New Zealand’s Digital Strategy 2.0

Smarter through Digital
Background (1)

• In 2005 New Zealand released its Digital Strategy as a response to developments in information technology and communications;
• Its vision was for New Zealand to become a world leader in using information and communication technology to realise its economic, social, environmental, and cultural goals, to the benefit of all its people;
• Its three enablers were connection, content and confidence;
Background (2)

• The confidence enabler included actions aimed at promoting a more reliable and secure telecommunications and Internet environment;

• These actions included:
  – a National Computer Security Education Campaign undertaken by Netsafe (a non-profit educational and support organisation);
  – Ongoing support for the work of Netsafe;
  – The passing of anti-spam legislation;
  – The development of an e-crime strategy.
Background (3)

• Digital Strategy 2.0 is an opportunity to assess New Zealand’s progress and reset its digital goals for the next 5 years;

• It is currently being finalised following a lengthy consultation process and is due for release in August 2008;
New Zealand’s Cybersecurity Framework (1)

- Cybercrime laws prohibit unauthorised access, damage and interference to computer systems and data held on computer systems;
- The Unsolicited Electronic Messages Act 2007 prohibits the sending of commercial spam;
- New Zealand’s Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection (CCIP), supported by the Government Communications Security Bureau, provides advice and support to protect New Zealand’s critical infrastructure from cyber threats;
New Zealand’s Cybersecurity Framework (2)

- The New Zealand Police E-Crime Lab provides IT forensic services to support police investigations and prosecutions;
- New Zealand’s Department of Internal Affairs enforces the anti-spam legislation, and its Censorship Compliance Unit enforces New Zealand’s censorship laws, including the sending and publication of illegal material over the Internet;
New Zealand’s Cybersecurity Framework (3)

• The Privacy Act 1993 and Codes of Practice issued under the Privacy Act, including the Telecommunications Information Privacy Code 2003, impose requirements on the collection and storing of personal information;

• The Security in Government Sector manual imposes requirements on government organisations to promote the effective security of Government information;
New Zealand’s Cybersecurity Framework (4)

- The Officials Committee for the Review of Internet Security (OCRIS) is a high level Government inter-departmental committee responsible for overseeing New Zealand’s cybersecurity policy;
- Netsafe is a non-profit organisation which is both publicly and privately funded to provide Internet security and safety education and support services.
A Strategic Consideration and Analysis (1)

- In 2006 the Ministry of Economic Development released a Discussion Paper entitled “A Strategic Consideration of ICT Security and Confidence in New Zealand”;
- The purpose of the paper was to take a strategic look at ICT security and safety issues in New Zealand and seek feedback in order to assess key gaps and priorities;
A Strategic Consideration and Analysis (2)

• Guidance was obtained from the OECD work on information security which promoted a global vision for ICT security of developing and promoting a culture of security amongst all participants and established nine guiding principles;

• Key gaps and priorities identified for New Zealand were:
  – The need for improvement in New Zealand’s threat prevention, detection and response capability for critical infrastructure and business networks, with the possible need for a New Zealand CERT;
A Strategic Consideration and Analysis (3)

- The need for more comprehensive education and awareness-raising for business and households on ICT security and safety risks and protections;
- The need for more effective collaboration between Government, business and community groups to bring about improved ICT security outcomes.

• The feedback from the discussion paper has contributed to the work on Digital Strategy 2.0.
### Achieving our outcomes Smarter through Digital: outcomes and priorities

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<td>Increased productivity across the economy</td>
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<td>Locally grounded, globally connected culture</td>
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<td>Locally grounded, globally connected communities</td>
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<td>High-value economy</td>
<td>Use ICT to reduce emissions from ICT sector</td>
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<td>Increased investment in ICT</td>
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<td>Creating new digital products</td>
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<td>Creating and sharing professional/ commercial culture and creative content in new ways</td>
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<td>Creating and sharing everyday cultural and creative content in new ways</td>
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<td>Encouraging civic life</td>
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<td>Vibrant culture and communities</td>
<td>Use ICT to enable more sustainable use of resources across the economy</td>
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<td>More effective use of ICT</td>
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<td>Using new digital business models</td>
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<td>Creating resilient communities that offer a high quality of life</td>
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### Priorities for action in the digital world

- **Use ICT to reduce emissions from the ICT sector**
- **Increased investment in ICT**
- **Creating new digital business models**
- **Creating and sharing everyday cultural and creative content in new ways**
- **Creating resilient communities that offer a high quality of life**

### Enablers

New Zealanders are leaders in the digital world. We foster innovation and creativity by using digital technology to access knowledge and people, here and overseas.

- **Connection**
- **Content**
- **Capability**
- **Confidence**
Digital Strategy 2.0 (2)

• Digital Strategy 2.0 is more focused on achieving outcomes, particularly a healthy environment, a high-value economy and vibrant culture and communities;

• It sets new goals for each of the four enablers (connection, content, capability and confidence);

• The new goal for confidence is to “ensure secure and trusted digital networks, and universal understanding of online safety and privacy issues”;
Digital Strategy 2.0 (3)

• The four priorities for action for “Confidence” are:
  – Ensure the security of ICT infrastructure and networks;
  – Enhance the security of digital information;
  – Ensure universal awareness of online safety, security and privacy issues;
  – Enforce cyber-crime law.
Digital Strategy 2.0 (4)

• Key actions to help achieve these priorities are:
  – Better resourcing for CCIP to provide a full 24/7 cyber-threat prevention, detection and response service for Government and critical infrastructure;
  – Scoping the establishment of a general CERT for New Zealand;
  – Undertaking a review of identity management across Government (i-govt);
  – Continued support for Netsafe for education and awareness-raising;
  – Implementing an initiative to promote international cross-border cooperation amongst privacy enforcement authorities;
  – Implementation of the New Zealand E-Crime Strategy, including the establishment of a National Cyber Crime Centre.