Internet Infrastructure
Human Rights
Sustainable Development Goals

Lightning Session
IGF 2016
ICANN
POLICIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) recognizes 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
**DCRD**: Defined conditions of non-disclosure
**DIDP**: Domain Information Disclosure Policy
**DNSSEC**: Domain Name System Security Extensions
**GAC**: Governmental Advisory Committee
**GNS**: Generic Names Supporting Organization
**gTLD**: Generic top-level domain
**IDNA**: Internationalized Domain Names
**ICANN**: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
**INS**: International Non-Governmental Organizations
**IRP**: Independent Review Panel
**PDP**: Policy Development Process
**RSAP**: Registration data access protocol
**RPM**: Rights Protection Mechanism (as related to Intellectual Property Rights)
**WHOIS**: an Internet service that provides information about a domain name or IP address

**ICANN POLICY OR PROCESS**

- Defined conditions of non-disclosure
- Data escrow provider financial support
- WHOIS accuracy specification requirement
- Thick WHOIS implementation review team
- Next generation gTLD registration directory service
- RSAP changes and privacy
- Applicant guidebook
- Community-based TLD
- Application fees
- Registrar accreditation process & insurance requirements
- GNSO new gTLD auctions: proceeds drafting team
- Coordination and distribution of IP addresses
- The right to use all words and names in domain names
- Content-based gTLD String Evaluations
- Sensitive strings
- Community-based TLD
- Implementation of Internationalized Domain Names
- Review of protection 100/NGO names in all gTLDs
- Review of creative rights protections in 100/NGO in gTLDs
- New gTLD subsequent round WD
- PDP to review RPMs in all gTLDs
- Implementation of DNSSEC
- Implementation of WHOIS

**HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES**

**INHERENT**: Human rights derive from the humanity of each person.
**UNIVERSAL**: All human beings have the same human rights.
**INalienable**: Human rights cannot be given up.
**INTERDEPENDENT AND INTERRELAT**: The enjoyment and fulfillment of any right depends on the enjoyment and fulfillment 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 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 accountable 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.

**RIGHTS INVOLVED**

**RIGHT TO PRIVACY**

**RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION**

**ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS**

**RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

**RIGHT OF SECURITY**

**PARTICIPATION, INCLUSION, EQUALITY, AND NON-DISCRIMINATION**

**DUE PROCESS**

This illustration has been produced by the Cross Community Working Party on ICANN’s Corporate and Social Responsibility to Respect Human Rights

This is a preliminary version, pending a full Human Rights Impact Assessment.
Request for Comments
Research into Human Rights Protocol Considerations
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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 Section 4. 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 document 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

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else
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