

Policy Development, Advice Development, and Public Comment

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GAC LAC CBW
11 March 2023



ICANN's Mission

The mission of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is to **ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems**

Specifically, ICANN:

- 

1 Coordinates the allocation and assignment of names in the root zone of the Domain Name System
- 

2 Coordinates the development and implementation of policies concerning the registration of second-level domain names in generic top-level domains (gTLDs)
- 

3 Facilitates the coordination of the operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system
- 

4 Coordinates the allocation and assignment at the top-most level of Internet Protocol numbers and Autonomous System numbers
- 

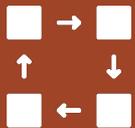
5 Collaborates with other bodies as appropriate to provide registries needed for the functioning of the Internet as specified by Internet protocol standards development organizations

ICANN's Mission

In performing its mission, ICANN will act in a manner that complies with and reflects ICANN's commitments and respects ICANN's core values

These commitments and core values include:

- 

1 Preserving and enhancing **stability, security, resiliency,** and **openness** of the DNS and the Internet
- 

2 Employing **open, transparent and bottom-up,** multistakeholder policy development processes that are led by the private sector
- 

3 Operating with **efficiency and excellence,** in a fiscally responsible and accountable manner



Learn more ▶

www.icann.org

Unique Names and Numbers

Anything connected to the Internet – including computers, mobile phones, and other devices – has a unique number called an IP address. IP stands for Internet Protocol.



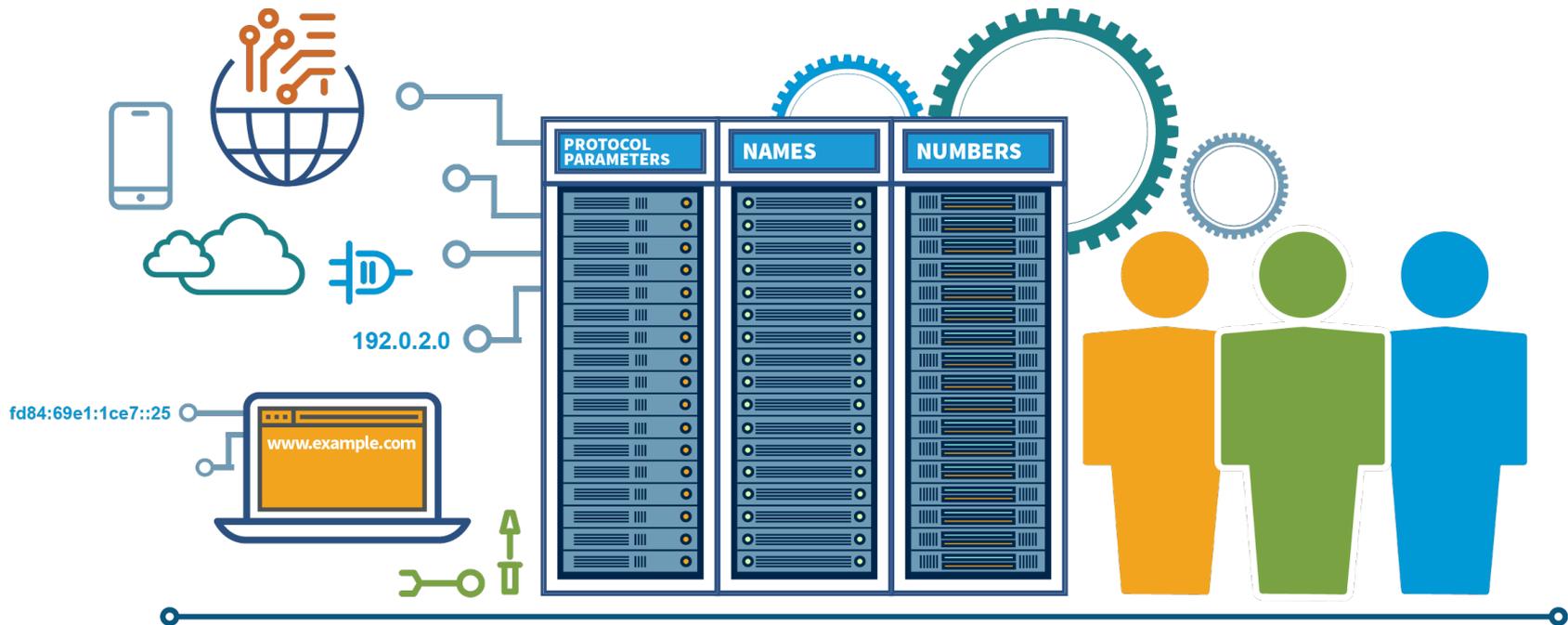
This address is like a postal address. It allows messages, videos, and other packets of data to be sent from anywhere on the Internet to the device that has been uniquely identified by its IP address.

IP addresses can be difficult to remember, so instead of numbers, the Internet's Domain Name System uses letters, numbers, and hyphens to form a name that is easier to remember.



Overview

Coordinating with our partners,
we help make the Internet work.



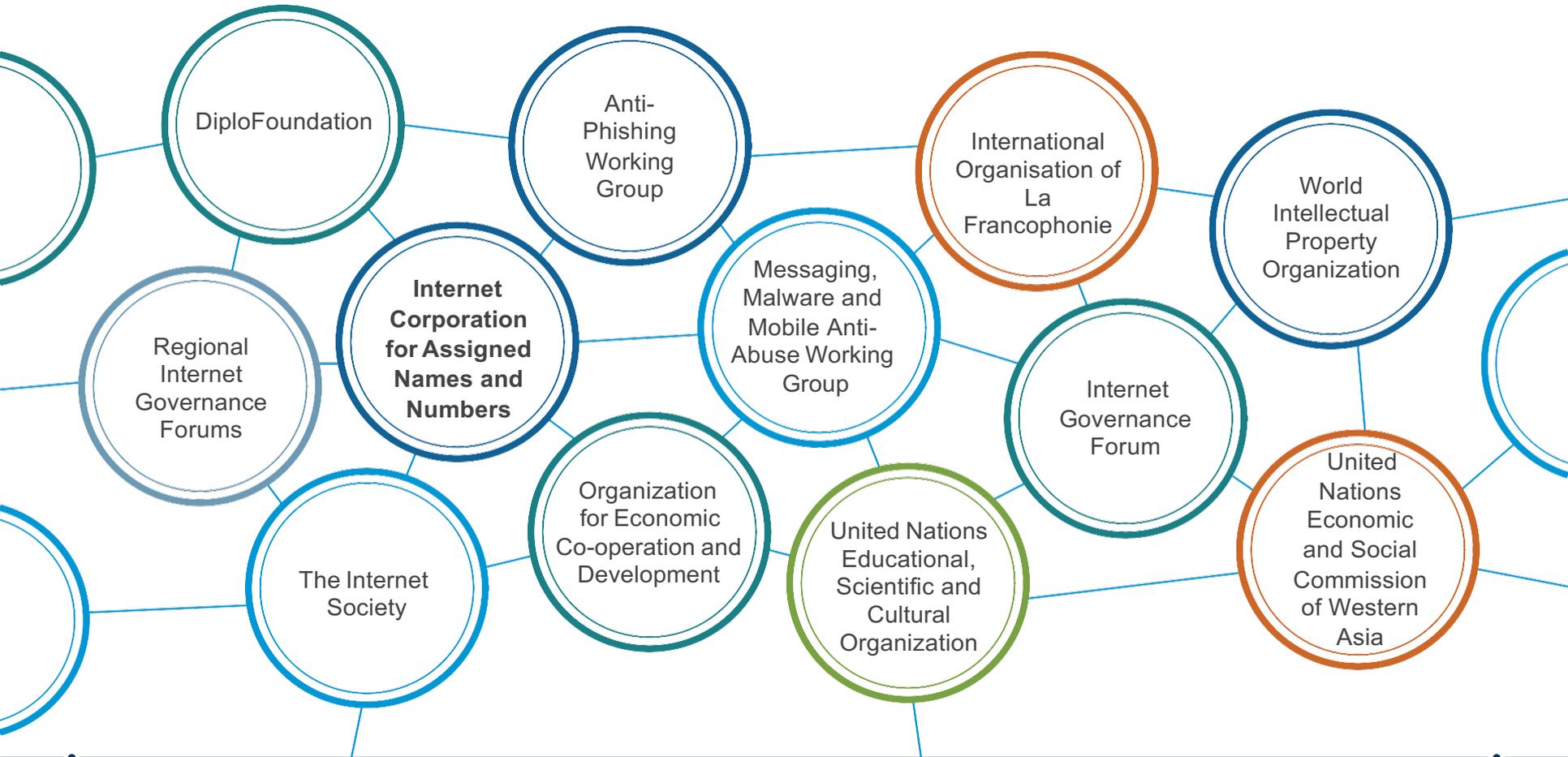
Our Technical Partners

Coordinating with our technical partners,
we help make the Internet work.

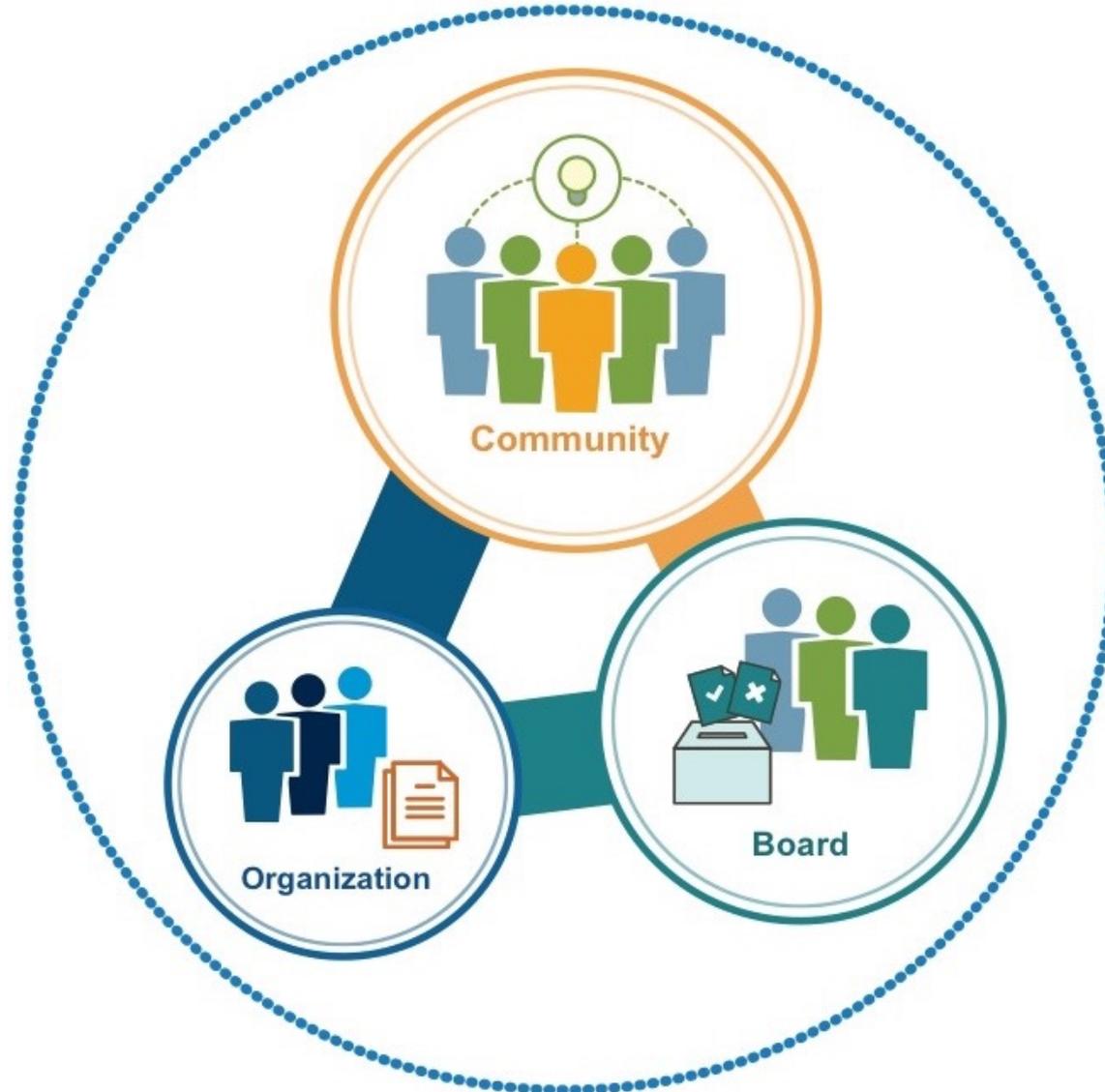


Our Other Partners

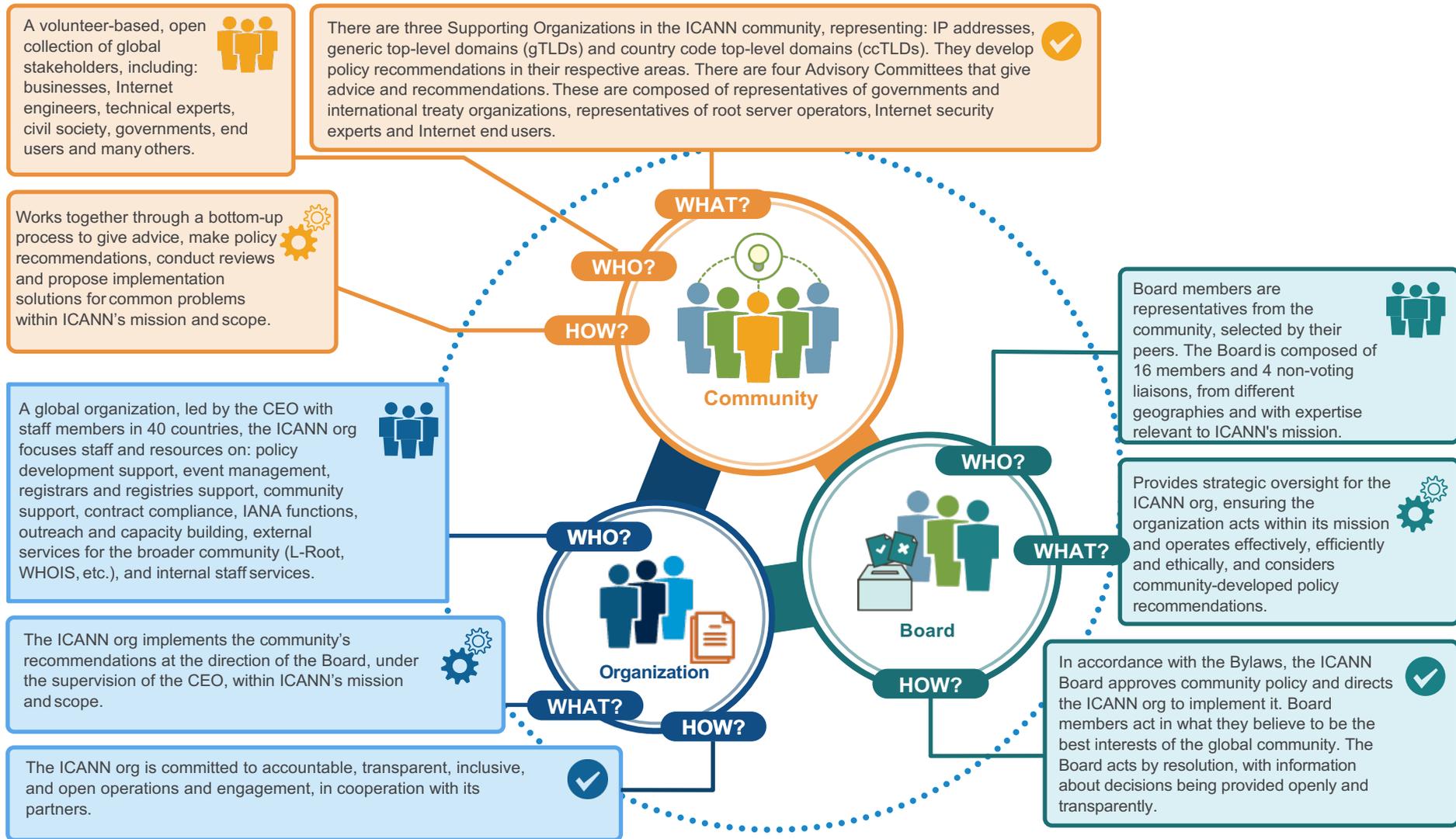
We all work together in different ways to help make the Internet work.



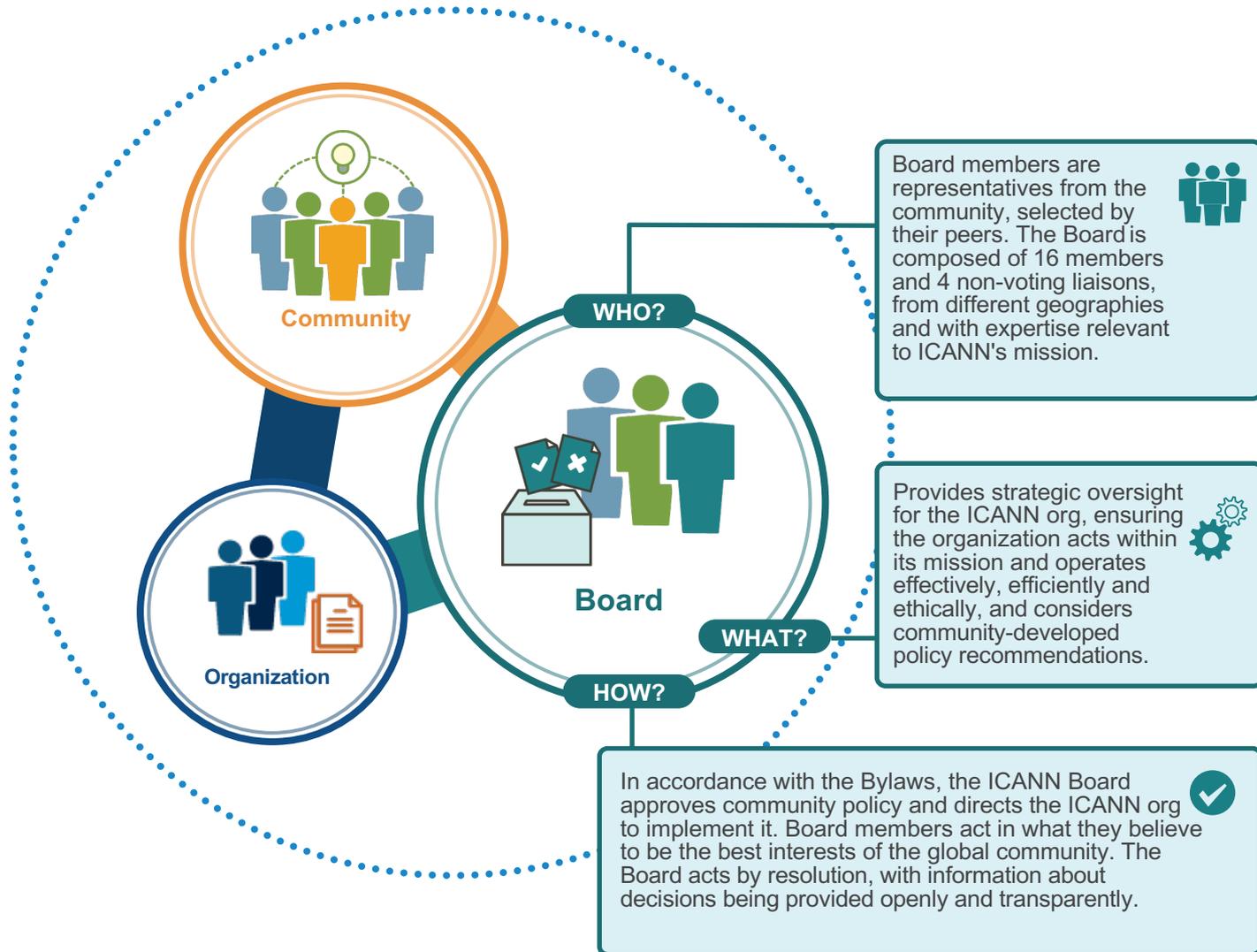
ICANN Ecosystem



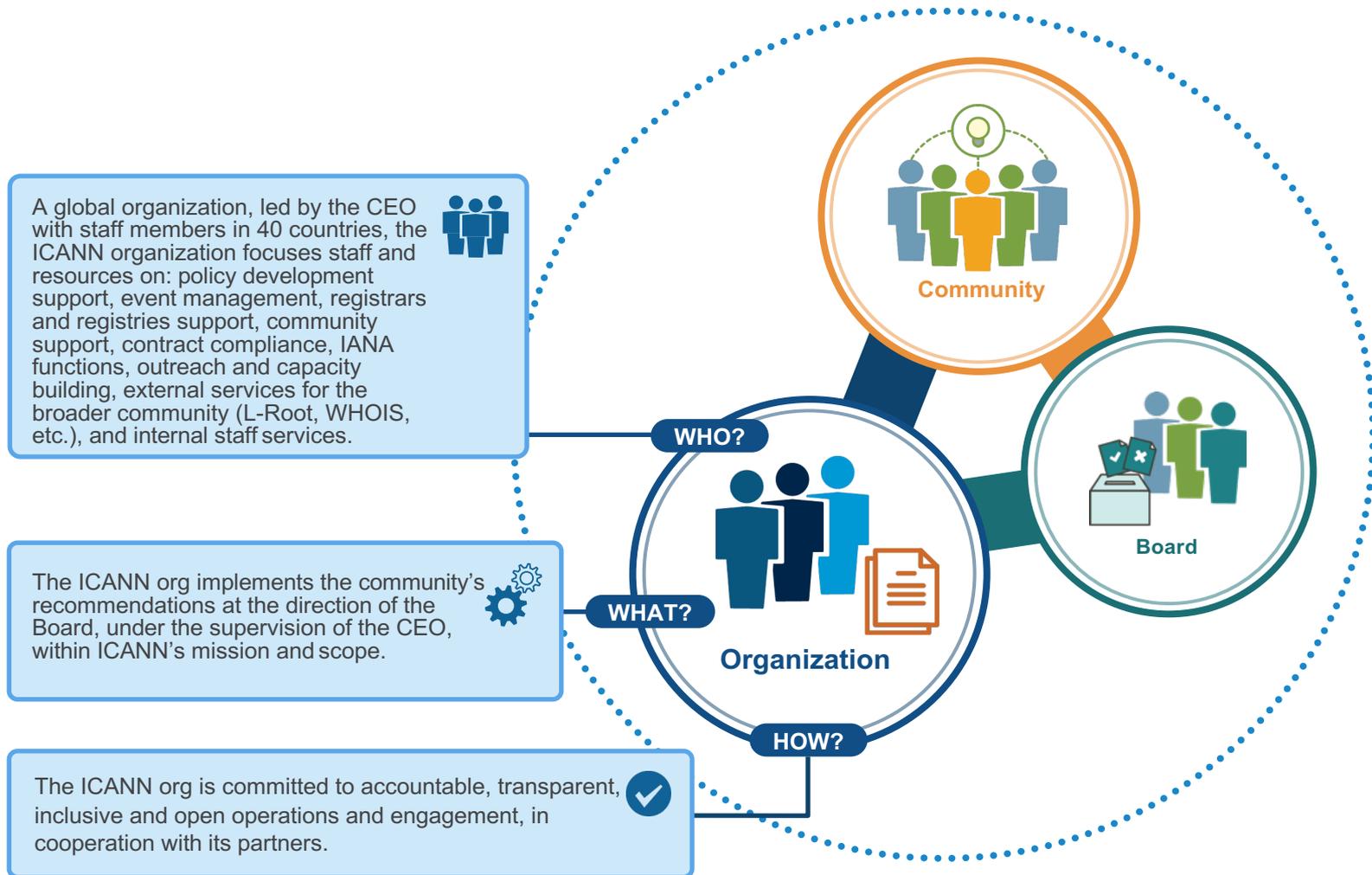
Who We Are



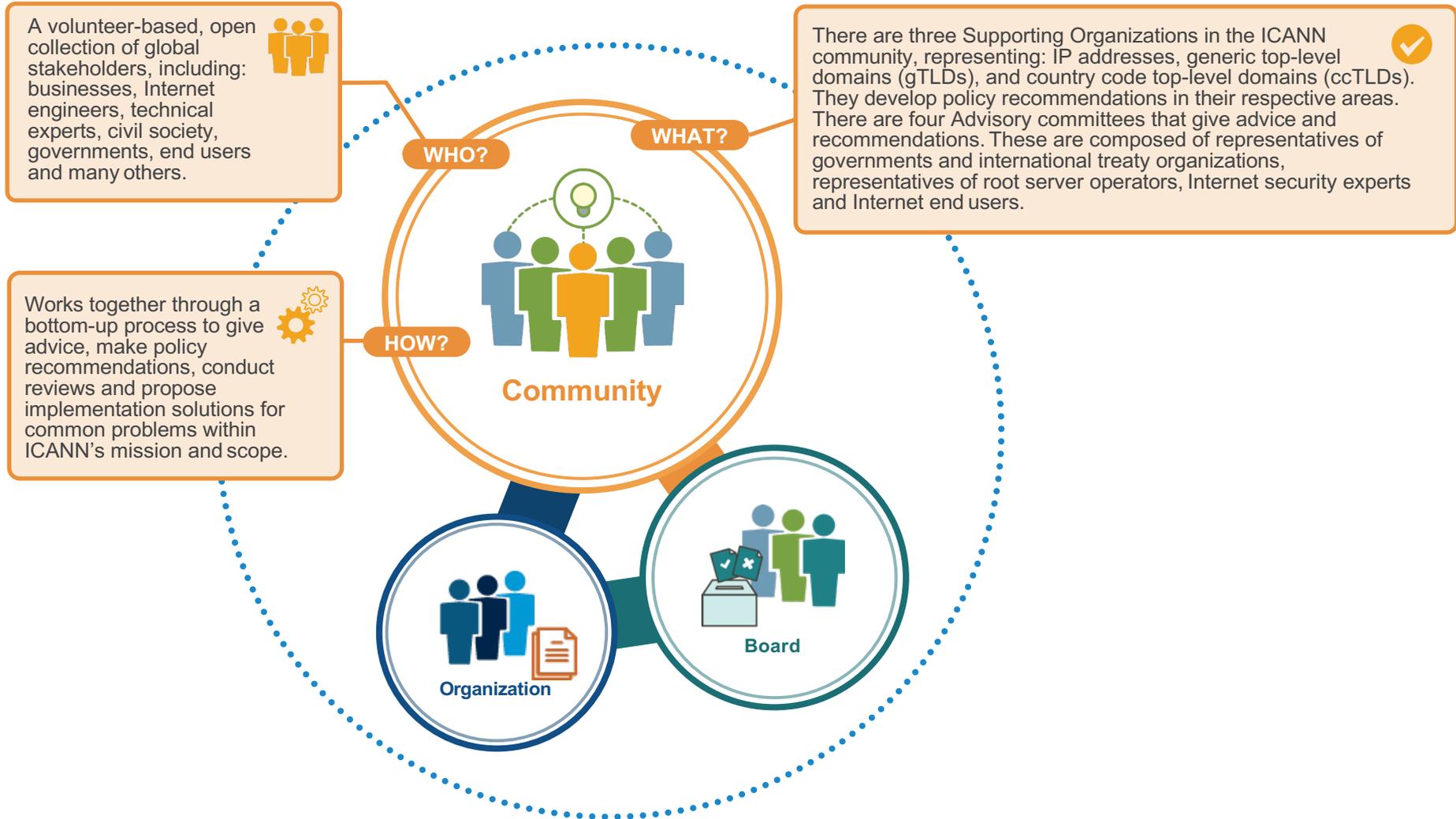
The ICANN Board



The ICANN Organization



The ICANN Community



DEVELOP POLICY:

Three Supporting Organizations (SOs) in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent: IP addresses; generic top-level domains (gTLDs); and country code top-level domains (ccTLDs).



PROVIDE ADVICE:

Four Advisory Committees (ACs) give advice and make recommendations on ICANN topics. The ACs are made up of representatives from: governments and international treaty organizations; root server operators; Internet security experts; and Internet end users.



Supporting Organizations (SOs)



ASO

The ASO Address Council is composed of 15 volunteers — 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)— who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.



ccNSO

The ccNSO consists of ccTLD managers who have agreed to be members and a ccNSO Council



GNSO

The GNSO consists of the Contracted Parties House (registries, registrars) the Non-Contracted Parties House (commercial and non-commercial interests) and the GNSO Council

Supporting Organizations (SOs)

Three SOs in the ICANN community are responsible for developing policy recommendations in the areas they represent.

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

Multistakeholder Policy Development

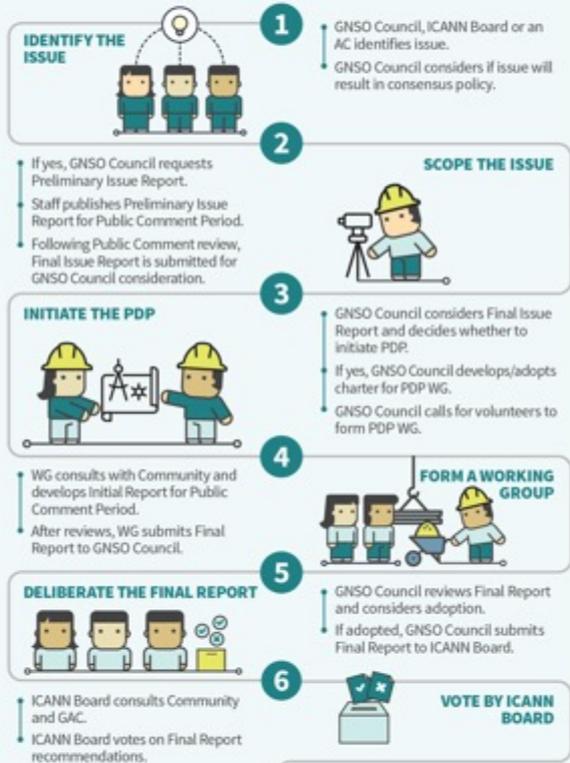


The ICANN Policy Development Support Team facilitates bottom-up, consensus-driven processes for global gTLD, ccTLD and IP address policies.

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

GNSO Council is composed of 21 members — divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) — who work on generic top-level domain name (gTLD) policies (e.g., .com, new gTLDs).

GNSO Policy Development Process



Learn more about the GNSO
gns0.icann.org

ICANN | GNSO
Generic Names Supporting Organization

Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

The ccNSO (Council and members) works on global policies relating to country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .br, .uk).

ccNSO Policy Development Process



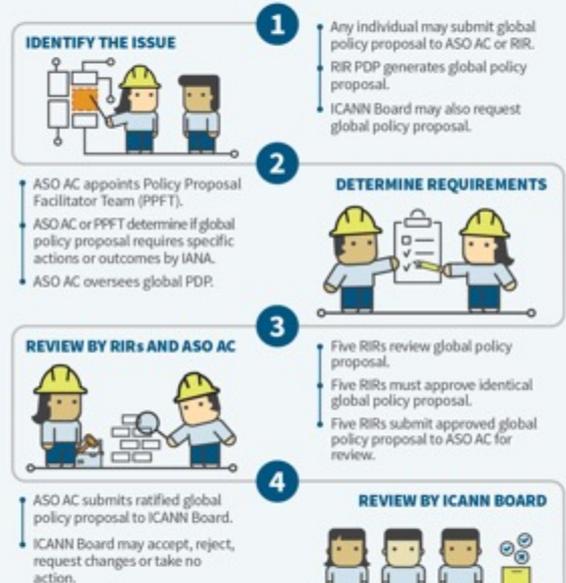
Learn more about the ccNSO
ccnso.icann.org

ICANN | ccNSO
Country Code Names Supporting Organization

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

ASO Address Council (AC) is composed of 15 volunteers — 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)* — who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

ASO Policy Development Process



*Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

- AFRINIC Africa
- APNIC Asia and Pacific region
- ARIN Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic Islands, and the U.S.
- LACNIC Latin America and parts of the Caribbean
- RIPE NCC Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia

Learn more about the ASO
aso.icann.org

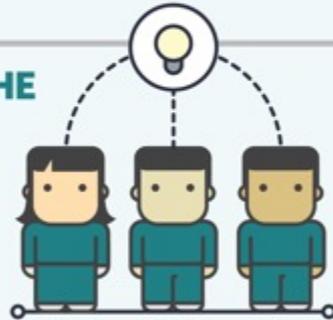
ICANN | ASO
Address Supporting Organization

Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO)

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GNSO Policy Development Process

IDENTIFY THE ISSUE



1

- GNSO Council, ICANN Board or an AC identifies issue.
- GNSO Council considers if issue will result in consensus policy.

If yes, GNSO Council requests Preliminary Issue Report.
Staff publishes Preliminary Issue Report for Public Comment Period.
Following Public Comment review, Final Issue Report is submitted for GNSO Council consideration.

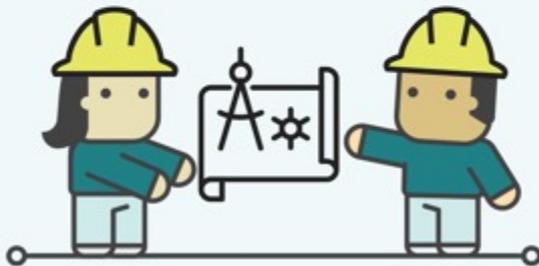
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SCOPE THE ISSUE



3

INITIATE THE PDP

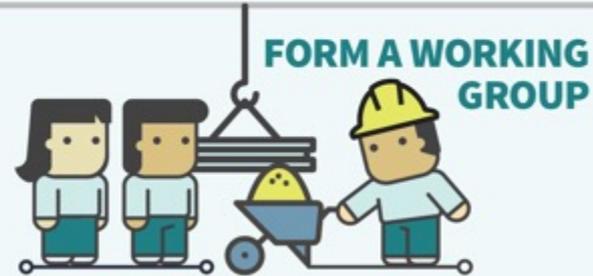


- GNSO Council considers Final Issue Report and decides whether to initiate PDP.
- If yes, GNSO Council develops/adopts charter for PDP WG.
- GNSO Council calls for volunteers to form PDP WG.

GNSO Policy Development Process

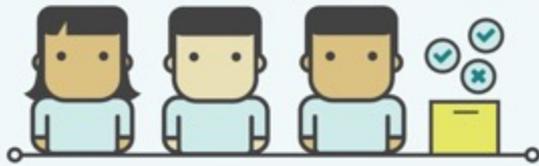
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- WG consults with Community and develops Initial Report for Public Comment Period.
- After reviews, WG submits Final Report to GNSO Council.



5

DELIBERATE THE FINAL REPORT



- GNSO Council reviews Final Report and considers adoption.
- If adopted, GNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6

- ICANN Board consults Community and GAC.
- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations.



VOTE BY ICANN BOARD

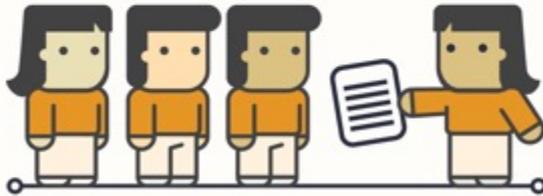
Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO)

The ccNSO (Council and members) works on global policies relating to country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .br, .uk).

ccNSO Policy Development Process

1

REQUEST AN ISSUE REPORT

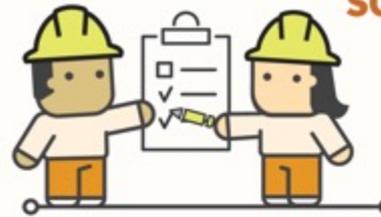


- ccNSO Council, ICANN Board, Regional ccTLD organizations, SO/AC or at least 10 members of ccNSO may request Issue Report.
- ccNSO Council appoints issue manager.

2

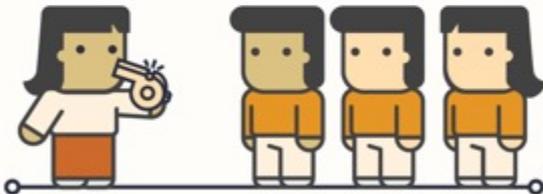
- Issue manager determines if issue is within the scope of ccNSO.
- ICANN Bylaws define and limit the scope of issues.

SCOPE THE ISSUE



3

INITIATE THE PDP



- If issue is in scope and ccNSO Council approves Issue Report, PDP begins.
- ccNSO Council gives Public Notice and opens Public Comment Period.

ccNSO Policy Development Process

4

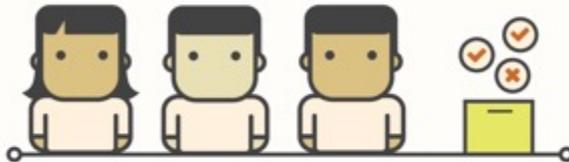
- ccNSO Council appoints WG to develop the policy.
- WG issues Initial Report.
- WG opens Public Comment Period.
- WG produces Final Report.
- ccNSO Council requests GAC input.

DEVELOP POLICY



5

VOTE BY ccNSO (TWO STAGES)



- Stage 1. ccNSO Council deliberates Final Report and if adopted, makes recommendation to its members.
- Stage 2. If members approve, ccNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6

- ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations, but national laws remain paramount.



VOTE BY ICANN BOARD

Learn more about the ccNSO
ccnso.icann.org

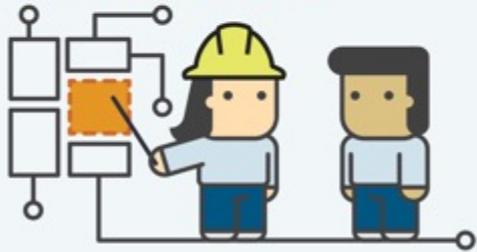
ICANN | ccNSO
Country Code Names Supporting Organization

Address Supporting Organization (ASO)

ASO Address Council (AC) is composed of 15 volunteers — 3 from each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)* — who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

ASO Policy Development Process

1 IDENTIFY THE ISSUE



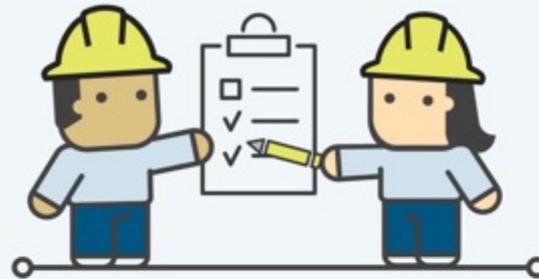
1

- Any individual may submit global policy proposal to ASO AC or RIR.
- RIR PDP generates global policy proposal.
- ICANN Board may also request global policy proposal.

- ASO AC appoints Policy Proposal Facilitator Team (PPFT).
- ASO AC or PPFT determine if global policy proposal requires specific actions or outcomes by IANA.
- ASO AC oversees global PDP.

2

2 DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS



3

- Five RIRs review global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs must approve identical global policy proposal.
- Five RIRs submit approved global policy proposal to ASO AC for review.

3 REVIEW BY RIRs AND ASO AC

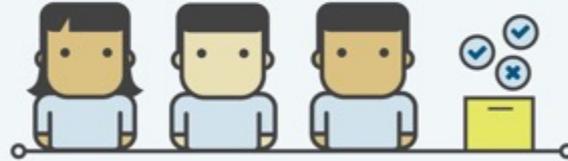


ASO Policy Development Process

4

- ASO AC submits ratified global policy proposal to ICANN Board.
- ICANN Board may accept, reject, request changes or take no action.

REVIEW BY ICANN BOARD



*Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

AFRINIC	Africa
APNIC	Asia and Pacific region
ARIN	Canada, parts of the Caribbean and North Atlantic islands, and the U.S.
LACNIC	Latin America and parts of the Caribbean
RIPE NCC	Europe, the Middle East and parts of Central Asia



Learn more about the ASO
aso.icann.org

ICANN | ASO

Address Supporting Organization

Advisory Committees (ACs)

Advisory Committees (ACs)

Four ACs give advice and make recommendations on ICANN topics.

At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)



ALAC

The ALAC voices the interests of the individual Internet user and is composed of 15 members- 2 from each of the five Regional At-Large Organizations (RALOs) and 5 appointed by the ICANN Nominating Committee. It is supported by over 200 At-Large Structures (ALSes) and volunteers.



GAC

The GAC provides advice on public policy issues, particularly on interactions with policies and national laws or international agreements.



RSSAC

The RSSAC advises the ICANN community and Board on the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.



SSAC

The SSAC advises on matters related to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

Multistakeholder Advice Development

The Policy Development Support Team facilitates bottom-up, consensus-driven processes for advice on global gTLD, cCTLD, and IP address policies.



At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

ALAC expresses the interests of individual Internet end users as part of policy development and in advice to the ICANN Board.

ALAC Advice Development Process



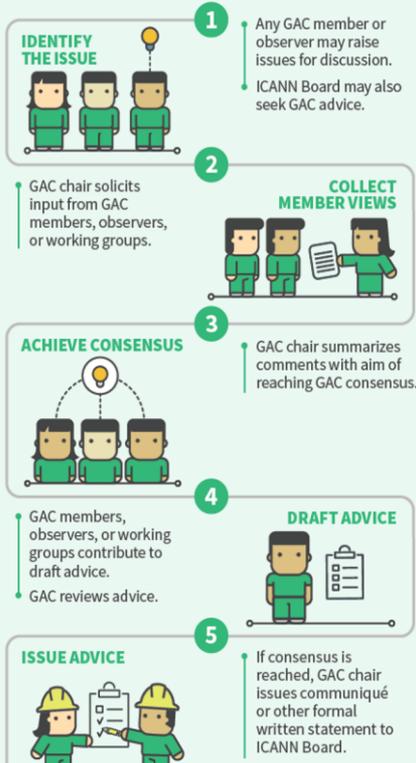
Learn more about the ALAC
alac.icann.org



Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC)

GAC advises ICANN Board on public policy issues, particularly in areas where ICANN policies intersect with national laws and international agreements.

GAC Advice Development Process



Learn more about the GAC
gac.icann.org

ICANN | GAC
 Governmental Advisory Committee

Root Server System Advisory Committee (RSSAC)

RSSAC advises ICANN Board and community on matters relating to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.

RSSAC Advice Development Process



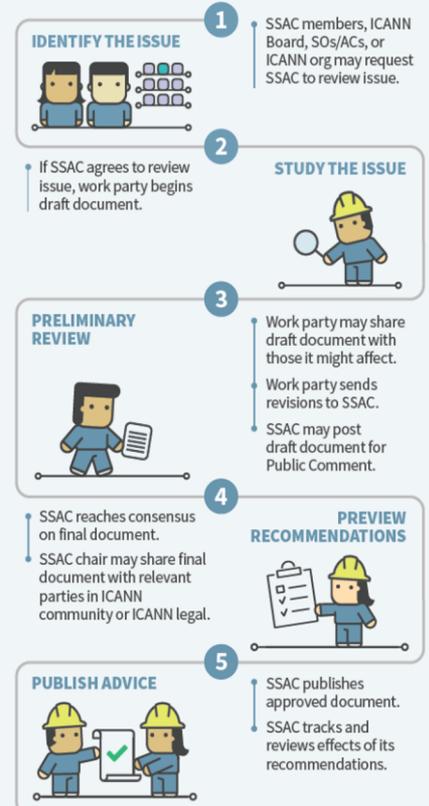
Learn more about the RSSAC
rssac.icann.org

ICANN | RSSAC
 Root Server System Advisory Committee

Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)

SSAC advises ICANN Board and community on issues relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

SSAC Advice Development Process



Learn more about the SSAC
ssac.icann.org

ICANN | SSAC
 Security and Stability Advisory Committee

SO/AC Supporting Organizations/Advisory Committees

ALAC Advice Development Process

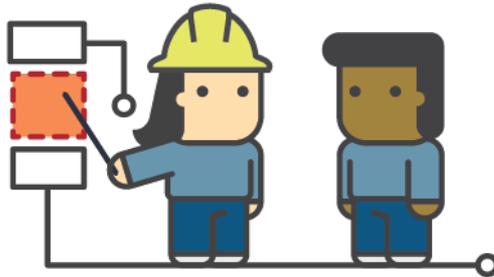


ALAC expresses the interests of individual Internet end users as part of policy development and in advice to the ICANN Board.

ALAC Advice Development Process

1

IDENTIFY THE ISSUE

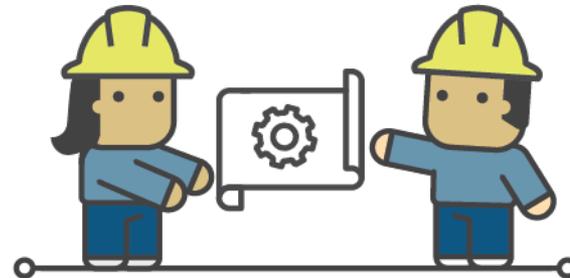


- Any At-Large community member can bring up emerging issues to ALAC.

2

SCOPE THE ISSUE

- ALAC discusses issues to determine impact on individual users and scope.
- ALAC determines key elements of its position.

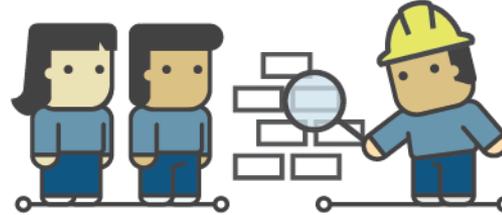


ALAC Advice Development Process

- ALAC designates issue shepherds to participate in policy development.
- Issue shepherds lead drafting of ALAC responses.

3

PARTICIPATION



4

ADVICE



- ALAC reviews and calls for consensus or votes on final statement.
- If ratified, ALAC sends advice to ICANN Board, ICANN org, SOs/ACs, or other ICANN community members for consideration.



Learn more ▶

alac.icann.org



GAC Advice Development Process

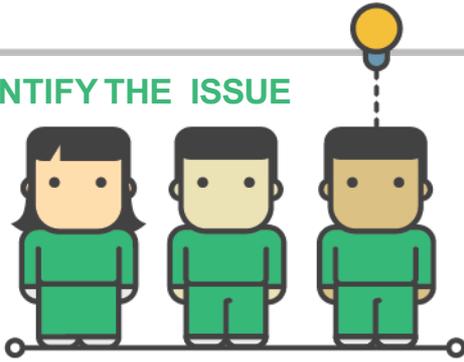
I C A N N | G A C

Governmental Advisory Committee

GAC advises ICANN Board on public policy issues, particularly in areas where ICANN policies intersect with national laws and international agreements.

GAC Advice Development Process

1 IDENTIFY THE ISSUE



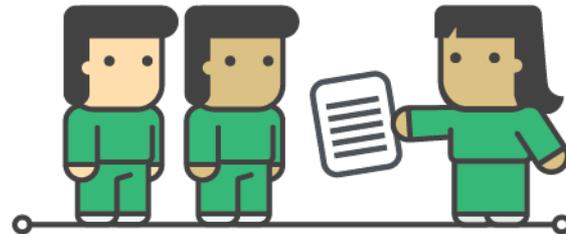
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- Any GAC member or observer may raise issues for discussion.
- ICANN Board may also seek GAC advice.

- GAC chair solicits input from GAC members, observers, or working groups.

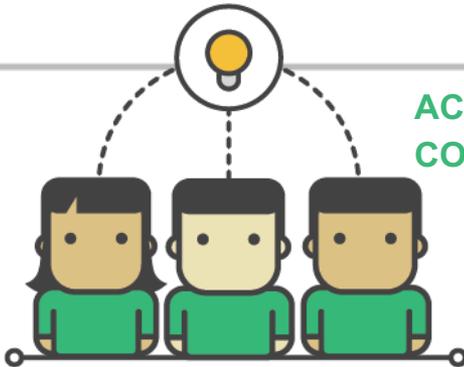
2

2 COLLECT MEMBER VIEWS



3

3 ACHIEVE CONSENSUS



- GAC chair summarizes comments with aim of reaching GAC consensus.

GAC Advice Development Process

- GAC members, observers, or working groups contribute to draft advice. GAC reviews advice.

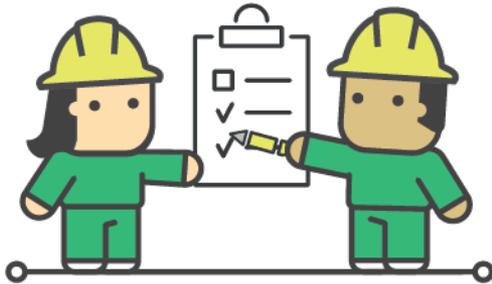
4

DRAFT ADVICE



5

ISSUE ADVICE



- If consensus is reached, GAC chair issues communiqué or other formal written statement to ICANN Board.



Learn more ▶

gac.icann.org

ICANN | GAC

Governmental Advisory Committee

RSSAC Advice Development Process

I C A N N | R S S A C

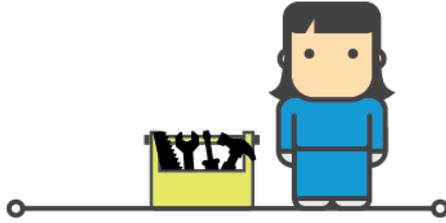
Root Server System Advisory Committee

RSSAC advises ICANN Board and community on matters relating to the operation, administration, security, and integrity of the Internet's Root Server System.

RSSAC Advice Development Process

1

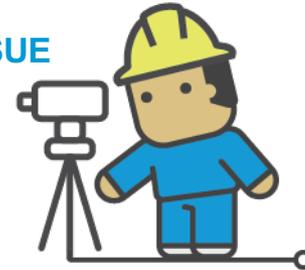
IDENTIFY THE ISSUE



Any RSSAC or RSSAC Caucus member may propose work item, including requests from ICANN Board, then submits statement of work for RSSAC to consider.

2

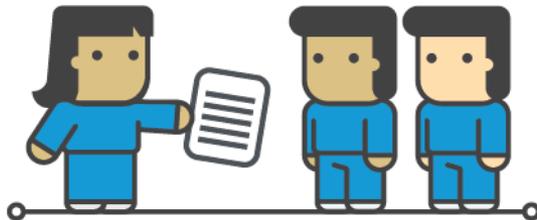
SCOPE THE ISSUE



RSSAC reviews statement of work. If approved, RSSAC creates a work party of either RSSAC or RSSAC Caucus members.

3

DEVELOP ADVICE

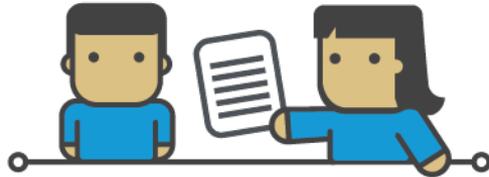


Work party writes draft document, which its leader sends for review until no further comments are received. If RSSAC Caucus has not been involved, RSSAC work party leader may send draft document for its review.

RSSAC Advice Development Process

- Work party submits draft document to RSSAC.
- RSSAC votes on draft document.

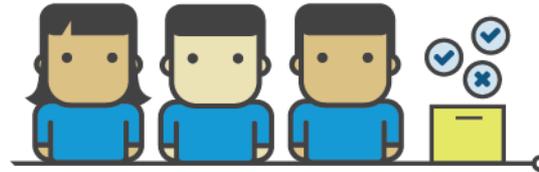
PREVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS



- RSSAC publishes approved document.
- RSSAC tracks and reviews effects of its recommendations.

4

RATIFY ADVICE



5

- RSSAC may share content with those it might affect.
- RSSAC may also post approved document for Public Comment.

6

PUBLISH ADVICE



Learn more ▶

rssac.icann.org

ICANN | RSSAC

Root Server System Advisory Committee

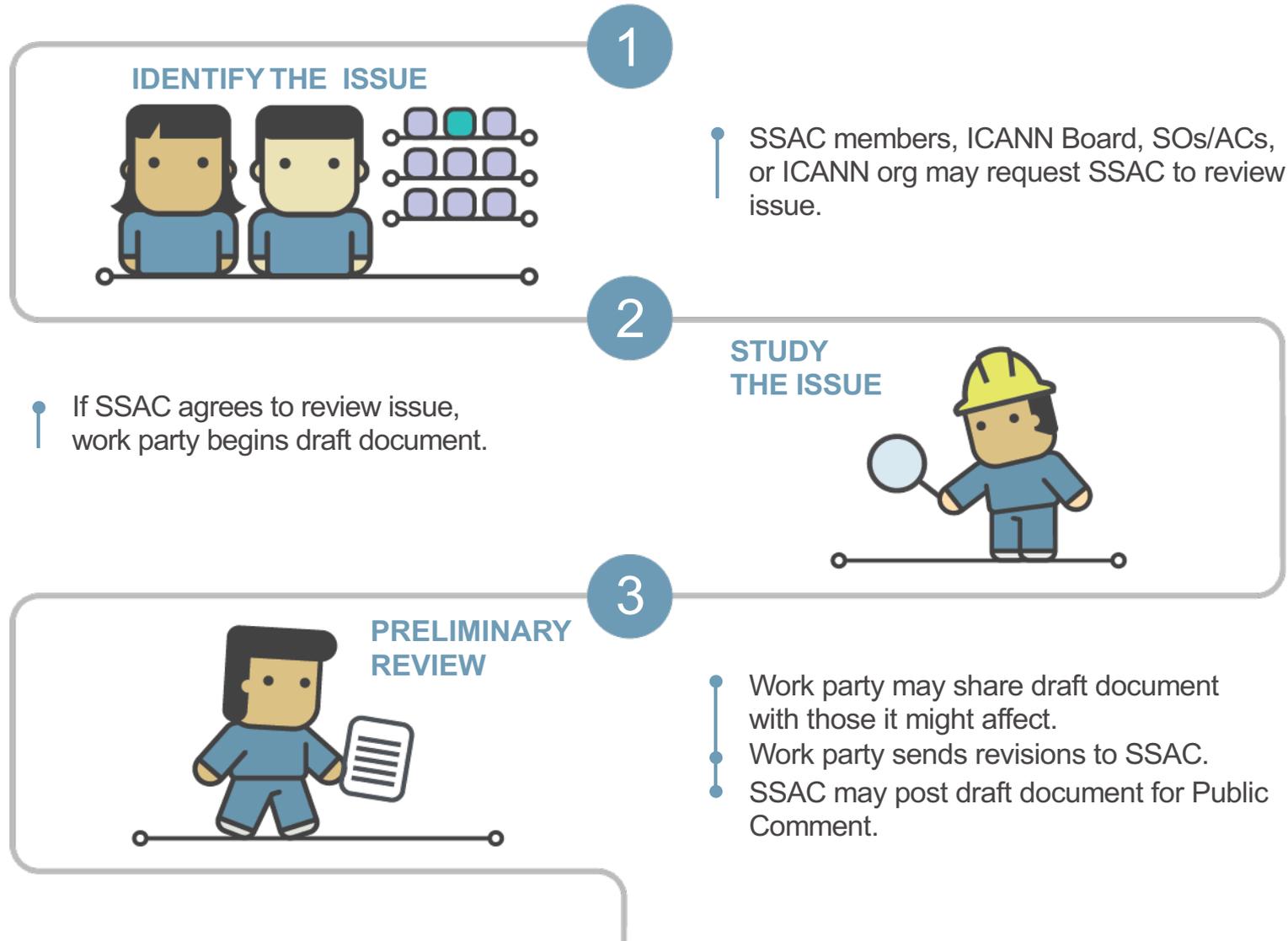
SSAC Advice Development Process

ICANN | SSAC

Security and Stability Advisory Committee

SSAC advises ICANN Board and community on issues relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

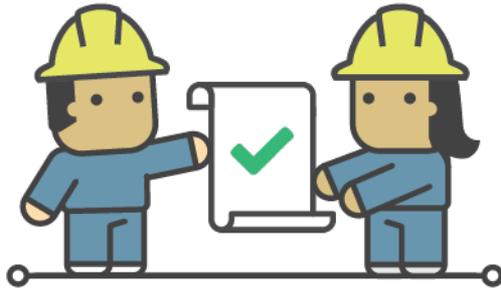
SSAC Advice Development Process



SSAC Advice Development Process

- SSAC reaches consensus on final document.
- SSAC chair may share final document with relevant parties in ICANN community or ICANN legal.

PUBLISH ADVICE



4

PREVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS



5

- SSAC publishes approved document.
- SSAC tracks and reviews effects of its recommendations.



Learn more ▶

ssac.icann.org

ICANN | SSAC

Security and Stability Advisory Committee

Three Types of ICANN Public Meetings

Community Forum

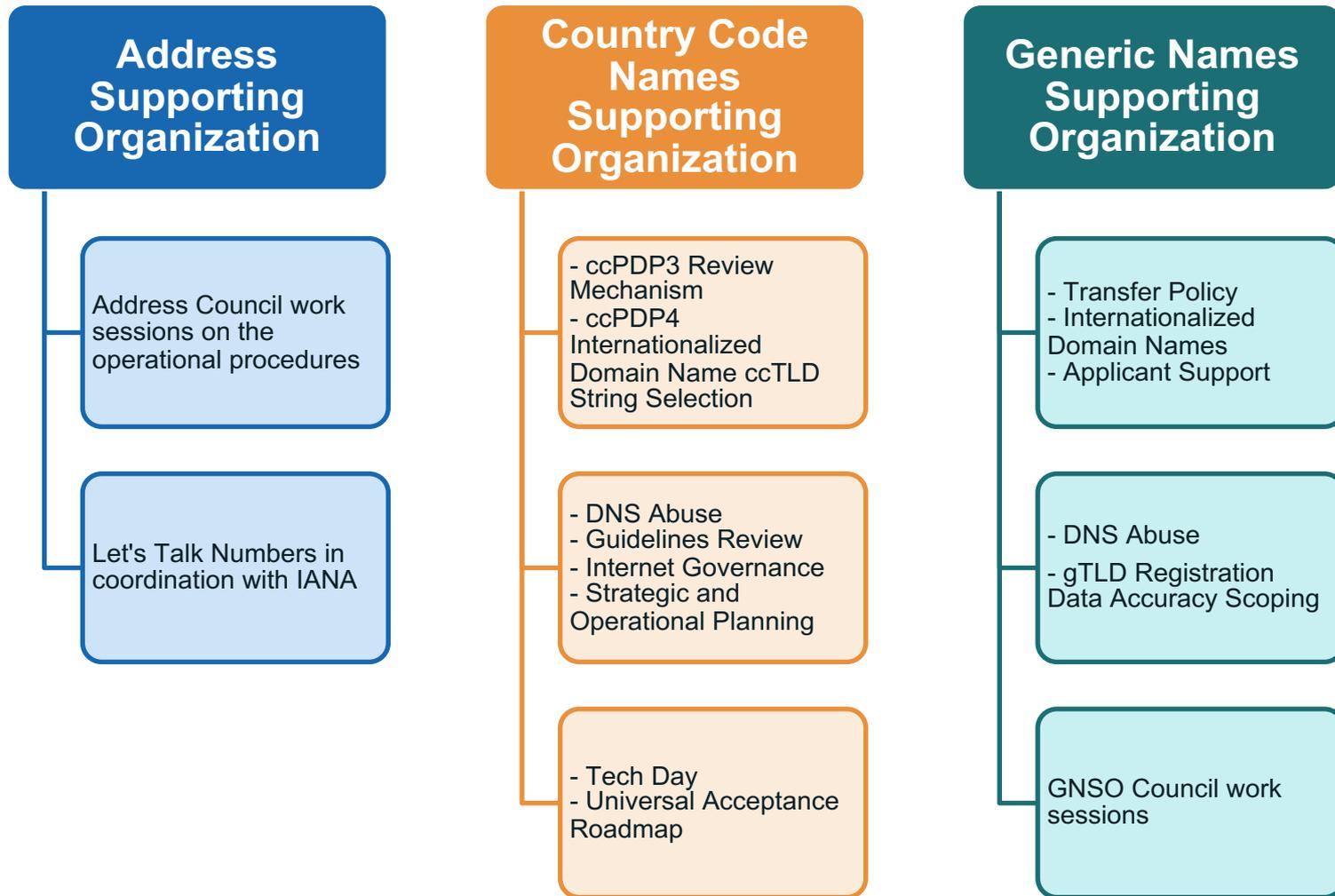
- Six days
- ICANN community work
- ICANN Board meeting and Public Forum
- Plenary sessions

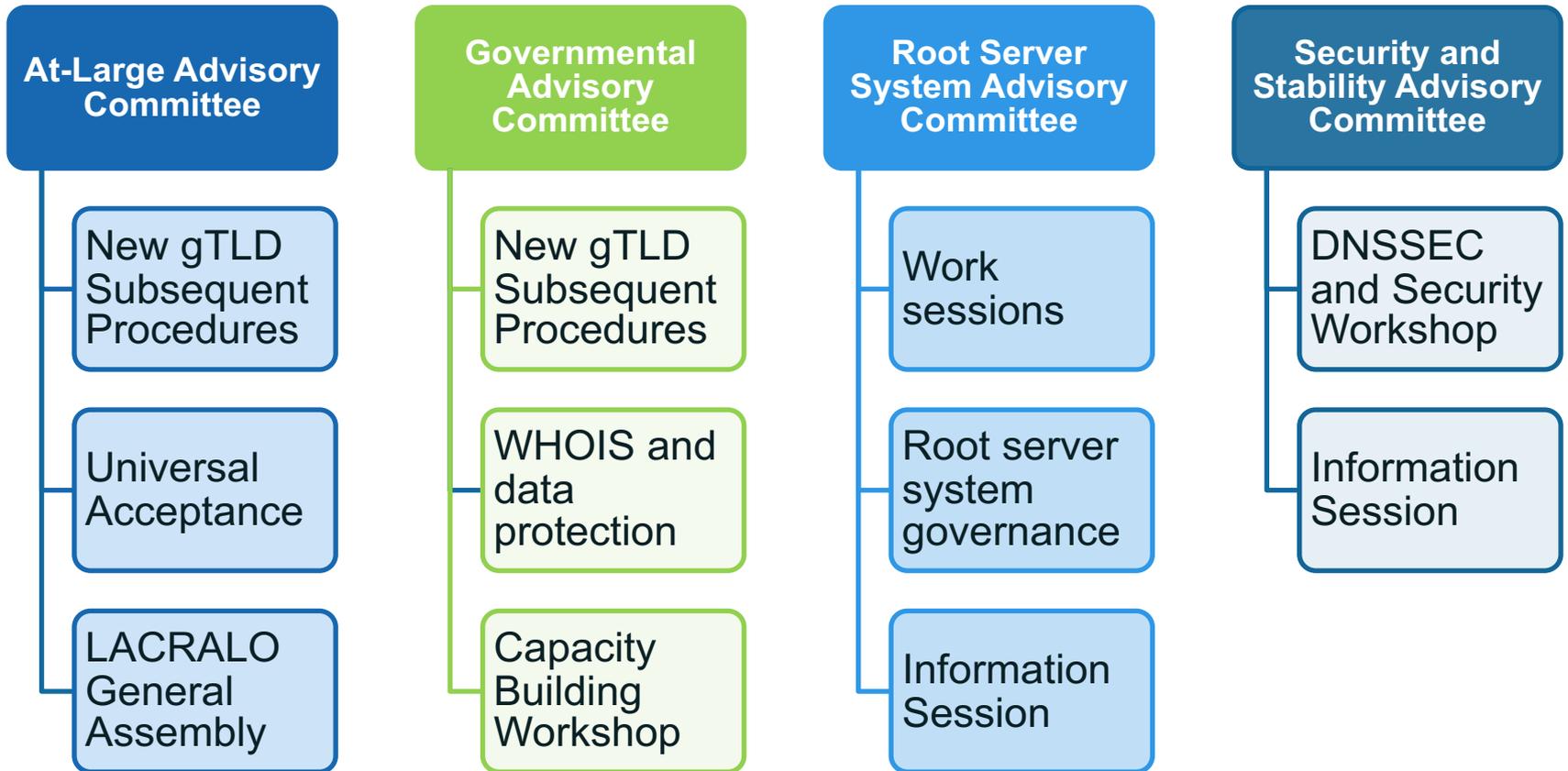
Policy Forum

- Four days
- ICANN community work
- ICANN Community Excellence Award
- Plenary sessions

Annual General Meeting

- Six days
- ICANN community work
- Recognition Program and Kamel Award
- ICANN Board meeting and Public Forum
- Plenary sessions

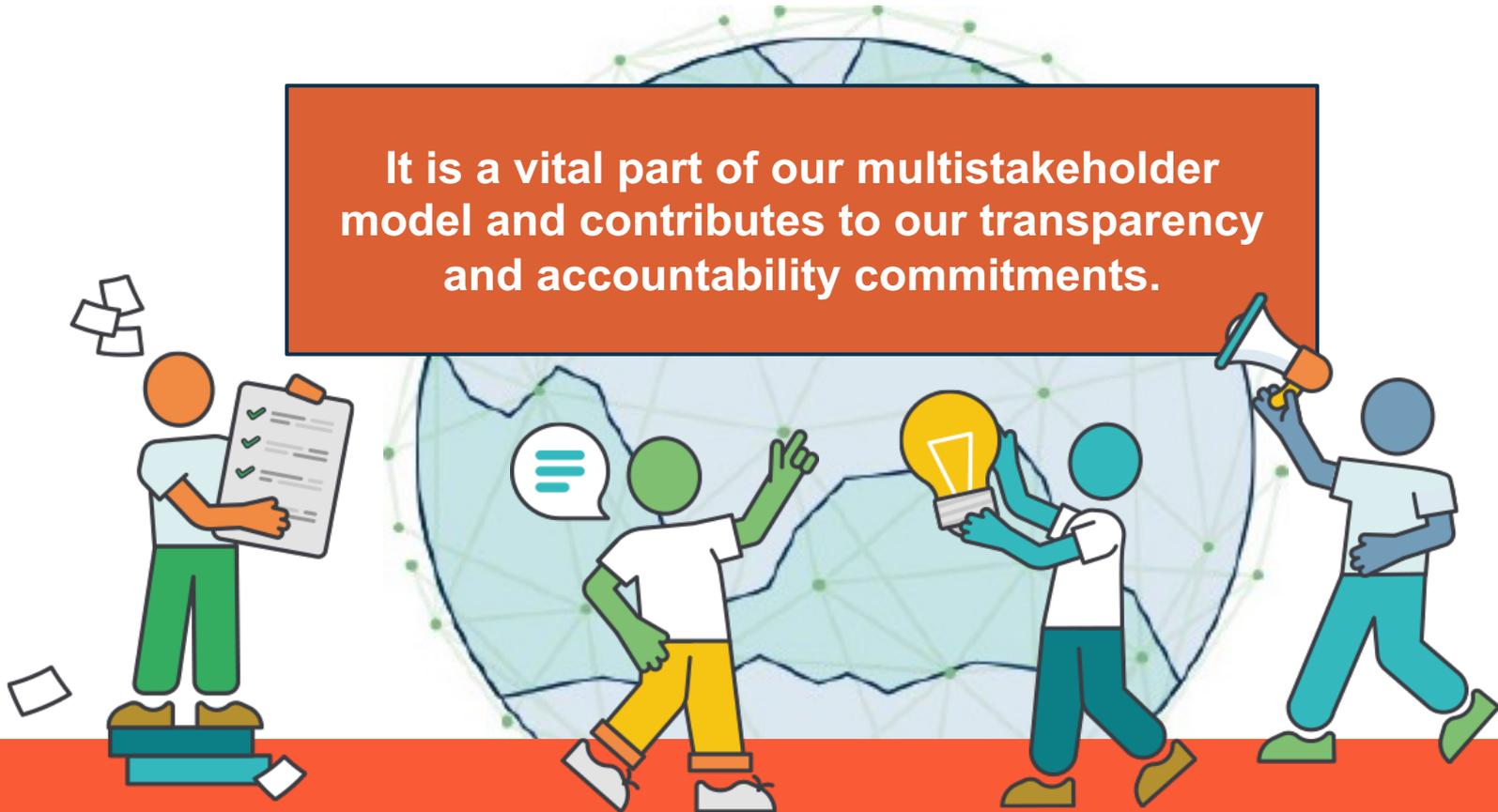




What is Public Comment?

Public Comment gives the ICANN community, Internet stakeholders, and the public an opportunity to provide input on ICANN's work and policies.

It is a vital part of our multistakeholder model and contributes to our transparency and accountability commitments.



How does it work?



Proceeding Opens

- ☑ A proceeding is the process for gathering input on topics like policy and review recommendations, governance documents, and registry agreements.
- ☑ The ICANN Board, Supporting Organizations, Advisory Committees, or ICANN organization (org) can open proceedings.
- ☑ Proceedings are open for a minimum of 40 days with exceptions.

1



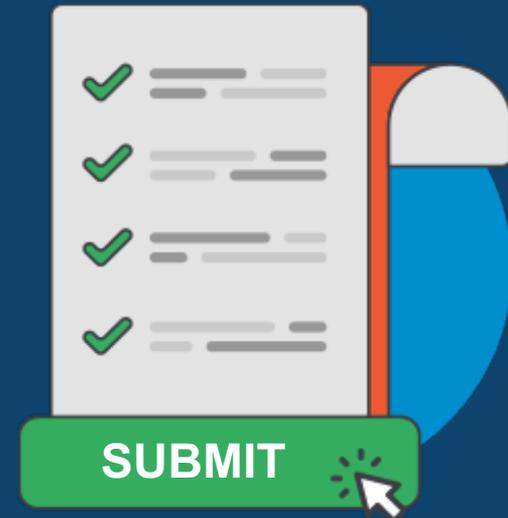
How does it work?



Stakeholders Give Input

- ☑ Read the proposal and determine whether you are impacted.
- ☑ Relevant resources are available on the proceeding webpage.
- ☑ Anyone can make a submission including: ICANN community groups, governments, civil society, corporations, the technical community, and individual end users.
- ☑ Submissions may agree or disagree with the proposal or suggest improvements.
- ☑ All submissions are public.

2



How does it work?



3

Proceeding Closes

- ☑ ICANN org has at least 14 days to review submissions.



How does it work?



Summary Report

- ☑ ICANN org summarizes submissions and identifies themes into a published report.

4



How does it work?



5

Proceeding Closes

- ☑ The group that opened the proceeding reviews the submissions and summary report, addresses the input, and proposes next steps.





One World, One Internet

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slideshare/icannpresentations



soundcloud/icann