional INETs and the elindia conference in Hyderabad, India, which hosted approximately 70 people from member and prospect organizations. Another event was held in Geneva to showcase ISOC’s Internet Trust and Identity work to the banking and finance industries, thereby leveraging the city’s standing as a financial centre and engaging leaders in this key industry on crucial issues at the center of a robust and secure Internet.

Fundraising

Fundraising and sponsorships represent a critical source of funding for the Internet Society, providing much needed resources for the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), IETF meetings, the Jonathan B. Postel Service Award, and the ISOC Fellowship to the IETF and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Ambassadors programmes, among other activities.

In 2009, the IGF ambassadorships broadened its fundraising efforts through outreach to grant-making foundations. The endeavor was successful and resulted in awards totaling USD 100,000 to expand ISOC’s technical-capacity building efforts in Africa and other developing regions.

Businesses, nonprofits, nongovernmental organizations, and education and research institutions interested in becoming ISOC Organization Members can contact org-membership@isoc.org.

http://www.InternetSociety.org/orgs

“ISOC’s Regional Business Leaders Dinners bring together officers and senior managers from companies across many different industries to focus on the critical connections between Internet technology, policy, and business strategy. The dinners provide a compelling format for both interaction and dialogue among industry leaders who want to address new and emerging challenges, such as ensuring a robust and secure Internet.”

—Dr. James Galvin, Director, Strategic Relationships and Technical Standards, Afilias
The Internet Society Platinum Programme is an opportunity for organizations, businesses, and individuals to provide additional support that gets directed to specific Internet Society programmes and projects. Some of the programmes typically funded through the Platinum Programme are standards development through the work of the IETF, the Internet Leaders Programme, the Community Grants Programme, education and training activities, member services, and public policy efforts.

http://www.InternetSociety.org/members/platinum.shtml

2009 Platinum Programme Contributors

**.SE** is the Internet country code top-level domain (ccTLD) for Sweden (Sverige). The top domain is operated by .SE (the Internet Infrastructure Foundation), but domains must be registered through one of the approved registrars. .SE is a foundation and is managed on the basis of its charter of foundation and its statutes. The foundation is managed by a Board of Directors, whose decisions are executed by the executive management.

http://www.iis.se

**Afilias** is a global leader in advanced back-end domain name registry services. The organization provides a wide range of advanced capabilities essential to the smooth and efficient operation of any Internet domain name registry. Afilias’s services support the operation of the .ORG registry.

http://www.afilias.org

**Alcatel-Lucent** is a trusted partner of service providers, enterprises, and governments worldwide, providing solutions that deliver voice, data, and video communication services to end users.

http://www.alcatel-lucent.com

**ARIN** (American Registry for Internet Numbers) is a Regional Internet Registry providing services related to the technical coordination and management of Internet number resources in its service region.

http://www.arin.net

**Comcast** is the largest provider of cable services in the United States and one of the world’s leading communications companies. As the company evolves, it continues to look to the future, seeking out new communications technologies, new opportunities, and more choices.

http://www.comcast.com

**Juniper Networks** offers a high-performance network infrastructure that creates a responsive and trusted environment for accelerating the deployment of services and applications over a single network. This fuels high-performance businesses.

http://www.juniper.net

**RIPE NCC** is a Regional Internet Registry providing services related to the technical coordination and management of Internet number resources in its service region.

http://www.ripe.net

**U.S. Department of Defense** (DISA), a combat support agency, engineers and provides command and control capabilities and enterprise infrastructure to continuously operate and ensure a global Net-centric enterprise in direct support of joint warfighters, national-level leaders, and other mission and coalition partners across the full spectrum of operations.

http://www.disa.mil

The **Widely Integrated Distributed Environment**, or WIDE, Project, founded 22 years ago, has been evaluating the coming decade and beyond, as well as the project’s role in the future of the Internet.

http://www.wide.ad.jp

Participants at the Scalable Infrastructure track at AfNOG 10 in Cairo, Egypt, May 2009
ORGANIZATION MEMBERS THAT SUPPORTED
THE INTERNET SOCIETY IN CALENDAR YEAR 2009

ACOnet*
Affilias Limited
AFNIC
AfriNIC
Alcatel-Lucent
Amsterdam Internet Exchange
APNIC
ARIN
Association for Computing Machinery
Assumption University of Thailand*
AtBatt.com
blue-infinity
CableLabs
CANARIE
CERN*
CERNET
C.I.M. Bank
CIRA
Cisco Systems, Inc.*
CNRI (National Council for Research–IT (Institute for Informatics and Telematics))
Coalition for Networked Information*
Comcast
Computer Network Information Center
Council of Hungarian Internet Providers
Cylex France
DENIC eG
DigiCert SSL Certificate Authority
DinaHosting
Dot Asia
ECMA International
EDUCAUSE*
Egypt Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Epig Technologies
Ericsson
France Telecom Orange*
Gbitelocom
Google
Hitachi, Ltd.
Huawei Technologies
Hungarnet / NIIF
Ia japan
IEEE Computer Society*
IKM Internet Kaufmarkt GmbH
Intel Corporation*
Intersise Consulting Group
International Telecommunication Union
Internet Initiative Japan (IIJ)*
InternetNZ
Internet2
IANET (UK)—formerly UKERNA
Japan Network Information Center
Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.
Juniper Networks
Ken Stubbs Internet Consulting
LACNIC
Lesotho Communications Authority
London Internet Exchange—(LINX)
Microsoft*
Minds + Machines
NEC Corporation
Neustar
nic.at GmbH
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT)*
Nokia
Nokia Siemens Networks GmbH & Co. KG*
Nominet UK
NORDUnet*
NYSERNet*
Open Mind Trust, India
Panasonic Corporation
PokerListings.com
Pokersites.com
Qualcomm
RIPE NCC
SHSG Rechtanwälte
SIDN-Stichting Internet Domeinregistratie Nederland
SITA
Skype
Stichting Nlnet
Stockholm University
SURFnet* SURFnet bv*
Swisscom AG, Bern
Swiss Federal Office of Communications
SWITCH
TDC Oy
TENET*
Thai Network Information Center Foundation
UNI-C
UniNet
UNINETT Nord AS
University of Washington*
United States Department of Defense (DOD)
VanDyke Software
VeriSign
Verizon
Waterford Institute of Technology
WIDE Project

* Founding member

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP
The Internet Society’s more than 40,000 Individual Members span the globe, broadening the organization’s horizon and supporting our mission, goals, and objectives in communities around the world. Individual Members reflect the needs of the millions of men, women, and children whose quality of life depends on an open, secure, and vibrant Internet. Their social, cultural, and professional priorities and perspectives form a valuable framework for understanding the needs of individual users and give context to the work we do at the global level.

With implementation of the first phase of the Internet Society’s new association management system (AMS) in 2009, we are now in a position to dramatically improve outreach to Individual Members and Individual Donors. Moreover, the data clarity we achieve through the system is helping shape new programmes that will serve the needs of our Members and membership communities and increase opportunities for additional revenue streams.

More specifically, the AMS makes it easier for individuals to join the Internet Society via our website, and the system has been localized in English, French, German, and Spanish. In addition, new Members now have the opportunity to indicate interest in one or more Internet Society Chapters during sign-up. Sustaining Members can now pay directly via credit card.

In 2009, Individual Members and partners benefited from substantial progress made in the area of regionalization—a key objective of the Internet Society in 2009.

http://www.InternetSociety.org/members
CHAPTER PROGRAMME

The Internet Society Chapter Programme ended 2009 with a record 88 active Chapters worldwide. Since its inception, the Chapter Programme has empowered meaningful activity on the local level while promoting Internet Society goals and objectives throughout the world.

Chapters typically work closely with local and regional government agencies and civil society organizations to promote Internet access and to help shape Internet development and telecommunications policies. Some serve as watchdog organizations, working to protect the rights of users and application developers. Others are committed to building capacity in their countries, particularly in underserved regions.

Chapter activities are driven by a Chapter’s support of the Internet Society’s mission, goals, and objectives. In 2009, Chapter activities reflected many of ISOC’s priorities, including advancing adoption of IPv6, Internet governance and policy-related issues, and accessibility to underserved communities. Activities are organized and implemented by individual Chapters with support from the Internet Society.

ISOC Chapters are most effective when, like ISOC, they are built on partnerships with a broad base of active members, partners, and supporters. In 2009, ISOC launched and produced a variety of programmes, activities, and support materials aimed at increasing Chapter vitality. Activities are organized and implemented by individual Chapters with support from the Internet Society.

Internet Society Chapter meeting in Mexico City, Mexico, in February 2009

In response to the 2008 survey of Chapter needs, the Internet Society launched two new programmes in 2009 to support Chapter development. The first offers funds for reinvigorating existing Chapter membership or recruiting new members through an event. The second helps support travel for Chapter leaders to relevant events, such as the Chapter workshop in March in Mexico.
For Internet Society Chapters, Success Means Making a Difference

Chapter leaders and members constitute a community of highly informed, influential, and mission-oriented individuals who serve as ambassadors promoting the Internet Society’s mission, goals, and objectives in their local communities.

In 2009, in an effort to advance education through the use of information technology, the Internet Society Chad Chapter launched School Net Chad, a project aimed at connecting schools, libraries, and other resources that contribute to educational advancement. The project is collaborating with the National Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, the scientific research and professional training communities, and the Ministry of Posts and Information Technologies and Communication. The partners hope to use School Net Chad to promote the culture of the Ministry of Posts in the Chadian education system through the consistent use of educational software, multimedia, and the Internet in schools.

As one of the Internet Society’s largest and most influential Chapters, the Internet Society Australia Chapter became part of a joint task force with the Australian Computer Society in 2009 to address issues of Internet filtering and other tools for addressing illegal and unacceptable content on the Internet. In addition, the Chapter offered a submission to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet on the government’s response to a Law Commission report on the reform of privacy legislation. The Chapter’s submission concentrated on (1) the need for a broad definition of personal information (which is protected by privacy regulation), (2) the implications of new technologies, and (3) issues surrounding cross-border data transfer. The Australian Internet Industry Association (of Internet service providers, or ISPs) has begun development of a code of practice on compromised home computers, with ISOC Australia Chapter’s participation in the development. The code will cover steps ISPs should take to detect malicious activity that would indicate botnet activity, will educate customers on steps they should take to enhance the security of their computers, and will outline steps that ISPs and their customers should take after finding that a customer’s computer has been compromised.

Building upon the success of an Internet Society Community Grants Programme project called Kits for Digital Inclusion in Spanish and Quichua, the Internet Society Ecuador Chapter launched a series of materials in 2009 to promote Internet use in Ecuador. Initially the materials were designed to provide individuals with practical and useful ways to continue their use of the Internet. Ultimately the project leaders produced a guide that instructs users on how to communicate online, look for a job, locate a small business, or find help with homework. The project team conducted a survey of users in Ecuador to learn more about the public’s interest in the Internet. Over a six-month period, 600 individuals were trained in using the Internet.

In 2009, the Internet Society Togo Chapter committed to training a critical mass of citizens in Internet use and developments in Internet technology and policy issues by way of a regularly held event called le samedi de l’Internet (Internet Saturday). Topics cover IPv6, Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC), internationalized domain names, and Resource Public Key Infrastructure insofar as they affect governance of the Internet, new roles for regulators, thorny problems regarding the sale of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, and whether...

“For us, it is important that our Chapter be composed of Puerto Rico’s top leaders in public policy, governance, business, science, and technology. In the past, we have had strong participation among influential political leaders, such as the honorable William Miranda Marin, who was one of Puerto Rico’s most passionate and committed technology leaders and who served as the mayor of Caguas, one of the most technology-driven cities in Puerto Rico. Now, with the possibility of working closely with Puerto Rico’s CIO, our Chapter can enhance its commitment to transforming the Internet for all societies in this hemisphere.”

—Eduardo Diaz, ISOC Puerto Rico Chapter

Louis Houle, president of the Internet Society Canada–Quebec Chapter, participates in the Chapter workshop in Mexico City, Mexico, in March 2009.
operators must continue making network address translations.

Following an April 2009 event, the Chapter issued a statement on the need to start thinking about IPv6 as well as for companies to start including requirements for IPv6 equipment in their tenders.

The Internet Society Israel Chapter joined 190 other nations in celebrating the annual World Telecommunication and Information Society Day on May 17, 2009. The event provided the Chapter with an opportunity to join forces with the Israeli Ministry of Communication, incumbent telecom operator Bezeq, and ESHNAV (People for Wise Use of the Internet) in order to raise public awareness of the need for safe use of the Internet. Events took place in three centres where future and current teachers gathered with parents to hear talks about safe surfing on the Net. The three centres were connected by videoconference, allowing guests across the country to address a panel of experts via a live broadcast and to hear the questions and ideas raised by their colleagues in other centres.

The Internet Society India Kolkata Chapter, in association with the Institute of Engineering and Management, launched a grassroots-level study on issues related to the state of the Internet in West Bengal and the role of Internet exchange points (IXPs) as well as IPv6 awareness among varying communities. Chapter chair Anupam Agrawal and vice chair Niel Hirgee mentored four from the institute, who submitted a report at the end of the period.

In May 2009, the Internet Society Hong Kong Chapter organized a Media Literacy Forum called Liberal Studies Assessment and Media, wherein media literacy—a topic that addresses the competencies required in handling contemporary issues in the Information Age—was discussed. In July, a 3C (Creativity, Content, Community) Digital Creativity Dialogue Series was held at the Chapter’s eTech Centre. Five well-known bloggers shared their views and opinions on their innovative content and discussed obstacles they had overcome in an effort to protect their work.

In addition, the Internet Society Hong Kong Chapter was coorganizer—with youth-run AIESEC—of InterChallenge, an international competition that exposes participants to the Internet-related challenges of corporate bodies, nongovernmental organizations, and other entities. The 2009 competition was hosted by One Laptop per Child Asia Pacific (OLPC APAC), which provided actual case studies of the challenges they face. Participants are expected to help tackle the problems associated with Internet or information technology use. The winning team is given the chance to work in the office of OLPC APAC.

The Internet Society Luxembourg Chapter took part in the working group charged with updating the charter for the .LU ccTLD. The ccTLD manager, the RESTENA Foundation, and the Ministry of Telecommunications convened the working group. Topics addressed included the introduction of Internationalized Domain Names and the protection of personal data in the WHOIS database.

The Internet Society Romania Chapter launched an Electronic Diploma project in response to Romanian authorities’ discovery of a huge fraud scheme related to college diplomas, resulting in thousands of fake diplomas flooding the market. The Chapter has proposed a solution that allows the use of electronic diplomas that are signed by college officials. The project was nominated for Best Business Innovation of the
Year award by LinkedIn and Cisco European Business, and it is being supported by the Romanian government, four ISOC Chapters (Colorado, Pakistan, Romania, and Slovenia), and the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (French Agency of French-Speaking Universities), with 710 colleges from 85 countries.

In 2009, the Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter, in cooperation with the Bulgarian Coordination Center for Safer Internet, helped in the exposure Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter has published advice for young Web surfers on how to stay alert to dangers on the Internet. The Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter is a member of the Public Council for Safer Internet and will continue following the agenda of making the Internet a safe place for youths.

The Flemish government invited the Internet Society Belgium Chapter in 2009 to participate in a consultation with Internet users on the effectiveness of Flemish government Internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) services for citizens. The Chapter presented the results of consultations in November and is participating in an ongoing debate on improving the government’s quality of service. In addition, the minister of telecommunications of Azerbaijan invited Internet Society Belgium Chapter chair Rudi Vansnick to be a keynote speaker at the Islamic ICT conference in Baku in November. Also in 2009, the Internet Society Belgium Chapter launched e-Security, a special task force focusing on security policy, specifically as it relates to the national Computer Emergency Response Team.

The Internet Society Argentina Chapter organized the INET Buenos Aires meeting held in October 2009. The event, with an attendance of 275, covered issues related to existing and future Internet challenges. Also in October, the Chapter officially presented IPv6 for Everyone, a book developed in 2008 as part of the Internet Society funded project called Experiencing IPv6.

In addition to a number of other activities, the Internet Society India Kolkata Chapter conducted an awareness programme for police officers on email forensics in 2009, with more than 20 police officers from nearby states. There was also a brief presentation about how the Chapter can help the police better understand technology and keep abreast of the latest advances.

and shutdown of a Web site that had been offering teenage erotica and that blackmailed teenagers. The site, which was being advertised on popular dating sites, had defrauded more than a hundred teenagers. A submission was sent to the Bulgarian hotline for illegal and harmful content on the Internet by a young woman who had been victimized by the service. The Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter immediately referred the matter to the Ministry of Interior and the commission for consumer protection. As a result of quick action by the Chapter, the Web site was shut down and the case was placed under investigation by Bulgarian authorities. In addition to the public interest,
INTERNET SOCIETY CHAPTERS WORLDWIDE 2009

Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Belgium
Belgium–Wallonia
Benin
Bulgaria
Burundi
Brazil
Canada–Québec
Cambodia
Chad
Colombia
Congo, Democratic Republic of the
Congo, Republic of the
Cote d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Hong Kong
Hungary
India–Chennai
India–Delhi
India–Kolkata
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria
Nongeographic–Disability & Special Needs
Norway
Pacific Islands
Pakistan
Palestine
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Puerto Rico
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia (and Montenegro)
Serbia–Belgrade
Sierra Leone
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Spain–Aragon
Spain–Asturias
Spain–Catalonia
Spain–Galicia
Spain–Madrid
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland–Geneva
Taiwan
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey–Istanbul
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom–England
United States–Chicago
United States–Colorado
United States–Los Angeles
United States–New York Metro
United States–Philadelphia
United States–San Francisco
Bay Area
Venezuela

For the most recent list of active Chapters and information about forming or joining an Internet Society Chapter, see http://www.InternetSociety.org/chapters
INTERNET SOCIETY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The following individuals served on the Internet Society Board of Trustees in 2009. Officer and committee designations are valid as of December 31, 2009.

Eric Burger
U.S.A./Americas, 2009–2012

Raúl Echeberría*
Uruguay/Americas, 2008–2011
Chair

Hiroshi Esaki
Japan/Asia, 2007–2010
Audit Committee

Patrik Fältström
Sweden/Europe, 2006–2009

Ted Hardie*
U.S.A./Americas, 2007–2010
Audit Committee, Treasurer

Daniel Karrenberg*
Germany/Europe, 2008–2011
Nominations Committee

Khaled Koubaa
Tunisia/Africa, 2009–2012
Nominations Committee

Franck Martin*
Fiji/Oceania, 2006–2009

Désirée Miloshevic*
Serbia/Europe, 2007–2010

Alejandro Pisanty*
Mexico/Latin America, 2008–2011

Philip Smith
Australia/Asia–Pacific
Nominations Committee

Lynn St.Amour*
U.S.A./Americas, 2001–President/CEO

Bill St. Arnaud
Canada/Americas, 2006–2009

Patrick Vande Walle
Luxembourg/Europe, 2007–2010
Elections Committee

Bert Wijnen
Netherlands/Europe, 2008–2011
Audit Committee, ISOC liaison to the IETF
Nominations Committee

Baoping Yan
China/Asia, 2006–2009

Jonathan Zittrain
U.S.A./Americas
Nominations Committee

Officers
Scott Bradner
U.S.A./Americas, 2008–10
Secretary

Ted Hardie
U.S.A./Americas, 2008–10
Treasurer

ISOC Liaisons
Fred Baker
U.S.A./Americas, 2008–09

Eric Burger
U.S.A./Americas, 2009–10
Appointees to the IAOC

Hiroshi Esaki
Japan/Asia, 2008–09

Daniel Karrenberg
Germany/Europe, 2009–10
Nomination Committee Chairs

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Lynn St.Amour, President and Chief Executive Officer

Leslie Daigle, Chief Internet Technology Officer

Bill Graham, Strategic Global Engagement

Scott Hoyt, Vice President, Strategic Communications and Business Planning

Gregory Kapfer, Chief Financial Officer

Lucy Lynch, Director, Trust and Identity Initiative

Jon McNeeney, Chief Operating Officer

REGIONAL BUREAUS

Africa
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Asia
Suva, Fiji

Europe
Brussels, Belgium

Latin America and the Caribbean
Buenos Aires, Argentina

North America
Reston, Virginia, USA
RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

IETF
The Internet Society is the organizational home of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the world’s premier Internet standards-making body in the world. Operating as a large, open, international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers, the IETF is concerned with the evolution and smooth operation of the Internet. Support of the IETF enables ISOC to continue playing a central role in the proliferation and functionality of Internet technology.

The Internet Architecture Board is chartered both as a committee of the IETF and as an advisory body of the Internet Society. Its responsibilities include oversight of the architectural aspects of the IETF’s work, Internet standards-development process oversight and appeal, and appointment of the RFC Editor. It is also responsible for management of the IETF protocol parameter registries.

http://www.ietf.org

.org
Created by the Internet Society in 2002, the Public Interest Registry (PIR) is a nonprofit corporation charged with managing the .org domain space in the public interest, with a specific focus on end-user concerns. Concurrently, the PIR seeks to take a leadership position among Internet stakeholders on policy and related issues in the domain name space. The PIR’s distributions to the Internet Society, which is its sole member, enable ISOC to extend its activities in all critical technology and policy development areas.

http://www.pir.org

W3C
The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international consortium where more than 350 organization members, a full-time staff, and the public pursue a mission to create Web standards and guidelines designed to ensure long-term growth of the Web. W3C is run jointly by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in the United States and the European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics, headquartered in France and at Keio University in Japan. There are additional offices worldwide.

In 2009, the Internet Society announced a donation to the W3C for the purpose of advancing the evolution of W3C as an organization that creates open Web standards.

http://www.w3.org

ICANN
The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers is a nonprofit public-benefit corporation that coordinates the system of unique names and numbers needed to keep the Internet secure, stable, and interoperable.

http://www.icann.org

IGF
The United Nations created the Internet Governance Forum to continue the work of the World Summit on the Information Society by bringing together stakeholders from government, industry, and civil society to discuss Internet governance issues at a series of annual meetings.

http://intgovforum.org

OECD
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is composed of 31 member states with a shared commitment to democratic government and a market economy. ISOC has a special interest in the OECD’s Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy, which deals with issues arising from the digital economy.

http://www.oecd.org
THE INTERNET ECOSYSTEM

The Internet is successful in large part because of its unique model: shared global ownership, development based on open standards, and a freely accessible process for technology and policy development. In 2009, the Internet Society continued promoting the protection and preservation of this local, bottom-up, and accessible model for individuals, business enterprises, nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations, and government agencies worldwide.

“The flexibility and openness of IP-based networks—combined with the new service opportunities brought by more open markets—is creating a cycle of innovation between users, service providers, and technology that influence and transform the nature of what is possible.”

—Karen Rose, Director, Access and Development Initiatives for the Internet Society