Multistakeholder Policy Development

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

1. **IDENTIFY THE ISSUE**
   - GNSO Council, ICANN Board or an AC identifies issue.
   - GNSO Council considers if issue will result in consensus policy.

2. **SCOPE THE ISSUE**
   - 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.

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.

4. **FORM A WORKING GROUP**
   - WG consults with Community and develops Initial Report for Public Comment Period.
   - After review, WG submits Final Report to GNSO Council.

5. **DELIBERATE THE FINAL REPORT**
   - GNSO Council reviews Final Report and considers adoption.
   - After review, GNSO Council submits Final Report to ICANN Board.

6. **VOTE BY ICANN BOARD**
   - ICANN Board consults Community and GAC.
   - ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations.

Learn more about the GNSO gnso.icann.org

ccNSO Policy Development Process

1. **REQUEST AN ISSUE REPORT**
   - Issue manager determines if issue is within the scope of ccNSO.
   - ICANN Bylaws define and limit the scope of issues.

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

3. **INITIATE THE PDP**
   - ccNSO Council appoints WG to develop the policy.
   - WG issues Initial Report.
   - WG opens Public Comment Period.
   - WG produces Final Report.

4. **DEVELOP POLICY**
   - ccNSO Council requests GAC input.
   - 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.

5. **VOTE BY ccNSO (TWO STAGES)**
   - Stage 1. ccNSO Council deliberates Final Report and if adopted, makes recommendation to its members.

6. **VOTE BY ICANN BOARD**
   - ICANN Board votes on Final Report recommendations, but national laws remain paramount.

Learn more about the ccNSO ccnso.icann.org

ccNSO Council is composed of 21 members — divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) — who work on country code top-level domain name (ccTLD) policies (e.g., .br, .uk).

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 Global Policy Development Process

1. **IDENTIFY THE ISSUE**
   - Any individual may submit global policy proposal to ASO AC or RIR.
   - ICANN Board may accept, reject, request changes or take no action.

2. **DETERMINE REQUIREMENTS**
   - ASO AC appoints Policy Proposal Facilitator Team (PPFT).
   - 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**
   - 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.

4. **REVIEW BY ICANN BOARD**
   - ICANN Board may accept, reject, request changes or take no action.

Learn more about the ASOaso.icann.org

ASO Address Council (AC) is composed of 15 volunteers — divided into 2 houses (contracted and non-contracted parties) — who work on global Internet Protocol (IP) Address Policy.

*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