Members, Partners, and Community

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).

• 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

Internet Society Organization Members in 2010

Beijing, China, site of IETF 79, November 2010
## Organization Members that Supported the Internet Society in Calendar Year 2010

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

* Founding Member
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.

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

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

“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

Juniper Networks

http://www.juniper.net

RIPE NCC

http://www.ripe.net

U.S. Department of Defense (DISA)

http://www.disa.mil

The Widely Integrated Distributed Environment

http://www.wide.ad.jp

“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.
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.

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

“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
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 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.
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

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**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.
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 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 Chapters Worldwide 2010

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*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](http://www.isoc.org/apps/maps/?id=list&status=J)
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
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- Lawrence Lessig, 2010–2013
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*Executive Committee member

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- 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