Te Tari Taiwhenua
Internal Affairs

Briefing to the Incoming Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications Hon Dr David Clark

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Introduction | Kōrero Whakataki

Welcome to the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio.

This newly established portfolio is likely to be wide-ranging. One of its core focus areas will be equipping the public service with digital tools and skills to deliver services in ways that meet the needs and expectations of all New Zealanders. This includes ensuring that government services are easy to use, accessible and secure. This briefing will focus on the opportunities and challenges that relate to government digital services, and the digitisation of the public service.

Digital is about more than new technologies and improving IT systems. It also means doing things differently in an increasingly connected world; using new mindsets, skills, data and technology to overcome barriers and better meet people's needs.

As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you set the portfolio's priorities and policy direction. Your role provides numerous opportunities to influence decision-making. This includes decisions relating to digital investment, service design and delivery, and how digital technologies are used by government to improve outcomes for New Zealanders. Strategic relationships with your ministerial colleagues, and key stakeholder groups such as iwi/Māori, will help you to deliver digital advancements across government.

Your portfolio includes system change work which is led by the Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO). The GCDO is a functional leadership position held by the Chief Executive of the Department. This role was mandated by Cabinet in 2012 to lead digital transformation across the public service.

The Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted how digital technologies can support people and build our society's resilience to unexpected events. There are significant opportunities for your portfolio to contribute to New Zealand's recovery from the effects of COVID-19, as investment in digital services can both improve the services government delivers and provide substantial economic stimulus to the technology sector.

The Department's role is to support you to deliver your priorities. We look forward to working with you to do this.

The Digital Economy and Communications portfolio has the potential to have a significant economic impact.

Government procurement is responsible for approximately 30% of overall technology investment in New Zealand.

This amounts to approximately $2 billion annually, 25% of which uses all-of-government contracts established and manged by the Department ($520 million in FY2019/2020).

9(2)(f)(iv)

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Part One: Strategic Opportunities and Challenges | Wāhanga Tuatahi: Ngā whai wāhitanga rautaki me ngā whakapātaritari

1. The Digital Economy and Communications portfolio underpins government's resilience and its ability to serve New Zealanders. You have an opportunity to lead system-level change that will make it easier for people to securely access government information and services, and to support agencies to work together to manage and solve complex problems.
2. Achieving system-level change within government is challenging. Your leadership will be important to help your colleagues move beyond individual agency or sector priorities to focus on outcomes that serve all New Zealanders. Collaboration across public service agencies and Ministerial portfolios is critical to delivering system-wide change.
3. System settings are in place to support digital transformation. The Public Service Act 2020 supports a system-focused public service leadership whereby functional leaders such as the GCDO will work alongside other chief executives to address system-wide issues like digital transformation. Aligned to this, the Strategy for a Digital Public Service has set a direction that puts people and businesses at the centre of government services. Key opportunities for the portfolio include:
    - 3.1 digital identity as an enabler for accessing digital services;
    - 3.2 supporting the Government to maximise the value of its spending on digital technologies;
    - 3.3 addressing digital inclusion to ensure all New Zealanders can participate in society using digital technologies;
    - 3.4 delivering benefits associated with cloud technologies; and
    - 3.5 advancing new ways of working for a digitally enabled public service.
4. A summary of these key workstreams is provided below.

The Strategy for a Digital Public Service was endorsed by Cabinet and launched in 2019.

It identifies five focus areas to enable digital transformation: integrated services for people and business; leadership, people and culture; digital foundations; investment; and new ways of working.

The GCDO, as the functional leader, is responsible for leading implementation of the Strategy. The Department supports this role.

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Digital identity is a key enabler for accessing digital services – we are working to lift standards and deliver benefits to individuals, society and the economy

5. Digital identity is who you are online. It allows people to securely share identity information in order to access services online. It relies on the sharing of trusted information from government agencies and other organisations.

6. You lead strategic work on the future of digital identity under the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio. The Minister of Internal Affairs has ministerial responsibility for wider identity policy (including citizenship) and RealMe services, which are government provided services that enable New Zealanders to prove who they are digitally.

7. Digital identity capabilities were essential during the COVID-19 lockdown, and having trusted digital identity services will support our long-term economic recovery and growth. The need for secure digital identity proofing is also likely to grow across government as agencies move services online and seek to engage with staff and stakeholders digitally. Recognising the importance of digital identity for government, the economy and wider society, in July 2020 Cabinet agreed to:

   7.1 establish a Digital Identity Trust Framework in legislation during 2021;[1] and

   7.2 a report back to Cabinet early in 2021, on the future role of government as a provider of digital identity products and services.[2]

8. We will provide you with further advice on the digital identity system, including a legislative bid for 2021. You may wish to meet with the Minister of Internal Affairs to discuss your shared interest in this area.

The ability to prove your identity in the online world has the potential to deliver significant economic and societal benefits in both the public and private sectors and through commercial market development.

There are also opportunities to align with complementary initiatives including those dealing with consumer data rights.

International studies have suggested that the potential benefit of enabling digital identity in a mature economy is between 0.5% and 3% of GDP (approximately $1.5 to $9 billion in NZD).

[1] The Trust Framework is a regulatory regime that will accredit digital identity services against standards-based rules for security, privacy, identification management and interoperability. This will ensure New Zealanders can access the benefits of digital services, with confidence that their personal data is secure.

[2] This work sits across the Internal Affairs and Digital Economy and Communications portfolios.

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Leveraging system investment ensures the Government can maximise the value of digital investments

9. Together with the Minister of Finance, you coordinate the Government's investment in digital technology to ensure that the public service gets the best possible value from the digital services, capabilities and assets that it procures.

10. Investment in digital services makes up a significant portion of Government spending. There are opportunities to save money, build resilience, future proof and enable easy-to-use, accessible and secure digital government services by encouraging investment in common or interoperable systems that meet best practice standards and guidance. To achieve this the GCDO works with the Government Chief Data Steward[3] to:

    10.1 review agencies' digital and data Budget bids and provide advice to the Treasury about whether the bids align with digital and data investment principles; and

    10.2 undertake an annual 'investment intentions' exercise in which planned digital and data investments across the public service are analysed, and a report is provided to you and the Minister of Finance.

11. 9(2)(f)(iv)

    This illustrates the scale of investment in the technology sector and associated opportunities to optimise public value from Government spend if investment is well coordinated. The 2020/21 report will be provided to you in early 2021.

12. We will provide you with more detailed advice on investment stewardship in late 2020.

[3] The Government Chief Data Steward is a functional leadership role held by the Chief Executive of StatsNZ, who is mandated to lead best practice for the use of data as a resource across government.

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Addressing digital inclusion will help to ensure all New Zealanders can participate in society

13. Realising the benefits of digital government includes ensuring that all New Zealanders have equitable opportunities to participate in society using digital technologies. This is known as 'digital inclusion'. Digital inclusion helps to prevent existing social inequalities from becoming further entrenched and builds the resilience of our communities. It will also ensure people have the knowledge to avoid online harms like financial scams, disinformation and misuse of their personal details.

14. Currently, one in five New Zealanders is not digitally included, with Māori, Pasifika, older New Zealanders and those living in rural areas more likely to be affected. Investing in digital skills development and digital access (such as Labour's manifesto commitment to continue the roll out of rural broadband) are key pillars in fostering an economy that leaves no one behind.

15. The Department's Digital Inclusion Blueprint and 2020 Action Plan lays out what New Zealanders need to participate in and benefit from the digital world. We will provide you with advice on planned and proposed activities under the Action Plan in early 2021, and outline options to create a Cabinet mandate around this work.

Cloud technology offers productivity benefits and innovation opportunities

16. Cloud technology is the delivery of data storage and software services over the internet to support faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale. The Government has been successful in facilitating investment from major Cloud providers to establish services in New Zealand. These represent some of the largest investments ever in our digital infrastructure and significantly advance the country's digital maturity.

To support digital inclusion following COVID-19, the Department received $15 million in funding from the Government's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund to support the delivery of programmes to address digital skills gaps for individuals, whānau and small and medium businesses.

Skills programmes for small and medium business will be targeted to benefit businesses that are owned by Māori, Pasifika and people with disabilities. This work is aligned to Labour's manifesto commitment to support small businesses to adapt, recover and grow through New Zealand's recovery from COVID-19.

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17. Cloud technology has the potential to provide significant benefits to the public service, supporting uplifts in efficiency, security, continuity/resilience and collaboration capability. The anticipated wider economic benefits of Cloud are also substantial, indicatively sized at a 2.1 percent increase to GDP or $6.2 billion overall. The Department is working to accelerate the use and benefits of Cloud technology and support Cloud adoption across government. We will provide you with advice on the risks and benefits of Cloud, and policies that enable Cloud use as a key digital public service building block.

New ways of working will be a part of the future public service

18. During the COVID-19 lockdown, the public service shifted to remote working and new ways of delivering services digitally. This included urgent implementation of the COVID-19 wage subsidy scheme and remote operation of call centres.

19. The lockdown provided opportunities for the public service to test new ways of working and service delivery. The Department has commissioned research to learn more about how agencies experienced this shift and to better understand future opportunities and risks. We will provide you with insights from this research in early 2021.

20. New ways of working present a significant opportunity for government. They could have wide-ranging budgetary, infrastructure and social impacts, particularly related to building resilience, supporting flexible approaches to work, and growing the public service presence in the regions. We would welcome a discussion to understand your interest in this area

21. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications you are a member of the Future of Work Tripartite Forum, a grouping of government, BusinessNZ and the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions. This forum discusses future labour market challenges and opportunities, and ways to address them. To date, the Government's participation in the forum has been led by the Minister of Finance.

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There are further opportunities and challenges for the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio

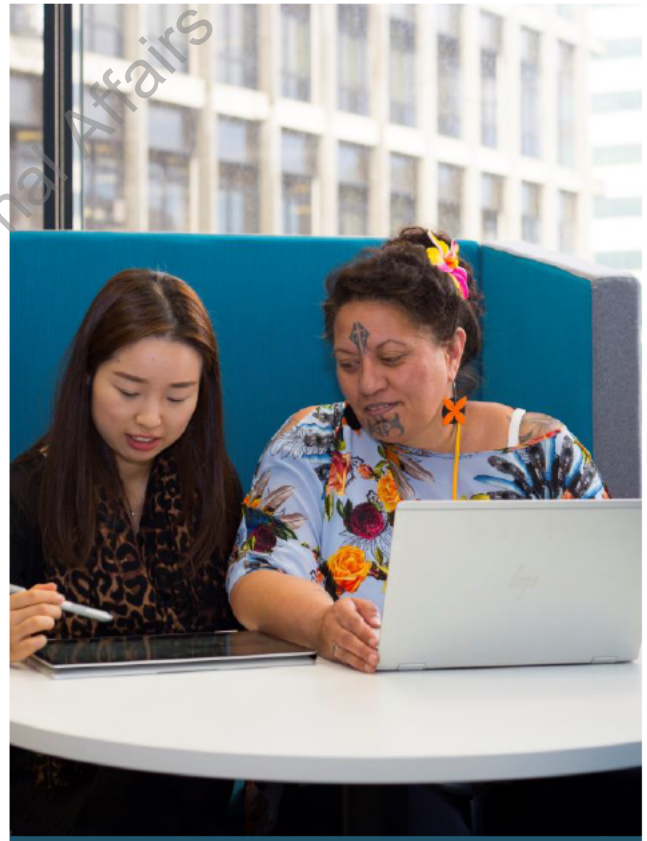
22. In addition to the key opportunities listed above, there are additional opportunities and challenges for your portfolio. You may wish to request further advice on these matters at your convenience.

The Māori-Crown partnership enables Māori to help shape our digital future

23. A key outcome of the Strategy for a Digital Public Service is a strengthened Māori-Crown relationship. Developing and maintaining an enduring relationship with Māori is essential for the delivery of a public service that's responsive to the needs of all New Zealanders.

24. The Department's research indicates that Māori are less likely to be digitally included than many other New Zealanders. Older Māori, and those who live in rural communities, are particularly likely to lack internet access, digital devices and the knowledge of how to use them to access government information. If important government services are to be successfully moved to digital delivery models, it will be crucial to work with Māori communities to ensure digital disadvantage is addressed and Māori do not get left behind.

25. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you have an opportunity to lead engagement on digital government and associated issues that are of particular interest to Māori. Work is also underway to build the GCDO's mana to mana relationship with iwi/Māori, including the development of a Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement.



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Integrating services allows us to come together to meet New Zealanders' greatest needs

26. Cooperation at an all-of-government, rather than agency, level enables the development of integrated services that cross agency boundaries to respond to people's needs and expectations. Integrating services around the needs of people rather than the convenience of agencies makes it easier for people to interact with government using channels and service providers that best meet their individual circumstances.

27. The Department supports agencies to collaborate on the design and delivery of people-centred integrated services by providing strategic direction, technical guidance, design standards and expertise.

Appropriate privacy settings are critical to delivering secure services that maintain New Zealanders' trust and confidence in government

28. Within your portfolio, the Government Chief Privacy Officer, part of the GCDO functional leadership mandate, ensures that agencies meet their privacy obligations and raise their privacy maturity and capability, and sets the strategic vision for privacy across government.

29. Maintaining oversight of privacy in how digital services are designed and developed will require you to work closely with your ministerial colleagues. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the Privacy Act 1993[4] and the Minister Responsible for the GCSB oversees information security.

30. In the event of privacy or security breaches related to government digital systems, you may be called on to perform an oversight or coordination role for the Government's response. This could include overseeing an assessment of the situation, working with other ministers to ensure a comprehensive resolution, or reporting to the Government on systemic risks and emerging issues. The Department can support you in this role.

The Department's SmartStart programme is an integrated service delivered under the Internal Affairs portfolio. SmartStart is a digital tool for new and expectant parents to access government services and support for their baby, all in one place.

It is a cross-agency collaboration between the Department, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Social Development and Inland Revenue, with support from Plunket and the New Zealand College of Midwives.

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[4] Recently updated by the Privacy Act 2020, which will be effective from 1 December 2020.

Government digital services are a key support for the Government's response to COVID-19

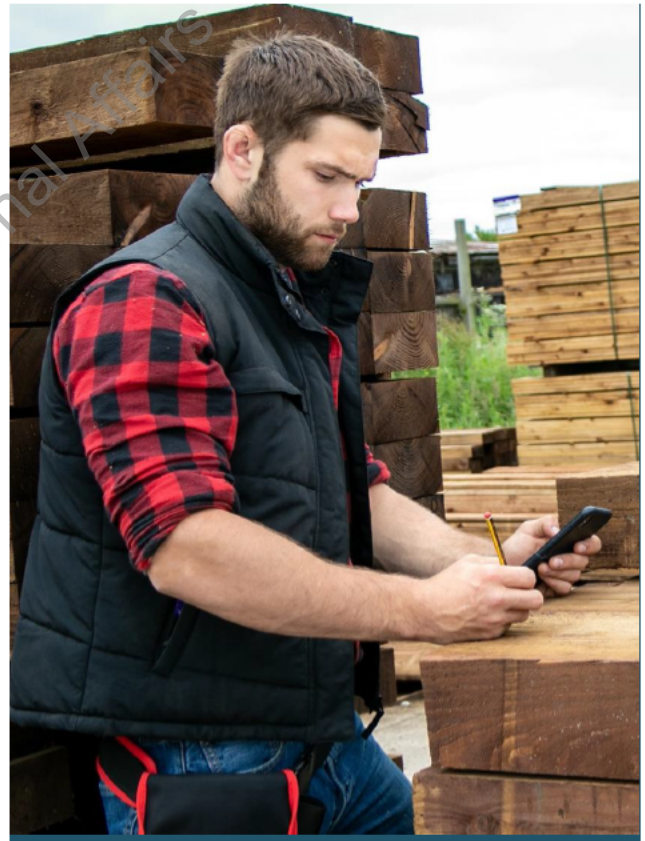
31. The GCDO is working with agencies and providing expertise to ensure that technology solutions supporting the Government's response to COVID-19 are built on strong digital foundations. This has included supporting the Ministry of Health to assess and trial the CovidCard, a Bluetooth-enabled card that can automatically register users' close contacts.[5]

32. 9(2)(f)(iv)

The All of Government Improving Payroll programme demonstrates the benefits of system leadership

33. In September 2019, Cabinet directed the GCDO to lead the All of Government Improving Payroll Programme, which will provide assurance to ministers that: expenditure on payroll systems is warranted; payroll system risks are managed; and capability is established to support payroll practitioners and to share good practice and guidance with agencies.

    The programme is led by GCDO in conjunction with the Public Service Commission and MBIE. You will lead a report back to Cabinet on progress in late 2020. We will provide you with further background and advice on the programme in advance of this.



[5] The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is working on a separate trial that aims to demonstrate and evaluate the benefits of the CovidCard in supporting contact tracing activities within Managed Isolation and Quarantine facilities. The GCDO, Ministry of Health and MBIE are co-ordinating communications and advice to Ministers on both trials.

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The Digital Council for Aotearoa New Zealand provides you with independent advice on how to maximise the benefits of digital technologies

34. You convene the Digital Council for Aotearoa New Zealand (the Digital Council), an independent advisory group that provides practical advice to the Government on how to maximise the societal benefits of digital and data-driven technologies to increase equality and inclusivity, wellbeing and community resilience.

35. The Digital Council is made up of members appointed by you. Current members are due to complete their 12-month term on 17 December 2020. Together with StatsNZ, the Department will shortly provide you with a briefing offering options and seeking your view on next steps for the Digital Council.

36. The Digital Council will separately provide you with several pieces of advice in the coming months. This advice will include an initial briefing introducing its work; a proposed Work Programme for 2021, on the theme of 'Inclusion'; and a final report on its main research project for 2020, focused on trust in the context of automated decision making.

International engagement ensures we can access cutting-edge technologies

37. New Zealand is consistently rated as a leading digital government nation. The United Nations 2020 survey on global digital government ranked New Zealand eighth overall. This status is underscored by our membership in the Digital Nations network, a grouping of the world's leading digital governments that has a goal of harnessing digital technology to improve citizens' lives.

38. You lead New Zealand's Ministerial participation in the Digital Nations network. This year's annual Digital Nations Ministerial Summit was hosted as a virtual event by Canada in early November 2020. The GCDO and the Deputy GCDO attended the summit and will provide you with advice on key outcomes in an upcoming status report.

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Part Two: Roles and responsibilities | Wāhanga Tuarua: Ngā mahi me ngā kawenga

Your role as Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications

39. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you set the portfolio's scope and policy direction, and you are responsible for setting the overall strategy and direction for the digital transformation of government. You lead Government policy in several areas that overlap with other ministerial portfolios, and this will frequently require you to work closely with your colleagues to influence decision-making and effect change.

40. Your role presents opportunities for you to deliver social and economic benefits to New Zealand, while ensuring that government services are delivered to individuals and businesses in a way that is secure, user-friendly and cost-effective.

41. Your role will include engagement with the GCDO, who will lead the Department in supporting you to establish and deliver a work programme that achieves your priorities. The Digital Council and the Digital Government Leadership Group (a collective of key chief executives who have a responsibility for implementing digital transformation of the public service) report to you as the responsible Minister.

42. Digital services are closely linked to the use of data because the generation of large volumes of data is both an enabler for, and a product of, digital services, technologies and devices. For this reason, your role as Minister of Statistics will be complementary to your interests under the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio. As Minister of Statistics, you will be supported by the Government Chief Data Steward.

During 2019, the then Ministers of Government Digital Services and Statistics co-chaired a Digital and Data Ministerial Group.

This Group was established to enable ministers to progress cross-government digital and data activity and determine priority areas of work. The group has not been active during 2020.

Reinstatement of a Ministerial Group for cross-cutting digital transformation and data issues could be useful to support effective coordination across portfolios. If this is something you would like to consider, we will provide you with advice on options.

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Strategic relationships with your ministerial colleagues

43. Digital services affect all parts of government, including how the public service interacts with New Zealanders. As such, your ministerial colleagues are likely to have an interest in policy areas that you lead, and the impact on their portfolios.

44. To help lead the digital transformation of government, ministerial colleagues with whom you are likely to work closely include:

    44.1 the Minister for the Public Service, with whom you share several interests including system leadership, digital capability in the workforce, and government property;

    44.2 the Minister of Finance, who may seek your input on how best to leverage digital system investment;

    44.3 the Minister responsible for the Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB), who you will likely be required to work with on matters relating to digital security; and

    44.4 the Minister of Internal Affairs, who has responsibility for the policy and delivery of the Department's services to citizens, including RealMe services. The Minister of Internal Affairs also leads the Countering Violent Extremism Ministerial Group, of which you are a member.

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The Department's roles

45. The Department supports you as Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications by:

    45.1 providing high quality advice to inform your decisions;

    45.2 providing support during the legislative process for Bills in the House;

    45.3 providing a portfolio Private Secretary to assist you in your Ministerial office;

    45.4 drafting replies to public correspondence, Official Information Act requests, parliamentary questions and media enquiries; and

    45.5 ensuring our operational practices are responsive and relevant.

The Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO)

46. The Chief Executive of the Department holds the position of GCDO, which is a Cabinet-mandated functional leadership role delegated by the Public Service Commissioner.[6] Functional leaders lead and co-ordinate best practice in a subject matter area across the whole or part of the public service.

47. The GCDO's role is to drive system and sector wide change, ensuring government services become digital and people-centred. The GCDO provides leadership and coordination to help the public service deal with complex issues, set the right incentives, and deliver shared outcomes across government. A key part of this approach is that system transformation must be centrally led, but collaboratively delivered.

The GCDO is regularly involved in supporting agencies through challenging technology issues (e.g. improving government payroll systems) and dealing with privacy or security breaches.

This support can include independently assessing the situation, ensuring swift and comprehensive resolution, coordinating support for agencies, capturing lessons learned, and reporting to you and other responsible ministers.

This reactive function can be unpredictable and sometimes requires significant reprioritisation of resources.

[6] The Public Service Act 2020 provides for the designation of functional leaders as system leaders. This formalises the current model. The GCDO has not yet been formally appointed as a system lead under this Act.

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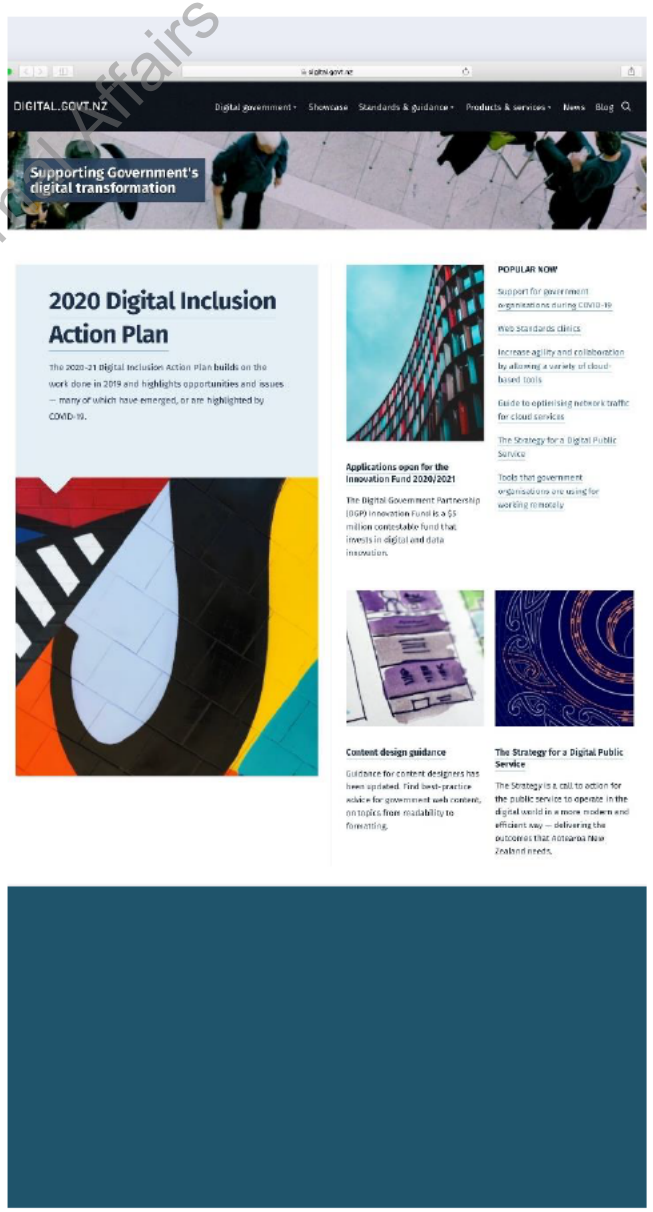
48. The GCDO is one of five functional leaders in the public service that hold specific cross-government roles.[7] As functional leads, the GCDO and the Government Chief Data Steward chair the Digital Government Leadership Group, which is part of a wider set of governance arrangements known as the Digital Government Partnership. We will provide you with more detail on functional leadership in a later briefing.

49. The GCDO is also implementing a partnership with iwi/Māori to ensure that government digital services are responsive, accessible and work for Māori and whānau. In support of this the Department has developed a work programme that is designed to strengthen GCDO/Māori relations, and to jointly progress digital kaupapa that will deliver better outcomes and results for Māori.

All-of-government digital products and services

50. The Department enables digital investment to be optimised and raises government's digital capability through the delivery of a range of all-of-government digital products and services to, and for, the public service. The Department provides government web platforms and services such as the New Zealand *Gazette* (the official record of the New Zealand government), Govt.nz (an online directory for government information) and the domain name service (which allocates and manages government website addresses).

51. These products and services enable the delivery of trusted government information and open data (in partnership with StatsNZ). They also provide a platform for digital engagement with other government agencies and the public. This unified approach to government information has been particularly valuable during the COVID-19 response, with the *Unite Against COVID-19* website providing a single trusted source of information for New Zealanders.



[7] Other public service functional leaders are the: Government Chief Data Steward, Government Chief Information Security Officer, System Leader for Government Procurement and Property (CE of the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment), and System Leader for Health and Safety (CE of the Ministry of Primary Industries).

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52. The Department also works with technology vendors to facilitate government access to a wide range of technology solutions and services, using all-of-government commercial framework agreements and a new digital procurement model called ‘Marketplace’. This dramatically streamlines agency processes, accelerating adoption of emerging technologies and substantially strengthening digital capability and resilience, at lower cost. These solutions and services are used by over 300 agencies. To support the Government’s response to COVID-19, we identified and managed a range of digital services that supported response agencies. This included the Government’s WhatsApp communication channel.

53. The Department provides security assurance for digital products it provides. This delivers further savings across government as agencies don’t need to do their own certification. We also advise agencies on reducing their security risks for services they use by providing risk assessments and recommending security control arrangements.

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Portfolio funding within Vote Internal Affairs

54. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you are responsible for $61.5 million of expenditure within appropriations relevant to government digital services. This includes specific initiative funding for Digital Skills, the Digital Government Partnership Innovation Fund, and other time-limited programmes. See **Appendix B** for details of the appropriations.

55. Vote Internal Affairs funding for the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio is appropriated within Vote Internal Affairs. The briefing *Welcome to the Department of Internal Affairs* provides you with more information about:

    55.1 Vote Internal Affairs;

    55.2 the Minister of Internal Affairs' role as Vote Minister and the Minister Responsible for the Department; and

    55.3 coordinating budget planning.

56. Portfolio ministers work with the Minister of Internal Affairs as Vote Minister to agree priorities in each year's Budget. This group of Ministers met several times during the previous Parliament, and the Department would like to support similar dialogue this term. To assist this process, the Department will provide Ministers with a joint briefing on Vote Internal Affairs bids for Budget 2021.

57. As the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio impacts multiple sectors and portfolios across government, you may also find it useful to work with other Ministers to develop and coordinate Budget bids that support cross-government initiatives.

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Portfolio operating and funding model

58. In Budget 2019, the GCDO was directed to report to the then Minister for Government Digital Services and the Minister of Finance on progress in developing an operating and funding model for the Government Digital Services portfolio (as it was then known).

59. The Department has prioritised its expenditure to focus on the strategic priorities of the portfolio, pending completion of work to define and deliver a clear mandate and expectations for the GCDO. Work is also underway to progress funding options to address an accumulated deficit in the ICT Common Capabilities memorandum account (described in Appendix A to this document).

60. The final stage of the digital public services' move to a new operating model has been completed with changes to a group that oversees all-of-government digital contracts. The new operating model gives the Branch a strong platform to deliver the Strategy for a Digital Public Service.

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Part Three: Briefings and decisions | Wāhanga Tuatoru: Ngā whakamārama me ngā whakataunga

61. The following table is a list of briefings relevant to your portfolio that, subject to your approval, we will provide you in the coming months. We will work with your office on the delivery of these briefings.

Date to Minister	Title	Detail	Priority
9(2)(f)(iv)			
9(2)(f)(iv)			
9(2)(f)(iv)			
Mid November 2020	Budget process	Provides you with an overview of the appropriations and the processes for setting the Vote including Estimates, the annual Budget cycle, the links to the accountability cycle and performance reporting.	High

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Mid November 2020	Digital Identity Programme	Informs you about work underway to establish a Digital Identity Trust Framework in legislation and signals a Cabinet Paper in early 2021. Also provides you with information about the Government's operational response to digital identity.	High
Mid November 2020	Government use of Cloud computing	Provides you with advice on the risks and benefits of Cloud for the government, noting that Cloud is a key digital public service building block.	High
Late November 2020	All of Government Improving Payroll Programme	Provides you with information on the programme and your scheduled report back to Cabinet.	High
9(2)(f)(iv)			

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Appendix A: Appropriations | Āpitihanga A: Ngā pūtea tauwhāiti

Vote Internal Affairs Funding for the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio is appropriated within Vote Internal Affairs. More information about the Vote and appropriations can be found in the *Welcome to the Department of Internal Affairs* briefing.

Digital Economy and Communications portfolio funding

As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you are responsible for all expenditure and services received under appropriations relevant to the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio. The Digital Economy and Communications portfolio appropriations related to government digital services are $54.7 million departmental operating and $6.7 million non-departmental operating. The tables on the following pages outline these appropriations based on the 2020 Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Update.

Two services in your portfolio operate as memorandum accounts. These are NZ Gazette and the ICT Common Capabilities memorandum account. A memorandum account is expected to balance to zero over a realistic period of time. There is an accumulated deficit (and therefore liability) standing at $17.5 million at 30 June 2020 in the ICT Common Capabilities Memorandum Account, on which further advice will be provided.

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Departmental operating

You are responsible for $54.7 million of departmental operating appropriations.

$million	Departmental appropriations based on 2020 Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Update [8]
30.129	Development, support and governance of cross-government system capabilities, services and platforms to deliver digital and data transformation.
20.972	Development and support of the functional leadership role of the Government Chief Digital Officer, providing assurance on the Government's digital investments, and advice services to implement the government digital strategy, architecture and assurance framework.
1.342	Development, support and implementation of an all-of-government approach to privacy.
0.872	Publishing information through the New Zealand Gazette.
1.400	Provision of policy advice and services to support ministers to discharge their portfolio responsibilities relating to government digital services.
54.715	**Total Departmental Operating**

[8] These lines represent an output expense and a category within a Multi-Category Appropriation. Multi-Category Appropriations are appropriations that are made up of multiple categories (which can be different types of expenditure, including output expenses, non-departmental other expenses, and non-departmental capital expenditure) that all contribute to the same overarching purpose.

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Non-departmental operating

You are responsible for $6.7 million of non-departmental operating appropriations.

$million	Non-departmental operating appropriations based on 2020 Pre-Election Economic and Fiscal Update
6.746	Funding to meet the costs associated with delivering digital skills programmes to address digital skills gaps. [9]
6.746	**Total Non-Departmental Operating**

[9] This funding is recognised under the appropriation 'Miscellaneous Grants – Internal Affairs' and falls under the Internal Affairs portfolio. This appropriation is the responsibility of the Minister of Internal Affairs. The Digital Skills initiative was approved as part of the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund Foundation Package and provided funding for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 years only. In September 2020, Cabinet agreed to reinstate an unused portion of the Digital Skills funding allocated to 2019/20 into 2020/21. This is $1.346 departmental and $2.454 million non-departmental funding.

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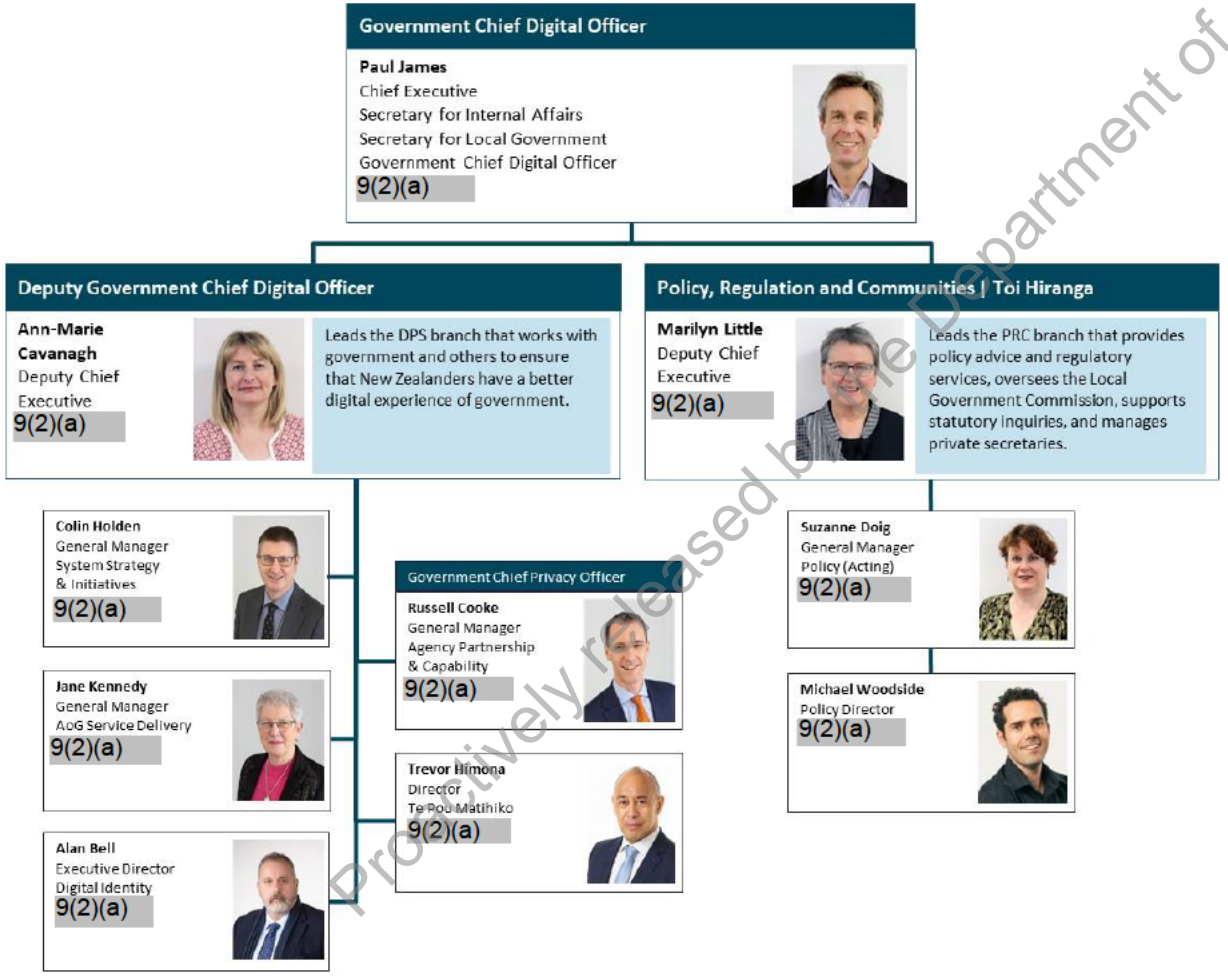
Appendix B: Key contacts in the Department of Internal Affairs | Āpitihanga B: Ngā tino whakapā i roto i Te Tari Taiwhenua



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Appendix C: Key relationships and stakeholders | Āpitihanga C: Ngā whanaungatanga me te hunga whai pānga hira

The following tables list the statutory bodies and key stakeholders in the sector. We will provide contact details to your office as required.

It is standard practice for us to support you in meeting with stakeholders. We will provide briefings before you meet with stakeholders including biographies and can attend meetings if you wish.

Government Bodies

Organisation	Contact	Role
Office of the Privacy Commissioner	John Edwards, Privacy Commissioner	Independent Crown entity that works to develop and promote a culture in which personal information is protected and respected. Collaborates with government on privacy initiatives including the Digital Identity Trust Framework.
Digital Council	Mitchell Pham, Chair	Provides the Government with independent advice on how to maximise the benefits of digital technologies.
CERT NZ (Cyber Emergency Response Team)	Carolyn Tremain, Chief Executive, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment	Works to improve cyber security in New Zealand. Works alongside other government agencies and organisations to understand and maintain resilience to cyber threats. CERT NZ is a branded business unit within MBIE.
Digital Nations Network	The Honourable Joyce Murray, Canadian Minister of Digital Government	A collaborative network of the world's leading digital governments, with New Zealand as a founding member. Leadership of the network rotates to a different participating country each year. In 2021, the leading Minister will be your equivalent in the United Kingdom.

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Non-government and industry organisations

Organisation	Contact	Role
Citizens Advice Bureau	Kerry Dalton, Chief Executive	Provides free online and in-person services to help people understand their rights, obligations and entitlements and how to use this information. Over 80 physical locations around NZ - significant role in distributing government information to people who are not digitally included (e.g. no access or skills).
National Iwi Chairs Forum	Karen Vercoe Rahui Papa	A platform for sharing knowledge and information between the tangata whenua of Aotearoa
Data Iwi Leaders Group	Karen Vercoe, Co-Chair Rahui Papa, Co-Chair	A subgroup of the National Iwi Chairs Forum that works with the GCDO works to progress the Crown/Māori outcome of the Strategy for a Digital Public Service.
InternetNZ	Jordan Carter, Chief Executive	A not-for-profit open membership organisation dedicated to protecting and promoting the Internet for New Zealand. Designated manager for the .nz Internet domain (including the .govt.nz domains supplied by the Department)
Digital Identity New Zealand	David Morrison, Acting Chair	Industry body for organisations developing and using digital identity systems. Likely to represent vendor interests in work on Digital Identity Trust Framework.
Payments NZ	Steve Wiggins, Chief Executive	Industry body for banking payment systems. Strong interest in work on digital identity and likely non-government user of Digital Identity Trust Framework.
NZTech	Mitchell Pham, Chair Graeme Muller, Chief Executive	Represents New Zealand's technology sector to government and others.
NZRise	Victoria MacLennan, co-Chair Breccan McLeod-Lundy, co-Chair	Represents the interests of New Zealand owned technology businesses to government, private industry and other organisations.
COVID-19 Public Private Partnership	Rob Fyfe, Lead Advisor	Works with government to support the response to COVID-19. Has proposed several initiatives including the CovidCard (contact tracing support).
Local Government New Zealand	Susan Freeman-Greene, Chief Executive	Local Government New Zealand maintains an interest in technology advancements and best practice as a peak body for the local government sector.

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