WHO RUNS THE INTERNET?

The Internet itself is a globally distributed computer network comprised of many voluntarily interconnected autonomous networks. Similarly, its governance is conducted by a decentralized and international multi-stakeholder network of interconnected autonomous groups drawing from civil society, the private sector, governments, the academic and research communities, and national and international organizations. They work cooperatively from their respective roles to create shared policies and standards that maintain the Internet’s global interoperability for the public good.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

IAB  INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
Oversees the technical and engineering development of the IETF and IRTF.
www.iab.org

ICANN  INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet’s systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, Protocol-Parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

IETF  INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF  INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

IRTF  INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

ICANN  INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet’s systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, Protocol-Parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

IETF  INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF  INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

IRTF  INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Develop laws, regulations and policies applicable to the Internet within their jurisdictions; participants in multilateral and multi-stakeholder regional and international fora on Internet Governance.

INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
INTERNET SOCIETY
WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM

INTERNET OPERATIONS
Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

INTERNET POLICIES
Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages, formats, schemas, and languages.

INTERNET STANDARDS
Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, MAINTENANCE AGENCY
Defines names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

ISOC  INTERNET SOCIETY
Assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world. Currently ISOC has over 90 chapters in around 80 countries.
www.internetsociety.org

IRFs  REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRIES
Manage the allocation and registration of Internet number resources, such as IP addresses, within geographic regions of the world.
www.arin.net  North America
www.apnic.net  Asia Pacific
www.afrinic.net  Africa
www.lacnic.net  Latin America & Caribbean
www.ripe.net  Europe, the Middle East & parts of Central Asia

W3C  WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM
Create standards for the world wide web that enable an Open Web Platform, for example, by focusing on issues of accessibility, internationalization, and mobile web solutions.
www.w3.org

INTERNET NETWORK OPERATORS’ GROUPS
Discuss and influence matters related to Internet operations and regulation within informal fora made up of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and others.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:

The Internet is run.

Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages, formats, schemas, and languages.

Internet Operations span all aspects of hardware, software, and infrastructure required to make the Internet work. Services include education, access, web browsing, online commerce, social networking, etc.

Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making.

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, Governments, National & International Organizations, Research, Academic and Technical Communities all have a say in how the Internet is run.

OPEN DEBATE

Internet is run.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making.

Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS

WHO IS INVOLVED:

IAB  INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
Oversees the technical and engineering development of the IETF and IRTF.
www.iab.org

ICANN  INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet’s systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, Protocol-Parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

IETF  INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF  INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

IRTF  INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
Develop laws, regulations and policies applicable to the Internet within their jurisdictions; participants in multilateral and multi-stakeholder regional and international fora on Internet Governance.

INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
INTERNET SOCIETY
WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM

INTERNET OPERATIONS
Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

INTERNET POLICIES
Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages, formats, schemas, and languages.

INTERNET STANDARDS
Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO  INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, MAINTENANCE AGENCY
Defines names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

ISOC  INTERNET SOCIETY
Assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world. Currently ISOC has over 90 chapters in around 80 countries.
www.internetsociety.org

IRFs  REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRIES
Manage the allocation and registration of Internet number resources, such as IP addresses, within geographic regions of the world.
www.arin.net  North America
www.apnic.net  Asia Pacific
www.afrinic.net  Africa
www.lacnic.net  Latin America & Caribbean
www.ripe.net  Europe, the Middle East & parts of Central Asia

W3C  WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM
Create standards for the world wide web that enable an Open Web Platform, for example, by focusing on issues of accessibility, internationalization, and mobile web solutions.
www.w3.org

INTERNET NETWORK OPERATORS’ GROUPS
Discuss and influence matters related to Internet operations and regulation within informal fora made up of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and others.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:

The Internet is run.

Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages, formats, schemas, and languages.

Internet Operations span all aspects of hardware, software, and infrastructure required to make the Internet work. Services include education, access, web browsing, online commerce, social networking, etc.

Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making.

Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, Governments, National & International Organizations, Research, Academic and Technical Communities all have a say in how the Internet is run.

OPEN DEBATE

INTERNET IS run.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making.

Operations & Services support the Internet’s global interoperability.