

## Members, Partners, and Community

Beijing, China, site of IETF 79, November 2010

### Organization Membership

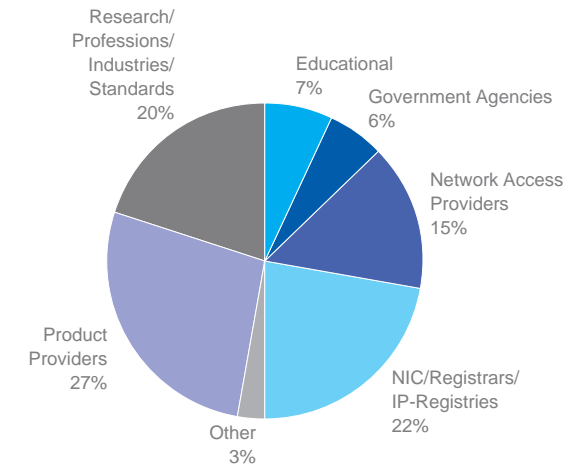
Internet Society Organization Members engage with other leading organizations worldwide that understand the need to take action collectively to ensure the Internet remains open, accessible, trusted, and secure. Together they form a community of businesses, nongovernmental organizations, government entities, and education and research organizations, each working to advance the security, stability, and overall health of the Internet. Through programmes and events, and involvement in other activities, Members gain access and deep insight into internationally respected and influential Internet technical, economic, and policy-making venues.

Participation in the Organization Members Advisory Council is the genesis of these opportunities. Chartered specifically to provide advice on the work of the Internet Society to its

Board of Trustees and president and CEO, Advisory Council representatives have meaningful impact on the development and evolution of work across the organization's strategic initiatives.

Several notable highlights of 2010:

- Despite the residual effects of global economic recession, Organization Membership was marked by significant growth and high retention.
- Several Members significantly increased their commitment and others made leadership statements with multiyear, high-level commitments.
- Several Organization Members took advantage of targeted programmes to support the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), INET events, and ION (Internet ON).



Internet Society Organization Members in 2010

- The Advisory Council expanded as a forum, allowing Members to bring to the table their own experiences with key issues to share information, seek feedback, and build collaboration serving common goals.
- Seven candidates competed for three Advisory Council leadership positions, yielding a new level of diversity, experience, and energy with cochairs from three different continents.

In the years 2008–2010, the Internet Society added 50 new Organization Members and revenues remained constant.

“Platinum Membership is a critical investment in the future for Comcast. It helps support the work of the IETF, which ensures the interoperable and open Internet standards that are critical to the continued success of our current and future IP-based services.”

—Jason Livingood  
Comcast

## Organization Members that Supported the Internet Society in Calendar Year 2010

ACOnet*	Coalition for Networked Information*	Gibtelecom	Juniper Networks	NYSERNet*	TDC Oy
Afilias Limited		Google	Ken Stubbs Internet Consulting	Open Mind Trust, India	TERENA
AFNIC	Comcast	Hitachi, Ltd		Panasonic Corporation	Thai Network Information Center Foundation
AfriNIC	Computer Network Information Center	Huawei Technologies	LACNIC	PayPal	Tsinghua University
Alcatel-Lucent		Hungarnet/NIIF	Lesotho Communications Authority	PokerListings.com	UNI-C
Amsterdam Internet Exchange	Council of Hungarian Internet Providers	IAJapan	London Internet Exchange (LINX)	Pokersites.com	UniNet
APNIC	Cox Communications	IDM sal		Qualcomm	UNINETT Norid AS
ARIN	Cylex France	IEEE Computer Society*	Microsoft*	Rakeback	UNINETT Norid AS
Association for Computing Machinery	DEJAN SEO	IKM Internet Kaufmarkt GmbH	National Advanced IPv6 Center of Excellence	RIPE NCC	University of Washington*
Assumption University of Thailand*	DENIC eG	Intel Corporation*	NCTA	SHSG Rechtsanwälte	U.S. Department of Defense (DISA)
AtBatt.com	DigiCert SSL Certificate Authority	Interisle Consulting Group	NEC Corporation	SIDN (Stichting Internet Domeinregistratie Nederland)	VanDyke Software
CableLabs	DinaHosting	International Telecommunication Union	Neustar	SITA	VeriSign
CANARIE	Dot Asia		NIC Chile	Skyarch Networks	Verizon
Cardschat	DotGay, LLC	Internet Initiative Japan (IIJ)*	nic.at GmbH	Skype	Waterford Institute of Technology
CERN*	eBatts.com	InternetNZ	nic.br	Stichting NLnet	WIDE Project
CERNET	ECMA International	Internet2	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT)*	Stockholm University	
CIRA	EDUCAUSE*	JANET (UK), formerly UKERNA	Nokia	SUNET*	
Cisco Systems, Inc.*	Egypt Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Japan Network Information Center	Nokia Siemens Networks GmbH & Co. KG*	SURFnet bv*	
CNR (National Council for Research)—IIT (Institute for Informatics and Telematics)	Ericsson	Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.	Nominet UK	Swisscom AG, Bern	
	France Telecom Orange*		NORDUnet*	Swiss Federal Office of Communications	
				SWITCH	<i>* Founding Member</i>



Participant at Internet Society Chapter Workshop in Tunis, Tunisia, October 2010

## Fundraising

A key objective for 2010 was the diversification of revenue with a focus on fundraising and sponsorship expansion. Revenue generated through fundraising and sponsorships provides much of the needed resources for the IETF and its meetings, the Jonathan B. Postel Service Award, and the Internet Society Next Generation Leaders (NGL) Programme activities, including the fellowship to the IETF Programme and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Ambassadorship, among other activities.

In 2010, the Internet Society launched a Department of Regional Development to replace our Department of Education. The reorganization enabled us to focus more holistically on advancing the Internet landscape in emerging markets. The new approach was successful from the perspective of revenue generation, yielding USD 325,000 in new sponsorships and investment revenue.

<http://www.InternetSociety.org/orgs>

## Platinum Programme

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 NGL Programme, education and training activities, Member services, and public policy efforts.

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

## 2010 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 are registered through one of the approved registrars. .SE is a foundation and 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>



“I would encourage everyone to come and join the Internet Society because the Internet is for us all and together we will develop and promote the Internet in the world.”

—Ebenezer Dadzie  
Internet Society Global Member

**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.

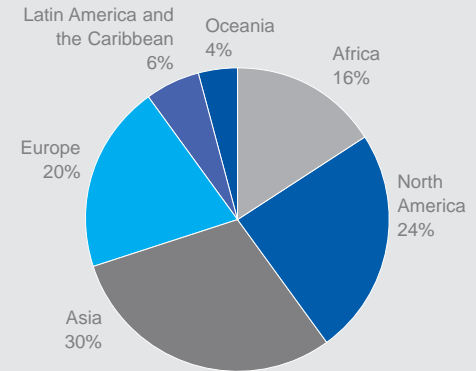
<http://www.ripe.net>

**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>



Internet Society Individual Members by Region in 2010

### Individual Membership

The Internet Society's nearly 44,000 Individual Members, a 5.85 percent growth over 2009, reflect the needs and interests of the billions of men, women, and children whose quality of life depends on an open, secure, and vibrant Internet. Individual Members bring a unique social, cultural, and professional perspective to Internet development and growth, helping to provide a framework and a context for understanding the key Internet issues of the day.

In 2010, the Internet Society made significant headway in the implementation of its Association Management System, an ambitious undertaking that has dramatically improved outreach to Members and donors and the ability of Internet Society Chapters to manage their Memberships and activities. Localized in English, French, German, and Spanish, the data collected enables the Internet Society to shape new programmes and activities that will meet the needs of current and future Members and donors.

<http://www.InternetSociety.org/members>

## Internet Society Chapters

With 85 active Chapters on six continents, the Internet Society Chapter programme addresses the needs of Internet users in communities worldwide through activities that promote capacity building, education and training, and participation in public policy discussions and debates. Chapters not only enable important connections to local, regional, and, in one case (the Internet Society Nongeographic–Disability and Special Needs Chapter), topical priorities; they infuse the Internet Society with local and regional perspectives that help shape Internet Society programmes and initiatives.

“The Internet Society Lebanon Chapter, in collaboration with the Internet Society and other Internet organizations, will organize and facilitate conferences, workshops, research initiatives, and other activities. The aim is to expand Lebanese access to the Internet and encourage participation in the rich assortment of Internet organizations and communities that make up the Internet Ecosystem.”

—Nabil Bukhalid, President, Internet Society Lebanon Chapter  
in his opening address at INET Beirut

In 2010, the influence of Chapters within their communities was deeply felt, due in large part to the Internet Society’s expansion of opportunities and resources that are designed to empower Chapter leaders and energize their Members and volunteers. Our relationship to our Chapters, as well as the relationships among Chapters, illustrates the highly collaborative nature of the Internet Society’s work, both internationally and on the local level.

Internet Society Chapters help fulfill our joint mission and goals by working in partnership with local and regional

businesses, government agencies, and civil society organizations to promote Internet access and to shape Internet development and telecommunications policies. A Chapter’s activities and pursuits are derived from the Internet Society’s thematic priorities, such as Internet capacity building, network neutrality, and Internet security and stability, among many others. Individually, Chapters function as independent and vibrant engines for advancing an open and accessible Internet in their communities; collectively, they operate as part of a dynamic and interdependent network, sharing expertise and, in some cases, collaborating on projects in order to maximize the impact of their work.

A key development in 2010 was work jointly undertaken with a Chapter task force and working group aimed at developing a framework of affiliation between Chapters and the Internet Society. The goal of the affiliation framework is to establish a clear basis for the value exchange between Chapters and the Internet Society by outlining a set of mutual expectations. It is also intended to strengthen the bonds between Chapters and the Internet Society as well as among Chapters.

With support from the Internet Society Board of Trustees, significant effort was placed on helping Chapters to rejuvenate. Face-to-face rejuvenation meetings were held in Bangladesh, Japan, Switzerland, Uganda, and the United States with participation from Internet Society staff, Internet Society Individual Members, and other stakeholders. In 2010, seven new Chapters were formed (Costa Rica, India Bangalore, Lebanon, Malaysia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay), and the Internet Society United States Greater Washington, D.C., Chapter was successfully rejuvenated. By year-end 2010, the Internet Society had 47 active Chapters (compared to 33 in 2009) and 23 semiactive Chapters (compared to 38 in 2009). The number of actively

rejuvenating Chapters at any one time has risen from two in 2009 to seven in 2010. For the first time ever, in 2010 Chapter workshops were held in all five Internet Society Regional Bureau regions (travel was made possible through the Chapter Travel Fellowship Programme).

Toolkits aimed at helping Chapters grow and improve their effectiveness were released in 2010, each capturing and synthesizing Chapter successes and best practices across a given topic. Kits included *Tools for Mobilizing Volunteers* and *Tools for Unraveling the Net Neutrality/Open Internet-working Debate*. Toolkits are available in English, French, and Spanish.

Leveraging partnerships with Chapters on specific policy and operational accomplishments was an Internet Society priority in 2010. INET conferences and the localization of African Network Operators Group (AfNOG) training were all handled or assisted by Chapters. In addition, in partnership with the IETF Secretariat, Chapter Members were invited to attend



INET Beirut, October 2010. From left: Salam Yamout of Cisco; His Excellency Dr. Charbel Nahas, Lebanon's Minister of Telecommunications; Nabil Bukhalid, chair of the Internet Society Lebanon Chapter; Maroun Chammas, executive director of IDM; Jon McNeerney, Internet Society chief operating officer; Therese Saliba Khairallah, general manager of IDM

IETF "guest days," underscoring the important role of giving broader visibility to the IETF.

In 2010, the Internet Society made significant investments in Chapter development and improved Chapter vitality. The results speak for themselves: Chapters in nearly every part of the world are making important differences in the economic, social, and educational climates of their communities. Here are just a few examples of what Internet Society Chapters achieved in 2010.

Working in collaboration with Information First, the **Internet Society Nepal Chapter** organized an open discussion on a controversial proposed amendment of a license agreement presented by the Nepal Telecommunication Authority to Internet service providers in August 2010. Presenting a paper titled "Freedom of Expression and Internet Regulation in Nepal," Chapter representatives and Internet policy advocates Baburam Aryal and Santosh Sigdel highlighted the legal and other issues and consequences of the new amendment, expressing concern that any restrictions on either freedom of expression in cyberspace or access to the Internet, without clear legislative provision, will defeat the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of expression.


With financial support from the Internet Society, the **Internet Society Liberia Chapter** was able to host and assist with the organization of two kinds of trainings: the first was a joint Internet Society–AfNOG localization training in UNIX, the first of its kind to be conducted in Liberia; the second concerned IPv6 for local Internet registries (LIR+IPv6) and was conducted by the African Network Information Centre (AfriNIC).

The **Internet Society Nigeria Chapter**, along with the Nigerian Society of Engineers Port Harcourt Branch, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Rivers

State, and the Rivers State government, Nigeria, formed a partnership to launch ICT4ALL. The programme raises awareness of information and communications technologies (ICT) in schools and uses ICT to boost agriculture as part of a "Growing Connection" concept. In February 2010, the Chapter and the NEPAD team travelled to South Africa to visit the agricultural project as well as the NEPAD African Secretariat in Midrand, South Africa, where they met with the chief executive officer of NEPAD, who is a former prime minister of the Niger Republic.

In 2010, the **Internet Society Belgium Chapter** addressed the new Auvibel (intellectual property) tax on electronic equipment. The law applies dues to equipment, such as external hard drives, USB sticks, and flash memory cards, even if they are used for personal purposes. A meeting with the minister of economic affairs made clear that the next revision of the law would be improved if carried out in collaboration with organizations such as the Internet Society Belgium Chapter.

During the annual Internet New Year event in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in January, the **Internet Society Netherlands Chapter** and the Dutch registry SIDN premiered an open-source tool called ENUM Discoverer, which is available for Android phones. ENUM Discoverer runs on smartphones in the background, notifying users when people in the address book publish new information about themselves. The Chapter is looking to make the tool available on many more platforms and extend its functionality.



### KEY CHAPTER PROGRAMME ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2010

Number of financial awards to support local Chapter events	28
Number of regional Chapter workshops	5
Number of Chapter leaders attending Chapter workshops and INET Regional conferences through funded travel	51
Percentage increase in active Chapters	30
Number of inquiries expressing interest in forming new Chapters	22
Number of INET regional conferences cohosted by Chapters	10
Growth in all areas outlined here is expected in 2011 and beyond.	

As a follow-up to the first IPv6World.Asia conference (which was held in November 2009), the **Internet Society Hong Kong Chapter** established an IPv6 working group to work on IPv6 development and deployment issues. In an effort to address concerns of some businesses and IT industry players, the Chapter held a half-day conference in February 2010 that featured Professor Suguru Yamaguchi of the Nara Institute of Science and Technology, Japan, and Richard Tychansky, a well-known cybersecurity policy expert.

**Internet Society Bulgaria Chapter** chairman Veni Markovski joined the country's chief inspector Yavor Kolev (of the Combating Organized Crime Unit of the Bulgarian Police) and Georgi Apostolov of the Bulgarian National Center for Safer Internet to deliver two public lectures at the Sofia Math High School. The three lecturers spoke in front of nearly 100 young people ranging in age from 12 to 15 and gave them a vivid picture of the dangers confronting young children online. Mr. Kolev described the actions of police in locating cybercriminals and gathering evidence and told about a case in which an arrest was made on the day of the lecture. He presented the positive aspects of the Internet, which he hoped would be inspiring, such as ways students can do their classwork, prepare for future lessons, and communicate with each other.

The **Internet Society Mexico Chapter** played a leading role in consultations concerning ACTA, which is being negotiated by Australia, the European Union, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, and the United States, among other countries. The consultations were in response to concerns that drafts of the agreement may include clauses that could significantly affect Internet users. The input of the Chapter chair and several Members helped shape the consultations, which were organized by IMPI, the Mexican governmental authority for intellectual property rights and the lead representative

to the ACTA negotiations. Chapter participants have also been active in making available information and opinion on what is known of ACTA through magazine articles, blogs, a Facebook group, and Twitter. The session allowed diverse points of view to be expressed and ended with an agreement by the director general of IMPI to push for the maximum transparency possible in the negotiations and to open consultations after the meeting of the ACTA negotiating parties in Guadalajara, Mexico.

After India's association of information technology businesses (known as Nasscom) learned that rogue elements were penetrating public and private servers through unsecured Wi-Fi networks in the area around Kolkata, India, the **Internet Society India Kolkata Chapter** launched a campaign aimed at raising awareness of the need for Wi-Fi security. At an April



*PacINET 2010 Opening Ceremony, Port Vila, Vanuatu*

2010 seminar related to the campaign, Chapter vice chair Niel Hirjee gave a practical demonstration of how easy it is to misuse unsecured Wi-Fi networks and how relatively easy it is to secure them. An open house featuring panellists from Nasscom and enforcement agencies was organized following the demonstration by Chapter chair Anupam Agrawal.

In 2010, the Ghana Network Operators Group (ghNOG) and the **Internet Society Ghana Chapter** organized the second ghNOG workshop and meeting, dubbed ghNOG-2. The four-day workshop on UNIX systems administration was part of an Internet Society and AfNOG localization initiative aimed at helping develop local capacity. The workshop attracted 24 participants from financial institutions, Internet service providers, higher education, and nonprofit and government organizations.

The **Internet Society United States Greater Washington, D.C.**, Chapter organized a “Technology and Policy Slam” at the Washington, D.C., regional INET in 2010. The slam, which was modelled after the tradition of a spoken-word poetry slam, was featured as part of a day of panels hosting Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and National Telecommunications and Information Administration representatives and others. It got the Membership on their feet, engaged, and contributing ideas in a way that few conference activities do.

The newly formed **Internet Society United States Colorado Chapter** signed up to be a sponsor of the 2010 Rocky Mountain IPv6 Summit, where they staffed a booth and handed out Internet Society promotional materials and information about the Next Generation Leaders programme, copies of the *IETF Journal*, Chapter reports, and stickers. The Chapter generated interest in their work by holding a raffle for anyone who signed up as a Chapter Member. In addition, Chapter chair Chris Grundemann, who manned

“Chapters bring local perspectives that are really needed when you deal with global Internet policy issues. You can’t reach every corner of the world unless you have a member there who is involved very deeply on a day-to-day basis.”

—Desiree Miloshevic  
Internet Society Serbia–Belgrade Chapter



*Internet Society United Kingdom England Chapter's Olivier Crepin-Leblond (left) and Yacouba Keita of the Internet Society Mali Chapter at the Chapter workshop in Tunis, Tunisia*

the booth, gave away free, signed copies of *Day One: Exploring IPv6*.

In 2010, the **Internet Society Australia Chapter** was contracted by the Australian Communications Consumer Action Network to translate all of the documentation on the National Broadband Network (NBN), including policy statements, legislation, and technical papers, into plain English so that ordinary consumers can understand what the NBN will mean for them. The Chapter also participated in an industry-led group that is coordinating the messages that are given to consumers about the NBN and its implications for them.

In 2009, the **Internet Society United Kingdom England Chapter** was awarded an Internet Society Community Grants Programme award to design and implement an “IPv6 crawler,” a computer-based system and software that would crawl through the domain name system (DNS) at preset intervals in order to detect, for example, IPv6 DNS servers and IPv6-compliant Web servers, simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP) mailers, and network time protocol (NTP) servers. In 2010, the Chapter announced that it will be partnering with Nile University in Egypt, where professors and research assistants began writing the required software. The London team built and installed two computers and a router at Telehouse East, one of the United Kingdom’s most connected facilities.

The **Internet Society Uruguay Chapter** helped organize a regional INET in July 2010 that attracted nearly 150 people from the private, public, and academic spheres. The event marked an official introduction of the Chapter to the region. The agenda was oriented to the public and addressed issues and challenges relevant to the country and the region.



Internet Society Cambodia Chapter, September 2010



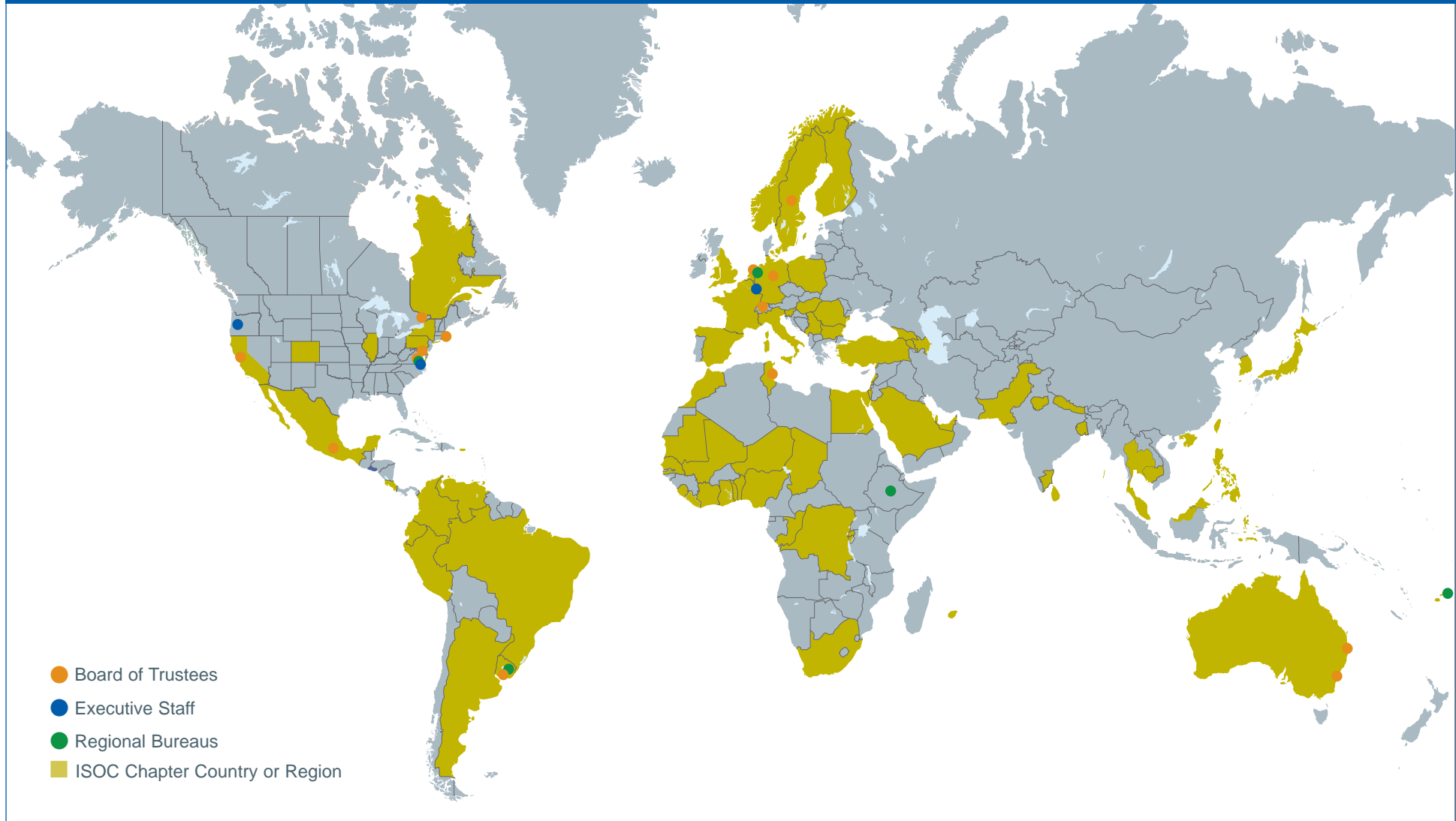
Randy Bush of Internet Initiative, Japan, and Sabah Corm of Nokia Siemens Networks at INET Beirut, October 2010

## Internet Society Chapters Worldwide 2010

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

\*Chapter in rejuvenation. For contact details and a list of other Chapters in rejuvenation, see <http://www.isoc.org/apps/maps/?id=list&status=J>

## The Internet Society around the World 2010



## ● Internet Society Board of Trustees

The following individuals served on the Internet Society Board of Trustees in 2010. Officer and committee designations are valid as of 31 December 2010.

Eric Burger\*

*USA/Americas, 2009–2012  
Audit Committee*

Narelle Clark

*Australia/Oceania, 2010–2013*

Raúl Echeberría\*

*Uruguay/Americas, 2008–2011  
Chair*

Eva Frölich\*

*Sweden/Europe, 2010–2013  
Audit Committee Chair, Treasurer*

Bob Hinden

*USA/Americas, 2010–2013*

Daniel Karrenberg

*Germany/Europe, 2008–2011*

Khaled Koubaa

*Tunisia/Africa, 2009–2012  
Elections Committee Chair*

Lawrence Lessig, 2010–2013

*USA/Americas*

Alejandro Pisanty\*

*Mexico/Latin America, 2008–2011  
Nominations Committee Chair*

Philip Smith

*Australia/Oceania, 2009–2012*

Lynn St.Amour\*

*Switzerland/Europe 2001–  
President/CEO*

Bert Wijnen

*Netherlands/Europe, 2008–2011  
Audit Committee*

Jonathan Zittrain\*

*USA/Americas, 2009–2012*

### **Officers**

Scott Bradner  
*USA/Americas  
Secretary*

Eva Frölich

*Treasurer*

\*Executive Committee member

## ● 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

## ● REGIONAL BUREAUS

Africa

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Asia

Suva, Fiji

Europe

Brussels, Belgium

Latin America and the Caribbean

Montevideo, Uruguay

North America

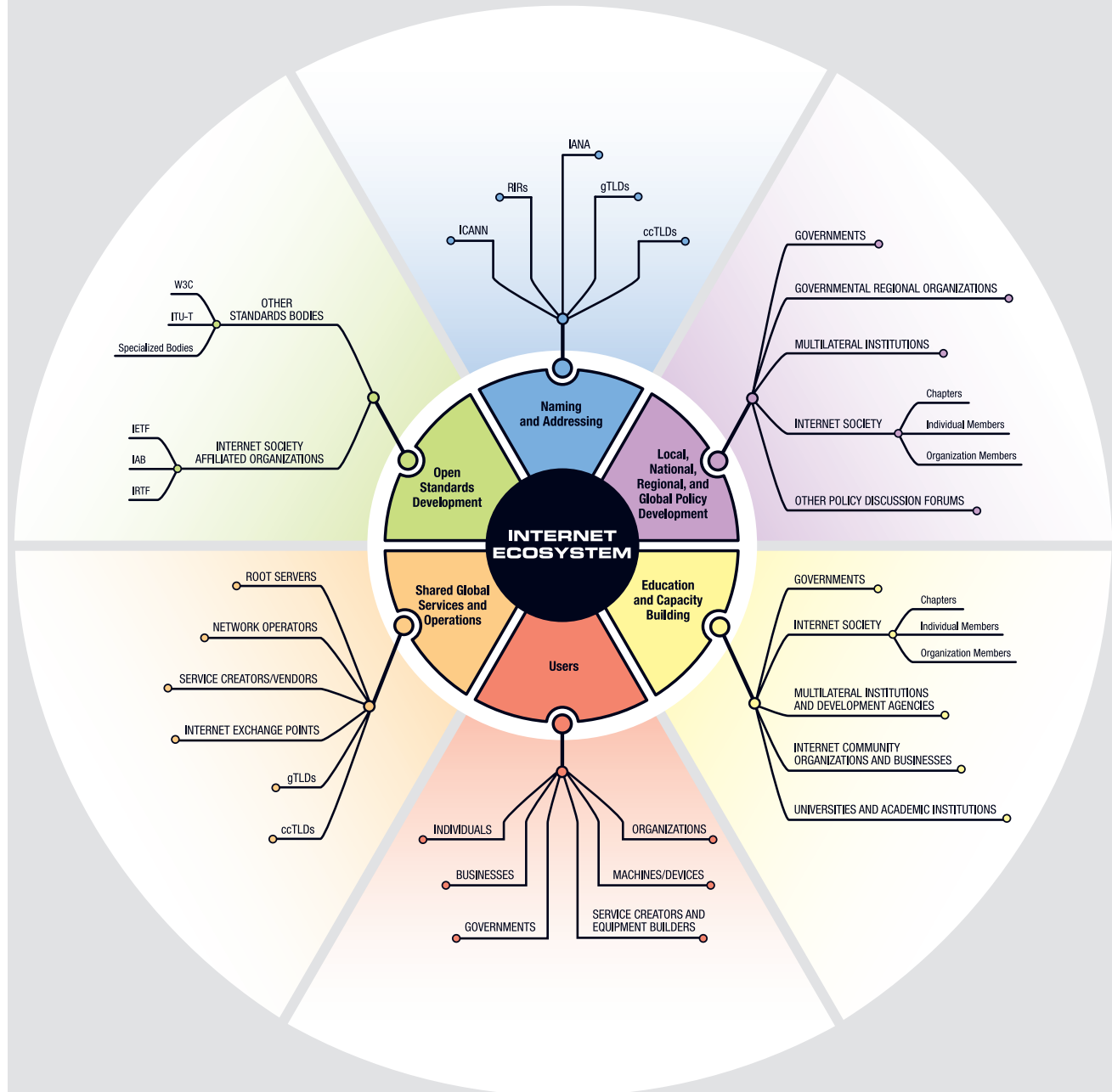
Reston, Virginia, USA

## The Internet Ecosystem

Internet Ecosystem is the term used to describe the organizations and communities that guide the operation and development of the technologies and infrastructure that compose the global Internet. These organizations share common values for the open development of the Internet.

The term implies that the rapid and continued development and adoption of Internet technologies can be attributed to the involvement of a broad range of actors; open, transparent, and collaborative processes; and the use of products and infrastructure with dispersed ownership and control.

<http://InternetSociety.org/ecosystem>



## 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. 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 the Internet Society to continue playing a central role in the proliferation and functionality of Internet technology. The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) 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>

### PIR

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. The PIR's distributions to the Internet Society, which is its sole member, enabled the Internet Society 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. The W3C is run jointly by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory in the United States, the European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics, in France, and 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. In 2010, the Internet Society reconfirmed its support of W3C with a USD 1 million donation. <http://www.w3.org>

### **IN ADDITION TO OUR ORGANIZATION MEMBERS AND PARTNERS, INTERNET SOCIETY RELATIONSHIPS IN 2010 EXTENDED TO, AMONG MANY OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:**

### ECOSOC

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established under the United Nations Charter as the principal organ to coordinate economic, social, and related work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, functional commissions, and five regional commissions. On 19 July, ECOSOC voted to accredit the Internet Society with Consultative Status. This status enables the Internet Society to attend key United Nations meetings and conferences and submit statements. This will allow ISOC to more effectively share the vision and perspective of the global Internet Society community in this important venue. <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/>

### ICANN

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) 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. The Internet Society 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>

### WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system. In 2010, WIPO granted the Internet Society with Permanent Observer status, which allows the Internet Society to be recognized as a participant by the organization's member states and to interact with WIPO staff on important intellectual property issues. <http://www.wipo.int>