ICC BASIS AND THE SEVENTH INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (IGF)

Baku, Azerbaijan
6-9 November 2012
INTRODUCTION

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is an annual event that brings together representatives from business, governments, the Internet technical community and civil society to discuss public policy issues relating to the Internet on an equal footing.

The IGF is an outcome of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), which was held in two phases (Geneva 2003, Tunis 2005). The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a new forum for multistakeholder policy dialogue, called the IGF, by the second quarter of 2006 and to implement this mandate in an open and inclusive process.

This year’s IGF was successful, with fruitful and substantive discussions progressing in main sessions and workshops. Over 1,600 delegates from multiple stakeholder groups including Internet technical community experts, civil society representatives, government officials, international development actors, academics, individual Internet users and members of the business community converged on the Azerbaijani capital, Baku, for IGF 2012. 16% were from government, 10% from business, 6% from technical and academic communities, 20% from civil society, 4% from intergovernmental organisations and 5% from the media.

The over-arching theme of the forum was ‘Internet Governance for Sustainable Human, Economic and Social Development’. Under this umbrella, the discussions at IGF explored a wide range of key topics, including cyber-security and child protection online, the rise of social networks, the use of ‘big data’ and various aspects of human rights as they related to the Internet.

Every year at the IGF, ICC’s BASIS initiative (Business Action to Support the Information Society) serves as the voice of global business in the international dialogue on how the Internet can better serve as an engine of economic growth and social development.

ICC BASIS is a long-time supporter of the IGF, believing in the event as an essential forum for the exchange of information and dialogue, and in the impact that this dialogue has on Internet-related policy discussions and decisions at all levels.

At the IGF in Baku, ICC BASIS and our members, including businesses from many different sectors and geographies, especially reinforced the notion that stakeholders must collaborate more fully in order to bring about the positive policy changes needed to deliver open trade and Internet investment to enhance future economic growth and maintain the free flow of information online.

Beyond this over-arching focus, business participated proactively in the five main sessions covering ‘Emerging issues’, ‘Critical Internet Resources’, ‘Access and Diversity’, ‘Security, Openness and Privacy’ and ‘Taking Stock and the Way Forward’ which offered interactive dialogue and comprehensive discussions on these core aspects of policy. They also incorporated the many ideas and perspectives that were generated by the highest ever number of workshops and side-events that took place in Baku and which touched on these sub-themes.

Attended by representatives from over 128 countries, participation at IGF 2012 was diverse, characterised by the increased participation of women and youth groups in particular. IGF 2012 was also defined by a significant rise in media attention and exposure, driven in part by increased levels of social media usage from those attending the forum which served to initiate widespread, on-going online conversations across the Internet globally.

As with past years, the IGF was successful in attracting remote participation which increased from last year with 49 registered remote participants versus 38 in 2011, providing another means to facilitate knowledge sharing and the exchange of views beyond the confines of the forum itself.

www.intgovforum.org  www.iccwbo.org/basis
KEY GLOBAL BUSINESS MESSAGES

At IGF 2012, ICC reinforced its longstanding belief that the IGF’s unique format and founding principles should be protected to ensure that genuine progress is made towards addressing some of the most important global economic and social Internet issues. ICC and BASIS members have been actively contributing to and supporting the IGF since its inauguration in 2006 because it provides a unique opportunity to exchange views and best practices on a wide variety of important policy issues that affect continued development of the Internet.

ICC BASIS’ presence at IGF 2012 was defined by an approach to Internet governance as the foundation for job creation and future economic growth. Tying closely with the overall theme of IGF 2012, this focus provided ICC BASIS with the platform to promote its perspectives around some important topics, notably:

- Maintaining an open Internet characterised by the free flow of information as a way to drive trade and e-commerce
- Enhancing the Internet’s impact on job creation and economic growth

Business continues to support freedom of expression and the free flow of information in a manner that respects the rights of others and the rule of law knowing that the free flow of information online is a prerequisite for freedom of expression to be fully exercised and respected.

Business believes that governments should work together with business and other relevant stakeholders to develop policies and practices to maximize freedom of expression and the free flow of information over the Internet and to minimise trade barriers so that all companies have the ability to engage in legitimate commercial activity.

ICC upholds that freedom of expression online should only be limited when necessary to achieve legitimate public policy objectives, such as protecting the rights of others and the rules of law consistent with international treaties. To this end, ICC urges governments, business, civil society, academics and the Internet technical community to join forces to build greater trust in information and communications technology networks, including necessary cross-border cooperation.

As the voice of global business at multistakeholder and UN forums where development of the Internet and ICTs are key topics, ICC BASIS believes that the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance provides the best platform for achieving the fairness and openness that is required to stimulate innovation, investment and economic growth and offer greater opportunities for emerging and developing economies. As part of its focus on the need to ensure freedom of expression online and the important role that the Internet plays in job creation and
economic growth, ICC BASIS held dedicated workshops on two key topics that impact the openness of the Internet and the free flow of information online:

1. ‘Solutions for enabling cross-border data flows’, in partnership with the Internet Society (ISOC) and;

2. ‘Technology, economic and societal opportunities and women’ in partnership with the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) and the Government of Kenya.

Business recognizes that the Internet is a powerful platform for expression and the exchange of knowledge and information, which supports economic, social and cultural development. It also knows that putting the right legal, policy and regulatory conditions in place that promote access to the Internet can have a tremendous impact on job opportunities.

In this way, the IGF can help bring economic and social benefits to more people around the world. Business supports the principles contained in the Geneva Declaration of Principles of the WSIS process, calling for cooperation of all stakeholders.

The strength of the multistakeholder IGF model is that it brings together governments, business, the Internet technical community, civil society and international and intergovernmental representatives with all participants on an equal footing. As per the Geneva Declaration of Principles, business recognizes that these diverse issues can be best addressed if all stakeholders involved participate in the discussions and definition of issues as well as in their resolution.

IGF is a unique global policy forum and opportunity for multistakeholder dialogue and as evidenced by attendance at IGF 2012, the range of stakeholder groups attending, whether in person or remotely, continues to grow and diversify.

OPENING CEREMONY

Stakeholders must collaborate more fully in order to bring about the positive policy changes needed to deliver open trade and Internet investment to enhance future economic growth and maintain the free flow of information online. This was the key message delivered at the opening of the 7th IGF by Jean-Guy Carrier, Secretary General of the International Chamber of Commerce on behalf of ICC’s Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS) initiative.

Highlighting the strong correlation between economic growth and investment in the Internet, Mr. Carrier urged stakeholders to collaborate closely to capitalize on this relationship while working to deliver an innovative, open Internet characterized by the free flow of information.

He also spoke about the importance of creating enabling regulatory and policy environments as a path to job creation, stressing that continued multistakeholder cooperation is vital in ensuring effective approaches to Internet governance matters.

PRE-EVENT ON ENHANCED COOPERATION

The call for enhanced cooperation in the area of Internet governance has its origins in the outcome of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis in 2005.

The Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/252, recognized that all stakeholders should be involved in enhanced cooperation in their respective roles. Specific mention is also made of the need for Governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet on an equal footing, and of the need for development of such policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.

ICC BASIS, APC, and ISOC joined forces to organize a pre-event on enhanced cooperation during the IGF with the support of the governments of Brazil, Egypt and Kenya.
The aim of the session ‘Enhanced Cooperation in Internet Governance: From Deadlock to Dialogue,’ was for representatives from all stakeholder groups to provide their perspectives on success to date in implementing enhanced cooperation as set forth in the Tunis Declaration and identify any areas for improvements. Four sub-sessions were addressed:

1) Key points
2) Stock-taking
3) Critical reflection and
4) Next steps

Global business believes that enhanced cooperation is about continuing efforts by all stakeholders (individually and collectively) to promote greater cooperation among existing organisations, including private sector-led, multistakeholder and intergovernmental (IGOs), not the creation of new entities or processes to facilitate such cooperation.

Discussions found that enhanced cooperation amongst the relevant organizations that address Internet-related issues should be guided by the objective of information sharing, creating more awareness and where appropriate, coherence in work programmes and collaboration. The need for an assessment of the many examples of enhanced cooperation that were cited during the discussions to get a good picture of where and how it is happening and where there may be room for improvements was stressed.

This session provided a real opportunity for a range of viewpoints to be shared and for greater understanding to be built.

The pre-event programme can be found at: www.iccwbo.org/Data/Documents/Basis/Internet-governance/2012/Pre-event-on-enhanced-cooperation-programme

BUSINESS AT THE MAIN SESSIONS

At the IGF, discussions take place in different sorts of sessions which have distinct roles: workshops, main sessions and open forums.

The agenda for the 2012 IGF included the following main sessions:
1. Emerging issues: mobile Internet
2. Critical Internet resources
3. Access and diversity
4. Security, openness and privacy
5. Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward

The full programme can be viewed at: www.intgovforum.org/cms
1. EMERGING ISSUES

The Internet’s role in disaster recovery

Highlights from this discussion:

- Digital and non-digital media create the on-the-ground infrastructure to enable communication of disaster relief information to first-responders and to populations which may be affected by the disaster.
- Governments must prepare for potential disasters by establishing uniform standards in digital format.
- Use of social media in disaster situations may foster false rumours. Government and industry should collaborate in being more transparent rather than committing resources to preventing public panic from arising from erroneous information being posted in social media.
- Despite traditional media’s strict intellectual property protections on content, it must be flexible in disaster situations to enable the dissemination of important recovery information via the Internet.
- In disaster situations, facilitating information flows between ICT and non-digital communication is crucial.

Free flow of information, intellectual property rights and freedom of expression

- On regulatory neutrality, there are new opportunities for accessing content over different sources. The focus should be on regulating technology abuse by relying on existing cybercrime laws.
- Technology neutrality can be complicated by different types of media; broadcast media tend to be more heavily regulated than digital media.
- Net neutrality poses intellectual property challenges; it is important to guarantee equal access to high-speed networks crucial to the quality and legality of online audiovisual services.
- Different regulatory cultures across countries produced different privacy approaches; panelists argued whether or not a global approach to online privacy could be developed.
- Education and teaching users how to be safe on the Internet are key to online user protection.
- Liabilities applying to Internet intermediaries for content posted by subscribers should be continuously examined.
2. CRITICAL INTERNET RESOURCES

ICANN’s new gTLD programme
- During the session, panelists discussed ICANN’s procedures for third parties to raise concerns and challenge decisions about new gTLD applications.
- Concerns were expressed about the role of governments and ICANN’s Government Advisory Committee (GAC) was discussed. There was extensive discussion on governments’ roles and their ability to give “early warning” to an application about a potential objection, providing the applicant an opportunity to modify its application.

IPv6 deployment and establishing secondary markets for IPv4
- Extensive discussion took place about the development of second markets for IPv4 addresses.
- It was outlined, that, before emergence of commercial Internet Service Providers (ISPs), companies had to provide their own ISP and therefore requested large blocks of IPv4 addresses. Once commercial ISPs emerged, these addresses went unused. A transfer market for IPv4 addresses provides a way to move addresses out of this space.
- Many devices now connect to the Internet using “carrier-grad NATs,” which provide a private IPv4 network using address not visible to the global Internet. The popularity of these services may make the secondary market for IPv4 addresses less necessary.

WCIT and potential of changes to ITRs affecting Internet governance
There was concern that certain modifications to the Internet Telecommunications Regulations (ITRs) that would be considered at the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) in December 2012 risk threatening current Internet governance models. WCIT is an intergovernmental treaty conference, so non-governmental stakeholders cannot input to the ITR revision negotiation process directly.

This session explored the following elements:
- That the International Telecommunication Union’s (ITU) jurisdiction might be extended to cover ICT and Internet governance through key definitions.
- That other proposals aimed at applying telecommunications-type legislation about routing traffic to the Internet would be technically impossible, and inhibit the operation of local web-caching, proxies and carrier-grade NATs.
- That it would not be appropriate for governments participating in WCIT to give ITU authority to regulate the Internet through definitional changes.

The proposal of a “sender pays” model for traffic over the Internet was discussed at length.

3. ACCESS AND DIVERSITY

This session was amongst the most important of all IGF sessions, since, without access and diversity, few of the other Internet governance issues explored at IGF have practical impact. The discussions considered Internet access and diversity as a “value proposition” aimed at transforming the unconnected to empowered users, thus ultimately propelling economic development.

This session explored the below elements:

Infrastructure
- That balancing supply and demand for Internet access is important.
- That the more local content that is provided, the better the quality of service and the lower the access price.
That governments need to increase quality content through e-government services to extend government services to the community and to drive demand for access to the Internet.

That governments should be aware that they may be defeating the broader effort to build out broadband by discouraging private investment through foreign ownership limits, domestic server requirements (for cloud computing), technical or regulatory requirements, or import duties on hardware and software.

That facilitating access is most effective as a bottom-up approach, featuring more domestic solutions.

Mobile Internet and innovation

That the focus on investment in developing countries should be on developing the mobile market.

That mobile Internet access has created opportunities for micro-enterprises and micro-entrepreneurs.

That the greatest innovation and outreach is occurring on open platforms which are key to continued innovation and experimentation.

That it is not sufficient to provide access to mobile services; more investment in fibre optics is essential to ensure robust delivery. However, given the quality of high-speed networks and new mobile devices, the mobile Internet is a satisfactory replacement for wired.

Women’s empowerment and people with disabilities

That programmes are needed to provide technology and education for women to engage them as active participants and creators of Internet content.

That cybercrime and violence directed against women can serve as a deterrent to women’s participation in online endeavours of empowerment and education.

That accessibility for people with disabilities and aging populations remains a global challenge.

Free flow of information

That the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should serve as a starting point for examination of the policy challenges surrounding the free flow of information, due to its relation to human rights.

That there is no need to develop a new human rights framework for the Internet.

The suggestion of a “Universal Protection of Internet Rights” taking into account the uniqueness and dynamic nature of Internet technology.

Multilingualism

That in order to approve new gTLD IDN applications, efforts should be made to expand the number of accredited registrars in developing countries.

That digitisation and online services enable access to content in indigenous languages.

That in order to encourage local content creation, governments need to invest in multilingualism and the preservation of endangered languages.

4. SECURITY, OPENNESS AND PRIVACY

This session examined issues affecting online and offline security, privacy, and identity relating to concepts of human rights and freedom of expression:

Legal structures

Balancing national security protections and human rights
5. TAKING STOCK AND THE WAY FORWARD

This session had three parts. Part 1 consisted of reports from the main sessions by the moderators. See above on (1) Emerging Issues, (2) Access and Diversity, (3) Openness, Security and Privacy, and (4) Critical Internet Resources.

Part 2 focused on statements of principles and recommendations related to multistakeholder Internet governance:
- Numerous principles/frameworks
- Compendium of principles
- Compendium proposal discussion
- Council of Europe principles

Proposals spanned the following areas:
- Proposal that the WSIS+10 session organized at UNESCO in February 2013, which will be followed by an IGF open consultation and MAG meeting, might serve as a "deadline" to get sets of principles on paper for discussion.
- Proposal that the IGF results be systemized to resonate more strongly in government, civil society, and business realms.

Part 3 focused on the following areas:
- Inter-meeting coalitions
- MAG reporting relationship
- Reliability of IGF funding

Proposals from Vint Cerf spanned the following areas:
- That greater effort should be made to leverage accumulated wisdom of the IGF; proposed project aimed at cataloguing transcripts
- That more should be done to highlight problems raised at the IGF and in between IGF meetings; proposal to task the MAG to analyze issues raised and whether progress is being realized.
- That IGF should test the idea of forming dynamic coalitions aimed at continuing work in between IGF meetings.
- That IGF should draw from a larger multistakeholder pool from developing countries.
- That the IGF should institute a self-evaluation process for improvement.
- That the IGF should not adopt overly restrictive practices. Its great power, like the Internet, is in its loose coupling and informality.
- That the MAG should be given a stronger role in shaping the IGF agenda.
BUSINESS BRIEFINGS

Each morning, ICC BASIS organized business briefings for members and interested business participants to discuss the substantive issues of the day and coordinate side meetings with governments and other stakeholders. As part of the briefing, a media summary pertaining to Internet governance issues in the press and a media coverage update was provided.

These briefings also provided ideal opportunities for new business participants to meet other business representatives from around the world and foster better communications at the IGF.

SOLUTIONS FOR ENABLING CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOWS WORKSHOP

ICC BASIS co-organized this workshop with the Internet Society (ISOC).

The workshop explored policy issues from various stakeholder perspectives, mainly relating to the impact of regulations on international transactions and the free flow of data, such as:

1. Regional disparities in the definition and the regulation of privacy and data protection as well as in the enforcement of such regulations.
2. Efforts to establish uniform regional or global uniformity of privacy and data protection laws and practices, e.g., the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules System (CBPRS).
3. International cooperation efforts in cross-border enforcements of privacy and data protection regulations, contractual solutions.
4. The debate between global regulatory efforts or efforts to ensure compatibility and interoperability between the different existing systems.

5. The challenge of striking the right balance in regulation between privacy and data protection laws and safety and criminal laws.

6. The importance of the transparency and predictability of data protection laws and legal frameworks in encouraging electronic commerce.

7. Government concerns such as the lack of technical understanding and the fear of technology which lead to inadequate regulations.


TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL OPPORTUNITIES AND WOMEN WORKSHOP

ICC BASIS co-organized this workshop with APC and the Government of Kenya.

The workshop raised important issues relating to the existing Internet-related economic, cultural, political and social opportunities for women and the areas that need to be strengthened in order to enhance the role and position of women online. In summarising the discussion, the following policy options and issues were examined:

1. Training and support to encourage community women’s leadership on Internet access issues for addressing issues relevant to their daily life.

2. Education and capacity building for girls and women on ICT skills as well as addressing socio-cultural norms that act as barriers are critical components of access – one which the private sector can play an important role in, in collaboration with civil society.

3. Further and sustained multistakeholder dialogue on strategies for women’s leadership and active participation on Internet-related activities and empowerment.

4. Emphasize the economic development opportunities when discussing women’s empowerment and access to the Internet with government.

5. Work with government to develop legislation that provides specific protection for women and Internet activists threatened in online spaces.

6. Programmes and recommended solutions to address issues of access and empowerment for women and girls must take into account multiple dimensions – economic, political as well as importantly, social and cultural issues.

7. Building on initiatives that companies like Verizon, AT&T and others currently undertake.

The workshop report is available at: www.iccwbo.org/Data/Documents/Basis/Internet-governance/2012/Workshop-report-women-and-IG-30-Nov-12
SIDE MEETINGS: SYNOPSIS

At every IGF, ICC BASIS organizes side meetings for members with governments, government groups and other stakeholders. Eight meetings were held this year with:
- Government of Egypt
- Government of India
- Government of Kenya and other East African country stakeholders
- UNDESA
- Council of Europe
- EU Commission, EU Member States and MEPs
- US government
- Indonesian government and multistakeholder delegation

HOST COUNTRY MINISTERIAL EVENT

This year’s IGF was preceded by a host country High-Level Ministerial Forum entitled ‘Addressing the challenges of a hyper-connected world.’ Addressing the some one hundred ministers and delegates at the host country ministerial event, ICC Secretary General Jean-Guy Carrier underscored that the IGF, with its multiple participating stakeholders, still remains the best home for advancing the enhanced cooperation concept and economic growth. He noted that the key to maintaining a robust Internet and creating future economic growth lies in open dialogue between government, business, the Internet technical community and civil society to achieve informed policy decisions.

HIGHLIGHTING THE VOICE OF BUSINESS IN THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE DISCUSSION

ICC BASIS drove a proactive programme of media communications around IGF aimed at positioning ICC BASIS as a leading voice and authority on Internet governance and related ICT issues, and to showcase the substantive positions and recommendations of ICC BASIS members at IGF.

As such, the programme served to highlight the role of business in the broader Internet governance debate and to raise awareness of the business’ views on key discussion areas tied to ICC BASIS IGF focus including the free flow of information online and the economic importance of investment in the Internet.
The programme involved a mix of tried and tested PR tactics and activities designed to support ICC BASIS’ IGF messaging including:

- In-person media interviews with ICC BASIS and BASIS member spokespeople
- The placement of contributed article content (bylined by Jeff Bruegemann, AT&T) on why Business believes that the Internet governance framework needs Strengthening
- Distribution of a preview news announcement in advance of IGF
- News distributed during IGF to reinforce the perspectives shared by business at the Ministerial event and at the IGF Opening and Closing ceremonies
- Face to face interviews with Azerbaijani and International media attending IGF
- Use of @ICC BASIS Twitter feed to initiate fresh conversations with a core group of stakeholders and interested parties using social media

The results of the media outreach carried out for IGF 2012 include:

- Dedicated coverage generated from four press releases distributed in advance and at IGF
- ICC BASIS exposure in target publications including Bloomberg, Circle ID, The Guardian (Media Network), Business Review Europe and IP Watch
- ICC BASIS and BASIS Members spoke with The New York Daily News Reuters, The Concord Times (Sierra Leone) The Next Web (UK), CCTV (China), ARTE (France), Ictimai TV (local partner for the European Broadcasting Union)

Some additional key metrics include:

- ICC BASIS IGF preview news ‘ICC to Reinforce Multistakeholder Approach to Internet Policy at Internet Governance Forum’ viewed 1,604 times
- Coverage in The Guardian Media Network reached a significant proportion of the publication’s 9 million strong readership across print and online
- Eight interviews conducted, with five taking place in Baku

With a member of our PR team on the ground in Azerbaijan, both ICC BASIS and their members gave interviews to worldwide media.
ICC BASIS COCKTAIL

ICC BASIS hosted a reception supported by AT&T, Comcast/NBC Universal, Google, IJMA3, Microsoft, NewsCorp and Verizon on Sunday, 4 November, attended by 130 people from across stakeholder groups.

This was an excellent networking opportunity and welcomed by many participants as a constructive way to start the IGF.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Speaking during the IGF closing ceremony, ICC BASIS member Jeff Brueggeman, VP Public Policy and deputy Chief Privacy Officer, AT&T, highlighted business demand for multistakeholder Internet policy as a means of enabling future economic growth. Jeff asserted the business belief that market-focused enabling policy frameworks are key to driving innovation and economic development – and that the multistakeholder approach is the most effective means of promoting and protecting these policies.

He said: “The Internet is a hugely powerful economic force and has a direct, positive impact on job creation, trade, competitiveness, and economic development – both for small and large enterprises, and for mature and developing economies.”

“Other models for shaping the way in which the Internet is governed would impact the positive effects of the collaborative policy-making process we have in place today and would potentially threaten the openness which has defined the Internet from the outset and which has enabled it to become such a strong tool for positive change,” he continued.

“Business leaders have applauded the IGF for its unique opportunity to discuss policy issues on an inclusive, equal footing and inform policy-making around the world at national, regional, and international levels. In fostering dialogue, and addressing the policy-making process with diverse stakeholders, and those with decision-making power, IGF 2012 has illustrated how integral this approach is in protecting and enhancing the social and economic value of the Internet,” said Mr Brueggeman.
ABOUT BASIS

ICC created BASIS to raise awareness among the public, governments, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and technical community of what business requires to continue contributing to the development of the Information Society. It serves as the voice of business in the global dialogue on the Information Society, following two World Summits on the Information Society (WSIS) held in Geneva (2003) and Tunis (2005).

To promote the environment in which business around the world will continue to thrive as an innovator of information and communication technologies, BASIS participates in UN-linked forums set up to continue the dialogue, such as the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and the WSIS follow up and implementation processes, and the UN Global Alliance for ICTs and Development (GAID).

To help shape the agenda and participate in these global discussions, BASIS relies on the policies developed in ICC’s Commission on the Digital Economy as the foundation for its efforts.

BASIS builds on the activities and network of the Coordinating Committee of Business Interlocutors (CCBI), which ICC formed to coordinate participation by world business in the processes leading up to and at WSIS.

BASIS members include business organizations such as World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA), Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC), and the Association for Competitive Technology (ACT) as well as several ICC national committees and companies from across sectors and geographies.

For further information regarding BASIS, the partners, members and activities, visit: www.iccwbo.org/basis

Membership of ICC BASIS provides a number of benefits:

- Updated information about the ongoing global discussions on Internet governance and ICTs for development (IGF, CSTD and others)
- Opportunities to recommend speakers and experts to participate in global, regional and national events and working groups
- Company or association profile with logo on ICC BASIS website and communication materials
- Engagement with other members from across sectors and geographies and opportunities to interact with representatives from governments, international organizations, the Internet technical community and civil society
- Participation in BASIS meetings and business briefings held at the IGF and other meetings

For information on how to join BASIS visit: www.iccwbo.org/basis or contact:

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THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC)

ICC is the largest, most representative business organization in the world. Its hundreds of thousands of member companies in over 120 countries have interests spanning every sector of private enterprise.

A world network of national committees keeps the ICC International Secretariat in Paris informed about national and regional business priorities. More than 2,000 experts drawn from ICC’s member companies feed their knowledge and experience into crafting the ICC stance on specific business issues.

The United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the G20 and many other intergovernmental bodies, both international and regional, are kept in touch with the views of international business through ICC.

For more information please visit: www.iccwbo.org