



2011 ANNUAL REVIEW



**THE INTERNET SOCIETY** is the trusted independent source for Internet information and thought leadership from around the world. With its principled vision and substantial technological foundation, the Internet Society promotes open dialogue on Internet policy, technology, and future development among users, companies, governments, and other organisations. Working with its members and Chapters around the world, the Internet Society enables the continued evolution and growth of the Internet for everyone.

## JOIN

The Internet Society is a community of entrepreneurs and innovators; thinkers and doers; artists and activists; darers and dreamers; and everyday individuals. Our organisation members include corporations, nonprofits, trade and professional organisations, foundations, educational institutions, government agencies, and other national and international organisations that share our commitment to an open and accessible Internet.

Have a voice. Play your part. Join the community.



Cover: Chris Weber (Casaba security) speaking at the Plenary Technical session.  
"Implementation Challenges with browser security" during the 83rd IETF conference  
held at Les Palais des Congres de Paris, Paris France. © Richard Stonehouse / Internet Society

Photos © Internet Society

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from Raúl Echeberría, Chair, Board of Trustees	2
Message from Lynn St. Amour, President & CEO	3
Vision and Operating Model	4
2011 Strategic Objectives and Accomplishments	7
Global Outreach	8
Advancing the Health of the Internet	10
Internet Leadership Development	12
Regionalization	14
Network Confidence	16
Engagement and Public Policy	18
The Internet Ecosystem	20
Internet Society Community	21
Internet Society Chapters	22
Organisation Members	23
Related Organisations	24
Awards and Events	26
Looking Ahead	28
Financial Review	29
Board of Trustees and Executive Staff	33



**IN 2011**, the Internet Society significantly increased its impact at national, regional, and global levels. Driving this success was strengthened support for the work of Chapters and expanded activities related to Internet standards, policy, and deployment. Meanwhile, Internet Society-led initiatives such as World IPv6 Day catalysed efforts by diverse companies and organisations around the world to lay the groundwork for the Internet's continued evolution and growth.

By providing leadership and a framework for coordination, and working with our partner organisations, we continued to influence global policy makers in forums such as the OECD and the G8 summits. We also continued to help build the communities and expertise required for self-sustaining Internet development and growth in every part of the world by organising events such as the second African Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF).

The Internet Society organisation gained considerable internal capabilities in 2011. New executives and senior leadership helped improve the effectiveness of programmes and ensured we achieved organisational objectives, including the activities of a revitalised and increasingly active Internet Society community around the world. We see a bright future for the Internet and its more than 2 billion—and growing—users. The Internet Society continues to work to realize it.



**DEAR COLLEAGUES,**

We stand at a remarkable crossroads. As we look back on the year 2011, we are also in the midst of celebrating the Internet Society's 20th anniversary. At this unique moment in time, it is fascinating to consider the Internet's success and evolution during our time in existence.

Growth is an essential theme in understanding both the Internet and our organisation. The Internet has grown in every dimension imaginable. In terms of size, it expanded from a network of networks connecting just over a million computers into a global network connecting more than 2 billion people in nearly every country. In terms of significance, the Internet has grown perhaps even more—enabling people around the world to collaborate with colleagues, communicate with friends, and connect with family members. And, as the 5 billion people who are not yet online begin to use the Internet in the coming years, the Internet must continue to evolve in both resiliency and vitality.

Likewise, the Internet Society community has grown enormously over the past 20 years, and our shared vision—that the Internet truly is for everyone—has never been more important. In the past year, our concerted actions have promoted the deployment of IPv6, raised awareness about the importance of the Internet as an enabler of human rights, and fostered partnerships and communities that are critical to the Internet's continued development. We also welcomed many new Members and Chapters, another indication that our organisation's mission still resonates with stakeholders around the world.

I look forward to continuing our work together to help ensure the Internet continues to provide a platform for innovation, economic development, and social progress.

**Raúl Echeberría**  
Chair, Board of Trustees, Internet Society



**RAÚL ECHEBERRÍA**  
Chair, Board of Trustees  
Internet Society



**LYNN ST. AMOUR**  
President & CEO  
Internet Society

**DEAR MEMBERS, FRIENDS, AND COLLEAGUES,**

Reviewing the past year provides an opportunity to reflect not only on our accomplishments, but also on the shared vision that motivates our actions. One of the first observations is that our mission has stood the test of time. Promoting the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for people throughout the world remains just as essential today.

Through our collaborations with our Members, Chapters, and partners, we had significant impact on many key areas facing the Internet. For example, while the deployment of the next generation Internet Protocol, IPv6, has been discussed for many years, it was 2011 in which we worked with partners to take significant steps towards realizing its use on a significant scale. With more than 1,000 organisations worldwide participating in a historic “test flight,” we demonstrated that major websites around the globe were well-positioned for a global IPv6-enabled Internet.

We continue to build on our efforts to serve as a trusted source of information for issues critical to the Internet’s evolution and growth. The Internet Society extended its leadership role in public policy. We are now recognized and sought out for our Trust & Identity and Privacy expertise. And, we continued to advance the Internet as an enabler of human rights.

In addition, we welcomed many new Individual and Organisation Members, and Chapters, significantly expanding our global community. We strengthened our Regional Bureaus in order to help us deliver more fully to our mission. Our Regional Bureaus worked with our Members and Chapters to support and promote many important initiatives, including 10 regional INET events that reached over 1,500 participants.

These accomplishments could never have happened were it not for the dedicated efforts of Internet Society Members, Chapters, Board of Trustees, and staff. Our partnership with and the work of the Board and staff at the Public Interest Registry (PIR), as well as our colleagues in the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the Internet Architecture Board (IAB), and the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) have also been a key component of our shared success.

Just as a interconnected networks around the world are a foundation of the global Internet, our community is strongest when we work together towards our shared vision.

Very best,

**Lynn St. Amour**  
President & CEO, Internet Society

# VISION

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The Internet is for everyone.

# MISSION

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Promote the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world.



# CORE VALUES

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The Internet Society's core values are the fundamental principles that guide all of our activities. They are the beliefs and commitments on which our mission is based.

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**The quality of life for people** in all parts of the world is enhanced by their ability to enjoy the benefits of an open and global Internet.

**Well-informed individuals and public and private policy makers** are the essential foundation of an open and global Internet society.

**The genius of the Internet is that its decentralized architecture maximizes individual users' power** to choose (or create) and use the hardware, software, and services that best meet their needs, and if the Internet is to continue to be a platform for innovation and creativity, its open, decentralized nature must be preserved.

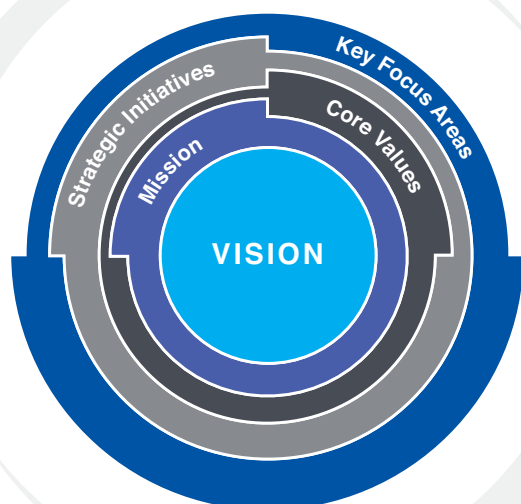
**Enduring and sustainable progress toward our vision** is best achieved by a combination of global initiatives and activities at a local level that engage people in their home regions.

**Technical standards and Internet operating procedures** should be developed and asserted through open and transparent processes, with minimal barriers to participation or access to information.

**The social, political, and economic benefits of the Internet** are substantially diminished by excessively restrictive governmental or private controls on computer hardware or software, telecommunications infrastructure, or Internet content.

**Rewarding and productive use of the Internet** depends on the ability to trust critical services.

# 2011 KEY FOCUS AREAS



## Regionalization

The Internet Society's Regional Bureaus are at the core of our ability to scale our efforts and impact. They cover functional areas such as policy, capacity building, membership, and business development. Along with the Strategic Initiative leaders, they are responsible for meeting the collective goals as well as the regional goals for these Initiatives and other strategic programmatic goals.

## Expanding Membership and Sponsorship

In 2010, we laid the foundation for strong, evolutionary growth in traditional focus areas having made significant gains in these areas. Our 2011 efforts built on these successes and focused on membership recruitment and retention, regionalization of relationship management and new campaign execution, as well as continued emphasis on sponsorship and grants.

## Mission Integral Programme Expansion

The Internet Society pursued a number of opportunities integral to our drive to expand our influence within the Internet community and with policy makers. These include Deploy360 Programme and Internet Leadership.

## IETF Visibility

The work of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a cornerstone to the open development and evolution of the global Internet. In addition to its administrative responsibilities to the IETF, the Internet Society has worked to raise awareness among policy makers, technologists, and other interested groups about the IETF's critical role, functions, and participatory working methods.

## Technology and Policy

The Internet Society plays a unique role in advancing technology and policy on key areas for the Internet's development, providing a neutral position, often able to gain access where others cannot, and recognized as carrying (credible) perspective from other groups.





*A family shares a tablet in Buenos Aires, Argentina.*





# 2011 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

# CONTINENT-WIDE COOPERATION AT AFPIF 2011

<http://www.afpif.org>

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Raise awareness of the Internet Society and its mission by significantly enhancing its global outreach programmes and campaigns.

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Despite Africa's growing regional infrastructure, the majority of its cross-border Internet traffic exchange still relies on routing via Europe and North America. Consider a typical example: an Internet packet being transmitted from Nairobi, Kenya to Kigali, Rwanda. Although the two cities are separated by only a few hundred kilometres, the packet must go first to Europe, and then on to its destination. This routing system occurs throughout the region and is clearly inefficient, but of even greater concern is that such cross-border and regional communications depend entirely on global connectivity.

Participants in the Africa Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF), an annual conference organised by the Internet Society, work to address this and related issues that have delayed Internet development across the continent, notably in the area of creating Internet exchange points (IXPs). At the second AfPIF conference, held in Accra, Ghana in August 2011, nearly 100 Internet engineers gathered for discussions and collaboration.

There are signs that this major component of the Society's global outreach effort is having its intended effect: while much of the dialogue at the first AfPIF focused on fundamental issues involving peering and IXPs, in 2011 attendees were focusing on more strategic challenges, such as attracting ISPs, optimizing investment, and finding ways to help local IXPs drive down Internet costs and function more effectively.





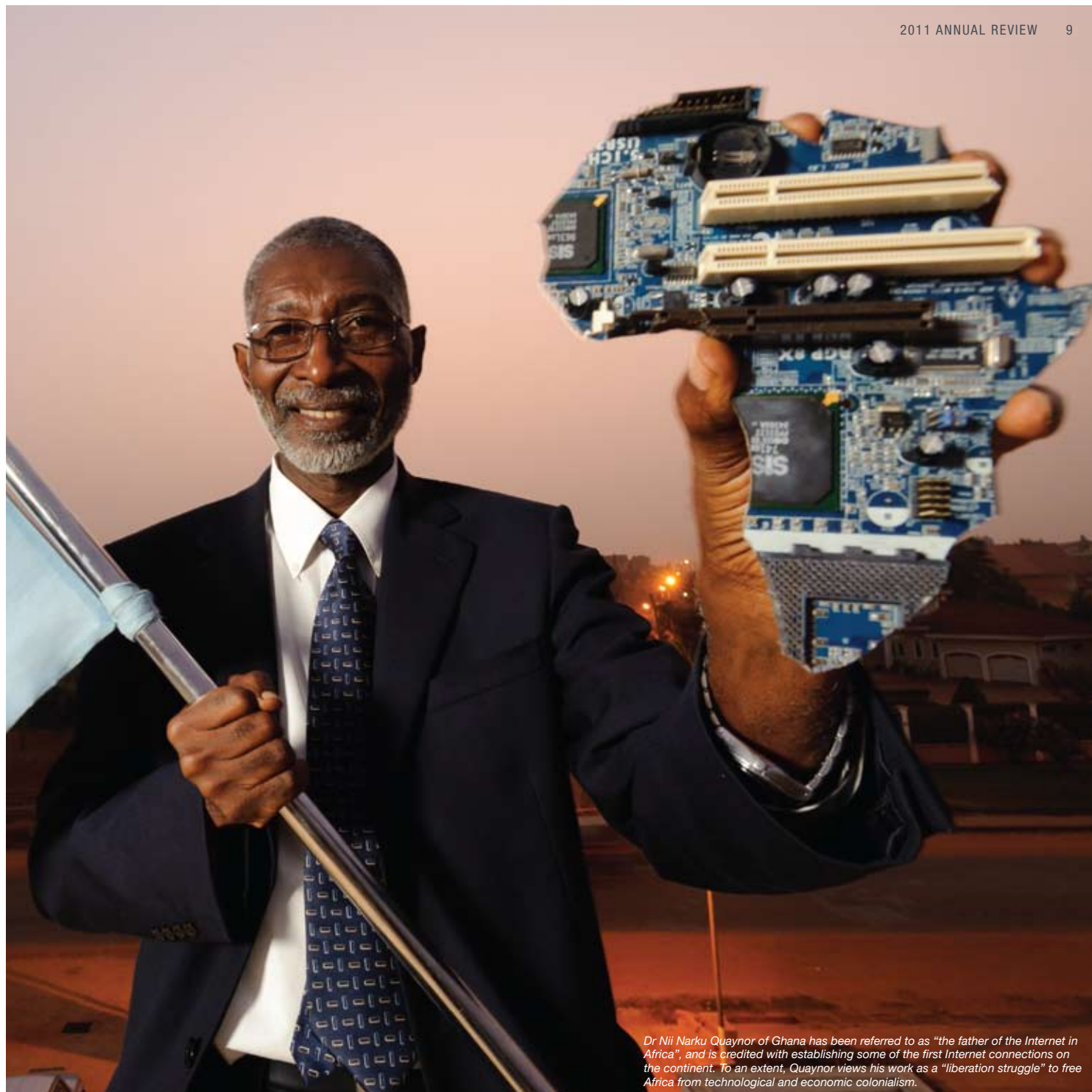
Paulos Nyirenda of Malawi SDNP at the 2nd African Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF) in Accra, Ghana.

## AFPIF: GROWING AFRICA'S INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE

Before Paulos Nyirenda left for Nairobi, Kenya, to attend the first Africa Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF) in August 2010, he had a problem: traffic routed from the Malawi Internet exchange point (IXP) wasn't going beyond South Africa. It gave Nyirenda — coordinator at SDNP Malawi, a government program dealing with Internet and information services — a huge headache. The eight ISP members of the Malawi IXP were eager to find a solution. Nyirenda had questions for other IXP operators in the region that he hoped to answer at the conference: Was the problem unique to Malawi? Could network operators from South Africa help solve it?

“At the end of AfPIF, I was able to identify that the problem was at the South Africa Internet Exchange [SAIX] operated by Telkom South Africa [SA], and I was able to devise ways to solve the problem,” Nyirenda said.

Nyirenda's situation demonstrates the challenges that faced attendees of the first AfPIF conference in 2010. Last year's meeting focused on increasing interconnection among African networks and especially IXPs because they're a key factor in the Internet's development in Africa. They're also likely to attract investment from content providers.



Dr. Nii Narku Quaynor of Ghana has been referred to as “the father of the Internet in Africa”, and is credited with establishing some of the first Internet connections on the continent. To an extent, Quaynor views his work as a “liberation struggle” to free Africa from technological and economic colonialism.



# IPV6 DAY 2011: A GLOBAL TEST DRIVE OF A BIGGER INTERNET

<http://www.worldipv6day.org>

Advance the deployment of IPv6, improve the security of the Internet using standardized building blocks, and promote continued investment in and development of the common and open Internet.

For over a decade the Internet technical community has recognized that the limited number of addresses available in the version of the Internet Protocol most widely deployed today, IPv4, threatens to increase costs and limit functionality for Internet users everywhere as the Internet continues to grow. The Internet Society served as a catalyst to accelerate full adoption of IPv6, the next version of the protocol with enough addresses to enable the Internet to grow indefinitely, by organising World IPv6 Day.

On 8 June 2011, more than 1,000 organisations around the world, including some of the most popular websites, joined forces for a global-scale 24-hour “test flight” of IPv6. Nearly 400 participating organisations enabled IPv6 on their main services for 24 hours, demonstrating that major websites are well positioned for the move to a global IPv6-enabled Internet, enabling its continued rapid growth.

A key goal of this effort was to expose potential issues with IPv6 use under real-world (but controlled) conditions. In rare cases, users experienced impaired access to participating websites during the trial; however, the vast majority of users were able to access services as usual. A secondary goal was to increase awareness of IPv6 deployment among various audiences, including industry leaders, policymakers, and the general public.

With the help of key partners Akamai, Facebook, Google, Limelight Networks, and Yahoo!, as well as Members, Chapters, and Regional Bureaus, the Internet Society generated a significant amount of media coverage, including stories CNN, Bloomberg, Spanish outlets, Le Temps, Wall Street Journal – Europe, Business Week, the Financial Times, ABC (Australia), Fiji Times, Lanka Newspapers of Sri Lanka, Straits Times of Singapore, The Australian, and the Times of India, and many others.

## HIGHLIGHTS



By the end of 2011, there was agreement among key content providers, access providers, and Contingency Planning Exchange vendors to undertake a follow-up event to drive operational scale and deployment further and showcase progress toward joint goals. Moreover, the Internet Society announced plans for World IPv6 Launch, in which major ISPs, home networking equipment manufacturers and web companies around the world would come together to permanently enable IPv6 for their products and services.

<http://www.worldipv6launch.org>



Another front in the Society’s effort to advance the health of the Internet was the launch of the Deploy360 Programme. This initiative is designed to provide a free, open resource for organisations involved in deploying IPv6, DNSSEC and other new standards and technologies.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, the Deploy360 web portal launched, offering hands-on technical resources and educational articles, operational best practices, case studies, and in-depth deployment information. The team is continuing to work with content creators and has established a review panel for vetting newly featured deployment content.

<http://www.internetsociety.org/deploy360>



Lee Howard (Time Warner Cable) at the World IPv6 launch presentation.

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# A MORE STRATEGIC APPROACH TO LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Create a pool of leaders capable of operating at the intersection of Internet policy, technology, and the Internet Model throughout our activities.

2011 marked a watershed for the Internet Society's progress on its vision to establish itself as the "Learning Community for All Things Internet." To sharpen our focus in this area — and our ability to have an impact — we brought together, at an organisational level, several programmes that had operated somewhat independently in the past.

Our new structure integrates the Next Generation Leaders (NGL), ISOC Fellowship to the IETF, and Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Ambassadorship programmes into a single new functional group, the department of Internet Leadership Programmes (ILP). This consolidation brought resources from across the organisation into one department, allowing us to further leverage existing programmes and materials, and also extend our activities.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The organisational change described at left was managed in a challenging environment of increased demand for ISOC leadership courses, driven by our ongoing outreach and marketing efforts. Amongst our efforts in response to demand, we expanded the NGL eLearning curriculum to two languages (French and English), with planned expansion to Spanish planned for 2012. We also received over 600 applications from around the world for 50 e-learning slots in 2011, and we completed and released two courselets, including "History of the Internet," that leverage content from the eLearning curriculum.

In addition, ILP piloted Fellowships to the World Bank infoDev Global Forum as an NGL experiential component, and conducted application and selection processes for the Fellowships to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Technology Foresight Forum and the IGF. Based on demand, ILP continued to work on repackaging selected NGL course materials for use by broader audiences, such as Chapters and self-guided individuals. The team also explores potential partnerships to provide customized programmes to regional or national bodies.

<http://www.internetsociety.org/leaders>



Next Generation Leaders launch, ITU Telecom World Youth Forum, October 2009



## INTERNET SOCIETY FELLOWS TO THE IETF INCREASE PARTICIPATION ON A GLOBAL SCALE

Six members of an Internet Society Fellowship programme took part in the 81st meeting of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The Internet Society Fellows to the IETF programme, which operates under the aegis of the Internet Society's Internet Leadership programme, began in 2006 and is today an established Internet Society activity. Through a competitive process, the Internet Society selects Fellows from a talented pool of applicants from around the world. Fellows infuse IETF meetings with their diverse experience and local expertise about how the Internet works in their communities.

“Since the inception of the Fellows to the IETF programme, the Internet Society has selected and supported 57 engineers from more than 25 developing and emerging economies,” said Toral Cowieson, senior director of Internet leadership at the Internet Society. “Having these engineers engaged in this critical standards work helps ensure representation of a broad range of viewpoints and the ongoing development of globally relevant and effective Internet standards.”

As in prior years, each first-time Fellow was assigned a mentor to assist them in networking with others with similar Internet technology interests and to advance specific standards work. These Fellows will continue to participate in the IETF's standards development process and will bring back to their local communities the knowledge and expertise they gained from their IETF experience.



81st IETF Meeting, Québec City, Tuesday July 26, 2011

# WIRELESS FOR COMMUNITIES – INDIA

<http://www.internetsociety.org/development>

Strengthen the Internet Society's efforts at the regional level, and through Chapter and Member activities so they are maximally effective in realizing the organisation's mission and goals.

The town of Chanderi, in the state of Madhya Pradesh, is a microcosm of how a wireless network helps connect a region's individuals and institutions.

In this rural town of 20,000, the Internet Society, in partnership with the Digital Empowerment Foundation (DEF), held "Wireless for Communities" (W4C) community workshops and deployed a wireless network. Since then, the network has introduced previously unavailable Internet connectivity to more than 50 local panchayats (governments at the village or small-town level), teachers and students at 11 local schools, the telehealth facility at a local public health center, and even the town's first-ever cybercafé.

In 2011, ISOC and DEF continued their W4C collaboration in locations throughout the country, including Baran, Rajasthan, and Tura, Meghalaya. Programme workshops were delivered in local languages; but even more significantly, since the aim is to achieve wireless connection "by the community for the community," the workshops were targeted not for Internet engineers and technicians, but rather the community at large.

## HIGHLIGHTS

<http://www.internetsociety.org/regions>

The year 2011 saw a new level of activity for our Regional Bureaus, which assumed new responsibilities and developed greater capacity within their Regions and in partnership with ISOC's global staff. For example, there were expanded Regional Chapter workshops in all five Regions, including an additional "All India" Chapters workshop. To enable Chapter members to participate at the regional level, ISOC continued providing travel grants through our highly valued Travel Fellowship programme.

ISOC's Regional Bureaus succeeded in building new relationships with multiple stakeholder groups, and in the process, added to ISOC's credibility as a resource. With support from ISOC Resource Development, Grants, and Chapter personnel, the Regional Bureaus also contributed substantially to our growth in Organisational and Individual Membership. In addition, there were 10 INET conferences held during the year, including two in each region, where members met to advance key Internet Society priorities.

### Examples of Regional Achievements

#### EUROPE

- Advanced ISOC's positions at World Economic Forum and other public policy events, and in key European media outlets

#### NORTH AMERICA

- Expanded advocacy efforts on government and industry policy
- Advanced ISOC positions through the Broadband Technology Advisory Group

#### ASIA

- Advocated ISOC positions at World Economic Forum-Asia, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and other regional forums

#### AFRICA

- Launched Lesotho's IXP, improved IXPs in Ghana, Mozambique, and Malawi, and increased network peering in Kenya by 85%
- Grew partnerships with U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, African Union, and other regional agencies

#### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

- Advanced regional Internet cooperation through co-organisation of LACNOG 2011
- Introduced ISOC principles and expertise through engagements at CITEL





# NETWORK CONFIDENCE

<http://www.internetsociety.org/networkconfidence>

Enhance network confidence by actively promoting and supporting developments that engender user trust in networked environments.

In 1993, *The New Yorker* magazine offered its readers a prescient message on the topic of Internet privacy and security. Peter Steiner's cartoon of one computer-using dog explaining to another, "On the Internet, no one knows you're a dog," seemed both absurd and funny at the time. But almost 20 years later, it serves as a shorthand insight into one of the most serious and difficult challenges presented by the Internet.

Unfortunately, on today's Internet, 'horror stories' about online privacy and trust are so commonplace, they've almost lost the ability to shock. Identity theft is one of the more well-known threats, but a variety of other scenarios are equally troubling, including the abuse of social media to harass, rumour-monger, destroy reputations, and worse.

The underlying theme is that each of us can still be vulnerable to not only criminals, but also to a wide variety of other individuals intent on doing mischief or harm — and who can still rely on a certain amount of anonymity in interacting.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The Internet Society's Trust and Identity initiative recognises that in order to be trusted, the Internet must provide channels for secure, reliable, private, communication between entities that can be clearly authenticated in a mutually understood manner.

A trusted Internet takes into account security, transaction protection, and identity assertion and management. Given the network dependence on unique numbers and the escalating amount of geolocation data being gathered, privacy represents a significant and growing concern.

In 2011, the Society continued to make progress on network confidence in a range of areas. Several research programmes within the Trust and Identity initiative worked to ensure that trust is a primary design element at every layer of the Internet's architecture, and in some cases worked to redesign or improve existing elements to meet emerging requirements. Specifically, the Society:

- Established clear leadership in the realm of online privacy, making contributions to OECD and APEC privacy guidelines, leading regional stakeholder discussions, and partnering with W3C to advance identity options in the browser
- Catalysed delivery of software to promote inter-federation among identities providers through ongoing support for the development of the TERENA/REFEDS hosted PEER project, and also prepared for a second software release and public listing service for federation meta-data
- Shaped and contributed to multiple stakeholder responses to the U.S. government's proposed National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace, in part through ISOC participation in the Kantara Initiative
- Initiated a multiple stakeholder examination of the Identity Ecosystem and committed to a coordinating role in advancing collaboration among the key parties involved on related technical, policy, and governance solutions



Participants work at the IETF 83 conference in Paris, France.



*Cybernauts talking via videoconference.*

# ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY

<http://www.internetsociety.org/publicpolicy>

Advance, validate, and defend the Internet model, based on the Internet's open architecture and open governance arrangements.

Internet policy may seem a dry, technical subject. But the historic events in the Middle East throughout 2011 proved otherwise.

In fact, Internet Society Board of Trustees Member Khaled Koubaa, a Tunisian national, has seen firsthand how freedom of expression — a central focus in Internet policy — can impact lives, and even entire cultures. Since 1997, he has played a leadership role in the development of policies allowing for more openness of the Internet in Tunisia and across the Arab region, despite opposition and censorship from the government.

Prior to the Tunisian uprising that evolved rapidly into the region-wide Arab Spring, the flow of online information was controlled and censored by Tunisia's Ben Ali regime. The government basically owned and controlled the country's Internet ecosystem and censored a broad swath of website content. Indeed, many of the country's "cyber-activists" risked severe punishment at the hands of the secret police whenever they tried to circumvent these controls.

Then, in December 2010, 26-year-old Mohamed Bouazizi self-immolated in protest outside Tunisian government offices. Only a decade before, the government would have quickly moved to censor news of such a protest. But instead, Bouazizi's act of defiance and the protests that followed were captured on mobile phones, and transmitted via social media sites across Tunisia.

Enabled and empowered by the Internet, Tunisians used Facebook, Twitter and YouTube to distribute the voices of activists and protestors. In doing so, they set in motion a series of events that in less than a month toppled the country's repressive, decades-long regime and introduced a level of personal freedom unknown to millions of people. Moreover, the protest — and the means of sharing information amongst the protestors — was soon echoed in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, and almost a dozen other countries in the region, fundamentally changing the relationships between tens of millions of people and their governments.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The story of the Tunisian uprising and its widespread implications perfectly illustrate why engagement and public policy have become key issues for the Internet Society. Driven by the conviction that all people should be able to fully enjoy the benefits of access to knowledge, information, and communication, worked on a number of fronts to promote policies that support an open and sustainable Internet for all. Amongst other policy actions, in 2011 the Society:

- Released a statement opposing the US Protect-IPAct (PIPA) and Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA)
- Supported the upcoming World Conference on International Telecommunications by launching a variety of relevant web resources dedicated to WCIT and the International Telecommunication Regulations treaty
- Deepened engagement with the IETF and ISOC Members and Chapters
- Marked UN Human Rights Day (9 December 2011) with a statement highlighting the importance of an open, global, and accessible Internet to basic human aspirations for freedom and social development
- Co-organised, with the World Intellectual Property Organisation, three workshops on issues around copyright laws and protections



Internet Society Chapter Workshop in Tunis, Tunisia.



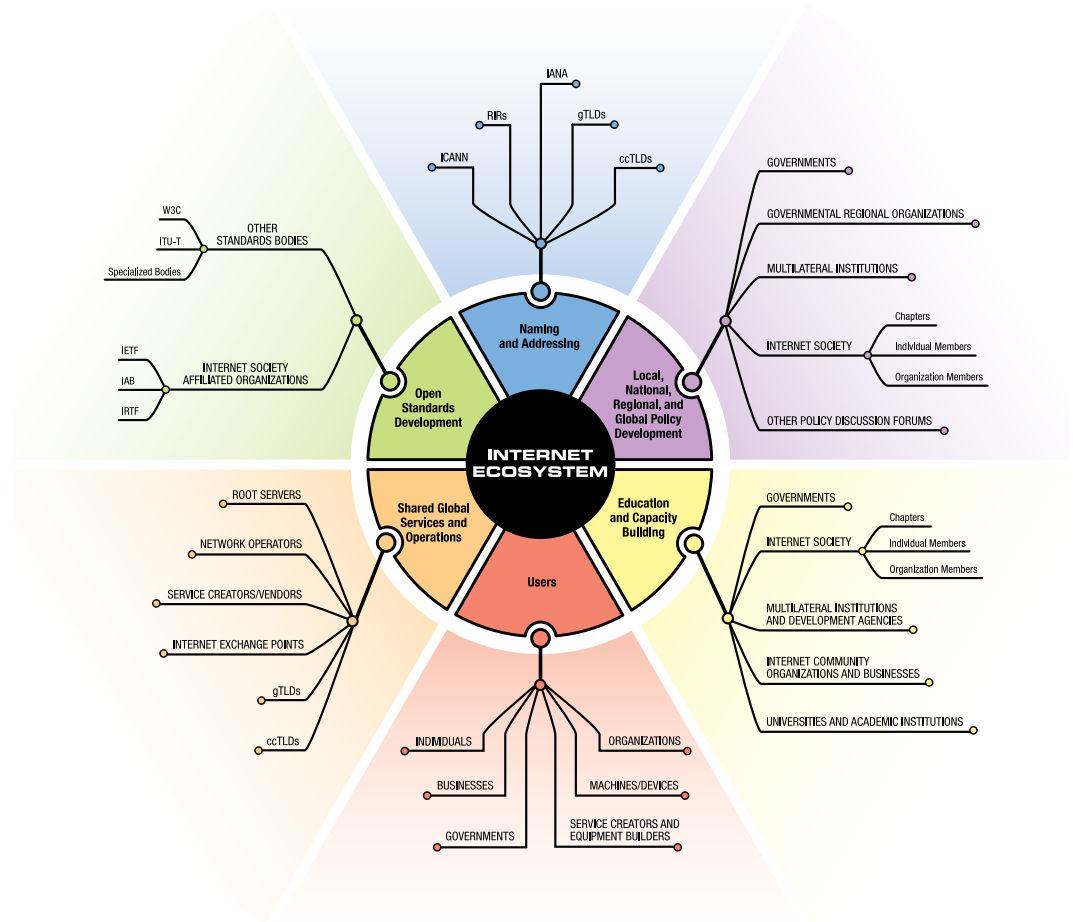


# THE INTERNET ECOSYSTEM

<http://www.internetsociety.org/ecosystem>

Internet Ecosystem is the term used to describe the organisations and communities that guide the operation and development of the technologies and infrastructure that compose the global Internet. These organisations 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.



# INTERNET SOCIETY COMMUNITY

<https://www.internetsociety.org/membership>

## Individual Members

Individual membership increased more than 20% in 2011 to over 55,000 people around the world. Individual Members are at the core of the Internet Society's vision and efforts to ensure the Internet remains a platform for innovation and growth. Individual members around the world are key to providing the Internet Society with global perspectives and reach.

## Chapters

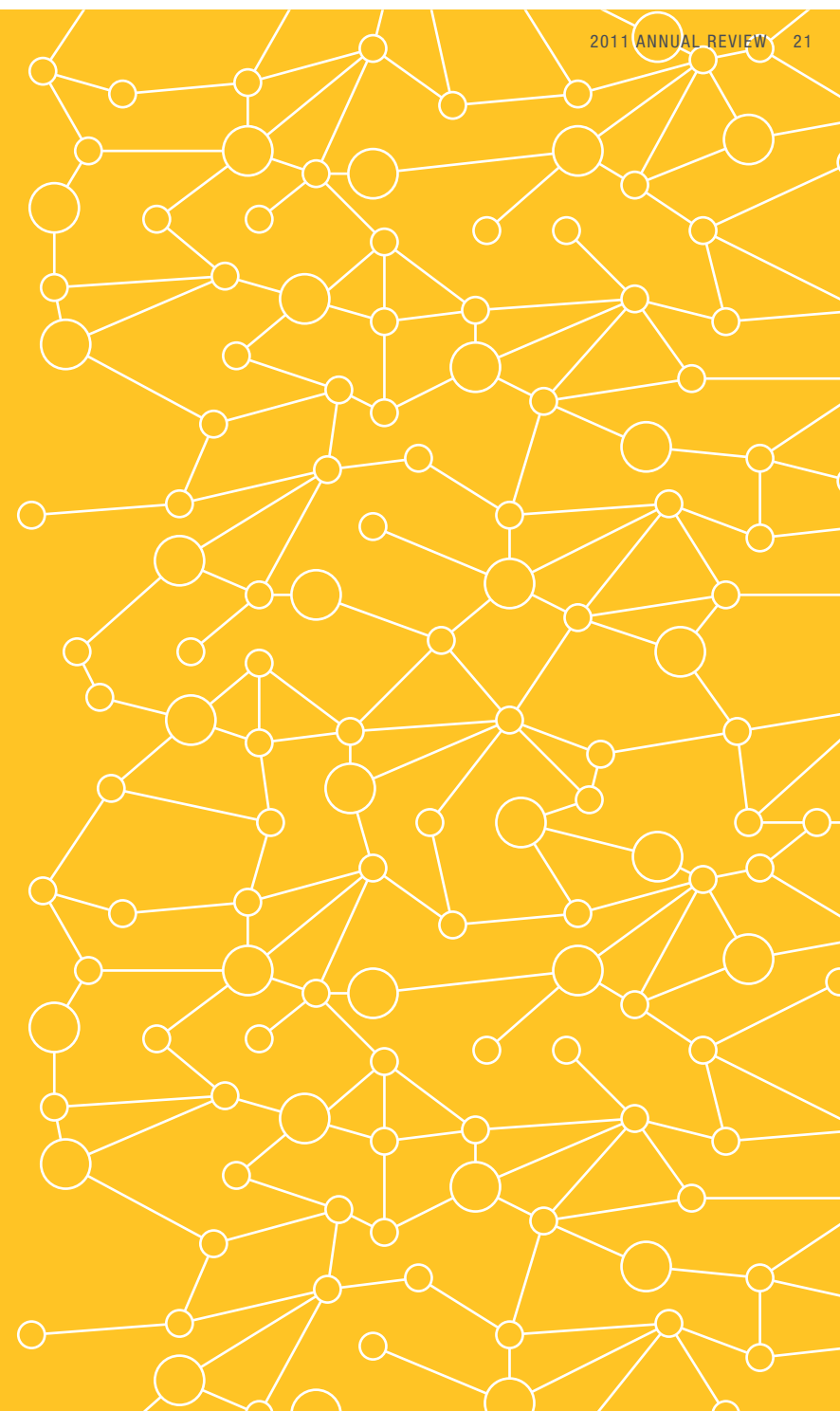
<http://www.internetsociety.org/chapters>

More than 80 active Chapters around the world make important connections between global issues facing the Internet to local, regional, and topical priorities. Chapters function as independent and vibrant engines for advancing an open and accessible Internet in their communities, energizing Members and working with businesses, government agencies, and civil society organisations. 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.

## Organisation Members

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

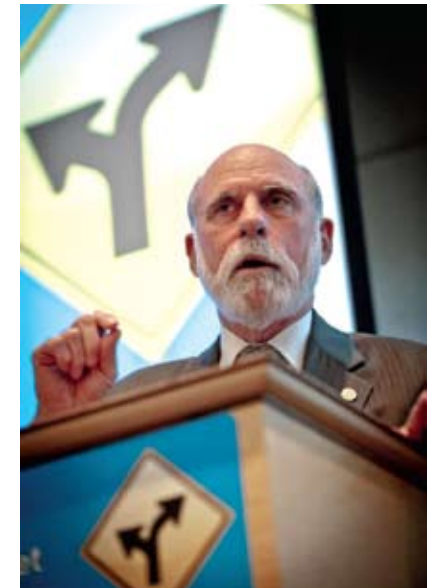
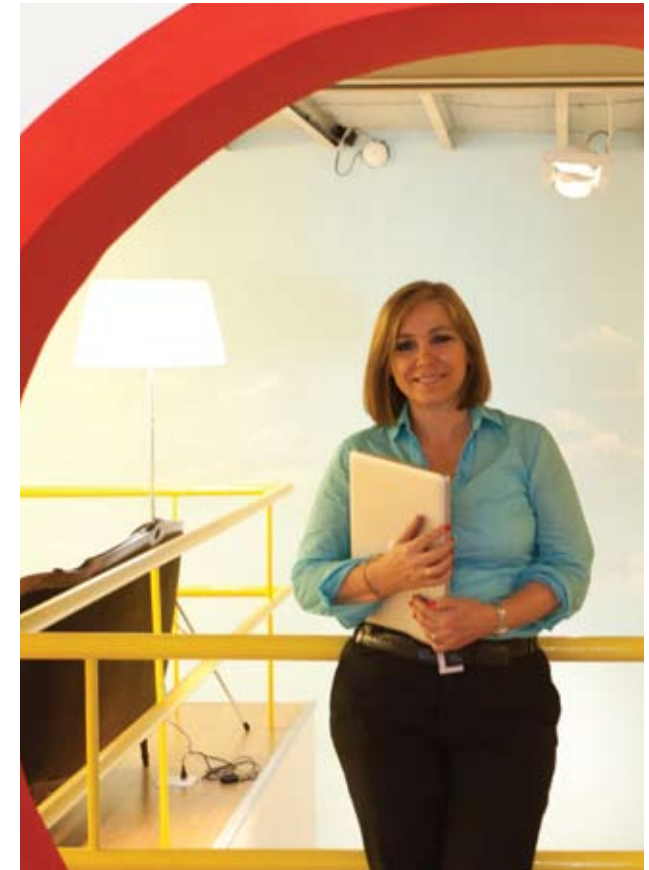
Internet Society Organisation Members engage with other leading organisations worldwide that understand the need to take action collectively to ensure the Internet remains open, accessible, trusted, and secure. Through programmes and events, and involvement in other activities, Members gain access and deep insight into internationally respected and influential Internet technical, economic, and policy-making venues. Through participation in the Advisory Council, which is chartered specifically to provide advice on the work of the Internet Society to its Board of Trustees and president and CEO, Organisation Members have meaningful impact on the development and evolution of work across the organisation's strategic initiatives.





# INTERNET SOCIETY CHAPTERS

- |                              |                 |                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Argentina                    | India Delhi     | Sierra Leone              |
| Armenia                      | India Kolkata   | Singapore                 |
| Australia                    | Israel          | Slovenia                  |
| Bahrain                      | Italy           | Somalia                   |
| Belgium                      | Lebanon         | South Africa              |
| Belgium Wallonia             | Liberia         | Spain Aragon              |
| Benin                        | Luxembourg      | Spain Catalonia           |
| Bolivia                      | Malaysia        | Spain                     |
| Bulgaria                     | Mali            | Spain Galicia             |
| Burundi                      | Mauritania      | Sri Lanka                 |
| Cambodia                     | Mexico          | Sweden                    |
| Canada Québec                | Morocco         | Taiwan Taipei             |
| Chad                         | Nepal           | Thailand                  |
| Congo                        | Netherlands     | Togo                      |
| Costa Rica                   | Niger           | Trinidad and Tobago       |
| Cote d'Ivoire                | Nigeria         | Tunisia                   |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | Pacific Islands | UK England                |
| Disability & Special Needs   | Palestine       | United Arab Emirates      |
| Ecuador                      | Peru            | Uruguay                   |
| Finland                      | Philippines     | US Colorado               |
| France                       | Poland          | US New York               |
| Georgia                      | Portugal        | US Philadelphia           |
| Germany                      | Puerto Rico     | US San Francisco Bay Area |
| Ghana                        | Qatar           | US Washington, D.C.       |
| Hong Kong                    | Romania         | Venezuela                 |
| Hungary                      | Rwanda          |                           |
| India Bangalore              | Senegal         |                           |
| India Chennai                | Serbia Belgrade |                           |



## ORGANISATION MEMBERS THAT SUPPORTED THE INTERNET SOCIETY IN 2011

ACOnet*	Fotosearch Stock Photography	NORDUNet*
ADVA Optical Networking Ltd	France Telecom Orange*	NYSERNet*
Afilias Limited	Gibtelecom	Office des Postes et Télécommunications du Nouvelle Calédonie
AFNIC	Go6 Institute	OnlineCasinoAdvice.com (Spanicia LTD)
AfriNIC Ltd.	Google, Inc.	Panasonic Corporation
Alcatel-Lucent International	Hitachi, Ltd.	PayPal, Inc.
Amsterdam Internet Exchange	Huawei Technologies	PokerListings.com
APNIC	Hungarnet/NIIFI	Pokersites.com
ARIN	IAJapan	Qualcomm
Association for Computing Machinery	IDM sal	Rakeback
AT&T Services, Inc.	IEEE Computer Society*	Research In Motion (RIM)
AtBatt.com	IIT-Institute for Informatics & Telematics	RICOM
Booz Allen Hamilton	IKM Internet Kaufmarkt GmbH	RIPE NCC
CableLabs	Intel Corporation*	SEACOM
Can Stock Photo	Interisle Consulting Group LCC	SHSG Rechtsanwälte
CANARIE, Inc.	International Telecommunication Union	SIDN- Stichting Internet Domeinregistratie Nederland
Cardschat	Internet Initiative Japan (IJ)*	SITA
Center for Democracy & Technology	Internet2	Skyarch Networks, Inc.
CERN*	InternetNZ	Skype
CERNET	Ivanhoe Management Systems (I2MS.net)	SUNET*
China Internet Network Information Center	JANET (UK)	SURFnet bv*
CIRA	Japan Network Information Center	SWIFT
Cisco Systems, Inc.*	Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd.	Swiss Federal Office for Communications
.CO Internet S.A.S.	Juniper Networks	Swisscom (Schweiz) AG
Coalition for Networked Information*	Ken Stubbs Internet Presence Consulting	SWITCH
Comcast	LACNIC	TDC Oy
COMNET Foundation for ICT Development	Lesotho Communications Authority (LTA)	Telus
Council of Hungarian Internet Providers	London Internet Exchange (LINX)	TERENA
Cox Communications	Microsoft*	Thai Network Information Center Foundation
Cylex France	National Advanced IPv6 Center of Excellence	The MITRE Corporation
CZ.NIC	National Cable & Telecommunications Association	Time Warner Cable
DEJAN SEO	NBC Universal	Tsinghua University
DENIC eG	NEC Corporation	UNI-C
DigiCert, Inc.	NeuStar	UniNet
DinaHosting	NIC Chile, University of Chile	UNINETT Norid AS
Dot Asia	nic.at GmbH	University of Washington*
dotGAY LLC	nic.br	US Dept of Defense (DISA)
eBatts.com	nic.MX	VeriSign
ECMA International	Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation (NTT)*	Verizon Communications
Egypt Ministry of Communications and Info Techn (UNDP)	Nokia	WIDE Project
Ericsson	Nokia Siemens Networks GmbH & Co. KG*	Yahoo!
Facebook	Nominet UK	

# RELATED ORGANISATIONS

<http://www.internetsociety.org/partners>

## IETF



The Internet Society is the organisational 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.

<http://www.ietf.org>

## IAB



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.iab.org>

## W3C



The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international consortium where more than 350 organisation 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 organisation that creates open Web standards. In 2011, the Internet Society reconfirmed its support of W3C with a USD 1 million donation.

<http://www.w3.org>

## 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>



## 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](http://www.pir.org)

## 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. As an accredited organisation with Consultative Status, the Internet Society attends key United Nations meetings and conferences and is able to submit statements. This allows 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/>

## 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 Organisation (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system. WIPO has granted the Internet Society with Permanent Observer status, which allows the Internet Society to be recognized as a participant by the organisation's member states and to interact with WIPO staff on important intellectual property issues.

<http://www.wipo.int>

# AWARDS AND GRANTS

## Jonathan B. Postel Award

Each year the Internet Society recognizes an individual or organisation that has made outstanding contributions in service to the data communications community as part of our **Jonathan B. Postel Service Award**. The award is named for the late Jonathan B. Postel in recognition of his extraordinary stewardship of various Internet activities over the course of a 30-year career. In 2011, the award was presented to leading technologist Professor Kilnam Chon for his significant contributions in the development and advancement of the Internet in Asia. Professor Chon contributed to the Internet's growth in Asia through his extensive work in advancing Internet initiatives, research, and development. In addition, his pioneering work inspired many others to promote the Internet's further growth in the region. The international award committee, comprised of former Jonathan B. Postel award winners, noted that Professor Chon was active in connecting Asia, and that his efforts continue today in the advancement of the Internet in other regions. Professor Chon received a USD 20,000 honorarium and a crystal engraved globe, which were presented at the 81st meeting of the IETF in Taipei, Taiwan.



*Kilnam Chon*

<http://www.internetsociety.org/postel>

## Applied Network Research Awards

In 2011, the first Applied Networking Research Prize (ANRP), supported by the Internet Society, as part of its Internet Research Awards Programme, in coordination with the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF), were presented to recognize the best new ideas in networking, and to bring them to the IETF and IRTF—especially in cases where they would not otherwise see much exposure or discussion. The ANRP is awarded for recent results in applied networking research that are relevant for transitioning into shipping Internet products and related standardization efforts. In conjunction with IETF 81, ANRP awards were presented to Mattia Rossi for his research into reducing BGP traffic, and to Beichuan Zhang for his research into “green” traffic engineering. In conjunction with IETF 82, ANRP awards were presented to Michio Honda for his research into determining the future extensibility of TCP, and to Nasif Ekiz for his analysis of misbehaving TCP receivers.

<http://www.internetsociety.org/anrp>

## Community Grants

For seven years the Community Grants Programme has funded community-based projects around the world led by Internet Society Chapters and members that, among many goals, promote Internet access and education in underserved communities; track and highlight the deployment of IPv6, the next-generation protocol that will be key to the Internet's continued growth; and address such issues as ensuring unrestricted use of the Internet. In 2011, 23 grants were awarded to projects that tackled a wide range of issues, including implementing IPv6, creating locally produced content, and strengthening connections between communities.

<http://www.internetsociety.org/communitygrants>

## ANRP WINNERS



*Michio Honda*



*Nasif Ekiz*



*Mattia Rossi*



*Beichuan Zhang*

# EVENTS

## Regional INETs

<http://www.internetsociety.org/events/inet-conferences>

Regional INETs address the needs and interests of a particular region. Originally staged as an annual global conference, INETs during 2011 were regional meetings that address the issues relevant to the diverse Internet community in that region.

In 2011, nearly 1,500 attendees participated in 10 INETs held in every region of the world.

## ION Conferences

<http://www.internetsociety.org/events/ion>

In 2011 the Internet Society initiated Internet ON (ION) conferences to bring network engineers and leading industry experts together to discuss emerging technologies including IPv6 and DNSSEC. More than a simple lecture series, ION events promote interaction with industry experts to support deployment of new standards and technologies. Early adopters provide valuable insight into their own deployment experiences and bring participants up to speed on emerging standards.

With an eye towards expanding the series in 2012, initial ION Conferences were held in Buenos Aires, Argentina on 5 October 2011 and Toronto, Canada on 14 November 2011.

## 2011 INET EVENTS

### INET FRANKFURT

23 February 2011

### INET LIMA

23–24 March 2011

### INET RABAT

10 May 2011

### INET COLOMBO

23–24 May 2011

### INET NEW YORK

14 June 2011

### INET COTONOU

14 September 2011

### INET PHILADELPHIA

05 October 2011

### INET BANGALORE

04 November 2011

### INET BUCHAREST

09 November 2011

### INET SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA

30 November 2011



David A. Gross speaks during the panel: People Power at INET New York in New York City, United States.



## LOOKING AHEAD

Building on the success and growth realized in 2011, 2012 will be a year in which we deepen and further leverage key Internet Society programmes, continuing to ensure the open global Internet provides a platform for economic development and social progress. During 2011, Internet Society-led efforts such as World IPv6 Day catalyzed efforts by diverse companies and organisations around the world to build a foundation for the Internet's continued growth. By providing leadership and a framework for coordination, we and partner organisations influenced global policy makers in forums such as the OECD and the G8 summits. And, by organising events such as the African Peering and Interconnection Forum (AfPIF), we have helped build the communities and expertise required for self-sustaining Internet development and growth in every part of the world.

In 2012, the Internet Society has organised its efforts around four strategic, cross-organisational objectives. They are:

**Fostering an open, innovative, and trusted Internet worldwide** by advancing the underlying open and interoperable architecture of the Internet, and its distributed and collaborative means of management and development, as these principles are essential for fostering a stable, open, and trusted Internet upon which innovation can flourish.

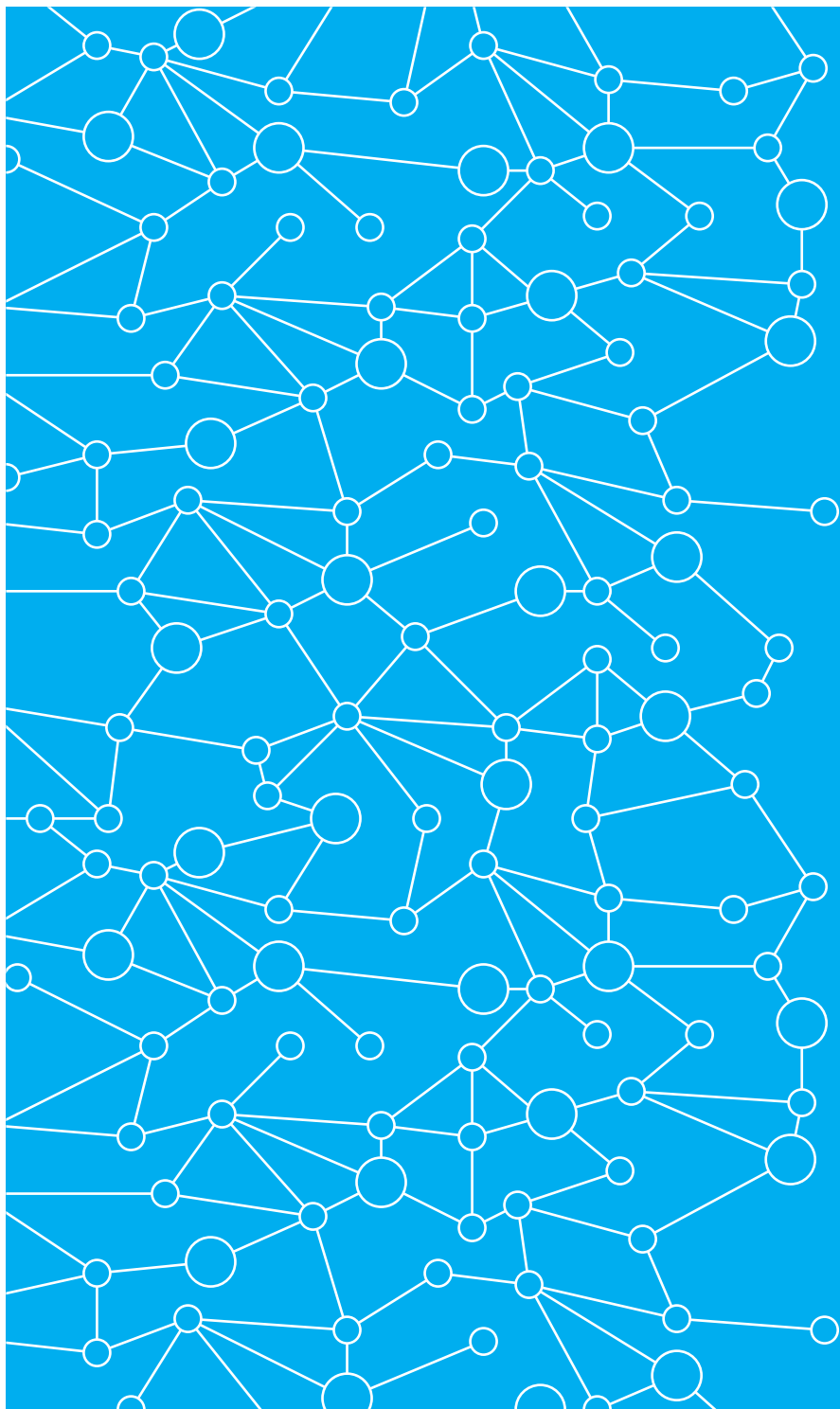
**Advancing policies and strategies that strengthen the Internet's growth and evolution** by influencing policy makers, civil society, industry, and others to advance Internet policies and strategies that uphold the critical principles of openness, user-centricity, and stakeholder participation.

**Enabling a vibrant organisation and vital global community to advance the Internet's future** by further engaging our members and the public towards positive action, as well as helping a new generation of Internet leaders, contributors, and innovators to emerge.

**Empowering people to achieve human potential through unencumbered Internet use** by advancing the access and use of the Internet on an open, nondiscriminatory basis, and empowering individuals and communities, including the vulnerable and underserved, to maximize the transformative opportunities the Internet enables.



# FINANCIAL SUMMARY



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION\*

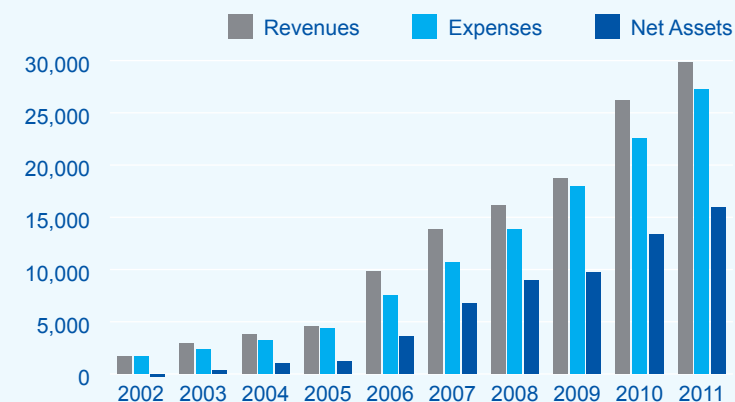
The accompanying figures reflect Internet Society activities only and do not include activities of its affiliate, Public Interest Registry

\* All figures cited in U.S. dollars.

31 DECEMBER 2011

ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,690,920
Investments	12,150,346
Accounts Receivable	399,321
Prepaid Expenses	738,101
<b>Total Current Expenses</b>	<b>16,978,688</b>
<b>NET FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS</b>	<b>2,510,460</b>
OTHER ASSETS	
Deposits	154,460
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$19,643,609</b>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$891,196
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	1,300,153
Security Deposit	4,035
Deferred Revenue	609,010
Deferred Rent	166,346
Deferred Construction Allowance	754,320
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>3,725,060</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>3,725,060</b>
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted	13,708,549
Temporarily Restricted	2,210,000
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>15,918,549</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$19,643,609</b>

ISOC Revenue, Expenses & Net Assets 2002–2011 (\$000's)





## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS\*

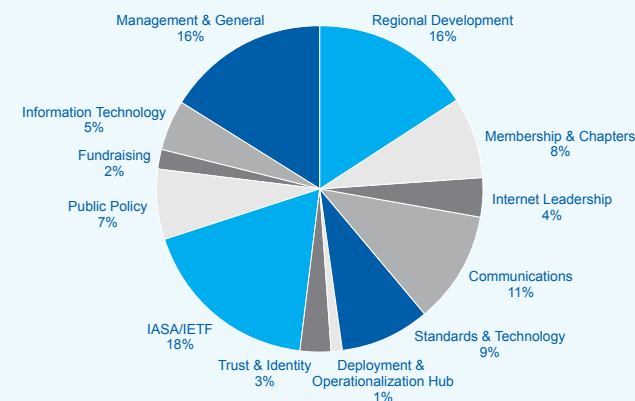
For the Year Ended 31 December 2011

The accompanying figures reflect Internet Society activities only and do not include activities of its affiliate, Public Interest Registry

\* All figures cited in U.S. dollars.

	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	TOTALS 2010
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Programme Support	\$24,250,000	\$-	\$24,250,000
Organisational and Individual Membership Dues	1,321,925		1,321,925
IETF Meetings and Misc IETF Revenue	3,318,192		3,318,192
Registration, Sponsorship and Other Revenue	589,906	155,607	745,513
Realized and Unrealized Loss/Gain	(214,936)		(214,936)
Interest/Dividend Income	404,859		404,859
Net Assets Released from Restriction	106,410	(106,410)	-
<b>Total Support, Revenue and Gains</b>	<b>29,776,356</b>	<b>49,197</b>	<b>29,825,553</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Regional Development	4,372,225		4,372,225
Membership & Chapters	2,247,196		2,247,196
Internet Leadership	1,153,761		1,153,761
Communications	2,941,867		2,941,867
Standards & Technology	2,416,978		2,416,978
Deployment and Operationalization Hub	357,258		357,258
Trust & Identity	903,403		903,403
IASA/IETF	4,759,452		4,759,452
Public Policy	1,869,575		1,869,575
Fundraising	532,613		532,613
Information Technology	1,413,275		1,413,275
Management & General	4,252,921		4,252,921
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>27,220,524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,220,524</b>
Change In Assets	2,555,832	49,197	2,605,029
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	11,152,717	2,160,803	13,313,520
<b>NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$13,708,549</b>	<b>\$2,210,000</b>	<b>\$15,918,549</b>

### Programme Expenditures 2011



#### Regional Development/Operations Support: \$4,372,225

Regional Bureau Activities • Project Funding • INET Regional Meetings • Education and Development Programmes • Technical Capacity Building Programs • Office of Chief Operating Officer

#### Membership & Chapters: \$2,247,196

Org Member Support • IETF Meeting and Program Sponsorship • Chapter Development and Support

#### Internet Leadership: \$1,153,761

ISOC's Fellowships to the IETF • Next Generation Leaders

#### Communications: \$2,941,867

Corporate Communications • Publications and Campaigns • Event Planning • Network & Distributed System Security Symposium • Postel Service Award

#### Standards & Technology: \$2,416,978

Open Standards Process • Global Addressing • Security and Stability of the Internet

#### Deployment and Operationalization Hub: \$357,258

Internet On (ION) Conference Series • Deploy 360

#### Trust & Identity: \$903,403

Trust and Identity Initiative • Network Confidence • User Managed Identity Solutions

#### IASA/IETF: \$4,759,452

IETF Secretariat and Meetings • RFC Services • IETF/IAB/IRTF Support • IASA Support • IETF Trust

#### Public Policy & Global Engagement: \$1,869,575

Public and Member Briefings • Global and Regional Policy Development • Internet Policy Outreach • Engagement with International Organisations • Internet Governance Coordination

#### Fundraising: \$532,613

Grant Research & Application • Grant Administration • Open Internet Endowment

#### Information Technology: \$1,413,275

IT and Internal Communication

#### Management & General: \$4,252,921

Executive Office • Finance & Accounting • Human Resources • Administration • Legal and Governance

## NOTES ON FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and General Information

The Internet Society (ISOC) is a nonprofit organisation founded in 1992 to provide leadership in Internet related standards, education, and policy. With offices around the globe, it is dedicated to ensuring the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of people throughout the world. The Internet Society provides leadership in addressing issues that confront the future of the Internet, and is the organisational home for the groups responsible for Internet infrastructure standards, including the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).

The Internet Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation incorporated in the District of Columbia on December 11, 1992.

On October 3, 2011, ISOC formed Internet Society Asia Limited (ISOC-ASIA), a corporation limited by guarantee, located in the Republic of Singapore. This incorporation increases ISOC's presence in Asia and enhances its ability to secure local grant funding and deliver programs in that region. ISOC-ASIA had no activity for the period ending December 31, 2011.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance that clarifies existing disclosures and requires new disclosures about fair value measurements. The clarifications and requirement to disclose the amounts and reasons for significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 and significant transfers into and out of level 3 of the fair value hierarchy were effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009, and were adopted by ISOC for the period ending December 31, 2010. The new requirement that purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements be presented gross in the level 3 reconciliation became effective and was adopted by ISOC for the period ending December 31, 2011. This newly effective guidance only amends the disclosure requirements, and did not have any material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

### Classification of Net Assets

Contributions and net assets are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the net assets, and the changes therein, are classified and reported as such:

- **Unrestricted Net Assets** include unrestricted revenue and contributions received without donor-imposed restrictions. These net assets are available for the operation of the organisations and include both

internally designated and undesignated resources. The internally designated assets are available for use to support the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

- **Temporarily Restricted Net Assets** include revenue and contributions subject to donor-imposed stipulations that will be met by the actions of the organisations and/or the passage of time. When a restriction is met, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities and as net assets released from restrictions.

### Revenue Recognition

Membership dues for ISOC are recorded as deferred revenue upon receipt and are recognized as revenue ratably over the period to which the dues relate. Deferred revenue consists of membership dues and conference revenue collected in advance.

The IETF meeting sponsor contributions and attendee registration fees are recognized in the year in which the applicable conference occurs.

All Contributions to ISOC are recorded as revenue when payment is received from the donor. Contributions are recognized as unrestricted support based upon the actual expenses incurred in compliance with the donor-imposed restrictions and the satisfaction of time restrictions. Restricted contributions received in excess of expenses incurred are shown as temporarily restricted net assets in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

ISOC considers all cash on hand, cash in banks and cash invested with an original short-term maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

At times during the year, the organisations maintain cash balances at financial institutions in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limit. Management believes the risk in these situations to be minimal.

### Temporarily Restricted Net Assets

Temporarily restricted net assets consisted of the following at December 31 2011:

Public Interest Registry IETF Support Fund	\$2,000,000
Postel Network Operator's Scholarship Fund	9,860
Jonathon B. Postel Service Awards	1,825
Dr. Jun-Ichiro Hagino Fund	42,806
SIDN	155,508
	<hr/>
	\$2,210,000

### Note D—Net Assets Released from Restrictions

The following temporarily restricted net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses which satisfied the restricted purposes specified by the donors at December 31:

2011	
Nominet	\$86,085
Postel Network Operator's Scholarship Fund	20,326
	<hr/>
	\$106,411

### Lease Commitment

On March 11, 1999, ISOC entered into a seven-year office lease agreement for its Reston, Virginia office. This lease commenced on June 23, 2001 and ended on June 30, 2008. On April 1, 2008, ISOC executed an agreement to extend and modify its office lease. Under the terms of this agreement, ISOC relocated its offices within the current building, increasing the amount of rented space from 5,003 square feet to 10,083 square feet.

On November 16, 2009, ISOC executed a second amendment to the Reston lease. This amendment increased the amount of space to 14,083. The landlord provided a construction allowance of \$50.25 per square foot and abated rent on the new space until August 13, 2010.

On July 14, 2011, ISOC executed a third amendment to expand the Reston office. This amendment increased the amount of space to a total of 18,956 square feet. The annual rental rate on the additional 4,873 feet is \$30.00 per square foot with a 3% annual rate escalation. The landlord abated the initial 6 months' rent for the additional space. The existing lease was extended by an additional 25 months so the entire lease ends on March 31, 2018. The landlord has also agreed to abate the rent for March 2017 and eliminate the 3% annual rate escalation on the existing space for the last 25 months.

### Relate Party Transactions

ISOC is the sole incorporator of Public Interest Registry (PIR). PIR is a non-stock corporation organised under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Nonprofit Corporation Law of 1988 as a 501(c)(3) on October 7, 2002.

PIR is the registry for the .ORG top-level domain pursuant to an agreement with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). As a registry, PIR maintains a master directory for all domain names in the .ORG top-level domain. The mission of PIR is to manage the .ORG domain in a way that supports the continuing evolution of the Internet as a research, education and communications infrastructure, and to educate and empower the non-

commercial community to most effectively utilize the Internet. PIR charges Registrars a fee per registration-year for registration services provided.

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large, international community of network designers, operators, and researchers responsible for developing and defining the standards and protocols that makes up the Internet. ISOC has been the operational home of the IETF since ISOC's inception; however the Secretariat function and some of the administrative duties were performed by other organisations. In early 2005, as part of a long-term restructuring plan, the IETF decided to create an IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA), to replace the other organisations and formally structure their administrative support functions within ISOC. To complete the restructuring process, on December 15, 2005 the IETF Trust was formed to hold the intellectual property rights associated with the IETF's standards process. ISOC hosts meetings on behalf of the IETF. The revenue and expenses related to these meetings and the IASA functions are reflected in the consolidated statement of activities.

### Subsequent Events

ISOC evaluated subsequent events through June 6, 2012 the date these financial statements were available to be issued. ISOC is not aware of any subsequent events which could require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES

<http://www.internetsociety.org/who-we-are/board-trustees>

## **ALAIN AINA**

Benin/Africa, 2011-2014

## **ERIC BURGER\***

USA/Americas, 2009-2012  
Audit Committee Chair

## **NARELLE CLARK**

Australia/Oceania, 2010-2013  
Nominations Committee Chair

## **RAÚL ECHEBERRÍA\***

Uruguay/Americas, 2008-2011  
Chair

## **EVA FRÖLICH\***

Sweden/Europe, 2010-2013  
Finance Committee Chair

## **BOB HINDEN**

USA/Americas, 2010-2013

## **KHALED KOUBAA**

Tunisia/Africa, 2009-2012

## **JASON LIVINGOOD**

USA/Americas, 2011-2013  
Elections Committee Chair

## **PHILIP SMITH\***

Australia/Oceania, 2009-2012

## **LYNN ST.AMOUR\***

Switzerland/Europe 2001  
President/CEO

## **THERESA SWINEHART**

USA/Americas, 2011-2014

## **BERT WIJNEN**

Netherlands/Europe, 2008-2011

## **JONATHAN ZITTRAIN\***

USA/Americas, 2009-2012

## **Officers**

## **SCOTT BRADNER**

USA/Americas Secretary

## **EVA FRÖLICH**

Treasurer

## EXECUTIVE STAFF

## **LYNN ST.AMOUR**

President and Chief Executive Officer

## **LESLIE DAIGLE**

Chief Internet Technology Officer

## **MARKUS KUMMER**

Vice President Public Policy

## **SCOTT HOYT**

Vice President, Strategic Communications

## **GREGORY KAPFER**

Chief Financial Officer

## **LUCY LYNCH**

Director, Trust and Identity Initiative

## **KAREN ROSE**

Senior Director, Strategic Development & Business Planning

## **WALDA ROSEMAN**

Chief Operating Officer

## REGIONAL BUREAU DIRECTORS

### **AFRICA**

Dawit Bekele

### **ASIA**

Raj Singh

### **EUROPE**

Frédéric Donck

### **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Sebastian Bellagamba

### **NORTH AMERICA**

Sally Wentworth

*\*Executive Committee Member*





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