CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
NEW ZEALAND

BACKROUND

Total Population: 44 610 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 82.78%
(data source: ITU Statistics, December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:
- 248-259 Crimes Act 1961.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:
- Electronic Transaction Act
- Unsolicited Electronic Messages Act
- Government Communications Security Bureau Act
- The Telecommunications (Interception Capability and Security) Act.
- Electronic Data Safety Bill
- Electronic Identity Verification Bill

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

The New Zealand National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) is the national CIRT responsible for enhanced services to government agencies and critical infrastructure providers to assist them to defend against cyber-borne threats.

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Standards New Zealand is the nationally recognized agency responsible for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

There is no nationally recognized body in New Zealand for certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

New Zealand's Cybersecurity Strategy is the officially recognised strategy document in place to ensure a systematic government-level response to various cyber threats to national security.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no officially recognised roadmap for cybersecurity in New Zealand.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The agency responsible for overseeing the implementation of New Zealand's Cybersecurity Strategy is the Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB).

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
The GCSB Annual Report and Compliance Report are the nationally recognised benchmarks for cybersecurity in New Zealand.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
Unitec is home to New Zealand's first Cybersecurity Centre which is the officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector. The University of Waikato has a group known as Cyber Security Researchers of Waikato (CROW).

1.4.2   MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
GCSB provides various educational and professional training programs in order to raise awareness with the general public, promoting cybersecurity courses in higher education and promoting certification of professionals in both public and private sectors throughout New Zealand.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
There is no record of the number of public officers that are certified in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
New Zealand does not have any certified government and public sector agencies certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5   COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION
To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, New Zealand (NCSC) partners with the following International organizations:

- CPNI   - GovCertUK   - US CERT   - CCIRC   - CERT Australia.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
New Zealand has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the (NCSC)'s partnership with the following:
- Department of Internal Affairs   - New Zealand Police
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment   - Domain New Commission.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP
The (NCSC) partners with a range of organisations from the private sector such as:

- Netsafe   - InternetNZ   - Connect Smart   - New Zealand Internet Task force.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
New Zealand participates in several cybersecurity activities with APCERT.

2   CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Sections 124 and 131B of the Crime Act.
- Sections 3, 127 of the Films, Videos and Publications Classification Act.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

New Zealand has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

New Zealand has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The following institutions are responsible for child online protection:

- (NCSC)
- The Privacy Commissioner
- The Police of New Zealand
- The Department of Internal Affairs.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

NCSC provides the number (04) 498-7654 and a report to be completed in its website.