

## **ANNUAL PLAN 2024/2025**

*Endorsed by the GAC on 17 June 2024*

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## GAC Strategic Objective 1 - Role for Governments in ICANN

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*In support of reaffirming the critical role of governments within the ICANN multistakeholder model, the GAC will seek to ensure that governments can effectively pursue their public policy interests, through both existing and future ICANN processes and procedures. In particular, the GAC will work to assess whether current ICANN structures provide sufficient and meaningful opportunity for the GAC, to develop, influence, and modify policy outcomes.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 1.1. **Stakeholder's Understanding of the Role of Governments:** Enable all stakeholders to gain a clearer understanding of the role of governments in ICANN processes, including the GAC, leveraging the attendance and participation of senior levels of governments during the High Level Government Meeting (HLGM), and particularly its discussion of ICANN, the Multistakeholder Model and their role in the wider Internet Governance ecosystem.
- 1.2. **Discussion of Current Issues at Senior Levels:** Discuss current public policy issues and challenges such as those relating to Digital Inclusion, and those referred to in the GAC Strategic Plan, at the most senior levels of government as practicable. These discussions may occur among governments bilaterally or multilaterally, as well as between governments and the ICANN leadership, before, during and after the ICANN80 HLGM
- 1.3. **Non-Represented Governments:** To promote broader participation in the GAC, seek to establish contacts with governments who are not yet, or not currently, represented on the GAC with the collaboration of ICANN's Stakeholder and Government Engagement teams
- 1.4. **Transparency of ICANN processes:** Encourage ICANN to make all its processes accessible to governments and citizens of the world through transparent processes, including Statements of Interest (SOI) where appropriate, and accessible tools.
- 1.5. **Governmental Advisory Committee Influence on Policy Outcomes:** Consider case studies and initial assessment of specific ICANN policy areas or processes where there are concerns with sufficient and meaningful opportunities for the Governmental Advisory Committee to develop, influence, and modify policy outcomes.

### **Resources**

- **ICANN80 High Level Government Meeting (HLGM) in Kigali, Rwanda:** the agenda of the discussion to be held among senior representatives of governments, the related opportunities to attend and speak during the event and the Chair's report of the meeting are expected to contribute to meeting several of the expected outcomes for the coming year in this strategic area of interest to the GAC
- **ICANN Government Engagement function:** this dedicated team of ICANN org, along with their colleagues in the wider Stakeholder Engagement function will be a resource to GAC Members to engage bilaterally with ICANN leadership as needed, as well as to conduct outreach to governments not yet represented in ICANN.
- **Advisory Committees of ICANN** other than the GAC, that is the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) and the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC), and their leaders in particular, will be important resources for the GAC as it conducts its own assessment of its ability to influence ICANN policy outcomes.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 2 - Effectiveness of the Governmental Advisory Committee

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will seek to increase active and meaningful participation of GAC Members in its deliberations and operations. The GAC will also work to enhance its effectiveness as a participant in the multistakeholder processes of ICANN, including by ensuring that the voice of GAC members is expressed and appropriately represented, and by leveraging collaboration and alignment with other ICANN constituencies.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 2.1. **Survey GAC Members and Observers** on their experience and the performance of the GAC, on an annual or 6-monthly basis, to provide subjective measurements on the GAC's performance, to enable tracking the GAC's performance and to enable drilling down on specific areas as needed. This could be conducted as part of the GOPE WG responsibilities.
- 2.2. **Review/Update of the GAC Operating Principles** as appropriate toward improving the organization, scope, clarity and specificity of the committee's operating procedures moving forward. The GAC Operating Principles Evolution Working Group (GOPE WG) will identify areas where changes may be required and brief GAC members in plenary sessions at each ICANN meeting.
  - 2.2.1 **GAC Participation in the Empowered Community:** update GAC Interim Empowered Community Administration (ECA) Guidelines as appropriate to include internal processes and procedures for GAC Member input and decision-making
- 2.3. **Improvement and Development of GAC Advice-related Processes:**
  - 2.3.1. **ICANN Board response to and implementation of GAC Advice:** The GAC will consider developing tools and processes to evaluate ICANN Board responses and implementation of GAC Advice, as well as to facilitate access to previous advice per policy area, including status of Board action
  - 2.3.2. **GAC Communiqué Drafting:** the GAC will continue improving the efficiency and effectiveness of GAC Communiqué drafting, including continuing to develop pre-meeting Communiqué discussion, ensuring consideration of precedent, leveraging "Issues of Importance to the GAC" as opportunities to flag early public policy concerns with preliminary input, developing the GAC Chair's ability to advise when potential advice may create challenges, and exploring methods to streamline discussion of Communiqué text during ICANN meetings.
- 2.4. **GAC Implementation of Transparency and Accountability Recommendations:**
  - 2.4.1. **ICANN Accountability Cross Community Working Group Work Stream 2 (WS2) Recommendations:** Demonstrate progress on implementation of recommendation relevant to the GAC, including performing outreach to and inclusion of hearing impaired participants with sign language interpretation at future ICANN Meetings
  - 2.4.2. **Accountability and Transparency Review Team 3 (ATRT3):** Review and assess ATRT3 suggestions to the committee and consider the Continuous Improvement Program framework that is being developed to evolve the bylaw-mandated traditional organizational reviews of ICANN constituent structures
- 2.5. **Increasing the level of engagement and participation in the GAC**
  - 2.5.1. **Regional GAC Coordination:** GAC Leaders, in collaboration with ICANN's Stakeholder Engagement team, to conduct outreach to GAC Members on a regional basis towards facilitating collaboration and active participation in GAC discussions and sessions.

- 2.5.2 **GAC Vice-Chairs, Topic Leads, Liaisons and Appointees:** clarify and provide further guidance, in writing, about roles, responsibilities and expectations for GAC participants volunteering in various roles such as GAC Representative (or alternate), GAC Vice-Chairs, GAC Topic Lead, GAC Liaison to other Advisory Committees or Supporting Organization, GAC appointees to ICANN policy processes or cross community initiatives;
- 2.5.3. **Agenda of GAC Public Meetings:** Ensure relevance of agendas for GAC Public Meetings, including discussion of high level public policy issues, and facilitate input by GAC Members in agenda setting.
- 2.5.4. **Lower Barriers to Participation:** Seek to lower barriers to participation of GAC Members in GAC and ICANN activities, be they logistical barriers (travel costs, visa restrictions and hybrid participation) or knowledge barriers (ICANN acronyms clarification and informational webinars offering)

## 2.6. GAC Onboarding and Capacity Development

- 2.6.1 **GAC Onboarding Program:** Document and assess existing onboarding and engagement program that makes information available to new GAC participants
- 2.6.2 **Mentorship Program for new GAC Representatives:** Consider development of a new framework of role and responsibilities for mentors/mentees and create opportunities for the establishment and development of effective mentorship in the GAC.
- 2.6.3 **GAC Capacity Development:** Continue the deployment of capacity development initiative through webinars and workshops, regionally and during ICANN meetings, with the assistance of the GAC Underserved Regions Working Group, to assist GAC Members in critical areas.

## Resources

- **The GAC Operating Principles Evolution Working Group (GOPE WG)** was formally established by the GAC Chair at the GAC meeting during ICANN63 in Barcelona, Spain to review the GAC Operating Principles and make recommendations to the GAC membership for changes to the current Operating Principles. The GOPE WG will continue to leverage GAC meetings as well as intersessional activities, to consult with GAC membership and provide updates on its efforts.
- **Transparency and Accountability Recommendations** resources include work by the [GAC Human Rights and International Law Working Group \(HRIL WG\)](#), including prior consideration of GAC involvement in [Work Stream 2 recommendations implementation](#), as well as GAC involvement and consideration of the [Third Accountability and Transparency Review Team \(ATRT3\)](#)
- **Increasing engagement and participation in the GAC** has been a focus of the GAC Leadership who has been developing a GAC Effectiveness Action Plan, the main objectives of which are reflected in either the GAC’s strategic objectives and/or this Annual Plan.
- **The GAC Leadership, GAC Support Team and various ICANN org teams** have collaborated on resources meant to facilitate onboarding such as [GAC introductory webinars](#), dedicated [ICANN Learn modules](#) and a “living” GAC Leadership Onboarding Document currently being drafted.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 3 - Future Rounds of New gTLDs

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*Leveraging the experience and lessons learned from previous rounds of New gTLDs, including on their costs, benefits and accessibility, the GAC will seek to ensure that any future rounds of New gTLDs:*

- *Promote competition, consumer trust and consumer choice;*
- *Contribute to reducing the digital divide, in particular through the support of applicants from underserved and underrepresented regions and the promotion of Internationalized Domain Names*
- *Incorporate appropriate security, stability and resiliency safeguards*
- *Include appropriate procedures and capabilities for the GAC to address unexpected issues arising from specific or categories of applications, in particular issues affecting the global public interest such as Geographical Names.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 3.1. **Role of GAC Consensus Advice and GAC Early Warnings in the processing of future New gTLD applications:** the GAC will continue to monitor and determine whether proposed application procedures for future rounds (revised Applicant Guidebook) provide the necessary instruments for governments to identify and screen applications that raise public policy concerns.
- 3.2. **Public Interest and Voluntary Commitments by New gTLD Registry Operators:** follow up on the GAC Washington D.C. Advice to ensure that registry Voluntary Commitments (RVCs) and Public Interest Commitments (PICs) are enforceable through clear contractual obligations, and that consequences for the failure to meet those obligations should be specified in the relevant agreements with Contracted Parties
- 3.3. **Closed Generic gTLDs:** the GAC will review the follow-up on its Hamburg Communiqué Advice to ensure that, prior to the next round of New gTLDs, the forthcoming Applicant Guidebook language clearly states that Closed Generic gTLD applications will not be considered, as confirmed by the ICANN Board's resolution (21 Jan. 2024) which noted that "the Board has considered the GAC Advice and has determined that closed generic gTLD applications will not be permitted until such time as there is an approved methodology and criteria to evaluate whether or not a proposed closed domain is in the public interest."
- 3.4. **Support of New gTLDs Applications from Underserved Regions:** recognizing that a successful applicant support program is essential to promoting greater geographic diversity in the new gTLDs application program, the GAC will seek timely and effective communication and promotion by ICANN of the Applicant Support Program to potential applicants in underrepresented and underserved regions, as well as to GAC Members, with offerings of a wide range of support services including application fee reduction, training, technical and legal assistance in applying for and operating a top-level domain.
- 3.5. **Documentation to enable GAC and governments' engagement with future rounds of New gTLDs:** the GAC will develop:
  - **Key Messages to facilitate high-level government officials engagement with ICANN discussions on New gTLDs** that are relevant to national digital agendas.
  - **A GAC Scorecard tracking implementation of GAC Advice** relating to New gTLDs to enable the effective monitoring of implementation of GAC advice and policy input.
  - **A GAC Guidance document on future rounds of new gTLDs** to provide practical information and best practices to prepare GAC members and observers to engage with future rounds of new gTLDs.

## **Resources**

To effectively prepare for the upcoming round of new gTLDs and the upcoming workload, the GAC created a team of topic leads after ICANN79 under the coordination of a GAC Vice Chair.

Additionally, the GAC formed several ad hoc groups of GAC participants to develop GAC positions on New gTLDs policy issues and to contribute GAC perspectives in relevant ICANN processes. These groups address specific issues such as Closed Generic TLDs and mechanisms to assist applications from underserved regions. The GAC is expected to continue assembling such informal groups of volunteers, if needed, to address other policy and procedural issues in the future.

Future Rounds of New gTLDs are currently being addressed in several ICANN processes in which the GAC and its representatives will continue to engage:

- ICANN Board consideration of the Final Report from the GNSO Subsequent Procedures Policy Development Process (which concluded on 1 Feb. 2021)
- ICANN org implementation of policy recommendations adopted by the ICANN Board, and the related Implementation Review Team (IRT), tasked to develop the Applicant Guidebook for the next round of new gTLDs. This process includes a sub-track on Applicant Support where members are collaborating on drafting the Applicant Support Handbook for the next round of new gTLDs.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 4 - DNS Abuse

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

The GAC will engage proactively in the work of the ICANN community and will provide advice on the activities of ICANN as they relate to governments' concerns regarding DNS Abuse<sup>1</sup>, in order to:

- Promote the security, stability, and resiliency of the DNS
- Reduce the incidence and harm of DNS Abuse in existing gTLDs and New gTLDs
- Support the continuous improvement of DNS Abuse mitigation and prevention standards and their effective enforcement by ICANN
- Review and identify Best Practices in preventing and mitigating DNS Abuse for wider adoption
- Review, assess and encourage implementation of concrete measures to combat Phishing, Pharming, Botnets, Malware and Spam, in partnership with relevant institutions that deal with the issue.
- Provide GAC members capacity building workshops, sessions and potentially whole programs, either on a permanent basis or on an ad-hoc approach, in order to enhance understanding of these issues.

In its work, keeping in mind the ever-evolving nature of DNS abuse, the GAC will seek to survey GAC Members and Observers to better understand how to address concerns and meet expectations of governments.

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 4.1. **Survey GAC members and observers on DNS Abuse matters** to better understand how GAC engagement on the subject can address concerns and meet expectations;
- 4.2. **Make recommendations and, where appropriate, deliver advice** regarding DNS Abuse matters through the ICANN80, ICANN81 and ICANN82 GAC Communiqués;
- 4.3. **Consider DNS Abuse data reporting, relevant work, and recommendations** by ICANN org, ICANN stakeholders, and GAC Public Safety Working Group members, to inform policy discussions on the effectiveness of gTLD contractual obligations and in order to better understand industry practices;
- 4.4. **Engage the ICANN Board and GNSO regarding the initiation of Policy Development Processes (PDPs)** pertaining to DNS Abuse disruption, mitigation, and the recent DNS abuse amendments to the Registry Agreement and the Registrar Accreditation Agreement;
- 4.5. **Other outcomes** as appropriate, and determined by developments in the area of DNS abuse in 2024/2025 and the results of the GAC survey.
- 4.6. **Cooperation with the ccNSO:** Further collaboration and cooperation with the ccNSO and its DNS Abuse Standing Committee to further understanding of DNS Abuse and related mitigation practices and challenges

### **Resources**

The GAC topic leads will draw upon various resources, including GAC support staff, GAC volunteers, and the GAC Public Safety Working Group<sup>2</sup> to arrange relevant GAC programming, develop GAC positions on DNS Abuse policy issues, contribute GAC perspectives through engagement on relevant ICANN processes, and conduct other work, as appropriate.

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<sup>1</sup> See [GAC Statement on DNS Abuse](#) (18 September 2019)

<sup>2</sup> The GAC formed a Public Safety Working (PSWG) in 2015 to focus on those aspects of ICANN's policies and procedures that implicate the safety of the public.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 5 - Domain Registration Data

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will work to identify and recommend steps to promote and support the continued accessibility and improved accuracy of domain registration information, consistent with applicable privacy regulatory frameworks and in line with the GAC Principles Regarding WHOIS Services.<sup>3</sup>*

*Acknowledging continued evolution in the uses of WHOIS data, the GAC will work with the ICANN community to ensure that registration data policy reflects and addresses the complexities of the current domain name industry. This includes ensuring that legitimate requests made to registrars for domain registration data are met with access to meaningful data. This data should clearly articulate the roles of each of the entities participating in the registration of a domain name, including the authoritative source of registration data and the end user of the domain name (e.g. beneficial user) to avoid confusion with other entities such as privacy and proxy services and/or resellers.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

#### 5.1. **Registration Data Policy**

- 5.1.1. The GAC will continue to contribute to and support the implementation of the **Registration Data Consensus Policy**.
- 5.1.2. The GAC will also continue to follow-up and seek timely and effective solutions in the handling of **Urgent Requests for Disclosure of Registration Data** (imminent threat to life, child exploitation and critical infrastructure)
- 5.1.3. The GAC will continue to track developments related to the **collection and publication of registration information related to legal entities**

5.2. **Registration Data Access:** The GAC will promote and track progress of the voluntary Registration Data Request Service (RDRS) to support and inform decisions on a potential future mandatory Standardized System for Access and Disclosure (SSAD) including, inter alia, accreditation of public authorities and identification of requestors, which could facilitate lawful and legitimate disclosure of non-public registration data.

5.3. **Privacy/Proxy Services Accreditation Policy:** the GAC will continue to urge implementation of the 2015 GNSO policy recommendations regarding the accreditation of privacy/proxy services providers, in light of the increased use of these services since 2018. Reassessment of the privacy/proxy accreditation policy is important to ensure ICANN registration data policy is fit for purpose.

5.4. **Accuracy of Domain Name Registration Data:** The GAC will continue to seek the improvement of registration data accuracy in support of all legitimate uses of domain registration data. This includes evidence-based discussion with Contracted Parties, ICANN org, and enforcement authorities on the relationship between accuracy of registration data and efforts to mitigate DNS Abuse. These discussions would consider enforcement and investigative needs, potential impacts on registrants with enhanced privacy needs, as well as practices related to the verification, validation and correction of registration data and relevant contractual compliance.

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<sup>3</sup> The [GAC Principles Regarding WHOIS Services](#) (28 March 2007) recognize both the need to safeguard individuals' privacy and legitimate public interest uses of WHOIS data, including contributing to law enforcement investigations, combating fraud and misuse of intellectual property, complying with relevant laws, safeguarding the public, and contributing to user confidence in the Internet.



## **Resources**

The GAC has formed a **Small Group of Topic Leads (EPDP Small Group)** in May 2018 to follow and contribute to the policy effort resulting from the ICANN Board's adoption of an emergency Temporary Specification, which kicked off a multi-phase policy development process (the so called EPDP Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 2A). The GAC EPDP Small Group has been participating on behalf of the GAC in various GNSO policy development Working Groups, Small Teams and Standing Committees, as well as ICANN Reviews and Policy Implementation Review Teams. They regularly report to the GAC during ICANN meetings or GAC Webinars and may propose GAC comments and statements for input into these processes, as part of public comment proceedings or for advice to the ICANN Board.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 6 - Universal Acceptance

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will work collaboratively among governments and with all stakeholders to promote a multilingual Internet and to provide universal access by ensuring that all domain names, including new Top-Level Domains, Internationalized Domain Names, and email addresses are treated equally and can be used by all Internet-enabled applications, devices, and systems.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 6.1. **Information of GAC Members:** Keep GAC Member Governments informed of the ICANN goals for Universal Acceptance (UA) and efforts in the multistakeholder community to promote and support and promote universal acceptance in the global Internet ecosystem
- 6.2. **Government Support of Relevant Efforts:** Identify opportunities for governments to support and promote those efforts locally, regionally and globally as appropriate - including relevant policy development processes and facilitate reporting by GAC Members to the group about the status of UA in national government services.
- 6.3. **Engagement of the UASG:** Ongoing dialogue and information exchange with the Universal Acceptance Steering Group (UASG)
- 6.4. **Policy Development for Future New gTLDs:** Continue GAC participation in the GNSO Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and in related matters concerning procedures for the next round of top level domains;
- 6.5. **Cross-Community Collaboration:** Work, as appropriate with ccNSO and other Community Groups on UA and IDN issues;
- 6.6. **Registrar Readiness**
  - 6.6.1. Engagement with all the ICANN's accredited Registrars to make sign-in & sign-up pages for registration UA-ready and also the email services they use for communication with registrants and new applicants.
  - 6.6.2. Governments and their respective ccTLD operators may also engage with local Registrars to enable sign-in & sign-up pages UA-Ready and also email services to allow sending and receiving emails in local languages.
  - 6.6.3 To achieve the above, ICANN in collaboration with the Universal Acceptance Steering Group (UASG) may also set up a technical support team for all the Registrars.

### **Resources**

- The GAC will continue to leverage its meetings during official ICANN meetings as well as intersessional activities, to **consult and receive briefings from experts in the ICANN Community and beyond**, including the [Universal Acceptance Steering Group \(UASG\)](#). This will enable the GAC to stay informed on relevant developments and to discuss challenges and best practices, with a view to providing public policy perspectives and possible advice to the ICANN Board as appropriate.
- At the ICANN66 Public Meeting in Montreal, the GAC formally established a [Universal Acceptance and IDN Working Group \(UA-IDN WG\)](#) to help the committee track, consider and address matters and topics relevant to governments in those areas. In particular, the Working Group is expected to provide information and knowledge building resources and opportunities for GAC members, to develop positions and drafting

recommendations for consideration by the full GAC on policy matters, to interface with the UASG, and to provide perspectives, information and expertise on UA and IDN matters when they arise in various contexts.

- The GAC has also [appointed](#) representatives to contribute to the **GNSO Expedited Policy Development Process (EPDP) on Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs)**.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 7 - Impact of New Technology on Internet Unique Identifier Systems

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will increase understanding and raise awareness of the challenges and opportunities of new technologies as they relate to the Internet's unique identifier systems. To that end, the GAC will leverage the expertise in the ICANN Community, governments and beyond, to share information and consider potential implications, for the benefit of GAC members and all stakeholders.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 7.1. **Information Gathering and Issue Monitoring:** The GAC will gather information regarding the potential impact of new technologies on the Internet's unique identifiers. Methods of information gathering may include interactions with experts in the ICANN community and capacity development workshops.
- 7.2. **Artificial intelligence (AI):** the GAC will assess whether and, if so, to what extent, AI has implications for governance of the Internet's unique identifier systems, and consider, as appropriate, the development, use and impact of AI on the Internet's unique identifiers, raise awareness (AI literacy), and promote safe and responsible practices.
- 7.3. **Internet of things (IoT):** the GAC will consider the challenges and opportunities of IoT as it relates to the interplay with the Internet's unique identifiers. This may include consideration of standards for IoT security and privacy, and monitoring the use of IoT for sustainable development.
- 7.4. **Blockchains:** The GAC will consider the use of blockchain technology as naming and name resolution systems, including when used in connection to the DNS, as well as alternative name spaces.
- 7.5. **Cryptography and security:** The GAC will work to promote the use of cryptography to protect data privacy and security including in connection with and in support of ICANN's Knowledge-Sharing and Instantiating Norms for DNS and Naming Security (KINDNS) and Mutually Agreed Norms of Routing Security (MANRS) initiatives.

### **Resources**

The GAC will continue to leverage its meetings during official ICANN meetings as well as intersessional activities, to **consult and receive briefings from experts in the ICANN Community, including ICANN's Office of the CTO, and beyond.** This will enable the GAC to stay informed on relevant developments and to discuss challenges and best practices, with a view to providing public policy perspectives and possible advice to the ICANN Board.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 8 - Internet Governance

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will work to ensure that governments, the ICANN Board, ICANN org and ICANN community participants are kept regularly apprised of developments and challenges in the Internet Governance (IG) ecosystem that impact the Internet's unique identifier systems. The GAC may coordinate efforts among Members to make contributions to global IG processes, within the framework of the multi-stakeholder model.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

#### **8.1. Monitoring and Information Sharing**

- 8.1.1. **WSIS+20 Review, Global Digital Compact (GDC) and other relevant processes:** Regularly apprise all GAC participants of Internet Governance developments taking place in 2024 and 2025 and relevant to the GAC and ICANN
- 8.1.2 **Input in ICANN's Communication and Engagement Strategy:** Inform GAC Members of ICANN org efforts to develop and implement communications and engagement strategies designed to address the WSIS+20 Review, GDC and other relevant processes, and communicate opportunities to contribute as individual governments or collectively as a committee.
- 8.1.3. **GAC Webinars:** Develop program of GAC webinars based on ICANN's IG role and GAC IG priorities

#### **8.2. Committee Consultation and Organization**

- 8.2.1. **New GAC Small Group:** Committee consideration in 2024/2025 for the development of a GAC small group dedicated to Internet Governance issues
- 8.2.2 **Survey GAC Membership** for issues of interest in Internet Governance
- 8.2.3 **ICANN org** suggestion of potential topics based on ICANN activities
- 8.2.4 **ICANN80 HLG:** Leverage ICANN80 and Kigali HLG discussions as a vehicle for developing and sharing GAC views regarding WSIS+20 review and/or other matters of GAC interest in Internet Governance

### **Resources**

The GAC will rely on the expertise of its Members as well as that of the ICANN Government Engagement (GE) team, leveraging in particular the [regular reports by ICANN GE to the GAC](#) regarding global government interactions, activities and connections, as well as briefings from the ICANN GE team (at public meetings or intersessionally) to report on key IG developments of relevance to the ICANN community.

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## GAC Strategic Objective 9 - Internet Number Resources

### **4-year GAC Strategic Objective** (2024-2028)

*The GAC will work to ensure that its members receive regular updates on developments pertaining to RIRs Internet's unique identifiers allocation policies, including policy changes. The GAC may coordinate efforts among interested Members to make informed contributions to relevant processes.*

### **Expected Outcomes in 2024/2025**

- 9.1. **Information of GAC Members:** Keep GAC Member Governments informed and updated on developments pertaining to the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) management of Internet unique identifiers, developments in allocation and registration policies and governance, including the discussions in ASO pertaining to ICP-2. .
- 9.2. **Government Support of Relevant Efforts:** Identify opportunities and build capacity for governments to effectively engage in the regional policy development for management of Internet number resources by RIRs' communities. Promote policies and best practices related to use of Internet unique identifiers, locally, regionally and globally as appropriate - including promoting active participation by all stakeholders in relevant policy development processes.
- 9.3. **Cross-Community Collaboration:** Maintain ongoing dialogue and information exchange and engage with RIRs/ASO on topics of mutual interest, especially in relation to previewed policy changes and developments that may impact the distribution of number resources.

### **Resources**

The GAC will continue to leverage its meetings during official ICANN meetings as well as intersessional activities, to **consult and receive briefings from experts in the ICANN Community and beyond**. This will enable the GAC members to stay informed on relevant developments and to discuss challenges and best practices