

The Internet Community's Partnership with the OECD

What is ITAC

The Internet Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) to the OECD brings together the counsel and expertise of technically focused organizations, in a decentralized and networked approach to policy formulation for the Internet economy.

Our Purpose

The main purpose of ITAC is to contribute constructively to Internet-related policies developed in the OECD. It mostly contributes to the work of the OECD Committee on Information, Communications and Computer Policy (ICCP) and its specific working parties such as the Working Party on Communications and Infrastructure Services Policy (CISP), the Working Party on the Information Economy (WPIE) and the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy (WPISP).

ITAC's goal is to provide useful information to the OECD member states and other stakeholders groups associated with the OECD such as TUAC (trade unions), BIAC (business community) and CSISAC (Civil Society).

Members seek to develop consensus positions to transmit to the OECD, or to present a range of different views with explanations for the differences, in a form that will assist the OECD to develop useful advice to member governments and other interested parties.

Membership

ITAC provides an avenue for new technical insights to contribute to the work of the OECD. ITAC is open to any Internet technical and research organization that meets the membership criteria listed in the Committee's Charter.



L'Association Française pour le Nommage Internet en Coopération (AFNIC) is a non-profit association that manages the .fr and .re registries and is the government-appointed registry for the .fr TLD.



The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) is a business facilitator in Europe, removing trade barriers for European industry and consumers.



The European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) is a producer of globally-applicable standards for Information and Communications Technologies.



Gigabit European Advanced Network Technology (GÉANT) is the largest European multi-gigabit computer network for educational and research purposes.



The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) is responsible for the architectural oversight of IETF activities, Internet Standards Process oversight and appeal, and the appointment of the RFC Editor.



The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is responsible for the coordination of the global Internet's systems of unique identifiers and, in particular, ensuring its stable and secure operation.



The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the world's leading organization for the preparation and publication of International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.



The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is the world's largest professional association dedicated to advancing technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity.



The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet.



Internet2 is an advanced networking consortium led by the research and education community.



The Internet Society (ISOC) is a global cause-driven organization dedicated to providing a trusted independent source of leadership for Internet policy, technology standards, and future development.



Kantara Initiative (Kantara) is a non-profit professional association dedicated to advancing technical and legal innovation related to digital identity management.



Netnod (Netnod) is the largest operator of Internet exchange points in Sweden.



Nominet (Nominet) is the .uk TLD registry in the United Kingdom.



The Number Resource Organization (NRO) (ARIN, APNIC, AfriNIC, LACNIC and the RIPE NCC) is a coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) that manage the distribution of Internet number resources.



The Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) is a non-profit, international consortium that creates interoperable industry specifications based on public standards.



The Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) is the leading trade association representing the global information and communications technology (ICT) industry through Standards development.



The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards.



3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) unites [Six] telecommunications standard development organizations (ARIB, ATIS, CCSA, ETSI, TTA, TTC) and provides reports and specifications that define 3GPP technologies.



3rd Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2) is a collaborative third generation (3G) telecommunications specifications-setting project.

History of ITAC

In 2007, the Internet Society (ISOC) was invited by the OECD to coordinate a technical stakeholder forum in preparation for the 2008 Ministerial meeting on the Future of the Internet Economy. Acting as a liaison, the Internet Society facilitated the Internet technical community's participation in the different steps of the process.

The objective of the Ministerial was to take stock of the changes affecting developed economies and societies since the last Ministerial held in 1998. It also aimed to articulate a collective vision, shared by all stakeholders, of a desirable future economy.

In June 2008, the positive input of the technical community in the Ministerial was acknowledged by OECD ministers in the OECD Seoul Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy.

In January 2009, the Internet Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) was officially recognized by the OECD Council. The Council agreed to the proposed mandate of The Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP).

Since 2009, ITAC membership has grown to count 25 active organizations situated in various areas of the Internet community providing expertise in current and emerging fields such as:

- Privacy
- Identity
- IP interconnection
- Internet architecture

Contact Us

ITAC encourages Policymakers, members of Civil Society and Businesses to submit queries regarding any of our work to Questions@internetac.org

If your organization is interested in joining ITAC and contributing with technically informed advice to the OECD's development of Internet-related policies, we invite you to visit our website: <http://www.internetac.org>, to read the "Criteria for Membership" in ITAC's Charter (Section III). Contact us at Membership@internetac.org