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Kōrero Whakataki | Introduction

Welcome to the Digital Economy and Communications portfolio.

As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications (DEC), you drive the Government's digital strategy and set the policy direction for the portfolio.

Digital technologies have permeated almost every facet of Aotearoa New Zealand's economy and society, offering significant opportunities for innovation, stronger productivity, and improved services. These technologies also support new forms of social interaction and community building and can drive novel, data-driven solutions to pressing challenges, such as climate change and the energy transition. But along with these benefits come new challenges, including cyber security and privacy concerns, digital dissemination of mis- and disinformation and other online harms.

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the uptake of digital technologies and highlighted how they can increase resilience and enhance business and government operations. But the pandemic also showed how digital exclusion continues to affect some of New Zealand's people and revealed the vulnerability of our digital infrastructure. We need to maintain momentum in the adoption and use of digital technologies across New Zealand in an inclusive way to help lift our future prosperity and resilience. As digital technologies continue to evolve and spur new industries, we must position New Zealand to reap the benefits of digital and data-driven technologies while also anticipating and mitigating risks.

Decisions in this portfolio have a major impact on New Zealand's economic transformation and can affect the ability of other portfolios to deliver on their ambitions.

In this future-focused policy area, you are supported by four government agencies, each with their specific set of complementary priorities:

- The Department of Internal Affairs (whose Chief Executive is also the Government Chief Digital Officer) has a focus on driving digital transformation across the public service.
- The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has a focus on strengthening the digital economy, regulating the telecommunications sector, building communications infrastructure and managing radio spectrum, and supporting businesses, organisations and individuals affected by cyber security incidents through CERT NZ.
- Statistics New Zealand (whose Chief Executive is also the Government Chief Data Steward) has a focus on the safe and ethical use of data, including setting the strategic direction for new and emerging uses of data.
- Your predecessor's portfolio also included cyber security policy, a responsibility the Prime Minister has traditionally allocated to another
 Minister from the National Security and Intelligence portfolio. Subject to the new Prime Minister's preference and decision, the Department of
 the Prime Minister and Cabinet will provide the designated Minister with strategic and policy advice on cyber security.

Wāhanga Tuatahi: Kōpaki DEC - Horopaki me te Rautaki Part One: DEC Portfolio - Context and Strategy

The Digital Strategy for Aotearoa aims to secure Aotearoa New Zealand's place as a world-leading, trusted, thriving digital nation

- 1. The four agencies that support your portfolio work together to deliver the Digital Strategy for Aotearoa (the Strategy) and its Action Plan, which drives government's work to enable Aotearoa New Zealand to thrive in the digital era. Digital technologies are a powerful enabler across all sectors, and the Strategy sets a vision for New Zealand's digital transformation, guides future actions and investment, and brings coherence to the range of digital work programmes underway across government. It also aspires to embed te ao Māori into our digital and data system.
- 2. The Strategy was launched in September 2022 following an extensive engagement process that drew on the knowledge and ideas of hundreds of New Zealanders and organisations. The overarching vision is for Aotearoa New Zealand's people, communities, economy and environment to flourish and prosper in the digital era. The Strategy is structured around three themes Mahi Tika (Trust), Mahi Tahi (Inclusion), and Mahi Ake (Growth) each of which has a set of goals and related measures.

Digital Strategy for Aotearoa New Zealand

Aotearoa New Zealand's people, communities, economy and environment are flourishing and prosperous in the digital era



The Digital Strategy for Aotearoa and its Action Plan drive the DEC Portfolio's work programme

- 3. The Digital Strategy's Action Plan is a short, public facing document, with a five-year time horizon that describes a selection of immediate initiatives that will advance the Strategy's goals. It also looks ahead, signposting issues that we know we must tackle in the near future. The Action Plan is not designed as an exhaustive list of initiatives, but instead tries to highlight the key areas where the government is putting its efforts.
- 4. This first Action Plan includes 11 flagship initiatives currently underway and supported by DEC agencies, such as:
 - 4.1. Digital Identity Services Trust Framework providing New Zealanders with the confidence to share information about themselves online in a secure and privacy-enhancing way (DIA).
 - 4.2. Digital Boost offering training and support to small businesses to help them improve their digital skills (MBIE),
 - 4.3. Improving Rural Connectivity strengthening digital inclusion by improving connectivity in the most under-served regions (MBIE),
 - 4.4. Digital Technologies Industry Transformation Plan rolling out a "New Zealand Tech Story" and advancing support for the software-as-a-service (SaaS) sector (MBIE), and
 - 4.5. Accelerating Māori Innovation mapping the Māori-in-tech eco-system (MBIE).
- 5. This first Action Plan also looks ahead and identifies data ethics and AI, cyber security, and the development of a multi-year cross-agency Digital Inclusion Plan as important areas where there is a need for work
- 6. To support the DEC portfolio to work together in implementing the Strategy and related Action plan, Cabinet has established an interdepartmental Digital Executive Board (DEB) under the Public Service Act 2020. The DEB provides a dedicated forum for coordination and alignment of the Government's digital programme. It comprises the Chief Executives of the four agencies that support you in the portfolio (DIA, MBIE, DPMC and Stats NZ), and is currently chaired by the Chief Executive of Stats NZ.

Your DEC portfolio is also supported by system leads

- 7. The Public Service Act 2020 supports system-focused public service leadership to address system-wide issues like digital transformation. The system leads for digital, data and information security work together closely to enable and support the public sector, including the DEC portfolio, to deliver better outcomes for the people of New Zealand. The system leads share a vision for an inclusive, adaptable, and sustainable public service that puts the needs of people first.
- 8. Key areas of focus for digital, data and information security system leads in 2023 are delivering system-wide outcomes in digital investment, assurance, and partnering with iwi and Māori to ensure our systems deliver to the needs and aspirations of Māori.

System Lead	Position	Strategic Direction	Focus Areas
Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO)	Secretary for Internal Affairs	Strategy for a Digital Public Service	Embedding digital mindsets, skills, and data technology into the public service
Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS)	Chief Executive of Stats NZ	Data Strategy and Roadmap	Stewarding accessible, reliable, and relevant data while maintaining trust and confidence
Government Chief Information Security Officer (GCISO)	Director-General of the Communications Security Bureau	National Cyber Security Strategy	Set and lift cyber security standards including work with the supply chain to deliver secure by design ICT services at scale

The GCISO is not part of the DEC portfolio but works closely with the DEC portfolio to support the secure implementation of the digital and data strategies



Wāhanga Tuarua: Takahuritanga Matihiko Kāwanatanga Part Two: Government Digital Transformation

Supporting the public service to operate in the digital world

- 9. The rest of this briefing will focus on the work DIA and the Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO) do to support the public service to operate in the digital world in a more modern and efficient way, along with your role in this.
- 10. The GCDO is a system leadership position held by the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs. DIA's Digital Public Service (DPS) branch gives effect to the GCDO's mandates to deliver system-wide outcomes and value for the public sector.
- 11. 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. DIA's role is to support you to deliver your priorities. We look forward to working with you to do this.
- 12. Your portfolio contributes to New Zealand's economic growth as well as making it easier for people to securely access government information and services. It also supports agencies to work together to manage and solve complex problems. Key immediate opportunities include:
 - 12.1. Championing work to deliver on the *Strategy for a Digital Public Service*, which sets the direction for public service digital transformation
 - 12.2. Ensuring digital public services are responsive, accessible and enable better outcomes for Māori
 - 12.3. Ensuring the substantial investment government agencies make in digital infrastructure is strategic, targeted, efficient and creates public value
 - 12.4. Completing passage of the *Digital Identity Services Trust Framework Bill* (currently at Committee of the Whole House), putting associated Regulations in place, and establishing the new regulatory system required to deliver secure and trusted digital identity services

Government technology spend contributes significantly to Aotearoa's Digital Economy

Government agencies have signalled an intention to invest up to \$12 billion in digital over the next 5 years.

Agencies seek to invest over \$5 billion in cloud adoption over the 2023-2027 financial years.

In the year ending June 2022, total public sector spending via DIA's All of Government commercial services portfolio was \$764.6 million, 54% of which was with New Zealandowned businesses.

- 12.5. Addressing digital inclusion to ensure all New Zealanders can effectively access digital services
- 12.6. Accelerating government agency adoption of Cloud services to improve public service resilience, cybersecurity, agility and efficiency.

Your role as Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications

- 13. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications you set the portfolio's scope and policy direction, and you are responsible for establishing 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.
- 14. 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. The GCDO will support you to establish and deliver a work programme that achieves your priorities.

Strategic relationships with your ministerial colleagues

- 15. 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 how these impact their portfolios.
- 16. To help lead the digital transformation of government, ministerial colleagues you are likely to work closely with include:
 - 16.1. the Minister for the Public Service, with whom you share several interests including system leadership, digital workforce capability, and technology-enabled government accommodation;
 - 16.2. the Minister of Finance, who may seek your input on how best to leverage digital investment for improved system outcomes;
 - 16.3. the Minister responsible for the Government Communications Security Bureau, who you will likely work with on matters relating to digital security; and
 - 16.4. the Minister of Internal Affairs, who has responsibility for the policy and delivery of DIA'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.

Opportunities to engage internationally

17. New Zealand is consistently rated as a leading digital government nation. The United Nations 2022 survey on global digital government ranked New Zealand fourth 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.

- 18. You lead New Zealand's Ministerial participation in the Digital Nations. The annual Digital Nations Ministerial Summit will be hosted by Portugal in November 2023. Through the Digital Nations we engage with international partners, including governments, academia, non-governmental organisations, and businesses, to consider aspects of government digital transformation and digital policy such as digital identity and digital governance.
- 19. As the Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you are also a member of the Australian Data and Digital Minister's Group. The group meets regularly, and provides a unique insight into Australia's technological solutions at the state and federal level. This information supports New Zealand's work in this area, as well as growing the relationship between Australia and New Zealand, both at a Ministerial and officials' level.

Wāhanga Tuatoru: Rārangi Mahi mō te Kāwanatanga Matihiko

Part Three: Digital Government work programme

20. The GCDO has an existing programme of work underway to deliver on the outcomes of the *Digital Strategy for Aotearoa, Strategy for a Digital Public Service,* and the mandates and functions allocated to the GCDO by Cabinet over time.

The Strategy for a Digital Public Service sets the direction for government's digital transformation

- 21. The Strategy for a Digital Public Service was endorsed by Cabinet and launched in 2019. This Strategy supports the public service to deliver the Digital Strategy for Aotearoa.
- 22. The Strategy for a Digital Public Service guides the work of the GCDO and sets the direction for a modern, responsive digital public service that will meet the needs of New Zealand's people. Digital government transformation is a key driver for the public service to deliver value for New Zealanders and the economy.
- 23. The Strategy for a Digital Public Service seeks four outcomes:
 - 23.1. Better results for New Zealand through a digital public service;
 - 23.2. New Zealanders' experience with government improves;
 - 23.3. A modern, agile and adaptive public service;
 - 23.4. A strengthened Māori-Crown relationship.
- 24. In 2022, we refreshed the Action Plan for the Strategy for a Digital Public Service to provide direction, prioritisation and sequencing for public service digital transformation activity until 2025. We anticipate publishing the refreshed Action Plan in early 2023.
- 25. Key priorities in the Action Plan that we will seek your support with include getting better outcomes from government digital investment, progressing the *Digital Identity Services Trust Framework Bill* through the House and establishing the new regulatory system, and accelerating government agency adoption of Cloud services. Further information on these and other priorities follows.



Strengthening the GCDO's oversight of government digital investment

- 26. The public service procures a wide range of digital services and products from New Zealand suppliers, and its investment in digital systems contributes significant value to New Zealand's economy. As Minister of the DEC portfolio, you collaborate with the Minister of Finance to coordinate this investment to ensure it supports transformation, takes an all-of-government view, is targeted and efficient, and creates public value.
- 27. To support this coordinated digital investment approach, the GCDO works collaboratively with the data, information security and procurement system leads as part of the Investment Management System (IMS) led by the Treasury. The GCDO gathers data on and analyses agencies' digital investment intentions, review agencies' digital Budget bids, and provides advice to the Treasury about whether bids align with digital investment principles.
- 28. Cabinet approved a strengthened investment mandate for the GCDO in May 2022. This mandate will help the GCDO and you as Minister deliver a more structured, coordinated approach to public service digital investment by:
 - 28.1. Establishing a Digital Investment Office (DIO) and investment prioritisation framework to enable the GCDO to exert more influence over digital investments
 - 28.2. Developing a multi-year All of Government (AoG) Digital Investment Roadmap to share a clearer vision and direction with agencies
 - 28.3. Increasing the use of data and modern digital platforms to make evidence-based decisions
 - 28.4. Increasing support for agencies to align with AoG direction.
- 29. The GCDO's strengthened investment function is still at an early stage of development. You can lead the development of this function and champion improved investment processes with your Ministerial colleagues so that agencies take an all-of-Government rather than agency-centric approach to digital investment.

Establishing the Digital Investment Office (DIO)

An initial version of the DIO was established in December 2022 from DIA's baseline.

The DIO will support agencies to work in a coordinated and collaborative way to create more value from their collective digital investments.

We will discuss with you options for how this initial version of the DIO can be leveraged for greater system impact.

Partnering with Māori ensures iwi, hapū and whānau can thrive and prosper in the digital world

- 30. The Digital Strategy for Aotearoa recognises the importance of the Crown building and maintaining enduring and mana-enhancing relationships with Māori to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- 31. As Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications, you have an opportunity to lead engagement on digital issues that are of particular interest to Māori. These issues include digital inclusion, digital identity, digital skills, cloud capability (including jurisdictional risk and data sovereignty) and digital investment.
- 32. DIA and Stats NZ have both signed Mana Ōrite Agreements with the Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG), which is a sub-committee of the National Iwi Chairs Forum, a collective of more than 70 iwi leaders. Data ILG is authorised to speak on behalf of the National Iwi Chairs Forum on digital and data kaupapa.

Mana Ōrite relationship

Mana Ōrite Agreements and relationships take a mana-to-mana approach and give each party equal standing and explanatory power. They complement the Crown's Treaty Settlement agreements and commitments but do not replace the existing Treaty relationship between Māori and the Crown.

The agreements DIA and Stats NZ have with Data ILG represent the commitment of both parties to work together in a mana-enhancing way, by acknowledging and accepting each other's unique perspectives, knowledge systems and worldviews as being equally valid.

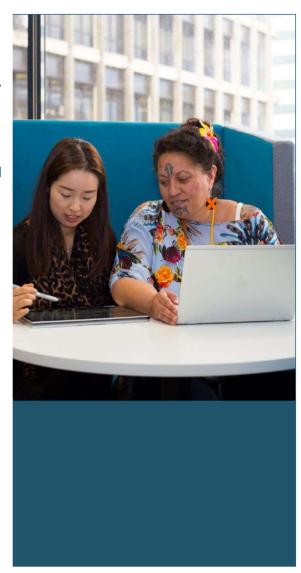
Leading strategic work on the future of digital identity for Aotearoa New Zealand

- 33. Secure and trusted digital identity services are essential for giving people more control of their information and to support people to prove who they are online. Digital identity relies on sharing trusted information with and between government agencies and other organisations and is a critical building block to enable the secure and effective delivery of public and private digital services.
- 34. Under this portfolio, you lead strategic work on the future of digital identity. The Minister of Internal Affairs currently has ministerial responsibility for existing identity policy (including citizenship) and RealMe services, which are government-provided services that enable New Zealanders to prove who they are digitally. You can expect to work closely with the Minister of Internal Affairs as we transition from existing to new digital identity policy and services over the coming months.
- 35. In July 2020, Cabinet agreed to establish a Digital Identity Services Trust Framework in legislation. The Digital Identity Services Trust Framework Bill will establish a legal framework for the provision of:
 - 35.1. Secure and trusted digital identity services for individuals and organisations, and
 - 35.2. Governance and accreditation functions, including a Trust Framework Governance Board.
- 36. The Bill started the Committee of the Whole House stage on 8 December 2022. We expect the Bill to complete this stage, pass the third reading stage and receive Royal Assent in early 2023. The Bill will come into force by Order in Council or on 1 January 2024 (if not yet in force).
- 37. We are currently preparing to establish the regulatory system required to operate the new Trust Framework. The Trust Framework rules and regulations are also currently under development. Consultation on these will take place following the passing of the Bill.



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

- 38. Digital inclusion is one of the three main themes of the Digital Strategy for Aotearoa, setting an ambition for all New Zealanders to have the tools, skills and confidence to participate in an increasingly digital society.
- 39. Currently, one in five New Zealanders cannot or does not wish to engage online, with Māori, Pasifika, older and disabled New Zealanders, and those living in rural areas more likely to be affected. The COVID-19 lockdowns showed the negative impact digital exclusion can have on our lives, livelihood and wellbeing.
- 40. Digital inclusion efforts cut across portfolios, including but not limited to initiatives being led by agencies who support your DEC portfolio. For example, DIA allocated COVID-19 Response and Recovery Funding to address digital skills gaps for individuals, whānau and small businesses. MBIE has focused on improving internet connectivity in rural and remote areas. The Ministry of Education has also received funding to support learners and their families with free internet connections.
- 41. New investment will help realise the Digital Strategy's digital inclusion goals.



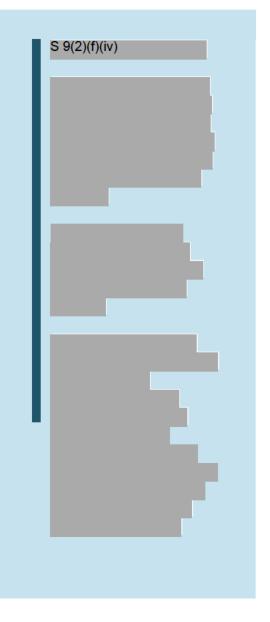
Delivering benefits associated with Cloud capabilities

- 42. Cloud capabilities enable the delivery of data storage and software services at scale over the internet. Cloud is a foundational enabler for digital government transformation, delivering significant benefits in terms of resilience, cybersecurity, agility, efficiency, responsiveness and innovation. COVID-19 and recent cyber events have shown the substantial benefits of Cloud for Public Service continuity, security and resilience.
- 43. Providers are making investments totalling billions of dollars in New Zealand's local Cloud capabilities. This will create new opportunities for government agencies to take advantage of global security standards and scalability, while ensuring their data is hosted within New Zealand's jurisdiction.

44. Government's Cloud-First Policy drives the public service to accelerate the use and benefits of Cloud. S
9(2
)(f)
(iv)

45. S 9(2)(f)(iv)

The GCDO has been working with Iwi and Māori leaders to produce policy advice and a toolkit that supports Te Tiriti-based Government Cloud adoption.

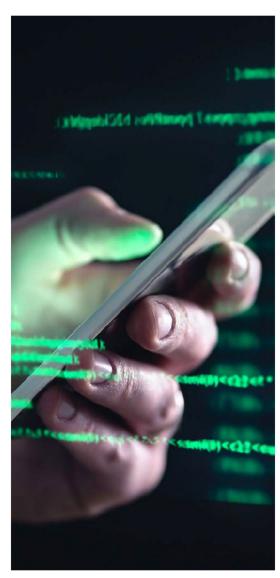


Driving good practice and efficiency through the Back-Office Digital Transformation Service

- 46. The Back-office Digital Transformation Service works with agencies to adopt and use the AoG Common Process Model, a cloud-based set of standard business processes available to all government agencies. The Common Process Model drives good practice and efficiencies across government by providing standardised process for Finance, Human Resources Management, Payroll (being developed), Enterprise Asset Management, Information Technology Service Management, Procurement, and Work Health and Safety.
- 47. The Service has been funded by the Digital Government Leadership Group, a collection of 13 government agency Chief Executives with digital interests, until 30 June 2023. DIA has prepared a business case for long-term sustainable funding and would welcome the opportunity to discuss this with you.

Contributing to New Zealand's Open Government Partnership

- 48. The Open Government Partnership is an international agreement to create greater transparency, increase civic participation, and use new technologies to make governments more open, effective, and accountable. Cabinet has recently approved New Zealand's Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 4.
- 49. Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission is responsible for leading New Zealand's Open Government Partnership. DIA is active as the sponsoring agency for two commitments across two National Action Plans:
 - 49.1. National Action Plan 4 (2023-24), Commitment 3: DIA is responsible for leading a plan to "Develop an inclusive, multi-channel approach to the delivery of government information and services." This commitment will address the barriers people face when government services are delivered online, with limited alternative options for non-digital participation.
 - 49.2. National Action Plan 3 (2018-21), Commitment 11: DIA is responsible for leading a plan to "release and maintain an authoritative dataset of government organisations as open, machine-readable data to enhance the transparency of government structures to the public". The work programme to deliver this Commitment was delayed by Covid-19 but is nearing completion. We intend to publish the dataset on data.govt.nz in early-mid 2023.



Supporting the GCDO's system leadership and privacy mandates

The GCDO's mandates have evolved over time

- 50. Under the Public Service Act 2020, system leaders are appointed to lead a cross-cutting area where responsibilities extend across many agencies. As the system leader for digital, the GCDO works to achieve a modern, agile and adaptive public service that operates as a unified whole. Our work to give effect to the GCDO's mandates often requires your contribution, including seeking Cabinet decisions on the scope of the mandate and supporting large cross-system initiatives.
- 51. There are no regulatory mechanisms for the GCDO to exercise its system leadership. Its primary source of influence is through mandates provided by Cabinet. The GCDO received its first mandates in 2012, and these have expanded over time to form the basis of the GCDO's day-to-day activities. Current mandates include:
 - 51.1. developing standards and guidance to ensure digital government services are accessible to all New Zealanders
 - 51.2. providing government web platforms and system services, such as the New Zealand Gazette (the official record of the New Zealand Government) and the domain name service (DNS, which allocates and manages government website addresses)
 - 51.3. operating common capability commercial panel and framework agreements to leverage government's buying power in digital technology
 - 51.4. supporting agencies and suppliers to better manage their security and resilience through a range of assurance activities

All of Government (AoG) Services Delivery Portfolio Fees Review

More than 330 agencies currently use one or more of DIA's AoG Portfolio of products and services.

Current revenue recovered through third party fees is not sufficient to cover DIA's costs to operate the Portfolio, creating a financial risk for the Department.

DIA completed an AoG Portfolio Fees Review in November 2022 and will be implementing changes to ensure financial sustainability of this service.

Good privacy practice is critical to maintain trust and confidence in government

- 52. The Government Chief Privacy Officer or GCPO (part of the GCDO's system leadership role) sets the strategic vision and clear expectations for privacy across government to ensure that agencies meet their privacy obligations. Raising agency privacy maturity and capability will ensure New Zealanders have trust and confidence in the way government manages their personal information.
- 53. The GCPO does not hold a regulatory role within the Public Service; that sits with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, who maintains a New Zealand wide focus on privacy matters. The Privacy Commissioner works with the GCPO to focus on uplifting public service maturity.
- 54. Each June, the GCPO completes a Privacy Maturity Assessment Framework (PMAF) exercise to help agencies understand their current level of privacy maturity and to identify where they can improve. The 2022 assessment identified four key areas for improvement: resourcing, governance, being better Te Tiriti partners, and training. In response to a critical shortage of privacy skills and resources, the GCPO is developing a privacy foundational skills micro credential with Wellington Uni Professional.
- 55. Addressing emerging technologies like biometrics and artificial intelligence that have privacy implications will require you to work closely with your ministerial colleagues. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the Privacy Act 2020 that establishes the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, and the Minister Responsible for the Government Communications Security Bureau oversees information security.

Responding to privacy and security incidents

In the event of privacy or security breaches related to government digital systems, the GCPO and DIA 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, asking you to work with your colleagues to ensure a comprehensive resolution, or reporting to Cabinet on systemic risks and emerging issues.

Wāhanga Tuawhā: Ngā whakamārama me ngā huihuinga Part Four: Briefings and events

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 have also included forthcoming Cabinet papers (in **bold**). We will work with your office on timing and delivery.

Date to Minister	Title	Detail	Action required	Priority
9(2)(f)(iv)				
9(2)(f)(iv)				
February 2023	All of Government Services Delivery Portfolio – Security Update	Aide-memoire to update you on our work to address cyber security challenges for the AoGSD Portfolio and wider public sector.	r Noting	Low
9(2)(f)(iv)				
February 2023	March Baseline Update	Advice on Vote Internal Affairs – Digital Economy and Communications Appropriations	Decision	High
March 2023	Digital Inclusion	Advice on Digital Inclusion programme.	Decision	High
March 2023	Refreshed action plan for the Strategy for a Digital Public Service	Briefing on the refreshed action plan for the Strategy for a Digital Public Service to provide direction, prioritisation and sequencing for public service digital transformation activity until 2025.	o Noting	Low
March 2023	Digital Investment Roadmap	Draft Digital Investment Roadmap for your consideration to give effect to the strengthened GCDO investment mandate and support you in seeking Cabinet endorsement of the Roadmap in May 2023.	Decision	Medium

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Date to Minister	Title	Detail	Action required	Priority
March 2023	Update on Biometrics Policy Review	Progress update on the Privacy Commissioner's biometrics policy review to support ongoing efforts to address unethical use of emerging technologies and ar all-of-government approach to privacy policy.	Noting 1	Medium
9(2)(f)(iv)				
June 2023	Update on the establishment of the minimum viable Digital Investment Office (DIO)	Progress report to update you on the work of the new Digital Investment Office supporting the strengthened GCDO investment mandate.	Noting	Medium

Āpitihanga A: Ngā pūtea tauwhāiti Appendix A: Appropriations

Portfolio funding within Vote Internal Affairs

- 1. 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:
 - 1.1. Vote Internal Affairs;
 - 1.2. the Minister of Internal Affairs' role as Vote Minister and the Minister Responsible for the Department; and
 - 1.3. coordinating budget planning.
- 2. Portfolio ministers work with the Minister of Internal Affairs as Vote Minister to agree priorities in each year's Budget. This group of Ministers meets regularly to discuss strategy and priorities, and DIA will be available to support you to continue this dialogue.
- 3. 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.

Digital Economy and Communications portfolio funding

- 4. 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 \$42.2 million departmental operating and \$2.0 million non-departmental operating. The tables on the following pages outline these appropriations based on the 2022 October Baseline Update.
- 5. 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 \$18.7 million at 30 June 2022 in the ICT Common Capabilities Memorandum Account, on which further advice will be provided.

Departmental operating

6. You are responsible for \$42.2 million of departmental operating appropriations.

\$million	Departmental appropriations based on 2022 October Baseline Update ¹
23.264	Development, support and governance of cross-government system capabilities, services and platforms to deliver digital and data transformation.
14.646	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.
1.171	Development, support and implementation of an all-of-government approach to privacy.
0.870	Publishing information through the New Zealand Gazette. ²
2.268	Provision of policy advice and services to support Ministers to discharge their portfolio responsibilities relating to the digital economy and communications. ³
42.219	Total Departmental Operating

¹ 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.

² NZ Gazette is currently tracking at break even with no significant accumulated. A routine fees review is scheduled in 2023. The Minister of Internal Affairs is appropriation Minister for the Civic information Services MCA, in which the Publishing Civic Information (NZ Gazette) is a category.

³ The Minister of Internal Affairs is appropriation Minister for the Policy and Related Services appropriation, as it funds services to several of the Ministers supported by the Department. This briefing sets out the funding available to you as Minister for Digital Economy and Communications.

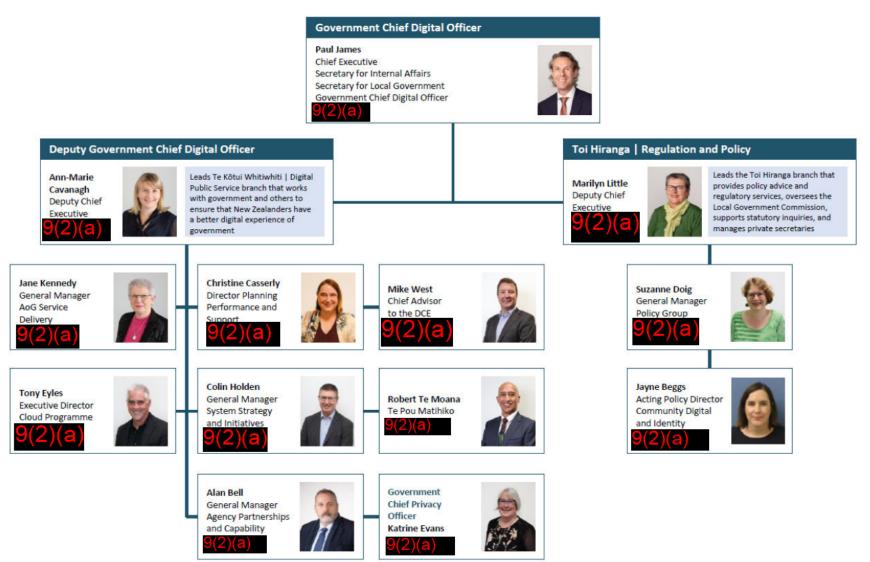
Non-departmental operating

You are responsible for \$2.0 million of non-departmental operating appropriations.

\$million	Non-departmental appropriations based on 2022 October Baseline Update	
1.980	Funding to meet the costs associated with delivering digital skills programmes to address digital skills gaps. ⁴	
1.980	Total Non-Departmental Operating	

⁴ 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 was \$1.346 departmental and \$2.454 million non-departmental funding. In June 2022, Cabinet agreed to a further extension to 2022/23 of \$1.980 million, being the unused portion of the Digital Skills non-departmental funding, to enable this programme to be completed.

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



Āpitihanga C: Te hunga whai pānga hira Appendix C: Key stakeholders

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	Michael Webster, 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 Nations Network	The Honourable Mario Campolargo, Secretary of State for Digitization and Administrative Modernisation	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 2023, the leading Minister will be your equivalent in Portugal.

Non-government and industry organisations

Organisation	Contact	Role
National Iwi Chairs Forum	Rahui Papa	The National Iwi Chairs Forum is a collective of 72 iwi entities established in 2005. The Forum is frequently referred to by the Government on a range of issues affecting Māori and provides a platform for sharing knowledge and information between the tangata whenua of Aotearoa.
Data Iwi Leaders Group	Rahui Papa, Chair	A subgroup of the National Iwi Chairs Forum. The Department and Data ILG have a Mana Ōrite relationship, through which we are engaging and working together to realise the potential of digital capability to make a sustainable positive difference to outcomes for iwi, hapū and whānau.

Organisation	Contact	Role
InternetNZ	Vivien Maidaborn, 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	Colin Wallis, Executive Director	Industry body for organisations developing and using digital identity systems.
New Zealand		Likely to represent vendor interests in work on Digital Identity Trust Framework.
Citizens Advice	Kerry Dalton, Chief Executive	Provides free online and in-person services to help people understand their rights, obligations and
Bureau	Andrew Hubbard, Deputy Chief Executive	entitlements and how to use this information. Over 80 physical locations around New Zealand - significant role in distributing government information to people who are not digitally included (e.g. no access or skills).
NZTech	Delphine Ducaruge, Chair	Represents New Zealand's technology sector to government and others.
	Graeme Muller, Chief Executive	
NZRise	Breccan McLeod-Lundy, Co-Chair	Represents the interests of New Zealand owned technology businesses to government, private industry and other organisations.
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.
Digital Equity	Victoria (Vic) MacLennan, Co-Chair	Non-government organisation established to connects and supports the digital inclusion community
Coalition Aotearoa	Kris Dempster-Rivett, Co-Chair	in Aotearoa.
IT Professionals NZ	Victoria (Vic) MacLennan, Chief Executive	A community and professional development organisation for people who work in New Zealand's IT industry.
Manaiakalani Education Trust	Pat Snedden, Chair	Non-government organisation delivering education and digital inclusion services to low socio- economic and challenged communities in Aotearoa.