

ICANN

POLICIES & RIGHTS

IN THE INTERNET

ICANN

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers coordinates 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

- PDP:** Policy Development Process
- GAC:** Governmental Advisory Committee
- IRP:** Independent Review Panel
- GNSO:** Generic Names Supporting Organization
- gTLD:** Generic top-level domain

- IDNs:** Internationalized Domain Names
- DIDP:** Documentary Information Disclosure Policy
- DNSSEC:** Domain Name System Security Extensions
- WHOIS:** an Internet service that finds information about a domain name or IP address
- RPMs:** Rights Protection Mechanism (as related to Intellectual Property Rights)

- IGOs:** Intergovernmental Organization
- INGOs:** International Non-Governmental Organization
- DCND:** Defined conditions of nondisclosure
- RDAP:** Registration data access protocol
- DNSSEC:** Domain Name System Security Extensions

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.
- 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 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.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

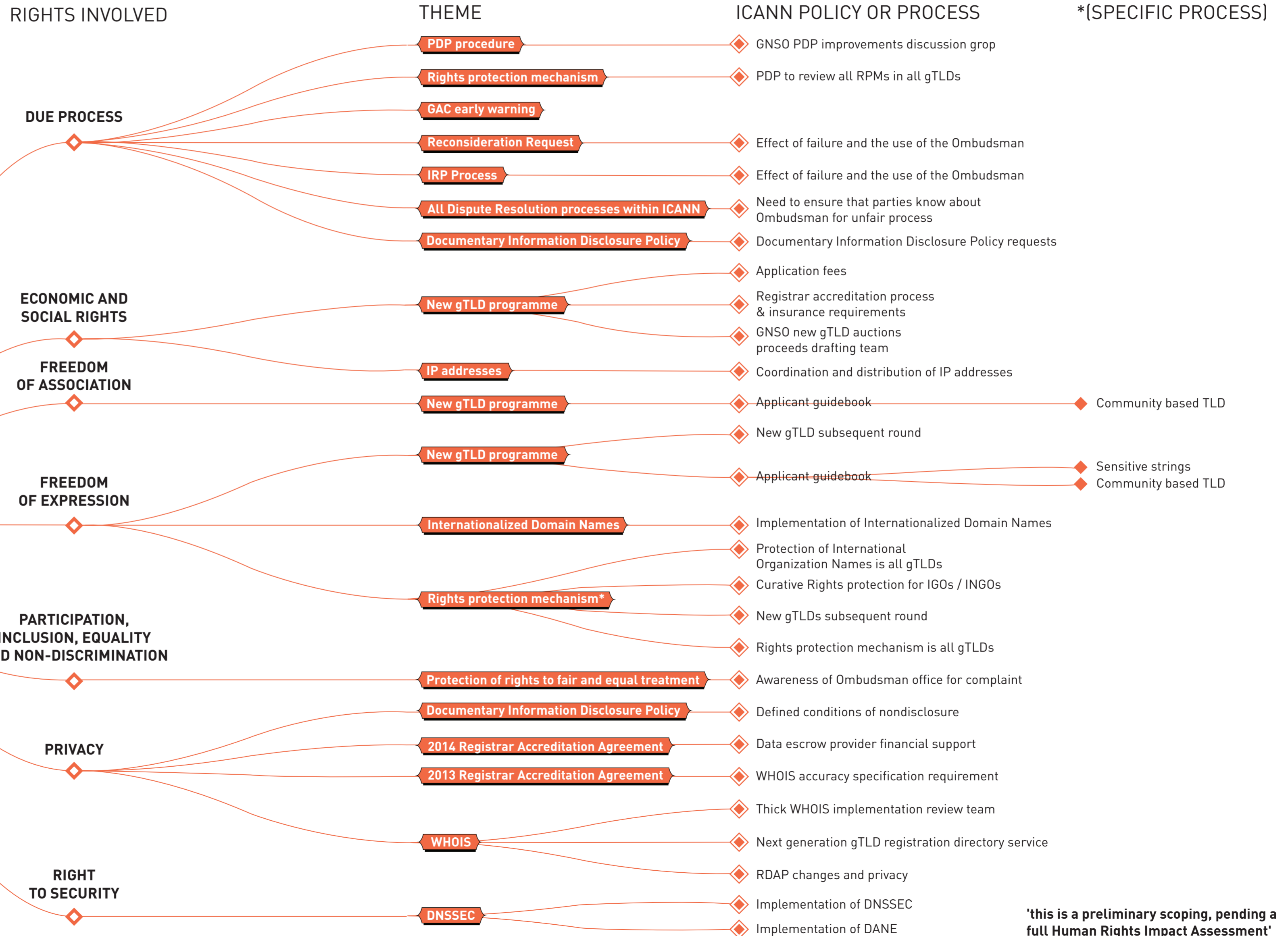
SECOND GENERATION

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) 1965
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2006

GUIDELINES

- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011)
- UN Global Compact (2000)

“Scoping the relation between ICANN and Human Rights”



'this is a preliminary scoping, pending a full Human Rights Impact Assessment'