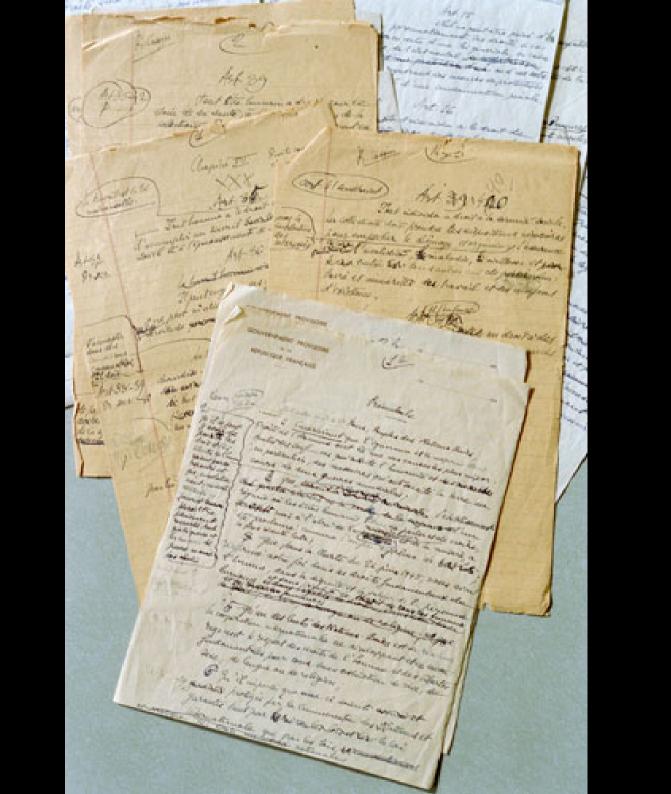


Internet Infrastructure Human Rights Sustainable Development Goals

Lightning Session

IGF 2016

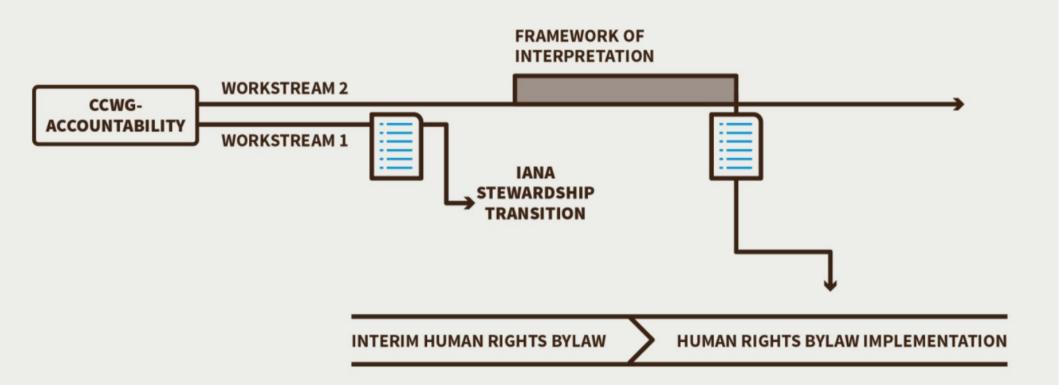












ICANN

POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ICANN

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers coorinates the policy making and distribution of domain names and IP numbers. It therefore is often dubbed as the 'telephone book of the Internet'.

ICANN GLOSSARY

DANE: DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities

DCND: Defined conditions of nondisclosure

DIDP: Documentary Information Disclosure Policy

DNSSEC: Domain Name System Security Extensions

GAC: Governmental Advisory Committee

GNSO: Generic Names Supporting Organization

gTLD: Generic top-level domain

IDNs: Internationalized Domain Names

IGOs: Inter-Governmental Organisations

INGOs: International Non-Governmental Organizations

IRP: Independent Review Panel

PDP: Policy Development Process

RDAP: Registration data access protocol

RPMs: Rights Protection Mechanism (as related to Intellectual Property Rights)

WHOIS: an Internet service that provides information about a domain name or IP address

Scoping the relation between ICANN and Human Rights

HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES

INHERENT: human rights derive from the humanity

UNIVERSAL: all human beings have the same human rights.

INALIENABLE: human rights cannot be given up.

INDIVISIBLE: there are no conflicts between rights and no priorities among rights. There will be situations or occasions where rights must be balanced and prudent decisions taken about how all rights can best be protected and promoted.

INTERDEPENDENT AND INTERRELATED:

the enjoyment and fulfilment of any right depends on the enjoyment and fulfilment of other rights.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION:

all individuals are equal as human beings and by virtue of the inherent dignity of each human person.

PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION: all people have

PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION: all people have the right to participate in and access information relating to the decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being.

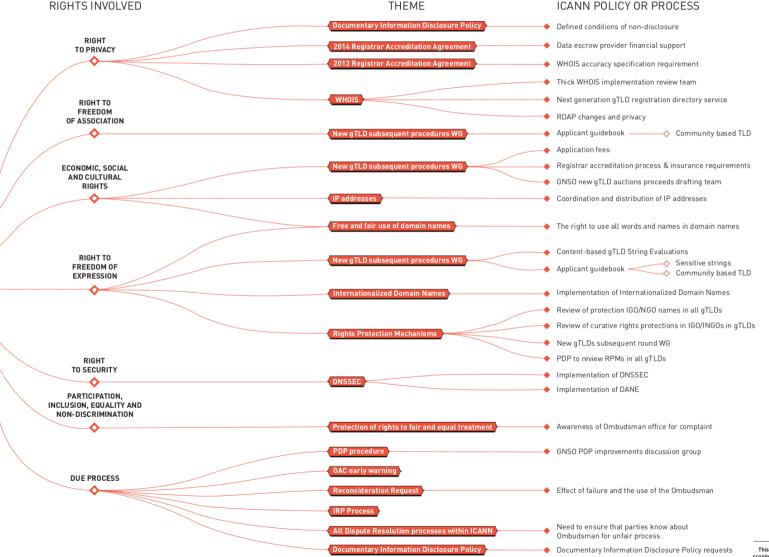
ACCOUNTABILITY AND RULE OF LAW: States and other duty-bearers are answerable for the

observance of human rights. In this regard, they have to comply with the legal norms and standards enshrined in international human rights instruments.

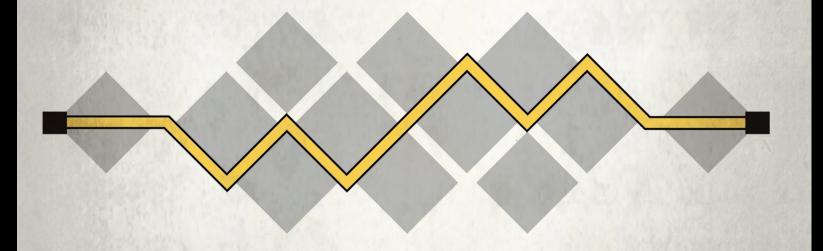
Guidelines



Treaties



Request for Comments











Research into Human Rights Protocol Considerations draft-irtf-hrpc-research-07

Abstract

This document provides a proposal for a vocabulary to discuss the relation between human rights and Internet protocols, an overview of the discussion in technical and academic literature and communities, a proposal for the mapping of the relation between human rights and technical concepts, and a proposal for guidelines for human rights considerations, similar to the work done on the guidelines for privacy considerations [RFC6973].

If you want to see how to apply this work to your own, you can directly go to $\frac{Section 4}{I}$. The rest of the document explains the background of the guidelines and how they were developed.

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for informational purposes.

This document is a product of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). The IRTF publishes the results of Internet-related research and development activities. This documents aims to be a consensus document of the Human Rights Protocol Consideration Research Group of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF).

Discussion of this draft at: hrpc@irtf.org // https://www.irtf.org/mailman/listinfo/hrpc

Join or follow the work

ICANN

Mailinglist:

https://mm.icann.org/mailman/listinfo/cc-humanrights

Website: http://www.icannhumanrights.net

IETF

Mailinglist https://www.irtf.org/mailman/listinfo/hrpc

Website: https://hrpc.io & https://irtf.org/hrpc

```
if write code(protocols):
   consider human rights implications
elif run internet infrastructure:
   respect human rights
elif engage in internet governance:
   build in human rights protections
else
   carry on and use FLOSS
```