Agenda for a meeting of the InternetNZ Council

Friday, 11 October 2013

Level 9 Grand Arcade Tower, 16 Willis Street, Wellington

Start	Item	Person	Page number
1000	**Council and CE alone time**	Frank March	
1030	**Apologies** **Declaration of Councillor interests** **Agenda consideration - in committee items**	Frank March	5
1100	**Community Funding Review**	Jordan Carter	11
1120	**Research Funding Round**	Jordan Carter	19
1130	**.nz registrations at the second level**	David Farrar, Debbie Monahan	23
1230	**Lunch**		
1300	**Subsidiaries – DNCL and NZRS** - Alone time (Chairs, CE and Council - confidential) - DNSSEC Strategy	David Farrar Debbie Monahan Richard Currey Jay Daley	38
1315	**.nz Joint Strategy**	Richard Currey, David Farrar, Debbie Monahan, Jay Daley	***Late Paper***
1345	**Presentation on Bitcoin**	Hamish MacEwan	-
1415	**International Strategy**	Jordan Carter	57
1430	**Strategy, following Member Engagement** - Future development of strategy - Next steps on review of the Objects	Jordan Carter	62
1450	**Break**		
1505	**Chief Executive's Report** - CE's report and priorities for next quarter - Operations Update - Business Development - Planning Cycle & 2014 Meeting Schedule - PAG paper - Travel Reports - InternetNZ Financial Report – Aug 2013	Jordan Carter	 70 75 89 92 96 98 109
1540	**Partnerships Report**	Jordan Carter	120
1550	**Consent agenda items** a. Ratification of minutes: 2 August 2013 b. Outstanding action points c. E-votes ratification d. Grants Update e. Membership update	Frank March	 131 139 141 143 146
1555	**Other business** Meeting feedback	Frank March	
1605	**Meeting ends**		

Annotated Agenda for a meeting of the InternetNZ Council

Friday, 11 October 2013

Level 9 Grand Arcade Tower, 16 Willis Street, Wellington

Start	Item	Person	Page number
1000	**Council and CE alone time**	Frank March	
1030	**Apologies** **Declaration of Councillor interests** **Agenda consideration - in committee items**	Frank March	5
1100	**Community Funding Review**	Jordan Carter	11
1120	**Research Funding Round** *THAT Council agree the process and key dates for the Internet Research Funding Round.* *THAT Council agree the formation of an Assessment Committee for the Round comprised of the Grants Committee and two senior members of the Internet Research community (to be agreed by the Grants Committee).*	Jordan Carter	19
1130	**.nz registrations at the second level** *THAT Council agree that the proposal to allow .nz registrations at the second level proceed.* *THAT Council authorise DNCL to develop, and consult on, a final policy paper and then approve the operational policy at the conclusion of that consultation.* *THAT Council note that detailed work around implementing this change will be done in conjunction with NZRS when the policy details are finalised and that any budget implications will be noted in the budgets presented to Council as part of the normal subsidiary reporting process.*	David Farrar, Debbie Monahan	23
1230	**Lunch**		
1300	**Subsidiaries – DNCL and NZRS** - Alone time (Chairs, CE and Council - confidential) - DNSSEC Strategy	David Farrar Debbie Monahan Richard Currey Jay Daley	38
1315	**.nz Joint Strategy**	Richard Currey, David Farrar, Debbie Monahan, Jay Daley	***Late Paper***
1345	**Presentation on Bitcoin**	Hamish MacEwan	-
1415	**International Strategy**	Jordan Carter	57
1430	**Strategy, following Member Engagement** - Future development of strategy - Next steps on review of the Objects *THAT Council adopt the CE's proposed approach for next steps in developing InternetNZ's Strategy [as set out in the paper / as amended].*	Jordan Carter	62

	THAT Council adopt the CE's proposed approach for next steps in the review of the Objects [as set out in the paper / as amended].		
1450	**Break**		
1505	**Chief Executive's Report**	Jordan Carter	
	- CE's report and priorities for next quarter		70
	- Operations Update		75
	- Business Development		89
	- Planning Cycle		92
	- PAG		96
	- Travel Reports		98
	- InternetNZ Financial Report – Aug 2013		109
	THAT Council receives the CE's report.		
	THAT the Business Development Advisory Group be re-established, with membership comprised of Councilors < names > and the President as a corresponding member.		
	THAT the purpose of business development and the requirements of the policy, be agreed by Council and THAT the Chief Executive prepare, in consultation with subsidiary CEs, a refreshed Business Development Policy consistent with these for consideration at the December 2013 meeting.		
	THAT Council agree that the Planning Cycle set out in table 1, will guide Council decisions regarding the meeting agendas through to the end of 2014.		
	THAT Council adopt the dates for Council meeting in the Schedule of Meetings in table 2 for 2013 and 2014.		
	THAT Council receive the August 2013 financial report from the Chief Executive.		
1540	**Partnerships Report**	Jordan Carter	120
1550	**Consent agenda items**	Frank March	
	THAT the minutes of the meeting held on 2 August 2013 be received and adopted as a true and correct record, and THAT the following reports be received:		
	a. Ratification of minutes: 2 August 2013		131
	b. Outstanding action points		139
	c. E-votes ratification		141
	d. Grants Update		143
	e. Membership update		146
	THAT the new members be approved.		
1555	**Other business**	Frank March	
	Meeting feedback		
1605	**Meeting ends**		

Declaration of Interest

InternetNZ

REGISTER OF INTERESTS
2 October 2013

FOR INFORMATION

INTERNETNZ COUNCILLOR REGISTER OF INTERESTS

Officers and Councillors are required to register any interests, commercial, political or organisational, which they believe may be relevant to the perception of their conduct as a Councillor or Officer. Officers and Councillors are, however, still required to declare a Conflict of Interest, or an Interest, and have that recorded in the Minutes.

Officers and Councillors receive the following annual honoraria:

Honoraria

President - $30,000
Vice President - $18,750
Councillor - $15,000

Name: Frank March
Position: President, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2012 - AGM 2015
Declaration Date: 21 March 2007, updated 25 July 2011

Interests:
- Holds two .nz domain name registrations
- Member of NZ Association of Scientists
- Employed by the NZ Government (Ministry of Economic Development), consequently:
- NZ representative on the Governmental Advisory Committee of ICANN
- Technical advisor to the Trans Pacific Partnership negotiators for the Telecommunications and Ecommerce Chapters
- Member of IPv6 Steering Group and administration team
- Member of the Institute of Directors
- Officer’s Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Jamie Baddeley
Position: Vice President, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2012 - AGM 2015
Declaration Date: 28 August 2007, updated 3 November 2012

Interests:
- Owner and Director of Viewpoint Consulting Ltd
- Viewpoint Consulting Ltd is a shareholder of FX Networks Ltd
- Registrant of vpc.co.nz, is.org.nz, internetstandards.org.nz
- Member of the New Zealand IPv6 Steering Group
- NZNOG Trustee
- Officer's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Donald Clark
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2011 - AGM 2014
Declaration Date: 20 April 2009, updated 20 May 2013
Interests:

- Holds several .nz domain name registrations
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ
- Employee of Google

Name: Neil James
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2013 - AGM 2016
Declaration Date: 28 August 2008, updated 22 November 2011

Interests:

- Fellow of IITP
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Hamish MacEwan
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2012 - AGM 2015
Declaration Date: 24 August 2007; updated 27 September 2011

Interests:

- Self employed Open ICT consultant
- Registrant of sundry .nz domains
- Councillor’s Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Brenda Wallace
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2012 - AGM 2015; updated 25 September 2013

Interests:

- Full time contractor at Weta Digital
- Member of Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand
- A gazillion .nz domain names
- Organiser of Girl Geek Dinners Wellington
- Member and volunteer for Tech Liberty

Name: Nat Torkington
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2011 - AGM 2014
Declaration Date: 1 October 2009, updated 17 October 2011

Interests:

- Kiwi Foo Conference organiser
- Member of the advisory board to the Government Information Systems group within the Department of Internal Affairs
- Member of the Industry Advisory Board of the Auckland Bioengineering Institute
- Founder of Open New Zealand
- Sits on the Library Information Advisory Commission
- Blogger for O'Reilly Media
- Past consultant for Telecom New Zealand on innovation, and may continue to do so in the future
- Advisor to the American cloud computing startup Opscode
- Advisor to Spotlight Reports, NZ-based web startup
- Director, Silverstripe
- Director, He Hononga Software Ltd.
- .nz, .com, .org, .cn, .us, .me domain registrant
- Advisor to PHP Fog
- Advisor to 77 Pieces
- Director, GNAT Limited
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Michael Wallmannsberger
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2011 - AGM 2014
Declaration Date: 31 July 2006, updated 24 June 2013

Interests:

- Employee of ASB Bank Limited
- Member of the New Zealand Labour Party.
- .nz domain name registrant
- Member of the Standards Council
- Shareholder/Director, Wallmannsberger Ltd
- Director of .nz Registry Services
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ
- Board Chair at OUTLine New Zealand Incorporated
- Member of the Board of the New Zealand Chapter of the Cloud Security Alliance (Cloud Security Alliance New Zealand Chapter Incorporated)

Name: Lance Wiggs
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2013 - AGM 2016
Declaration Date: 9 August 2010, updated 23 July 2013

Interests:

- Director and shareholder in several NZ companies, generally operating online
- Direct and indirect owner of various .nz domain names (<40)
- Director of Lance Wiggs Capital Management
- Director, and, through LWCM, Manager of Punakaiki Fund Limited
- Member of two Return on Science Investment Committees
- Better By Capital provider for NZTE
- Member of the Institute of Directors
- Member of NZCS / Institute of IT Professionals

Name: Dave Moskovitz
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2011 - AGM 2014
Declaration Date: 9 August 2010, updated 25 September 2013

Interests:

- Registrant of .nz, .com, .org, .pe domains
- Director, Domain Name Commission Limited
- **Board memberships:**
- Think Tank Consulting Limited
- WebFund Limited
- Hyperstart Limited
- Golden Ticket Limited
- MusicHype Inc.
- Publons Limited
- Expander Limited
- SWNZ Limited
- **Shareholdings (all of the above except for *SWNZ Limited*, plus):**
- Lightning Lab 2013
- WIP APP Limited
- Learn Coach Limited
- Ponoko Limited
- Celsias Limited
- 8interactive Limited
- Admin Innovations Limited
- DIY Father Limited
- Smaratshow Limited
- Small holdings in numerous publicly listed companies
- **Non-profit Activity:**
- Global Facilitator
- Startup Weekend (Trustee)
- Pacific Internet Partners (Trustee)
- Think Tank Charitable Trust (Co-Chair)
- Wellington Council of Christians and Jews
- **Other memberships:**
- NZ Open Source Society
- NZ Rise
- Royal Society
- Registered marriage celebrant
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Richard Wood
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2013 - AGM 2016
Declaration Date: 15 July 2013

Interests:

- Holds .nz and .net domain name registrations
- Employee and shareholder of Xero Limited
- Member of ISOC, PICISOC and Pacific Internet Partnership Inc.
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Name: Amber Craig
Position: Councillor, InternetNZ
Term: AGM 2013 - AGM 2016
Declaration Date: 18 July 2013

Interests:

- Organiser of Girl Geek Dinners Wellington
- Consultant and organiser of some corporate unconferences
- Holds .nz domain name registrations
- Employee of Westpac NZ
- Councillor's Honorarium for InternetNZ

Community Funding Review

InternetNZ

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DECISION

Community Funding Review Recommendations Part I

Author: Maria Reyes, Ellen Strickland, & Mary Tovey

Purpose of paper: To set out to Council initial recommendations of the Community Funding Review.

Back in July 2013, InternetNZ has commissioned Murray Bain to conduct a review for the Community Funding and a final report was discussed at the August Council meeting. The report includes Murray's recommendations for having a better and improved process for dealing with funding applications; and has identified four main areas for funding:

- Sponsorship
- Community Grants Rounds for projects/research and conference attendance
- On-demand grants
- Strategic Partnerships

Sponsorship

At present, all funding applications are forwarded to the Grants Committee for consideration and any application that is considered as a sponsorship, they flag it to the Chief Executive so it can be dealt with operationally; but the funds are taken from the Community Funding budget.

There is also a lack of clarity between "sponsorship" and "community grants". For example, there are funding applications for events that are considered as sponsorship but others (e.g. academic events) are approved as community grants. This needs to be clarified.

The recommendations for Council are:

- That "sponsorship" is defined as events sponsorship
- That events sponsorship sits outside Community Funding as an operational line item
- That there will be a separate process for events sponsorship, including separate application form which will be managed internally by staff

Community Grants Rounds

For the community grants, the process of implementing the review's recommendations is under way. There are two recommendations for Council at this point in the implementation process, one regarding the grouping of the Community Funding categories and the other being the Community Grant assessment process.

It is recommended to Council that InternetNZ conduct Community Funding Rounds with applications being grouped into categories for assessment. Based on the report recommendations and implementation process, the following categories are proposed:

- Project
- Research
- Conference attendance

It is recommended that the number, focus and timing of Grant Funding Rounds, in relation to these categories, is decided as part of the annual planning cycle.

Based on the report's recommendation to devise a standardised assessment process that is consistent and transparent for all funding decisions, it is recommended that the standard two-phase assessment approach for applications received in response to a funding round will be as follows:

- At the opening of a funding round, a one-page short application will be requested of applicants.
- InternetNZ staff to go through applications and see if aligned with the InternetNZ Objects. Any applications that are clearly unaligned or out of scope will be rejected with a nice letter.
- InternetNZ staff will pass the short-form applications to the Grants Committee[1] for shortlisting.
- The Grants Committee will meet to shortlist applicants. The Grants Committee will not shortlist more grants than would make up more than [200%] of the available round.
- Applicants who are shortlisted will be requested to provide a more detailed application proposal.
- InternetNZ staff to gather additional info such as past history of application, performance of past grants, and information related to criteria before sending the application to the Grants Committee, along with recommendations for the Committee to consider where this is appropriate.
- Grants Committee to review and assess the application against transparent, published criteria, and provide recommendations to Council for decision.
- InternetNZ staff to provide feedback to the applicants.
- InternetNZ staff to provide ongoing regular monitoring of grantees, and reporting back to the Grants Committee and Council.

On-demand grants

A small remaining provision for on-demand Grants should be created. This should deal with applications that:

- Fall outside the areas of focus or scope of planned Community Grants Rounds, and/or
- Are matters of urgency, and/or
- Are for applications of under $5,000 in value.

For these grants, a one-stage decision process will be documented, as follows:

- A simple application will be requested of applicants.
- InternetNZ staff to go through applications and see if aligned with the InternetNZ Objects. Any applications that are clearly unaligned or out of scope will be rejected with a nice letter.
- InternetNZ staff to gather additional info such as past history of application, performance of past grants, and information related to criteria before sending the application to the Grants Committee, along with recommendations for the Committee to consider where this is appropriate.
- Grants Committee to review and assess the application against transparent, published criteria, and provide decisions to InternetNZ staff.
- InternetNZ staff to provide feedback to the applicants.
- InternetNZ staff to provide ongoing regular monitoring of grantees, and reporting back to the Grants Committee and Council.

Strategic Partnerships

Ellen will provide a separate paper to Council with a plan for review of the existing strategic partnerships at the December 2013 meeting with a strategic partnership implementation proposal for 2014 and beyond to be tabled in early 2014.

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[1] Note that for specific rounds, the Grants Committee may be supplemented by additional external members, in which case it will become an Assessment Committee for that round, with the same functions as set out here.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

THAT Council approves the proposed implementation recommended in this paper, as follows:

- That “sponsorship” is defined as events sponsorship
- That events sponsorship sits outside Community Funding as an operational line item
- That there will be a separate process for events sponsorship, including separate application form which will be managed internally by staff
- That the Community Funding Rounds with applications being grouped into categories for assessment. Based on the report recommendations and implementation process, the following categories are proposed:
    - Project
    - Research
    - Conference attendance
- That the number, focus and timing of Community Funding Rounds, in relation to these categories, is recommended to be decided as part of the annual planning cycle.
- That a standard two-stage assessment process for Community Funding Rounds will be as set out in this paper
- That on-demand grants be available, with a standard one-stage assessment process as set out in this paper.

InternetNZ

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR INFORMATION

Community Funding Review Implementation Plan

Author: Maria Reyes, Ellen Strickland, & Mary Tovey

Purpose of paper: To provide background to Council on the Community Funding Review process related to the Community Funding Review Recommendations.

InternetNZ has commissioned Murray Bain to conduct a review on the Community Funding in July 2013 to:

- look at the current model and identify the characteristics of a sound Community Funding programme, and
- make recommendations for changes where appropriate.

The process are summarised below, this can be read in conjunction with the report from Murray Bain.

RECOMMENDATIONS	***Due Date*** *(When it will be done)*
1. Establishing clear objectives, priorities and criteria	
1.1 Objectives	
1.1a Review of the InternetNZ Objects with a greater level of detail to allow funding processes to be targeted appropriately	*2013-2014*
1.1b Identify funding that sits outside the Community Funding and apply the appropriate process e.g. - Strategic Partnership - Sponsorship (operational)	*October Council Meeting*
1.1c Align InternetNZ's objectives and the overall objectives of the community funding programme	*2014*
1.1d Identify categories for Community Grants Rounds: - Projects - Research - Conference attendance	*December Council meeting*
1.1e Identify criteria for On-demand grants: - Applications that fall outside the area of focus/scope of Community Grants Round, and/or - Are matter of urgency, and/or - Are of applications of under $5,000 in value	*October Council meeting*

1.2 Priority setting and planning	
1.2a Build priority areas for grants into strategic and business plans, and budgets	*2014-15 Business Planning*
1.2b Plan funding rounds as part of the annual business planning and budget process	*2014-15 Business Planning*
1.2c Separate budget for Sponsorship that sits outside Community Funding	*October Council Meeting*
1.3 Funding criteria and rules	
1.3a Set clear criteria for each funding categories that aligns with the InternetNZ Objects, cost, community acceptance, etc.	*December Council Meeting*
1.3b Define criteria for guidelines	*December Council Meeting*
2. Application Process	
2.1 Assessment	
2.1a Devise a standardised assessment process consistent and transparent for all funding decisions	*October Council Meeting*
2.1b Implement a simple feedback system to unsuccessful applicants	*Process in place but needs tweaking*
2.1c Document all processes fully into an Operating Manual	*December Council Meeting*
2.2 Decision making	
2.2a Shift all project funding into annual investment round	*2014-2015*
2.2b Identify funding rounds and target with whatever frequency best meets the requirements – e.g.: - Shift all conference attendance funding into quarterly rounds - Research annually – identify specific areas of research to target	*December Council Meeting*
2.2c Determine the funding for each category through the budget process	*December Council Meeting*
2.2d Put conditions on significant grants that will increase the chances of them being successful – e.g. co-funding, right skill mix, milestone based reporting	*October Council Meeting*
2.3 Contracting Process	
2.3a Establish contracts for each grant that spells out expectations	*End of October*
2.3b Establish code of conduct for contracts	*December Council Meeting*
2.4 Efficiency	

2.4a Staff to screen out applications that are outside the criteria and advise Grants Committee at a macro level	*After October Council Meeting*
2.5 Information Quality	
2.5a InternetNZ staff to provide additional information to the Grants Committee around each valid grant application including: - past history of application - performance of past grants - information related to criteria	*ASAP*
2.6 Role Clarity	
2.6a Ensure appropriate mix of skills on the Grants Committee	*December Council Meeting*
2.6b Review resourcing requirements and responsibilities to ensure recommendations can be successfully implemented	*December Council Meeting*
2.6c Take steps to increase degrees of separation between those who assess applications and those who approve them	*When new process is implemented*
2.7 Approvals	
2.7a Develop a formal approval form that documents the rationale behind the decision.	*December Council Meeting*
3 Outcomes	
3.1 Consistent reporting requirements to: - Up to 1 year projects (mid-project progress report, and final reports) - Over 1 year projects (annual progress report, and final reports) - Outcomes/benefits report for medium long term projects	*December Council Meeting*
3.2 Consistent updating of the Funding Report on the website and include outcomes, benefits, reports, or relevant links	*December Council Meeting*
3.3 Ensure Council receives, and actions, regular reports on the outcome and trends of grants and significant individual grants	*December Council Meeting*

Research Funding Round

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DECISION

Internet Research Funding Round

Author: Ellen Strickland

Purpose of Paper: Internet Research Funding Round 2013-14

Background:

At its February 2013 meeting, Council noted that in the 2013/2014 plan for community funding, an Internet research funding round was to be initiated from the community investment budget.

This paper outlines the plan for an Internet Research funding round, sketching out scope, eligibility criteria and the application and decision processes. A schedule of key dates for running the funding round is also proposed. The approach and process are similar to those of previous funding rounds, also reflecting the changes to community funding being implemented following the review earlier this year.

Funding scope & eligibility:

The Internet Research Funding Round is open to research projects that are focused on the Internet – either the technologies of the Internet or specific uses of Internet with project proposals that relate to InternetNZ's objects being eligible for funding.

Funding is proposed to a cap of $60,000, to fit into the remaining 2013-2014 allocation for community funding, and there will be a maximum limit of $20,000 per project.

Applications from any individual or organisation will be considered, and project proposals must result in a tangible benefit to New Zealand. The research should be New Zealand based; exception may be made if its nature demands that it be carried out elsewhere.

Assessment and decision process:

To bring about an appropriately informed and expert assessment process, we propose two senior members of New Zealand's Internet Research community be part of the assessment group, joining all existing members of the Grants Committee to form the Internet Research Round Assessment Committee. Staff will propose and engage external proposed members of the Assessment Committee, in consultation with the Grants Committee,

The Assessment Committee will short-list Stage One proposals, and will make recommendations to Council regarding Stage Two proposals.

Staff will work with applicants to ensure they have provided all relevant information, and will provide advice to the Assessment Committee to help it go about its work, including recommendations for the Committee to consider where relevant.

Application process:

There will be a two-stage application process.

In Stage One, applicants will be invited to submit a brief outline of their project. Staff will ensure implementation of a communication plan and publicity for the grant round.

The Assessment Committee will shortlist Stage One applications based on:

- fit with scope and purpose of the Round, and
- relation to InternetNZ's objects.

The Assessment Committee will propose to Council for the December meeting a more complete list of criteria for round.

Those proposals shortlisted will then be invited to progress to Stage Two and to submit a detailed proposal based on the agreed and published criteria.

After consideration of the detailed proposals submitted, the Assessment Committee will make recommendations to Council for decision.

If there are no or insufficiently good projects, then a lower total amount or none at all will be allocated.

Schedule:

The following schedule of dates is proposed. These dates are approximate and depend on the number and quality of applications received.

Date/s	*Action*	*Responsibility*
14 – 17 Oct 2013	Webpage/forms set up & tested	Staff
17 Oct 2013	Formal launch	Staff
17 Oct – 2 Dec 2013	Publicity & pro-active marketing to attract applicants[1] External members of committee	Staff Staff / Assessment

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[1] The grant round will be publicised as broadly as possible, with a targeted campaign reaching beyond InternetNZ's usual channels. NetHui communities, including particularly the Internet Research community network, will be leveraged and specific groups and agencies i.e. NetSafe, Ministry of Education and tertiary sector bodies, will be approached to spread information on the grant round.

	agreed	Committee
6 Dec 2013	Stage 1: Applications due (brief outlines) Proposed Criteria for Assessment to Council for Decision	Staff Assessment Committee/Council
6 – 20 Dec 2013	Shortlist finalized	Assessment Committee/Staff
To 31 Jan 2014	Stage 2: Detailed proposals invited and received	Staff
31 Jan- 12 Feb 2014	Stage 2: Detailed proposals considered and recommendations to council	Assessment Committee/Staff
14 February	Final decision/s	Council
17 February	Results publicized	Staff
Ongoing	Reporting from recipients	Staff

Recommendation:

1. THAT Council **agree** the process and key dates for the Internet Research Funding Round.
2. THAT Council **agree** the formation of an Assessment Committee for the Round, comprised of the Grants Committee and two senior members of the Internet Research community (to be agreed by the Grants Committee).

Ellen Strickland

Jordan Carter

1 October 2013

.nz Registrations at the Second Level

.nz DOMAIN NAME COMMISSION

September 2013

Council
InternetNZ

Policy Proposal – .nz Registrations at the second level

This paper sets out the work undertaken by DNCL in reviewing how registrations could be undertaken in the .nz domain name space and makes recommendations for InternetNZ's consideration. It is provided to Council two weeks prior to the scheduled meeting on 11 October 2013 to enable time to address any matters Council wishes to raise prior to their discussion and decision.

DNCL has a Board meeting set for 3 October and Council is invited to send any questions arising from this paper to the Domain Name Commissioner at dnc@dnc.org.nz, before 9am on 3 October, so that the DNCL Board can consider these and respond in writing to the full Council prior to the 11 October meeting.

1. Background

At the InternetNZ Group Strategy Day in September 2011, it was agreed that DNCL should review the current structure for registering .nz domain names, particularly whether registrations at the second level should be permitted. This has also been reflected in the Statement of Expectations that states DNCL should "Prioritise the review of registrants directly registering domain names at the .nz second level".

DNCL regularly reviews the .nz policies and the standard approach to any review is for a consultation paper to be prepared that sets out what DNCL is proposing and what comments are being sought on. In some cases, DNCL proposes retaining the status quo and seeks views on that. For this particular review DNCL decided to propose a change to the current registration policy by setting out how the Registering, Managing and Cancelling Policy could be amended to allow the registration of .nz domain names at the second level. A consultation paper was prepared setting out the proposal and included draft policies illustrating how any change could be implemented.

2. Overview of consultation process

- First consultation commenced 30 May 2012. Letters and emails were sent to over 1,000 people and organisations advising them of the proposal and seeking comment.
- Public meetings were held in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and an online meeting also held. These were advertised through online and printed advertisements.
- The consultation extended for nearly four months, closing on 27 September 2012 with 115 submissions received.

- The DNC followed up with around 20 submitters, both for and against, and met to discuss their specific comments and views.
- As a result of submissions and comments made, DNCL made changes to the proposed approach and published a second consultation paper incorporating those changes starting 31 May 2013.
- This second consultation closed on 31 July 2013 with 48 submissions received.

3. DNCL consideration and evaluation

Main factors considered by DNCL were the submissions received, how the proposal fitted with InternetNZ's Principles, our RFC obligations to the Local Internet Community and the future strategy and direction of .nz. These are detailed further below.

- *Submissions received*

A total of 48 submissions were received in the second round of consultations on the proposal, with 24 supporting, 22 against and 2 neutral. A summary of comments made in submissions, together with DNCL's response to each of those, is attached as Appendix 1. All submissions can be seen online at http://dnc.org.nz/second_level_proposal_c2. With half the submissions in the second consultation agreeing with the amended proposal, and with around a third supporting the original proposal in the first round, it can be said that there is solid support for proceeding, but not a consensus for or against the proposal.

There was general support for the approach outlined in the paper, which included a number of changes to that initially consulted on based on comments received in the first consultation. Even amongst those who were against the proposal, the majority were in favour of the approach proposed with the few against mostly protesting the lack of any priority right for trademark owners.

An issue of concern raised in respect of trademark owners was that they were not accorded any priority in respect of registering names at the second level, or when resolving who should obtain the second level registration in the case of conflicted names where one was held by a trademark owner.

Prioritising existing registrants is considered appropriate however. The .nz space has always operated on a 'first come, first served' basis and a wider range of rights than trademarks are reflected in our policies. There is no reason to move away from a key policy principle for .nz particularly when there is a 'free to file' dispute resolution service and other legal remedies available for aggrieved trademark holders. It should also be noted that Nominet UK are also currently consulting on whether to allow registrations in the .uk space at the second level and have significantly altered their planned approach by moving away from prioritising trademark owners to giving existing registrants the first opportunity to register their equivalent name at the second level.

There were areas raised in the submissions where the process and any restrictions could be more clearly stated and this will be done if the proposal proceeds and a final version of the policy needs to be developed.

- Fit with InternetNZ's Principles

There are seven high level principles defined (https://internetnz.net.nz/TLDPrinciples):

  - Domain name markets should be competitive
  - Choice for registrants should be maintained and expanded
  - Domain registrations should be first come, first served

- Parties to domain registrations should be on a level playing field
- Registrant data should be public
- Registry / registrar operations within a TLD should be split
- TLD policy should be determined by open multi-stakeholder processes

This proposal is clearly consistent with the second principle listed as allowing people to choose a name at the second level, while also maintaining the existing second level domains for registration, is expanding the choice for registrants.

Aspects of the policy around the sunrise period favouring people who have previously registered, and the decision not to decide who had the ‘greater right’ in the case of conflicted names, are also consistent with the TLD principles. There is nothing in this proposal that creates a conflict with the published document.

- *RFC obligations to the Local Internet Community*

Various people have raised allowing second level registrations over the years whenever the Registering, Managing and Cancelling Domain Names Policy (RMC) has been reviewed, and also proactively in emails received by the office. Given the proposal has received solid support, it is highly likely that people will continue to ask for it to be considered if the decision is not made now to proceed. The issues raised by people now, and the level of conflicted .nz names, will increase as time goes making it more difficult to introduce any change.

The support received during the consultation reflects the result of research undertaken in the past that also showed there was support for allowing registrations directly at the second level. While in 2003 only 25% of New Zealanders showed a preference for being able to register domain names directly at the second level, in a 2011 survey 59% of registrants said they prefer myname.nz. In this study, only 31% said they preferred myname.co.nz.

In a 2012 study that exclusively targeted business owners, 59% said they supported a change that would allow them to register domain names directly at the second level, with only 14% opposed. In this same study, 41% of businesses also said they would use a anyname.nz name in preference to their current domain if they were able to, while 39% said they would stick with their current domain. That suggests that around 200,000 businesses would remain unable to register the name they would prefer, if there is no change to the policy.

Both these survey results, and a number of the submissions received, indicate there is support of the proposed change by the Local Internet Community. DNCL also needs to meet their obligations by ensuring the future of .nz, which is a key reason for looking to maximise choice for .nz registrants by exploring this change.

- *Future direction and strategy of .nz*

On both a domestic and international level, the Domain Name System (DNS) is constantly changing. In 1989, when it was decided to base the .nz structure on the .uk structure there were relatively few top level domains that allowed registrations at the second level – mostly the then seven generic top level domains. Since then, many country code top-level domains have changed their policies to allow registrations directly at the second level. In addition to that, there will soon be somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 generic top-level domains that will all have registrations at the second level.

DNCL’s timeframe is not just looking at the next one or two years but at the medium to long term and ensuring the future of .nz and that it remains relevant for New Zealanders into the future. The fact that the current system is working is not a strong enough reason for retaining the status quo. As can be seen by the imminent introduction of new gTLDs, the domain name industry is changing and it is appropriate when in an industry where things are evolving to be prepared to explore change. A decision to retain the status quo is therefore in effect making a call that the .nz space will remain relevant in the future with its current processes and that no change in .nz is required. DNCL does not think a decision to continue the prohibition on registrations at the second level will be beneficial for the .nz name space in the medium-term.

4. DNCL position

DNCL acknowledges that there will be some issues resulting from any change to allow .nz registrations at the second level and has carefully considered all issues raised by submitters, as well as those identified by the DNCL. Mitigations have been identified for these and DNCL believes that while there will be some challenges in the short-term, there will be few significant issues in the medium-term. We acknowledge there are some submitters opposed to the proposal regardless of any mitigation put in place. There will never be a consensus of views about this proposal but there is a solid amount of support for allowing registrations at the second level. A number of the submissions received illustrate that support for change, and this aligns with research that has shown that second level domains in .nz are considered desirable. The uptake of names in the .kiwi.nz 2LD also validates our assumption that people are looking for options to the current categorisation in the existing space.

The current system of registering at the third level will remain an option meaning registrants will have greater choice by alternatively, or also, registering directly under .nz. This structure of registration also aligns us more with other TLDs and the long term relevance and viability of .nz will be enhanced by expanding choice for the registrants.

Whilst issues in the change are recognised, DNCL consider that the advantages of allowing registrations at the second level at this time outweigh the disadvantages. DNCL believes that many of the issues can be managed by a detailed implementation plan, and a wide-ranging awareness campaign for the change.

5. Possible impacts if implemented

- *On existing registrants eligible for the sunrise period:*

Positive - first opportunity to register or reserve their domain name directly under .nz. For some .co.nz registrants who aren't companies this provides the opportunity to get a more 'suitable' domain name choice. In the case of conflicted names, the .nz name will not be allocated unless all affected registrants agree and any payment made to get agreement will go to the registrant, allowing some current registrants to make an economic gain and others to gain a more desirable name. There are no changes required of registrants unless they choose to make a change, the current system remains.

Negative - may feel coerced into making a decision about whether to register or reserve their .nz variant when they are satisfied with their current name. Additional costs involved with registering a new name are partially offset by the provision of a free reservation option.

- *On future registrants:*

Positive – will have an additional option available and don't have to choose one of the categories to register under so free to select an available name that suits them the best.

Negative - some may feel they have to register both a name under the second level such as .co.nz and also directly under .nz, particularly during the initial stages when people aren't really used to the new structure.

- *On registrars:*

Positive - potential new opportunity for registrations and new registrants. This will also provide an opportunity for registrars to contact and educate their customers. The education campaign around this may work to grow the whole .nz domain name market.

Negative - may require changes to some of their systems and so may incur additional costs if they choose to offer second level registrations.

- *On Internet users:*

Positive - Will see .nz domain names with the same structure as many other TLDs. Over time may see many registrants who don't want to identify as a company with .co.nz etc using .nz directly. Shorter .nz domain names.

Negative - may be confusion in the short to medium term as people not used to .nz names not having a second level 'label'. This confusion may be enhanced by people registering a generic second level name and ‘selling’ sub-domains at the third level.

Many of these issues have been considered and mitigations identified as per the table contained in Appendix 1.

6. Financial

One of the InternetNZ TLD Principles is that “domain name markets should be competitive”. InternetNZ has no intention of abusing its dominant position for New Zealand domain name registrations but likewise also wants to ensure that .nz remains competitive against other TLDs for when New Zealanders are making a choice about where to register their domain name.

This review has been undertaken based on what is best for the local Internet community and for .nz in the long term so that the vision that .nz is the registration choice of New Zealanders is realised into the future. It is not primarily a financial decision, though it is acknowledged that as part of securing .nz’s future, it is also keeping the revenue stream for the InternetNZ Group secure.

DNCL has approached the decision as a strategic one, not as a financial one, and anticipates that InternetNZ shares this view as being the appropriate one. This is why the focus of this paper is on the strategic aspects and is not a financial business case. The rationale that the change has always been for strategic reasons and not for financial gain was expressed in our consultation documents.

There will be financial implications if this proposal proceeds, particularly increased expenses in the short term. DNCL’s costs will certainly increase, particularly with the planned awareness campaign, and it is likely that NZRS will also incur additional expense for development. It is likely these costs will be met in the medium term by the registration fees of those names registered at the second level and also possible that this will continue into the longer term by having new registrations occur at a higher rate than currently. Until such time as the final version of the policy is agreed, it is not practical to accurately anticipate what changes are required and therefore what the cost of that will be.

If Council agrees with the DNCL position and the proposal to allow .nz registrations at the second level proceeds, DNCL will work with NZRS to finalise all processes to be used and will develop detailed project plans. Budget implications will be identified as part of that and will be incorporated into the budgets from the start of the 2014/15 financial year. No provision for any significant change relating to this project has been made in the current DNCL budget.

7. Next steps

If Council agrees with the DNCL recommendation and the proposed changes proceed, DNCL will commence work on a range of areas including:

- In conjunction with InternetNZ, communicating Council's decision
- In conjunction with NZRS, finalising the processes around how it will operate
- Consulting with registrars on their issues and any particular aspects they would like to see incorporated in the processes
- Developing a final version of the policy that can be subject to a public consultation before being approved and implemented by DNCL
- Developing a detailed project plan including financials

8. Formal recommendations

The DNCL Board recommends the InternetNZ Council:

a. Agree that the proposal to allow .nz registrations at the second level proceed

b. Authorise DNCL to develop, and consult on, a final policy paper and then approve the operational policy at the conclusion of that consultation

c. Note that detailed work around implementing this change will be done in conjunction with NZRS when the policy details are finalised and that any budget implications will be noted in the budgets presented to Council as part of the normal subsidiary reporting process.

David Farrar

David Farrar
Chair, DNCL

Appendix 1

Concerns brought up in 2013 consultation

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
Concurrent 2nd and 3rd levels will be confusing	Medium	High	An on-going public education campaign is proposed, in conjunction with Registrars and other relevant entities. *In the future, the impact and likelihood of confusion would decrease, as the public became more aware through the education campaign and the new structure becoming the accepted norm.*
Confusion in the .nz space would be on-going rather than short term.	Medium	Medium	There are a wide variety of options for domain names so the confusion is likely to be broader on-going than just in the .nz space. The planned education campaign should assist in the case of .nz. *In the short term changes would cause confusion, however with the education campaign and the new structure becoming the norm, it is possible .nz would be less confusing to New Zealanders than the many other domain name spaces.*
Confusion as current structure provides useful categories that convey information about what the domain name is used for	Low	Low	Under the current model, .co.nz has become the default space for most registrations, regardless of whether the Registrant is a commercial entity or not. The categories do not add much necessarily to what people can tell about the name.
Confusion with "health related" second level names and the .health.nz 2ld.	Low	Low	As time goes on, and the number and use of .health.nz registrations increases, .health.nz will become a known and recognised moderated 2LD similar to .govt.nz. There is also nothing stopping anyone from using the DRS if appropriate. Moderated spaces such as .health.nz could promote their 2ld to show the difference between them and any other similar second level registrations.
Registrants could reserve/block for financial gain	Medium	High	Reservation is only covered where the person is able to register the name and it is not a conflicted name and it is proposed there is a time limit for the reservation. It is proposed that DNCL would provide mediation for Registrants of conflicted names and would also ensure that any consent granted was a real consent.
Second level registrations will add to the confusion brought about by new gTLDs	Low	Low	Registering at the second level is more consistent with the new gTLDs and their structure so it could be that it is our current registration system that causes confusion. *In the long term, second level registrations would look more like registrations available under gTLDs, so there would be less confusion.*
Manual work for dealing with exceptions and blocks	Medium	Medium	There will be a focus on trying to ensure maximum responsibility and work is on DNCL and NZRS when the process and policy is being defined. *This is likely to be a short term issue, in the long term, this would be minimal work, after systems had been put in place.*
Restricts available choice of names	Low	Low	The current 2lds (.co.nz, .kiwi.nz, etc) will still be available. Registrations directly under .nz would add another choice to these so it is actually increasing options.
Large cost of introducing second level registrations on Registrants	Medium	High	Registrants will retain all their current names so there is no obligation to register at the second level. The option to reserve the second level name at no cost provides time to decide on future plans and technical solutions mean that a sudden change to a new name is not required.

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
Domain names could be held to ransom	Low	Low	This is an issue that exists under the current structure. The DRS would remain in place to deal with this.
Financial gain to Registrars registering duplicated names	Low	Medium	Registrars may gain from this, however a number of Registrants may choose to let their current names lapse in favour of a second level name. *In the long term Registrants may look at how the new structure is used and decide to let their existing names lapse in favour of the second level name.*
Registrants bear cost of registering an additional name	Low	Medium	It is proposed that a 2 year free reservation period would be provided to those eligible to use the sunrise period but if they did choose to register there would be an additional cost however with registration costs averaging around $34 retail it is unlikely this in itself would be a major factor in a decision. *In the long term Registrants may look at how the new structure is used and decide to let their existing names lapse in favour of the second level name.*
Disputes between parties wanting same domain name will increase	Low	Medium	With the focus on .co.nz, there is a lot of competition for 'that name under .co.nz'. It is possible that names directly at the second level allow for more flexibility of name choice. It is proposed that DNCL would provide mediation for Registrants of conflicted names.
DNCL's resources would be stretched managing disputes	Low	Low	Should this proposal go ahead, DNCL would review options to manage disputes and any other increased workload caused by its implementation. It should be noted that only a small fraction of .nz domain names are subject to dispute proceedings. *The increased work would likely be short to medium term, while the proposal was implemented, during the sunrise and reservation periods and while the extended DRS was in place.*
Registrants would be forced to register duplicated names	Low	Low	There is no change to existing names so it is the choice of a registrant as to whether they want to register another version of that name. That choice exists now with some Registrants choosing to do protective registrations in different 2LDs and others just choosing one registration. *In the long term, second level registrations may become the default, rather than .co.nz, unless Registrants had a desire to be described by a 2ld third level registration.*
Second level registrations would open up typosquatting, phishing and similar scams	Low	Low	This is an issue that exists under the current structure. The DRS would remain in place to deal with this in appropriate cases.
Dilution of brand would be a long term problem	Low	Low	Many businesses rebrand regularly and it is their choice as to what branding suits them. The proposed 2 year reservation period would give the option of reserving the name at no cost for a period of time until the Registrant was ready to commit to use it allowing a planned migration if they choose to change their branding. *Long term, this would not be an issue, as business would be able to choose whether to use multiple domain names or run with a third level, or second level registration.* *New businesses/brands would have the option of registering directly at the second level, instead of registering under multiple 2lds, as some do.*
If the proposal was implemented, the	Low	High	This proposal would mean there would likely not be many new 2lds created, however people would be

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
good names would be registered, meaning no new 2lds could be registered			free to register whatever they wanted at the second level. Under the proposal, if all the Registrants of a conflicted name agree, they can apply to have their name made into a 2ld.
Negative impact on regulation of lawyers (registration of "lawsociety.nz", "legal.nz", etc), brand owners, public			The current policy for creating new 2LDs is still in force and so it is possible for anyone concerned to apply for a moderated space before it is opened up. The DRS is also available if people have concerns about the registration and use of a domain name. Moderated spaces could promote their 2ld to show the difference between them and any other similar second level registrations.
Second level names would be abused with registrations such as bighor.nz" or "bur.nz".	Low	Low	If any registrations were seen as unfair the DRS could be used to resolve any disputes. There are no restrictions in place now on what can be registered in the open .nz 2LDs and it is not intended to change that approach.
If entities began using the second level variant of their name the 2ld version would not be maintained properly, causing incorrect information in hard copy or places that are not regularly updated	Low	High	Using the second level name would be the choice of that entity, they could have the 2ld version redirecting to the second level name. It would be their choice to maintain the 2ld version as it is in their interest to ensure all is working well for their domains.
Hard coded lists in pieces of software would require manual fixing. This may result in security problems.	Low	High	Regardless of whether this proposal goes ahead, these would need to be updated with the introduction of new gTLDs or any new 2lds in the .nz domain name space.
Brands could be damaged or devalued by similar names being registered	Low	Low	This is an issue that exists under the current structure. The DRS would remain in place to deal with this.
The consent approach will not work, as some holders may want money before giving consent.			The consent based approach ensures if there was any remuneration, it would compensate a registrant, rather than a third party like InternetNZ. The proposed policy also allows the DNC to check that any consent gained is a true consent and offers a mediation option.
There is no policy protection for third level subdomains			In addition to a public education campaign, under this proposal the DRS would be extended to third level subdomains, this extension to be reviewed after 2 years
The value or validity of third level names would decrease	Low	Low	The current 2lds (.co.nz, .kiwi.nz, etc) will still be available. Registrations directly under .nz would add another choice to these. Moderated second levels such as govt.nz, or mil.nz will still have the benefit of being exclusive, moderated spaces.
There would be migration costs for users of fourth level subdomains	Low	Low	The current 2lds (.co.nz, .kiwi.nz, etc) will still be available, so fourth level subdomains under these would not change.
Content providers in the .nz space who have collated information on .nz websites will require massive content changes	Low	High	Regardless of whether this proposal goes ahead, these would need to be updated with the introduction of any new 2lds in the .nz domain name space.
Flattening the hierarchy may have implications on future scalability of the .nz zone (eg: making it impossible to delegate portions of the zone to different			There are no technical issues around this but statements could be made to satisfy those with concerns. The size of many other registries indicates already that it is not an issue.

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
authoritative nameservers). This may be non-issue, but would like to see NZRS commentary on it.			
Duplicated names will result in financial gain to DNCL			DNCL does not benefit financially from an increased number of registrations. Funding for DNCL, is by way of a management fee charged to NZRS, which in turn, transfers profits from the domain name fee income to its sole shareholder, InternetNZ, by way of a dividend. DNCL is expecting its costs to increase in the short term if this proposal proceeds and DNCL needs to implement it.
Increased choice not a good reason for change, as some 2lds are hardly used			Under the current model, .co.nz has become the default space for most registrations. Registrations at the second level would appear to be more attractive than those under the smaller 2lds. The recent introduction of the .kiwi.nz 2ld was taken up by many Registrants who did not fit in other 2ld categories.
DNCL should not be involved in "aesthetic" decisions			DNCL will act in the best interests of .nz and its future in making its recommendation to Council.
Registrants should be notified			DNCL does not wish to interfere with the relationship between Registrars and their Registrants. If the proposal goes ahead, and DNCL believes a Registrar has not informed Registrants, DNCL will contact the Registrants directly, as was proposed in the policy.
The .nz structure should be collapsed to only the second level registrations			People have legitimate registrations that they are using and there is no plan to undermine what someone currently has which is why under this proposal the second level registrations would run alongside the current 2lds.
Second level names should only be for New Zealand entities and individuals			The current .nz domain name space is based on a first-come, first-served model with no registration restrictions in the open spaces. It is not proposed to change this.
It may be useful to block generic domain names.			It is proposed that the RMC policy prohibits the registration of '.gov', '.government', and '.com' at the second level. This is to avoid confusion with the existing .nz second level domains .govt.nz and .co.nz.
Relaxing the rules on creation of 2lds would be a better alternative			This could be an option if the decision is made not to proceed with this proposal. Creating new 2LDs itself creates issues with some Registrants feeling they have to make a decision as to whether to undertake a protective registration in this space. If significant numbers of new 2LDs are created this could be an issue for some people.
Some 2ld names should have a higher priority than others			In the .nz domain name space, no 2ld has a higher priority over another, all are bound to the same policies and procedures. It is not proposed to change this.
The DRS should be extended to third level subdomains for longer			It is proposed that the extension of the DRS to third level subdomains and would be reviewed after a period of 2 years. By this time there will be evidence as to how the policy is being applied and this empirical data will be published as part of the review.
Registrants should not be able to reserve a name if they are not using it			The reservation period is proposed to allow Registrants a chance to decide whether or not they need the second level name and/or their third level name. DNCL does not get involved with use and it would also be a difficult thing to monitor. The bigger issue is that the current .nz name used for reserving this remains continuously active.

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
The .co.nz registrant should get priority to the second level name			In the .nz domain name space, no 2ld has a higher priority over another, it is not proposed to change this. This is akin to saying that .co.nz Registrants have a greater right and that is a concept that does not apply in the .nz policy framework.
The proposal would create a land rush			If the proposal goes ahead, and there is a rush for names after the sunrise period, this would show that there is demand for second level registrations. It is no different to the registrations received when the .kiwi.nz space was created.
Second level registrations should be delegated with the provision that third level subdomains under them may also be delegated directly from name servers			Under the current model, DNCL does not manage subdomains. Other than the DRS being extended to cover a specific set of circumstances, it is not proposed to change this.
The current structure works, there is no need to change it			The domain name space is a dynamic industry, currently undergoing major changes. The status quo working at the moment, is not itself a reason to not change the current nz structure.
Preference should be given to the oldest name			This would require DNCL to say that the oldest registrant has a greater right and that is not something that DNCL considers is appropriate. The consent based approach proposed would ensure there are no “losers” created, as if the Registrants of the conflicted name cannot agree, then the name remains unregistered.
In unresolved conflicted names, DNCL should review applications and decide who gets the name			DNCL does not currently decide who has the greatest right to a domain name, and it is not proposed that this change. In the proposal, if the conflict cannot be resolved, the second level name is simply not registered. Mediation would be offered as part of the resolution process.
Entities with trademarks should take priority for registering second level names			Names in the .nz space are currently registered on a first-come, first-served model, there is no requirement for a trade mark to register a name. It is not proposed to change this as greater rights than just trademarks are acknowledged in the .nz space.
Business owners have too much invested in 2ld names			Giving existing Registrants a priority in the Sunrise Period acknowledges that they have invested in the .nz domain name space and may or may not want to also obtain their name at the second level. There is no obligation that they do so however, and it could be that many choose to retain their current name only. It is proposed that a 2 year reservation period would be provided to those eligible to use the sunrise period, to give time to decide whether they wished to register and use the second level variant of their name. There is no need to immediately change to a new name for business with the use of technology it can be made to fit in with other branding or strategy plans.
The proposal favours future Registrants against existing Registrants			The proposal acknowledges that existing Registrants are already in the space and didn’t have the options when they registered that future Registrants would have. It recognises that some may have chosen a name directly at the second level if it had been available at the time.
Internationally registrations at the third level is standard			All gTLDs and the majority of ccTLDs allow registrations at the second level, there are not many registries only allowing 3rd level registrations. A number of country code top-level domains have changed their policies to allow registrations directly at the second level.
Only Registrants with legitimate use for			DNCL does not currently decide who has the greatest right to a domain name, and it is not proposed

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
the second level name should be allowed to have it			that this change.
Conflicted second level names should be auctioned			The consent based approach ensures if there was any remuneration, it would compensate a registrant, rather than a third party.
The 2012 submissions had 62% against the proposal			The 2013 consultation shows 50% of submitters support the proposal, with 46% against which indicates there is a solid level of support. In saying this, it is important to take into account the points submissions raise, rather than the number made.
DNCL is attempting to force this proposal through without support			Nothing is being forced through, an open process is being followed with all submissions being published and a wide range of views being actively sought. The fact that some submitters are against does not mean that the proposal should fail as there will always be people against change. The decision needs to be made in the best long term interests of .nz. Submissions supporting the proposal have been received.
Stability in structure is better than change			The domain name space is a dynamic industry, currently undergoing major changes. The .nz domain name space may need to change to remain relevant.
There is no provision for post cut-off registrations in the sunrise period.			It is proposed that there be a second sunrise period to cover registrations made between the current cut off date of 31 May 2012 and a more recent date. To be confirmed.
How do second level registrations "future proof" .nz? Anything done now could be done later with no detrimental effects other than what doing it now would have.			A number of country code top-level domains have changed their policies to allow registrations directly at the second level and others, including Nominet UK are considering it. The .nz domain name space may appear less attractive if limited to 2lds, when new gTLDs can be registered at the second level. Delaying opening the second level into the future, means there would be an increased number of registrations, resulting in more conflicted names.
Where is research showing "Registrants do not have to choose a category that may not be a good fit for them"? There are non-profit, government, school websites.			Under the current model, .co.nz has become the default space for most registrations, regardless of what the name is used for (school, government, non-profit organisations). The recent introduction of the .kiwi.nz 2ld was taken up by many Registrants who did not fit in other 2ld categories.
What is the basis for proposing to allow second level registrations?			Results of surveys taken show support for second level registrations. When second level policy is reviewed, people enquire about direct second level registrations. Submissions have been received supporting the proposal.
It isn't clear that a name must be a continuous registration from pre cut-off date through the sunrise period			The intent of the proposed changes is to provide a sunrise period for names that were registered before the cut-off date, and have been continuously registered until the second level variant is registered. The amended policy would be reworded to make this clear.
"I have xxx.co.nz and want xxx.nz" is not sufficient reason to abandon current hierarchy.			DNCL wants to ensure that .nz remains a valued and relevant choice for New Zealanders wanting a domain name and will act in the best interests of the local internet community when considering the future options for .nz.

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
			If the local internet community is asking for this, it is DNCL's responsibility to consider it.
If this is implemented, a batch facility should be provided to apply for second level names, for those Registrants holding many third level domain names.			The detail of the process has not yet been finalised and will only be worked through if the proposal proceeds. This will be taken into account.
Add a clause "competing Registrants will be notified of the registration of the .nz domain name and allowing the registration to be cancelled in the first month if the DNC becomes aware of illegal or against policy activity". To protect innocent parties, ban transferring or changing registrant during this period.			DNCL is not involved in use of name, however will act on a court order, or people can use the DRS. There is no active monitoring of new names and it is not intended that this situation changes.
The reservation period only delays the adverse effects of the proposal			Many businesses rebrand regularly, the proposed 2 year reservation period would give the option of reserving the name at no cost for a period of time until the Registrant was ready to use it. It would be the registrant's choice whether or not the name was to use, during, or at the expiry of the reservation period.
The reservation period should be indefinite			It is proposed that a 2 year reservation period would be provided to those eligible to use the sunrise period, to be reviewed after operation
Registrants of conflicted names should have "stronger claims" recognised (branding, association with name, etc)			DNCL does not currently decide who has the greatest right to a domain name, and it is not proposed that this change. The registrant who considers they have a stronger claim should put their case to the other Registrants concerned to convince them they should be able to register the name at the second level.

Concerns brought up in 2012 consultation, but not in 2013

Concern/Comment	Impact	Likelihood of occurrence	Response/Mitigation
Danger from names that are similar to current second levels, gTLDs	High	High	A few prohibited names are proposed: .gov.nz, .government.nz, .com.nz

Concern/Comment	**Impact**	**Likelihood of occurrence**	**Response/Mitigation**
Danger from common [generic?] names being used (shop.nz, bank.nz)	Low	High	Current competing Registrants of these at the third level can apply to make them 2lds
People will feel InternetNZ's position opposing holders of generic gTLD levels appears inconsistent with this proposal	Low	Low	Misunderstanding on part of submitter An on-going public education campaign, in conjunction with Registrars and other relevant entities, is proposed.

DNSSEC Strategy

(For information)

.nz
DOMAIN
NAME
COMMISSION

October 2013

Dr Frank March
President
InternetNZ

Dear Frank

DNCL Paper on DNSSEC

Please find enclosed a paper on DNSSEC prepared for the DNCL Board by Barry Brailey. This paper was presented to the DNCL Board at our June meeting to provide information and options regarding the growth of DNSSEC in .nz, the ‘Coordinated and Proactive Approach’ was agreed upon. It was also decided that the paper should be shared with the InternetNZ Council for their information.

DNCL in conjunction NZRS staff have now initiated this as a programme of work around DNSSEC growth in .nz.

David Farrar
Chair, DNCL

DNSSEC & .nz

Prepared by:
Barry Brailey – DNC
Manager, Security Policy

June 2013

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DNSSEC – Position and Options

Introduction

This document is intended to provide an update on Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNSSEC) in .nz and some options for the DNCL approach to DNSSEC going forward. In order to do this some analysis has been conducted of the Global situation of DNSSEC and specific initiatives within some ccTLDs.

DNSSEC has been developed to improve the security of the DNS and provide increased protection for activities such as browsing the Internet and email. Customers of DNSSEC capable websites and/ or email servers will have a higher degree of certainty that traffic to the site or mail server will not be directed elsewhere. This does not replace other security measures, such mail encryption or SSL certificates, as it only addresses the security issues associated with DNS.

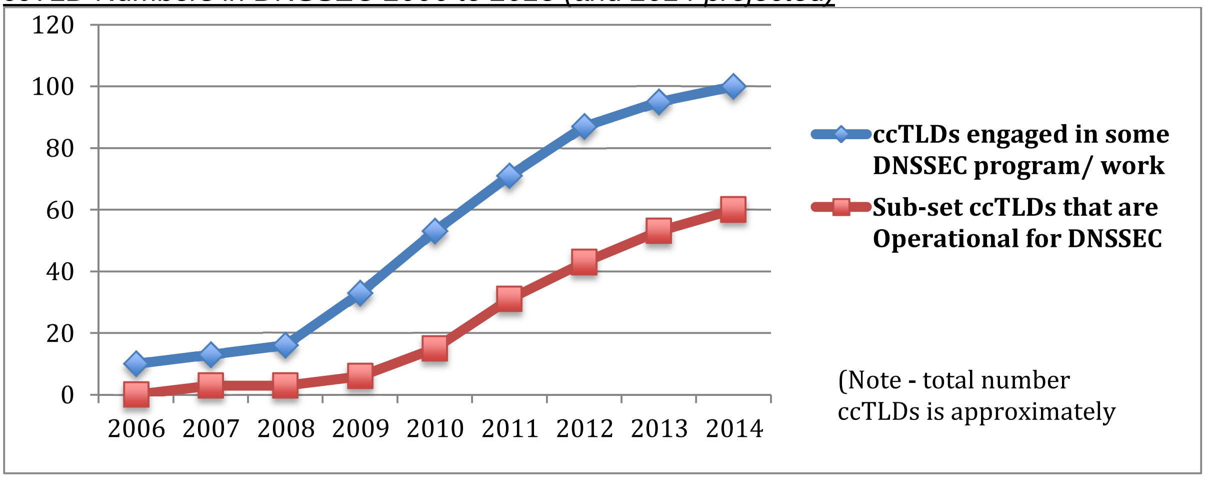
For DNSSEC to deliver true benefits to registrants (and the Internet) it needs complete chains of trust and for these chains to be used. The root is now signed, however, it also relies on TLDs and subsequent zones and names to be signed to create these chains of trust. The signing process requires encryption keys to be generated in line with agreed algorithms. This requires some amount of technical service in itself and while there are a number of .nz registrants who are DNSSEC signed, it is not a service currently offered commercially in New Zealand. It is also necessary for DNS Resolvers and name servers to properly handle DNSSEC. This requires some effort and investment to implement and manage, with limited value or return seen by the DNS operator.

DNSSEC Globally

DNSSEC was originally conceived in the mid-1990s, with an initial RFC (2065) published in 1995 and a revised version (RFC 2535) published in 1999. However, there were still issues with scaling and a further 3 to 4 years elapsed until the IETF reworked RFC 2535 in order to come up with a solution for DNSSEC that could scale for the Internet. Within the TLD community DNSSEC started be evaluated around this time; .se (Sweden) was one of the earliest adopters commencing its DNSSEC program in 2005/ 2006.

Globally the growth and deployment of DNSSEC has been slow and this is not a trend that is changing exponentially. Below is an approximate timeline of ccTLD uptake:

ccTLD Numbers in DNSSEC 2006 to 2013 (and 2014 projected)



Small increases in adoption amongst TLDs from 2009 to 2011 (including .nz) most probably coincides with DNSSEC being deployed at the root level on (July 15, 2010). This simplified the deployment of DNSSEC resolvers, since the root trust anchor can be used to validate any DNSSEC zone that has a complete chain of trust from the root. gTLDs also made progress around this time, for example .net and .com were signed in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Since 2011 the growth appears to have slowed. Additional data relating to the global status of DNSSEC is available at Annex A to this document.

In reviewing TLD deployments of DNSSEC it is apparent that despite the 53 operational ccTLDs at present, plus a number of the gTLDs, only a small number of TLDs are proactively promoting DNSSEC. It would be fair to assess that currently 45 or more of the operational ccTLDs and all of the signed gTLDs have conducted the technical and policy work required, but have not conducted any proactive marketing or campaigns. The larger Registrars (that interact with more than one TLD) are likely to be aware of DNSSEC. However, outside of a very small number of ccTLDs the vast majority of Registrants (i.e. more than 96%) are very unlikely to have heard of DNSSEC. There are at least 4 ccTLDs that have proactively addressed DNSSEC and some review of their approaches is included at Annex B to this document.

Amongst DNS operators (outside of the TLD community) recent research by APNIC* has also highlighted very slow uptake. Of the 1241 infrastructure grade (very large) resolvers they saw during the research zero (0.0%) performed DNSSEC validation. Of the 73000+ smaller resolvers they identified, only 2% to 2.3% performed DNSSEC validation. They also identified over 2.5 million clients and found that only 2 to 3% were exclusively using DNSSEC validating resolvers.
* http://conference.apnic.net/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/58849/2013-03-01-dnssec_1361829914.pdf

Of particular interest, the Netherlands (.nl) did not feature as a leading country in the APNIC research for DNSSEC validating resolvers or clients, despite the huge number of signed domains they have. This would suggest other factors have influenced their growth and also illustrates the limitations of initiatives that are too narrowly focused on specific metrics.

This global status appears to be regarded as satisfactory in some circles; it is understood that ISOC and possibly others including ICANN have generally agreed to treat IPv6 as the priority in the near future. General observations regarding DNSSEC adoption are included at Annex B to this document.

DNSSEC in New Zealand

As a result of the work completed to date, .nz is ‘well ahead of the curve’ for DNSSEC when compared with the vast majority of TLDs. Less than 20% of ccTLDs are fully operational for DNSSEC and projected growth for the next 12 months is only about 2%.

Work by DNCL and NZRS

Whilst some preparatory steps occurred earlier, DNSSEC started for .nz in May 2011 when the SRS began accepting DS records. At this time, work commenced to fully implement DNSSEC in the .nz zone(s). During 2012 work continued to extend DNSSEC to the second level domains; the final zones were signed in late 2012.

During 2011 and 2012, the initial DNSSEC polices and procedures for .nz were also prepared, this includes policy covering the transfer of signed domains. Some degree of knowledge sharing also commenced with:

- Presentation to First Tuesday group
- Presentation to ISIG
- Workshop and session at NZNOG 2012
- Material distributed to Registrars
- Publication of polices and FAQ

Registrant and Registrar Situation

As at May 2013 .nz has 49 signed domains, some of these are experimental and held by known technical researchers. However, a number are also used for Mail domains and some relate to live Websites. It should be noted that this uptake reflects the knowledge sharing and promotion of DNSSEC conducted to date, which has targeted Registrars and the 'local technical communities'. DNCL actively monitors the list of signed domains.

The knowledge sharing did quickly result in two small Registrars being classified as DNSSEC friendly, and more recently a further two Registrars have been confirmed as being able to handle DS records (this includes one medium sized overseas Registrar). However, it should be noted that a number of registrars are probably capable of (or close to) handling DS records, or at the very least have conducted some assessment of their DNSSEC readiness. There is also one closed Registrars who is capable of handling DS records.

More recently there has been positive progress with the .govt Registrar (currently the Department of Internal Affairs) seeking to outsource the Registrar business and intending to make DNSSEC a requirement. It is hoped that once this in place the .govt names will be signed, however, this is yet to be confirmed.

Including .govt and the closed Registrar, approximately 4% of .nz domains could now be DNSSEC signed. With a Registrar application that is currently underway this could increase to 5% in the near future. This highlights the need to have larger registrars DNSSEC ready. Within .nz approximately 70% of registrations are via the seven largest Registrars, none of which are currently DNSSEC friendly or handling DS records. Currently, one of the DS record-handling Registrars accounts for 2.5% of .nz registrations, however, it is only the eighth largest Registrar in .nz (the seventh largest accounts for 5% of .nz registrations).

Feedback from Registrars (via NZRS) is along the lines of 'no business case', 'ROI' and 'no Registrant demand'. This appears consistent with Registrar and Registry comments from other TLDs, however, it should be noted as casual feedback or 'hearsay' comments from overseas (neither are 100% factual).

DNSSEC and DNS Operators

Signed zones and signed domains provide the complete chain of trust from a TLD perspective, but are not the complete chain of trust in terms of DNSSEC. For DNSSEC to actually lead to improved 'internet security', it is important that the various operators of DNS infrastructure also implement it. Within New Zealand a small number of local DNS operators can handle DNSSEC. DNCL is endeavouring to maintain a list of these operators and proactively contacts companies to confirm their status, however, this is entirely optional and may involve companies, teams or individuals with whom DNCL has no other relationship.

Some recent research by APNIC* reinforces this DNS Operator situation; the biggest NZ resolvers (operated by Telecom) are Non-DNSSEC. This appears consistent with other infrastructure grade resolvers around the Internet. The largest DNSSEC validating resolver in NZ appears to be operated by Inspire Net, Vodafone NZ resolvers also appeared in their research. However, it appears almost no NZ clients are exclusively using DNSSEC validating resolvers.

* http://conference.apnic.net/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/58849/2013-03-01-dnssec_1361829914.pdf

Options

The are effectively four options for DNCL at this time:

1. Market Driven Growth

With .nz already ahead of the 'ccTLD curve' by having signed all zones and being fully DNSSEC operational, DNCL could choose to do no further work on DNSSEC at this time and review the status periodically (revisiting the options to promote DNSSEC or continue with market driven growth).

Pros	Cons
• No OpEx, CapEx or man power commitment at this time • Allows external parties and communities to catch up (DNS operators etc.) • Organic growth allows local polices to be tested over time as Domains are transferred etc. • Global uptake and 'evangelization' may help promote DNSSEC locally	• Lose traction against work already completed • May delay .nz really benefitting from DNSSEC • Skill fade with our team if DNSSEC idles • .nz would not be seen as leading DNSSEC

2. Coordinated and Proactive Approach

This approach would involve a comprehensive and planned campaign conducted by DNCL and NZRS in partnership, promoting DNSSEC with Registrants, Registrars, Government, ISPs and other parties. An outlined strategy to pro-actively grow DNSSEC in .nz is included below. A timeframe for this strategy as a whole has not been set and it should noted that the likely timeframe is probably years. It should also be noted that it would involve marketing and communication resources to support technical and security focused initiatives. **This coordinated approach to DNSSEC growth is the preferred option.**

Pros	Cons
• Maintains traction and builds on recent technical completion of zone signing • Keeps .nz at the leading edge of DNSSEC and TLD activity • Good for domestic internet security and brand image • Provides a positive collaboration activity for the InternetNZ Group	• Some OpEx, CapEx or man power commitment may be required (but could be spread over different financial years) • Ample marketing and communications expertise and support is required • External parties (such as DNS operators) are not DNSSEC ready • Limited support or initiatives to be leveraged from the global community

3. Opportunistic Activity to Achieve Specific Targets/ Results

This option reflects a DNSSEC program that grows in an ad-hoc way and may be successful, however, the results may not be so readily achieved and it could prove less efficient in the long term.

Pros	Cons
• Allows for growth in line with OpEx, CapEx or man power limitations • Keeps .nz ahead of the curve for DNSSEC and allows external parties to catch up • May be good for domestic internet security and image	• Some OpEx, CapEx or man power commitment still required • Limited support or initiatives to be leveraged from the global community • Lack of coordination between initiatives and activity may not yield results that are commensurate with the effort

4. Mandating DNSSEC for Registrars
At this time, this option could adversely affect our Registrar market and potentially have a negative impact on .nz in general. Also, possible legal issues as it could be a breach of our standing Registrar Agreements. **Currently, this is the least preferred option (but this may not always be the case).**

Pros	Cons
• DNSSEC adoption amongst Registrars would theoretically be solved	• Some Registrars would choose to be de-authorised, limiting registrant choice and creating a significant DNC and NZRS workload • OpEx, CapEx or man power commitment required for the compliance work • External parties (such as DNS operators) are not DNSSEC ready • Contrary to our principle based approach with Registrars and Registrants • Registrant lock in and or price increases to warrant the effort by Registrars are likely

DNSSEC Strategy Proposal – Coordinated and Proactive Approach

It is proposed that a joined up strategy/ initiative will be necessary in order to achieve tangible growth of DNSSEC within .nz. This strategy should cover seven inter-related streams, these are:

1. Identify and work towards goals;
2. Coordinate time line with other activities for maximum effect;
3. Registrar Cooperation
4. Government support and adoption;
5. DNSSEC Evangelization;
6. Knowledge sharing and technical support; and,
7. Advertising and media campaign.

The proposal below is not exhaustive, it provides an indication of the requirement. Each stream would need further work to fully explore and develop.

1. Identify and work towards goals. It is important to have a measure for success in order to track progress. Security related improvements are in general difficult to measure, however, DNSSEC can be measured in a quantitative way by the number (or percentage) of signed domains. It is also essential to have a reasonable number of DNSSEC capable Registrars; again this can be a quantitative reporting number. Whilst initial goals should not be the point at which our efforts cease it allows for reporting back to the Board and Council on progress and measures effectiveness. The goals should be periodically reviewed and adjusted to reflect progress or significant changes in circumstances and conditions.

It is recommend that an initial goal of 10% of Registrars capable handling DS Records (or DNSSEC friendly) would help create conditions favourable to DNSSEC growth within .nz. If commenced in a timely manner this may be achievable by the end of the 2013/14 financial year.

Unfortunately a good response from smaller registrars will not be sufficient for the favourable conditions we seek create. Therefore, it is further recommended that the DNSSEC friendly/ handling DS Records Registrars need to represent 20% or more of .nz Registrations. This may need longer as it will require the cooperation of one or more of our larger Registrars, end of 2014/2015 financial may be possible.

An additional metric would be uptake amongst DNS Operators (Resolvers and Name Servers). This would need to baselined and then measured for growth. A timeframe for this could be set once the baseline total number of DNS Operators in New Zealand was identified and their current status with regard to DNSSEC.

This work stream is the Governance role of the DNC and/ or the DNCL Board.

Note: The critical requirement here is the ability of Registrars to handle DS Records. For this they must accept all IANA-accepted code points for DS's or DNSKEY's, and if accepting DNSKEY's will produce valid DS records. They must also have the ability to delete, modify and add DS records (either provided directly or □derived from DNSKEY). *The further status of DNSSEC Friendly is highly desirable. For this the staff must be trained in DNSSEC, Registrar's website must provide DNSSEC information (including key polices and protection) and allow Registrants the option to be notified when new DS records are being introduced.*

2. Coordinate time line with other activities for maximum effect. The timeline to initiate and coordinate a number of activities is important. Specifically, DNSSEC for .govt domains would provide some useful leverage and should be used to time other activity. Any knowledge sharing, evangelization or advertising also needs to be timed for maximum effect. To date work around DNSSEC in .nz has only been coordinated with regards to the production and publication of policy and the signing of the zones. Knowledge sharing and media has been ad-hoc or limited.

It is recommended that the DNSSEC initiative be run as a program of work, with a number of projects necessary within the program. One member of staff should be tasked with coordinating this work program, however, it will be essential to ensure that technical, communications and marketing resources are available to the program and projects. The expertise required is varied and diverse, sufficient resources being available and time to coordinate this initiative could be a risk.

This work stream will be the overarching program management, the resources required for the projects will be DNCL and NZRS staff (with the possible need to use some contracted resources).

3. Registrar cooperation. Registrars becoming DNSSEC capable (handling DS Records) is a critical requirement to the success of DNSSEC (currently only two of our 82 Registrars are DNSSEC friendly with a further two handling DS records). In the three or four ccTLDs that have seen significant DNSSEC growth, wholesale price reductions have been used as an incentive for Registrars. Reductions in the wholesale price of domain names is a potentially contentious issue and at odds with .nz TLD principles. Since the incentives are small they would not be intended to be savings that are passed on to Registrants, instead they help with the Registrar RoI. This is verging on preferential treatment for large Registrars and provides little incentive for smaller Registrars.

It is recommended that Registrar cooperation and support be utilized in the first instance to encourage DNSSEC uptake. This may benefit from being formalized into an information and communication campaign. By persuading and supporting Registrars it is hoped that we may alleviate some of the investment (man hours) required to implement DNSSEC. Making use of:

- New or reviewed material on DNSSEC
- Encouraging and making greater use of the RAG
- Live webinar style sessions to share knowledge
- One to one technical engagement and support (on request)
- Specific and targeted persuasion of the seven largest .nz Registrars

This work stream will be a project in its own right.

4. Government support and adoption. Uptake of DNSSEC across .govt domains is a critical milestone, which we must be fully aware of in order to coordinate other efforts. Some assistance has been provided to DIA in the form of DNSSEC knowledge sharing and reviewing their RFP for Registrar services. However, their process is slow.

It is recommended that we:

- Remain engaged with DIA and the project to ensure we are able to leverage the transition to the new Registrar with further campaigns
- Work with DIA, NCPO and/ or GCSB to ensure DNSSEC is rolled out across .govt and features in their operational IT policy and guidelines.
- Engage with the Reserve Bank to discuss DNSSEC and the Banking Sector.

5. DNSSEC Evangelization. Following or in conjunction with the Government related work and Registrar cooperation, it will be essential to evangelize DNSSEC in .nz. This will involve directly engaging with the right sorts of entities and persuading them to sign their domain(s) (or suggesting they talk to their registrar about DNSSEC). This will help build Registrant demand and aid the Registrar cooperation project. Suggested targets for this approach would be online auction companies, banks, news portals and other popular websites. This has not been attempted previously in .nz and is potentially hampered by or related to the number of Registrars that are DNSSEC friendly.

It is recommended that the entities responsible for the following domains (possibly others) be directly approached and persuaded to sign their domain (or talk to their Registrars about DNSSEC):

trademe.co.nz
thewarehouse.co.nz
grabone.co.nz
mightyape.co.nz
aa.co.nz
telecom.co.nz
vodafone.co.nz
2degrees.co.nz

seek.co.nz
stuff.co.nz
nzherald.co.nz
nbr.co.nz
computerworld.co.nz
tvnz.co.nz
tv3.co.nz
radionz.co.nz

asb.co.nz
anz.co.nz
bnz.co.nz
westpac.co.nz
kiwibank.co.nz
google.co.nz
all of .govt

This work stream will be a project in its own right.

6. Knowledge sharing and technical support. A lot of work has already been undertaken in this area, and much of the supporting policy, guidelines and material is already available. However, it is essential that this work be better coordinated with the other streams of the DNSSEC strategy. Knowledge sharing should be factored in and planned for as part of DNSSEC promotion. Technical support to Registrars and Registrants will need to be developed in order to reduce pitfalls and technical issues. **Unfortunately, the broader global community cannot be relied upon to supply copious amounts of this information (beyond that which is already available), because of the slow rate of take up and other priorities.**

It is recommended that:

- The current policy, guidelines and material be reviewed to ensure it is fit for purpose.
- Consideration is given to some from of periodic DNS health check report being published, which would include DNSSEC information.
- Monitoring DNSSEC domains (in the short term) to identify issues with their DNSSEC and proactively working with Registrar/ Registrant to rectify.
- Material specific to Registrants be developed and published, additional information on signing services and engines (possibly material on DNS-Based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE)).
- A variant of Registrant information specific to .govt would be needed in the short term to support other projects.
- Material specific to ISPs and DNS operators be developed and published.
- Webinars and/ or workshops to deliver content and receive feedback.
- Baseline assessment of DNS Operators in NZ and ongoing metrics.
- A revamped campaign to reach and engage with ISPs and DNS operators.
- Implementation information that includes DNS Response Rate Limiting and its value to DNSSEC.
- The technical support requirements and challenges must be evaluated in order to ensure adequate resourcing can be planned for and supplied.
- Identifying the future steps for DNSSEC to promote key signing services and engines, applications and software and/ or other innovations.

This work stream will be a project or a number of projects.

7. Advertising and media campaign. To date, no widespread public advertising or media activity has been undertaken in relation to DNSSEC in .nz. However, some form of advertising would probably be very useful in order to generate Registrant demand for DNSSEC. Registrant demand and a widespread understanding of the need and benefits of DNSSEC should be high priorities to ensure continued growth. This will also need close coordination with other work streams and some mechanism to measure success. Measurement for this can be qualitative and link to quantitative results (i.e. spikes in DNSSEC registrations following campaigns with analysis on why things did or didn't work).

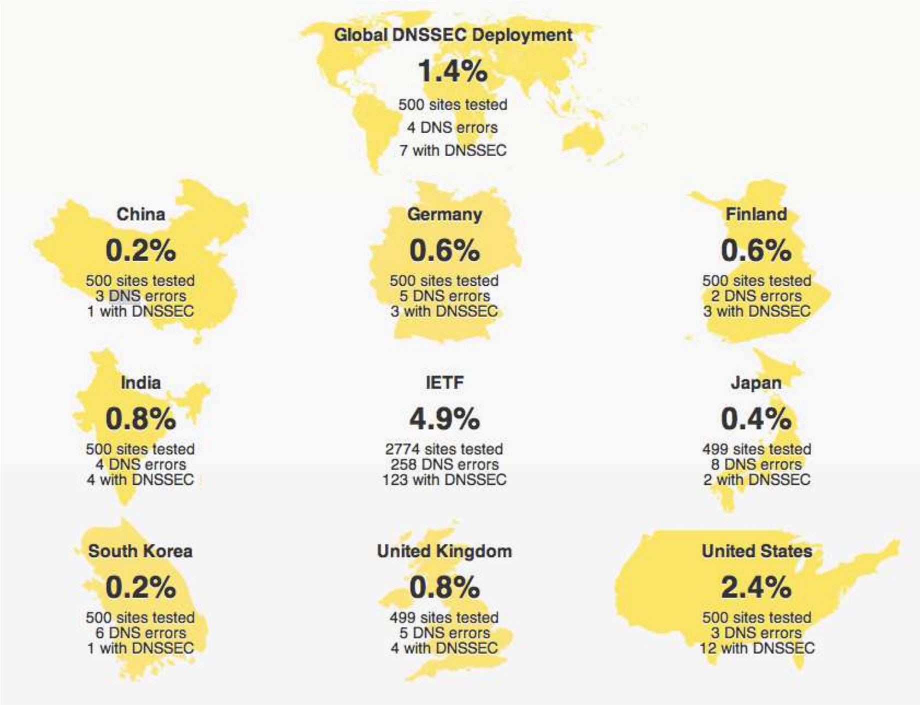
It is recommended that one of our in house communications and/ or marketing staff be tasked with devising and running some form of advertising and media campaign. Advertising on a shared funding basis with registrars was used successfully in other ccTLDs.

This work stream will be a project in its own right.

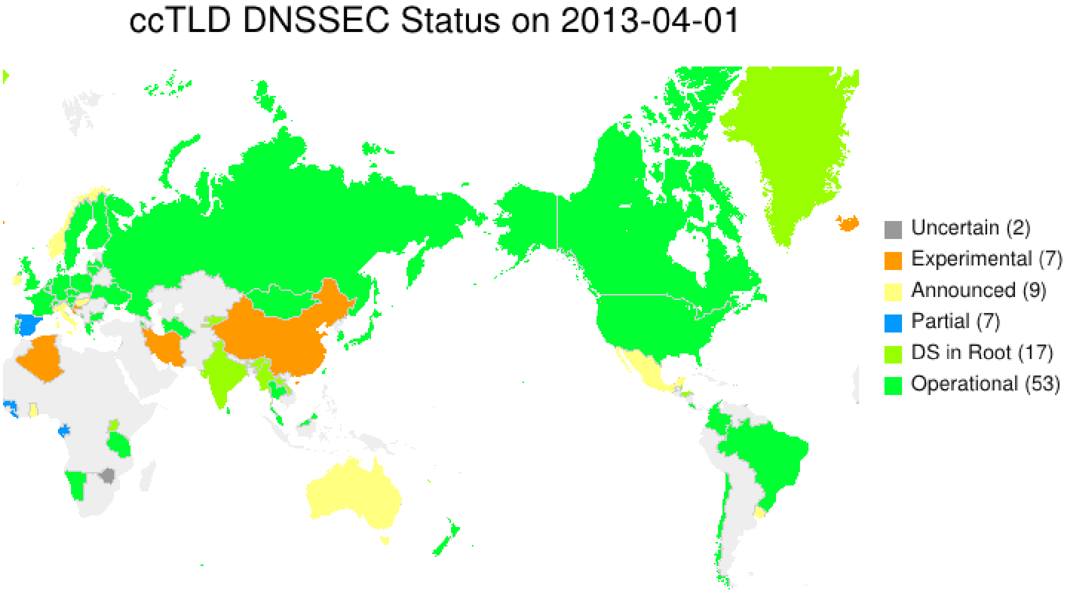
Annex A
DNSSEC Paper
June 2013

DNSSEC Globally – Supporting Data

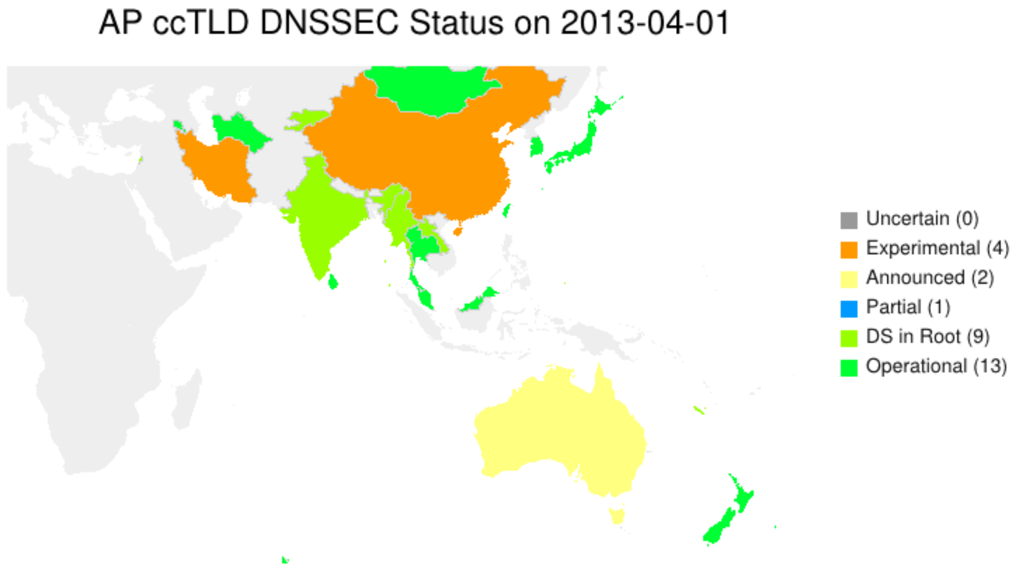
Below is an illustration relating to research on DNSSEC deployment trends (DNSSEC devices not just domains), it highlights a higher take up amongst IETF participants, but otherwise reflects fairly low percentages.



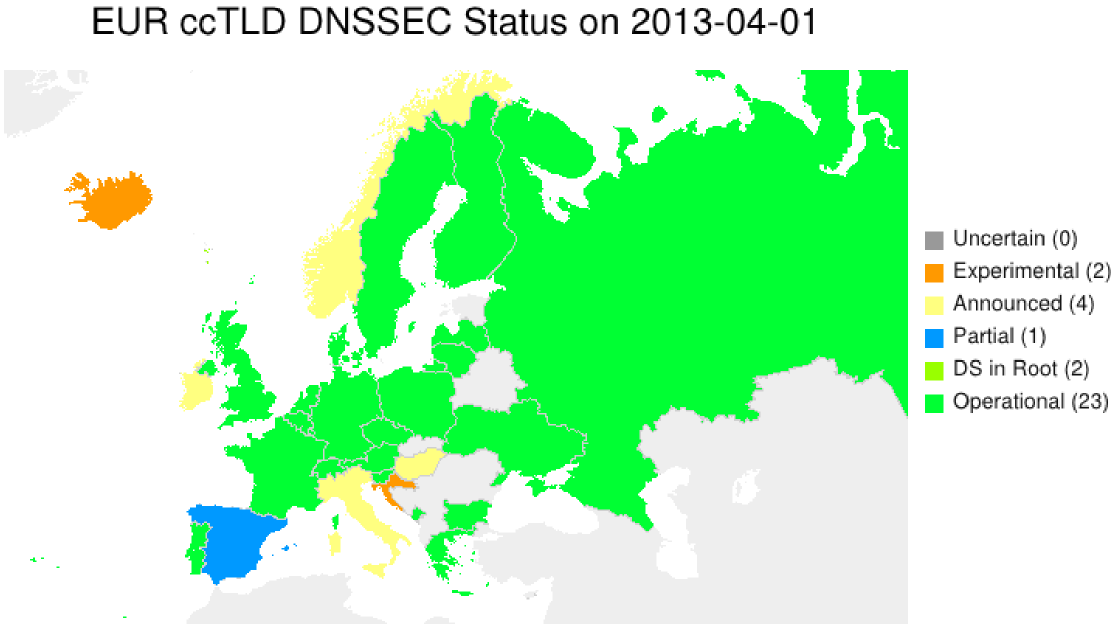
It is important to remember that (as at 1 April 2013) .nz is one of only 53 ccTLDs that is operational for DNSSEC. This is less than 20% of the total number of ccTLDs and illustrates the early stages DNSSEC is still at worldwide.


ccTLD DNSSEC Status on 2013-04-01
Uncertain (2)
Experimental (7)
Announced (9)
Partial (7)
DS in Root (17)
Operational (53)

It should also be noted that within Asia Pacific .nz is one of only 13 ccTLDs that are operational for DNSSEC.


AP ccTLD DNSSEC Status on 2013-04-01
Uncertain (0)
Experimental (4)
Announced (2)
Partial (1)
DS in Root (9)
Operational (13)

It is probably useful to look towards Europe for examples of ccTLD DNSSEC roll out and implementation. Within Europe there are 23 ccTLDs classed as operational for DNSSEC.


EUR ccTLD DNSSEC Status on 2013-04-01
Uncertain (0)
Experimental (2)
Announced (4)
Partial (1)
DS in Root (2)
Operational (23)

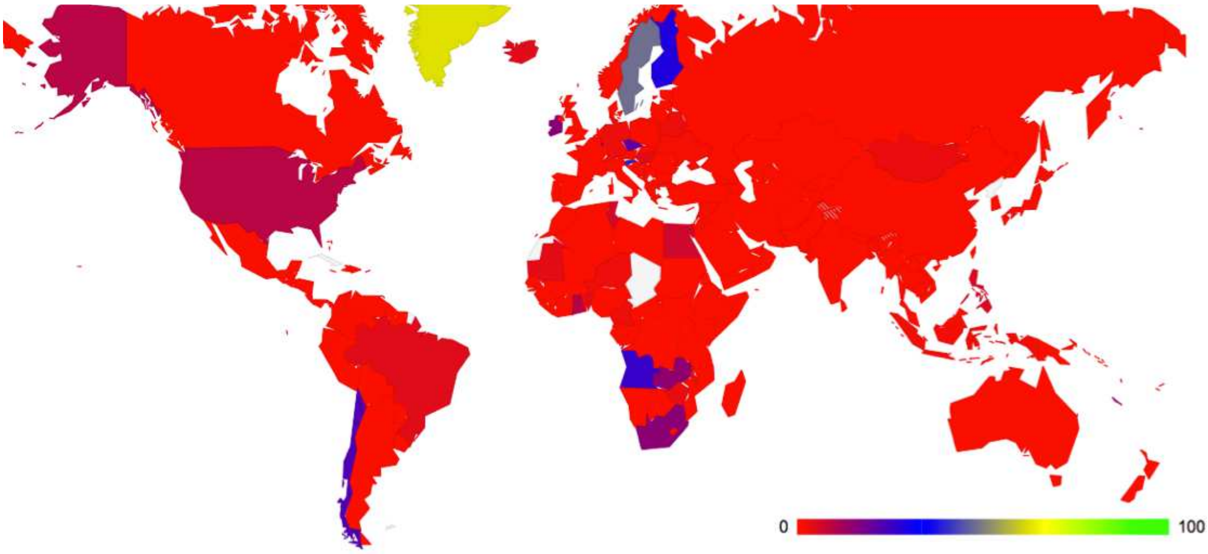
However, available statistics and research would suggest that only three of these ccTLDs have experienced significant adoption of DNSSEC. It is likely that the remaining 20 ‘DNSSEC operational’ ccTLDs have between 0.001% and 3% of their domains signed.

Below is a table showing some of the early adopter TLDs and illustrating their progress in the rollout of signed domains. It should be noted that the ccTLDs listed (.se, .br. .cz and .nl) are considered amongst the early adopters and thought leaders for DNSSEC.

TLD	DNSSEC Enabled	DNSSEC Domains	Total Domains	Approx. %
.se	October 2005	140,263	1,273,957	**11**
.br	September 2007	394,046	3,147,626	**12**
.cz	September 2008	393,789	1,042,177	**37**
.nl	March 2011	1,432,147	5,220,136	**27**
.net	2010	40245	15,078,258	**0.26**
.com	March 2011	186,260	108,327,322	**0.17**
.nz	2011	42	525000	**0.01**

It should be noted that the lower percentages reflected in .net and .com are probably more indicative of the actual state of DNSSEC, worldwide.

APNIC Research – DNSSEC Validating Clients



Client use of DNSSEC by country (%)
January 2012

Of particular interest, the Netherlands (.nl) did not feature as a leading country in the APNIC research for DNSSEC validating resolvers or clients, despite the huge number of signed domains they have.

DNSSEC Adoption

General Observations
In conducting the research for this paper the following was observed:

- The benefits of DNSSEC to the Internet are quite holistic and any approach to DNSSEC would therefore potentially benefit from being holistic. Simplified metrics to measure success do not necessarily tell the full story.

- To achieve DNSSEC growth in a relatively short timeframe (a few years) appears to take a multi faceted strategy of knowledge sharing, evangelism, Government support, standards, policy, favourable market conditions and possibly incentives.

- Of the small number of TLDs that are fully operational for DNSSEC, it appears as though TLDs are either doing very little about DNSSEC or everything they possibly can.

- The most successful ccTLDs are non-English speaking countries with languages that are unique to their country; this creates different drivers and conditions for domestic Internet and could further skew results.

- The influence and impact resulting from the likes of Government policy and national standards varies in different communities, economies and countries. It is therefore difficult to compare county specific campaigns (some populations are potentially more inclined to follow ‘policy and standards’ than others).

- Even in the most successful ccTLDs there is little evidence of Registrant demand, suggesting the registrars are signing domains without minimal Registrant knowledge. This risks Registrar lock in and could have unforeseen consequences.

- A large number of ccTLDs appear to have embarked on DNSSEC growth without having a robust policy or approach for the transfer of signed domains (possibly other policies), they all appear to be working on this now or have only completed it very recently.

- Transferring signed domain is not proven in .nz or elsewhere.

- .nz is lagging behind the ccTLD ‘leaders’ in terms of percentage and number of signed domains, however, the global trend for DNSSEC readiness is probably only 1 to 3% (at most). In percentage comparison to .com or .net then .nz is only marginally trailing.

- Financial incentives for registrars are not the only step or activity used to promote DNSSEC, but feature strongly with the ccTLDs that have been more successful in this area. At least one of these introduced the incentive to stop Registrars charging more for DNSSEC. Financial incentives do not feature at all with gTLDs.

- Successful DNSSEC rollouts have included directly promoting DNSSEC with the Registrants (Evangelism).

- Successful DNSSEC deployments also need DNS operators to be involved and appropriately aware.

- Even with considerable effort, DNSSEC uptake amongst Registrars appears to have been a challenge and at least two of the more successful ccTLDs have opted for mandated aspects of DNSSEC. This could have adverse affects on their Registrar market in the long term.

- DNSSEC Uptake amongst Registrars is probably a critical requirement and no TLDs appear to have solved the problem completely.

DNSSEC in Sweden
.se was one of the first adopters of DNSSEC and commenced activity in 2005, however, uptake was very low until late 2011. During the initial six-year period they undertook work with 'high end' customers (Government, Banks etc.), Resolver operators (ISPs) and Registrars to prepare for DNSSEC (although very few Registrars appear to have taken them up on their offer of assistance). They also commenced publishing annual DNS health checks. This was all probably useful groundwork and preparation.

During 2012 they pro-actively sought to increase the number of signed domains, this involved:

- The government 'pushed' agencies, municipalities and counties to deploy DNSSEC (and supported this work)
- 5% discount on DNSSEC signed domain names to attract registrars

These steps took them from 4000 signed domains to their current 140 000+ signed, largely attributed to their larger Registrars being attracted to the 5% discount. In order to encourage further growth .se is moving to a 7.5% discount. However, (and most significantly) it is changing its Registrar agreement and introducing mandatory handling of DS records (add, change, remove), suggesting they discovered issues with rapid DNSSEC growth involving only a small number of Registrars.

It should be noted that they reached 172 000 signed but 'lost' 30 000. This would suggest there were unintended consequences or pitfalls to this growth, possibly because it was driven by the Registrars (not the Registrants). It is also apparent that the discount proposal only enticed large Registrars (6 out of their 146 Registrars). Recently .se overall number of signed domains has being dropping again; there is a suggestion that one of their Registrars is opting out of DNSSEC.

DNSSEC in the Czech Republic
.cz was another relatively early adopter, embarking on it's DNSSEC initiative in 2008. They now boast the most secure DNS in the World (and statistically speaking they are correct). Their campaign appears to have started in earnest in 2009, initial groundwork led to about 0.2% of their domains signed – activity included:

- Work with (and persuaded) 10 out of their 49 Registrars to roll out DNSSEC
- Work with ISPs to get them DNSSEC ready
- 'Evangelization' target key domains/ companies (.cz got an online trading company, Internet News Portal, large Bank and Government department to sign their domains)

From 2010/2011 onwards .cz have been very aggressive in their promotion and expansion of DNSSEC, to get to the 37% they are currently at. Their methods include:

- 10% discount (incentive for Registrars)
- Ongoing effort to encourage as many Registrars as possible to be DNSSEC friendly (some Registrars signing by default)
- Direct engagement with ISPs and other entities (training etc)
- National TV advertising campaigns
- 50:50 shared cost advertising with Registrars

- Government policy and strategy support for DNSSEC
- Ongoing Evangelization to get Banks and large companies signed

The increased efforts through 2011 got .cz to 15% of domains signed, however, the Government support and advertising campaigns appear to ‘kicked in’ in 2012 and they jumped to over 30% signed and have then continued to increase gradually. This multi-faceted approach certainly appears to have worked well for .cz. Gradual but deliberate growth over the first 2 years seems to have prevented problems and avoided pitfalls.

DNSSEC in the Netherlands

.nl is a relatively recent ccTLD in the DNSSEC space (similar to .nz), however, they appear to have embarked on a very deliberate growth strategy from day one. In initial work they targeted Registrars and high profile registrations. They also worked on knowledge enhancement with suppliers and ISPs.

They revised their strategy in 2011 based on lessons learned from .se and their own earlier work. They moved forward with a number of initiatives, which got them to the hundreds of thousands signed domains, these included:

- Incentive for Registrars, approx. 8% discount (for two year period)
- Considered the ROI for Registrars
- Encouraged fierce competition between large registrars (large registrars look at each other and .nl used that to their advantage)
- Government placed DNSSEC on the comply-or-explain list
- Close support to prevent technical problems.
- Active PR and publicity for DNSSEC

They identified the following lessons:

- An incentive can be very effective if the timing and market conditions are right
- The level at which you set the incentive is important: enough to cover the investment, not too high or it will not reflect positively
- It only works if you’re able and prepared to put a lot of effort in assisting your registrars and cooperating with suppliers
- It’s only the first step: you still need to tackle the ISP’s.

Despite their huge number of signed domains, the poor showing of the Netherlands in recent APNIC research is indicative that the broader DNS community is not on board. This limits the effectiveness of the DNSSEC chain of trust.

DNSSEC in Brazil

.br are not being overlooked, however, up to date data appears to be more readily available from the European ccTLDs. From the material available regarding .br they appear to have used a mixture of mandatory DNSSEC for new 2LDs, incentives for registrars and consistent efforts within their technical and Registrar communities.

Sources of information:

ISOC Deploy 360 – Statistics and Other Info
DNSSEC Deployment Initiative
ICANN Website
APNIC research from February 2013
CENTR surveys and statistics
Verisign – History of DNSSEC
Whois Source
Lars Eggert – DNSSEC Deployment Trends
.se website plus updates to RIPE and ICANN
.cz website plus updates to RIPE and ICANN
.nl website plus updates to ICANN
.br website plus updates to ICANN
DNC Website and other material
NZRS Website and other material

International Strategy

Group Policy
October 2013

DRAFT 3

International Strategy (draft 3)

Introduction

The Internet is by its nature a global network. Policies and practices that drive the Internet and its development, or threaten the same, arise and are debated at national, regional and global levels. What happens in global policy, regulatory, technical and civil society debates is foundational to how the Internet works in New Zealand: to the opportunities it offers this country, and to how threats to the open Internet can be seen off.

Accordingly, to protect and promote the Internet for New Zealand requires InternetNZ to be active on the world stage. In our role as an organisation that supports the open Internet and as the ccTLD manager for .nz, our voice needs to be heard in many places.

This draft International Strategy sets out the goals of InternetNZ's international involvement, the outcomes we seek to bring about through our participation, and the types of participation that InternetNZ engages in – what forums, organisations, events we focus on. The strategy provides the framework within which operational decisions regarding international involvement are made.

Purpose

The purpose of InternetNZ's international engagement is to participate in multi-stakeholder Internet Governance, and by doing so to contribute to the ongoing development of the Internet

All of this work is in the service of the New Zealand Internet community, as required by InternetNZ's constitution.

Goals

All international engagement by InternetNZ, across the group, seeks to advance the following goals. Over time, we intend to develop measures for these goals, and to report against these on an annual basis.

1. Knowledge of global Internet issues and developments are shared throughout InternetNZ and subsidiary planning around these is consistent in outcomes sought.

2. Developments and issues that originate overseas are introduced into New Zealand reaching those parts of New Zealand that need to be aware of or engaged with them.

3. Strong collaboration and engagement takes place across New Zealand on these global developments and issues and that leads to a "sum is greater than the whole" response.

4. New Zealand is a regular venue for global Internet events and global Internet contributors and so gives regular engagement opportunities for those who are unable to travel overseas and introduces overseas visitors to the New Zealand Internet community.

5. The development and substance of policies and practices internationally is shaped in line with the objects and principles of InternetNZ.

6. Internationally we are a 'listened-to' organisation because what we have to say is consistently of value.

7. Key relationships and positions of influence within regional and global Internet institutions and decision-making fora are managed.

8. New Zealand as a whole is an active and notable participant in global Internet development.

9. New Zealand views, best practice, experience and principles are widely disseminated internationally.

10. With a particular focus on the Pacific Islands region, overseas Internet-related organisations and local communities aiming to create such organisations are supported in their development.

11. To develop and maintain .nz as a best-practice country code Top Level Domain.

In addition, at the operational level of the management of .nz, there are further desired outcomes that our international engagement aims to deliver. This acknowledges that our peers are generally found overseas, making the international component of this engagement a consequence of the need to engage in the global industry that we are part of.

12. Identify and share best practice with peers.

13. Understand, prepare for and influence the future developments of our industry and underlying technologies.

14. Establish and strengthen relationships with other TLDs, Internet policy makers, the global supplier market and Internet technologists.

15. Identify and import relevant global business development opportunities.

Areas of engagement

As a group we are involved in a wide range of areas of engagement. These include those directly related to our operations such as ICANN, APNIC and IETF, through to those where we both positively contribute to, and benefit from, discussions such as the various IGF forums.

Resources

International engagement is resource intensive. InternetNZ bears costs in terms of staff focus, time spent travelling, preparation, reporting and direct travel costs arising from international participation. Given the nature of the Internet, these costs form a necessary part of achieving the organisation’s objects.

Coordination

Of engagement
General agreement on appropriate representation, and what are suitable forums and organisations, can be made at a group level but specific decisions on what meetings are attended, and by who, are made at the individual business level.

Of resources
Each part of the group is free to determine what international engagement it deems as appropriate, what level of budget it wishes to spend on that engagement, and how it chooses to monitor the effectiveness. However care should be taken to avoid

unnecessary duplication of attendance across the group by coordination between the CEs.

Probity
All governance bodies within the group should monitor international travel to ensure probity and be able to justify every decision taken in this regard, noting that significant external scrutiny may appear at any time.

Transparency
Subsidiary boards should provide relevant details of the international engagement they have conducted in the relevant reports to Council. This should only cover the main takeaway points, with greater detail made accessible if required.

Strategy, following Member Engagement

InternetNZ

11 October 2013

COUNCIL: FOR DECISION

Strategy and Objects Review: Next Steps

Author:	Jordan Carter
Purpose of paper:	To set out the roadmap for developing InternetNZ's Strategy, and progressing the Objects Review.

Since the August meeting, the Council has been on retreat to consider InternetNZ's strategic focus, and members have been engaged in a discussion regarding the Council's initial thinking.

The retreat and next steps on Strategy

The report from Murray Bain summarising the conclusions of the Council retreat is attached to this paper. Overall, the Council considered the environment InternetNZ faces, and did work on the Vision and Mission of the organisation.

Not as much progress as I had hoped was made on more focused Goals for the coming one- or two-year period, and the question of InternetNZ's values was not on the agenda.

Feedback from members was broadly supportive of the new direction, in that the appreciation of people in the vision and mission was endorsed. There will undoubtedly be more feedback and discussion on the question but there is a clear enough consensus to proceed along the direction Council has begun to set out.

The approach I propose for discussion is:

- Council endorses the report as an accurate record of the Retreat's proceedings
- Chief Executive be tasked with writing up straw-man Mission and Vision statements, for online discussion with Council between now and the December meeting (with input from professional wordsmiths)
- Chief Executive and staff team develop proposed Values and Goals, for discussion at the December meeting

At December's meeting, Council would be able to sign off the Vision and Mission, and work through the Values and Goals as the substance of the debate.

Review of the Objects

The work that Council did on the Objects at the Retreat was also broadly welcomed by members: the feeling was that the Objects do need to be brought into a contemporary form. Work needs to be done to flesh out the initial thinking of the Council and the thinking Members shared at the meetings around the country in September/October, into a proposal for discussion with Members.

The approach I propose for discussion is:

- Chief Executive fleshes out draft Objects (with assistance of wordsmiths) and seeks online discussion with Members and Council during November.
- Second version of revised objects prepared over the break and discussed with Members at engagement sessions in March 2014
- Third version of revised objects proposed to AGM in 2014 for adoption.

Other options

Depending on the level of interest and involvement Councillors have or wish, we could establish a Working Group of Councillors to be a first port of call for the Strategy work. I am neutral on this matter, and seek views.

The same possibility of a Working Group is available for the Objects work. This could be of Members and Councillors by solicitation of interest on the members-discuss list.

I welcome feedback and consideration of these approaches or others that councilors may have in mind.

Recommendations

THAT Council **adopt** the CE's proposed approach for next steps in developing InternetNZ's Strategy [as set out in this paper / as amended].

THAT Council **adopt** the CE's proposed approach for next steps in the review of the Objects [as set out in this paper / as amended].

Jordan Carter
Chief Executive
4 October 2013

InternetNZ Strategic Retreat

15-16 September 2013

Outcomes

Purpose

The purpose of the strategic retreat was to refresh InternetNZ’s strategic focus, as expressed in its current Vision, Mission, Values, Objects and Goals.

In addition, the group stated that they wanted to establish a shared understanding of the current context, who their stakeholders are, and their ambition for Internet NZ.

Environment scan

Councillors were asked to describe what the Internet would look like in ten years’ time. Key themes that emerged were:

- Internet capable devices will be numerous, mobile and integral to our daily routines
- trust will become a big issue. there will be a much greater level of awareness and concern about privacy, and security breaches and surveillance will be pervasive
- people will be more dependent on the Internet, and ‘opting out’ of using the Internet will be increasingly difficult
- there will be a shift towards alternative networks, or dark-nets, by corporates, governments or communities who no longer trust the main network.

Review of strategic focus

Vision

The vision outlines what an organisation wants to be, or how it wants the world in which it operates to be. It provides direction and focus, and forms a mental image of the future to which people can align. It can be emotive and a source of inspiration.

InternetNZ’s current vision is:

> The Internet is open and uncapturable

Councillors agreed to that the current mission was not sufficiently people focused: the Internet cannot exist in abstraction from society. There was widespread agreement that the Internet could and should improve the lives of all people.

Whilst there was a shared view that the Internet should be open and uncapturable, councillors felt this language was vague and would not connect with people outside the organisation, and that these concepts should be captured elsewhere in their strategic planning framework.

The following shortlist of vision statements was identified:

- The Internet is there for all.
  - This statement's simplicity appealed to some councillors, but others felt that the word 'there' was vague and unspecific.
- Everyone understands, trusts and benefits from the Internet.
  - Whilst there were no strong objections to the proposed language in this statement, it did not inspire the councillors.
- Everyone gets the Internet.
  - This statement was viewed as capturing the aspiration of InternetNZ by some, whilst others viewed it as elitist and lacking meaning.

Mission

The mission defines the fundamental purpose of an organisation, describing why it exists and what it does to achieve its vision. It does not state an outcome. It contains no time limit or measurement. It provides the basis for decisions on resource allocation and appropriate objectives.

The current mission for InternetNZ is:

> As kaitiaki, to protect and promote the Internet for New Zealand.

Councillors agreed to that the current mission was not sufficiently action focused. Whilst some members thought the word 'kaitiaki' captured the role of InternetNZ and grounded InternetNZ in the NZ context, others felt that this word implied conservatism, or that InternetNZ could not legitimately claim to be the kaitiaki of the Internet in NZ.

All councillors agreed that the organisation should seek to improve outcomes for New Zealanders.

The inclusion of the word 'promote' was seen to be outdated: it reflected a time where the Internet was less pervasive and well-utilised. However, the need to 'protect' the Internet from current and future threats from surveillance and special interests was seen as a core role of InternetNZ.

The following draft mission statement was identified:

> To advance and protect the use and benefits of the Internet for all New Zealanders by informing, connecting, and collaborating with people and organisations.

While the final wording is still up for discussion, there was a broad consensus that this mission statement captures the fundamental purpose of InternetNZ.

Objects

The objects (or purpose clauses) state what an organisation aims to achieve. They are required by statute to be included in the constitution of all charitable organisations, should show a clear charitable aim. The objects should be timeless and of a general nature.

The current objects of InternetNZ are to:

1 promote the competitive provision of Internet access, services and facilities in an open and uncapturable environment.

2 develop, maintain, evolve, and disseminate standards for the Internet and its inter-networking technologies and applications.

3 develop, maintain, evolve and disseminate effective administrative processes for the operation of the Internet in New Zealand.

4 promote and conduct education and research related to the Internet and inter-networking.

5 coordinate activities at a national level pertaining to good management of centralised systems and resources which facilitate the development of the Internet, including but not limited to the Domain Name System.

6 collect and disseminate information related to the Internet and inter-networking, including histories and archives.

7 develop and maintain formal and informal relationships with the international Internet community, including the Internet Society.

8 represent the common interests of the wider New Zealand Internet community both nationally and internationally.

9 promote widely and generally available access to the Internet.

10 liaise with other organisations, New Zealand Government authorities, and the general public for coordination, collaboration, and education in effecting the above objects.

The current set of objects was seen as too long, outdated and omitting some key areas of interest for InternetNZ.

The councillors identified the following list of verbs under which to group the following areas of interest:

- Research/learn/understand
  - to support wider understanding of the Internet
  - support and/or undertake research in the public interest

  - history and archives
- Connect/engage/link
  - members
  - local Internet community
  - multi-stakeholder discussion
  - international Internet community
  - be the ‘glue’ between players
  - coalitions on matters of concern
- Educate
  - dissemination of information, advice and best practice
  - be the “go to” people for Internet information
  - members, the public, government and business
- Advocate for/represent/promote/act
  - the interests of the wider Internet community in NZ
  - fairness and competition in the supply of services
  - initiatives that promote greater access and participation across communities
  - local innovation around Internet technologies
  - policy advice to government and other organisations (including standards)
- Defend
  - against threats to the open and uncapturable Internet
  - ‘route around’ threats or obstacles
  - maintain technical openness
- Manage
  - to manage ‘.nz’ in the spirit of the public good.

Subsidiaries

The Chairs and Chief Executives of the subsidiaries were asked to identify key issues for the InternetNZ Council to consider. The following issues were raised.

- Growth in revenue has slowed (through not to the same extent as experienced overseas) while growth in expenses for both subsidiaries has increased. What issues could this present in the future? Should the group fund expenses from reserves?

  At this stage this was reported as a temporary issue but is being closely monitored and will be reported on to the Council.

- Both subsidiaries need to consider their accommodation options. Should they remain in the same premises? Or even in the same city?
- Should NZRS be taking a more active role in the provision of facts and statistics on the Internet in New Zealand? Does the public expect the group to play this role already?
- NZRS are viewed as the best practice example for governance and accountability in the group. Is enough being done to match their standards at InternetNZ and DNCL?
- Should the group as a whole be doing more to make change, rather than just lobbying? For example, should the group be more active in the area of funding technical security solutions to surveillance issues?
- What is the nature of the threat from .kiwi, and how will we be tracking the impact of .kiwi and other new gTLDs over the next 18 months? Is the group ready for a competitive environment?
- The imminent introduction of new gTLDs is likely to cause confusion for the public. What role should DNCL provide as a reliable source of information on new gTLDs? Should DNCL look to partner with the consumers institute?
- Can DNCL position themselves as independent regulators and providers of information, given that they are part of the same group as NZRS? Will the perception of being labelled a 'self-regulator' become the reality?
- Who will manage the .nz brand strategy, and how will these arrangements be formalised in future? Do we risk being branded as 'old-fashioned' by .kiwi? How can the group get more recognition for its not-for-profit status?
- What levers could the group use to encourage greater uptake of DNSSEC? Should financial incentives be offered, or should DNSSEC be included as part of a package deal? How can we facilitate coordination across the whole stack to reap security benefits from DNSSEC? Should it be compulsory for registrars?

Next steps

The next steps on confirming the strategic focus will be to:

- test the proposed vision, mission and objects with members at upcoming consultation
- confirm the final wording of the vision, mission and objects at the October councillors meeting
- give further consideration to the issues raised by subsidiaries in future council meetings
- translate the proposed objects into 3 year goals, to inform the InternetNZ business plan.

Chief Executive’s Report

InternetNZ

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DISCUSSION

Chief Executive's Report

Author: Jordan Carter

Purpose of paper: Report of the Chief Executive to 30 September 2013

Introduction

This report conveys critical risks or other risks Council should be aware of, my priorities in the period since the August Council meeting, planned priorities for the period from now until the end of the year, staffing and contractor issues, and other matters.

Separate papers are attached on the following:

A - Operations Update to 30 September 2013
B - Business Development
C - Planning Cycle & 2014 Meeting Schedule
D - Policy Advisory Group – open or closed? (Susan Chalmers)
E - Travel Reports (Dean Pemberton, Ellen Strickland, and Susan Chalmers)

The financial report for the five months to August 2013 follows these papers.

As always, feedback from Councillors or members on the content of this report is very welcome.

1: Critical Risks / Other Risks

There are no critical risks to advise the Council of at the reporting date.

InternetNZ is participating in the Coalition for Fair Internet Pricing, a high profile disagreement with the Government in an area where they appear to be more sensitive than usual. This follows our public opposition to the GCSB bill and ongoing concerns with the TICS legislation and TPP. There is some risk that InternetNZ could be viewed as overly critical of the Government. This risk is being mitigated in a range of ways, for discussion at the meeting, but key among these is to note that in most areas of policy affecting the Internet, InternetNZ is broadly supportive of the government's approach. We actively look for ways to support the Government publicly and in conversations with key officials. Disagreement on some issues needs to be considered in that context.

With the large number of issues currently at play, there are some risks of overload for the operating team. These are being managed ad hoc, and will continue to be so in the short term.

2: Recent Priorities

Operating team

The work that has been done by the operating team is summarised in the attached Operations Update. Of particular note have been the following matters:

- Producing the ANZIAs
- The establishment of the Coalition for Fair Internet Pricing
- Progressing the Community Funding Review
- Further development of the Website IA review
- Submissions and participation in debates on GCSB/TICS legislation
- Production of the members engagement sessions around NZ
- IGF Fellowships and preparation for New Zealand participation

Chief Executive

Since the last meeting of the Council, and aside from general work, I have been focused on the following issues, generally in descending priority order:

- Induction of new Communications Lead David Cormack
- Leadership role in the Campaign for Fair Internet Pricing
- Progressing internal staff policies, including codes of conduct and HR policies
- Preparation for the Strategic Retreat, and associated Objects Review
- Identity Review progressed following August Council discussion
- Progressing the International Strategy towards the draft presented at this meeting
- Induction of new Councillors
- Having a holiday!

Planned priorities identified in the previous report that did not receive any attention include:

Area not progressed	**Explanation**
Team alignment and culture workshop	Time poor – to progress in November
Launch of Auckland premises	Handover delayed due to fitout
Incorporating my KPAs into the workplan	Council has not finalised these

3: Priorities for the next three months

For the period October to December 2013, the following main priorities are being pursued.

Operating Team

- Review and refresh goals for the second six months of the year, including update to work plans to cover the second half of the financial year

- Complete implementation of Community Funding review
- Participation in Internet Governance events in Australia & Indonesia in October
- Work on Strategic Goals, Values for Council consideration in December
- Complete phases 2-4 of InternetNZ identity review
- Go or no-go on NetHui South
- Policy engagement and PDP refresh completed
- Participation in a range of other IG events (ICANN in particular)

Chief Executive
The following are broad areas of focus in the October-December quarter.

- **Strategy development:** turning the outcomes of the Strategic Retreat into a coherent package of Vision/Mission/Values/Goals and Objects for Council consideration before and at the December meeting, with associated work on Subsidiary Statements of Expectations and budget planning. This will incorporate identity review inputs, esp. stakeholder survey information.
- **Governance and internal policies:** besides internal InternetNZ business unit policies (I have completed an audit of the HR framework and several pieces of work flow out of that), the three CEs are making progress on broader governance policies. This meeting sees the International Strategy; papers on a Governance Policy Development Policy, a paper setting out what policies the CEs expect to see in the overall framework, and a new business development policy will be available in December.
- **Staffing:** it is becoming clearer to me that the INZ operating team is below the capacity required to execute the Business Plan and the wide range of work members, stakeholders and Council expect. I will be developing a clear view of where change is required and the cost of this for the December meeting.
- **Internet Governance:** my induction to our international work continues, with trips to IGFs in Australia and the global version in Indonesia in October; attendance at the ICANN meeting in Buenos Aires in November, and participation in the OECD's Internet Technical Advisory Committee in Paris in December. My intention is to meet key contacts at each, and assess INZ participation, and determine what (if any) ongoing requirement for my participation each forum demands.

Besides these priorities, a number of smaller projects will be advanced as time allows:

- Broader work around team alignment, culture and ways of working to improve outputs and contentment
- Launching our new Auckland premises and associated partnerships
- Continue to transition into my role as lead InternetNZ spokesperson
- Translate the outcomes of the Identity Review into InternetNZ practice
- Understanding and incorporating my KPAs into the workplan

I particularly welcome Council feedback on my priorities, and on any other matters that need to be picked up and advanced.

4: Staffing and Contractor matters

David Cormack started at InternetNZ on 9 September, and was thrown in the deep end in respect of the launch of the Coalition for Fair Internet Pricing. He is settling into the role well in my judgement, and his government relations experience is an important and useful complement to his comms skills, which were being sorely missed after several weeks of Campbell's absence.

We are moving to employ a full-time receptionist with a range of associated team support and accounting/administrative functions. The new team member will be advised to Council once appointed.

Ellen Strickland completed her leave to work on her PhD, and intends to submit the thesis in December.

5: Other matters

- Improvements to business continuity planning following the earthquakes in July and August near Wellington continue. I will provide an updated BCP to Council in November for review, and a range of improvements to supplies and resources in the premises, as well as agreement how we will respond to such events, have been made.

Jordan Carter
Chief Executive (Acting)
2 October 2013

Operating Report to Council: to 30 September 2013

Introduction

This paper sets out the Goals in the Business Plan, and notes the transformations under each goal. Then a table sets out the key Business Plan activities that apply for each goal, with a column at the end showing progress year-to-date. A final table for each goal notes progress that the team has been making in this goal area in the period 1 August to 30 September 2013. The report on current activity is shaded grey to draw the eye.

Feedback on this layout is very welcome.

Goal 2: Protect and promote the Internet through multistakeholder Internet Governance

2.1	Debate on Internet Governance is largely framed by governments and the ITU	→	Debate on Internet Governance is largely framed by Internet stakeholders.
2.2	NZ Government is an ally of the open Internet	→	NZ Government is a principled ally of the open Internet
2.3	Shallow multistakeholderism is evident in the Internet Governance world	→	Multistakeholderism is firmly embedded in the Internet Governance world

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
2A	Gain and maintain representation on the Internet Governance Forum Multistakeholder Advisory Group and participate in global, regional and trans-Tasman Internet Governance Fora.	2.1, 2.3	A	Ongoing
2B	Maintain appropriate involvement within the ICANN At Large constituency	2.1, 2.3	B	Ongoing
2C	Promote best practice across all Internet Governance institutions InternetNZ participates in	2.1-2.3	A	Ongoing

	Activity	Transformation/s	Priority	Status
2D	Map the Internet Governance ecosystem and understand clearly InternetNZ's role in it	2.3	B	Sep-Dec 13
2E	Complete review of International Strategy and develop principles for international engagement	2.1-2.3	B	Drafted
2F	Develop relationships across NZ Govt to impart the importance of the Open Internet and thereby contribute to NZ's official position on Internet Governance issues in international fora, such as the World Telecommunication Policy Forum and other International Telecommunication Union meetings.	2.2	B	Ongoing
2G	Assess InternetNZ's own use of "multistakeholder" approaches and develop these further	2.3	B	Sep-Dec 13
3H	Parliamentary Internet Forum – continue to develop and grow this new institution	2.1, 2.2, 3.3	A	Ongoing
2I	Consider joining W3C to participate in web standards debates e.g. DRM in HTML5	2.3	C	Sep-Dec 13
2J	Create a New Zealand working group to contribute to the Internet and Jurisdiction project.	2.1, 2.3	C	Sep-Dec 13
2K	Develop an easily understood explanation of what "multistakeholderism" means	2.1-2.3	A	Sep-Dec 13

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Promoting the establishment of a multistakeholder charter in the APNIC PPAC meeting (DP)
- MAG: participating in bi-weekly virtual meetings, leading development of friendsoftheigf.org (a website curating IGF content since its inception), developing the IGF open mic session (SC)
- 2013 IGF
    - organising a panel with ISOC and IFLA on copyright/Internet policy (SC)
    - regional/secretariat reporting process (ES, SC)
    - planning and preparation for InternetNZ fellow participation (MR, ES)
    - planning and preparation for Pacific Islands fellow participation (ES, KD)
- Held discussion with auDA on Internet Governance in the AP region; with Australian and New Zealand Govt officials on a possible trans-Tasman IGF and

opportunities for information sharing leading up to the 2014 ITU Plenipotentiary (JTC, DP, ES, SC, KD)
- Rescheduled final Parliamentary Internet Forum for November 12th (SC, MR)
- Participation on APrIGF organising committee and attending APrIGF Korea event (KD, SC)
- Participation in and support for Pacific Islands IGF Day and its linking to global IGF processes (ES)
- NetHui 2013 debrief discussions have been held and report is currently being produced (KW, ES)
- NetHui 2014 is in initial planning stages, venues and event companies are being approached. (KW)
- Participation in ISOC Board discussions and ISOC CEO Recruitment Committee discussions regarding IG and multistakeholderism (KD)
- Participation in ICANN ccNSO Council, and ICANN Board Working Group discussions on aspects of the future multistakeholder model (KD)

Goal 3: Drive universal access to the Internet

3.1	Growing take-up of Internet access across New Zealand	→	Complete take-up of Internet access across New Zealand
3.2	Patches of digital exclusion	→	Complete digital inclusion
3.3	Policy sometimes understands the Internet	→	Policy generally understands the Internet
3.4	Access regulation is telco-focused	→	Access regulation is Internet-focused
3.5	NZ mainly dependent on one trans-Pacific cable	→	NZ international connectivity is resilient

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
3A	Contribute to solving any barriers to UFB and RBI uptake	3.1, 32	A	Sep-Dec 13
3B	Use the review of the TSO to generate debate on what level of broadband Universal Service might be needed	3.1, 3.2	A	Under way

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
3C	Develop a map or analysis of drivers of / evidence of digital exclusion and options for solving this, perhaps in partnership with the 20/20 Trust	3.2	B	20/20
3D	Develop working groups and input as needed to help respond to new legislative proposals	3.3, 3.4	A	Ongoing
3E	Shape the review of the Telecommunications Act so it supports the spread of affordable high speed broadband	3.3, 34	A	Ongoing
3F	Working with partners, assess network resilience options for NZ's international connectivity.	3.5	C	Jan-Mar 14

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Work on establishing a quantitative understanding of UFB and RBI footprint (DP)
- Development of broadband digital exclusion mapping (DP)
- Technical assistance to Telco and TSO working groups as required (DP)
- Submissions on allocation of the 700 MHz spectrum with particular focus on maximising rural coverage and early deployment of cellular broadband (4G) (RH).
- Submission on longer term strategy for spectrum allocation with particular focus on improving competition and freeing up underused spectrum for new/ innovative broadband suppliers and applications.(RH)
- Submission on TSO discussion document with particular focus on the need for an agreed process to develop a 21st century universal service that recognised broadband rather than telephony as the essential default communications service.(RH)
- Attendance and papers to the Commerce Commission UBA determination conference with particular focus on need for independent regulation, consumer representation, increased competition and cost based pricing of broadband services. (JC, RH, MW)
- Submission, Forum, Campaign, in relation to government's review of the Telecommunications Act in conjunction with other affected parties. (RH, JC, MW others)
- Ongoing engagement with Ministry of Justice on the draft cyberbullying legislation (SC)
- Ongoing engagement with MPs and officials on the TPP (SC)
- Research work programme plans progressed on Digital Divide with 2020 trust (ES)

Goal 4: Catalyse gains from the Internet

4.1	NZ is missing out on prospective gains from widespread Internet use	→	NZ is benefiting from more gains from widespread Internet use
4.2	Public services: use of the Internet is variable	→	Public services: use of the Internet is high and rising
4.3	Economic benefits of Internet use are unclear	→	Economic benefits of Internet use are widely understood
4.4	No particular sectoral focus in benefits analysis	→	Choose some relevant sectors for focus of benefits analysis

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
4A	Complete review of Community Investment to include some focus on shared gains of the Internet.	4.1-4.3	A	Under way
4B	Seek to understand and share emblematic stories of gains available	4.1	B	Sep-Dec 13
4C	Work with central Government agencies to create an Unconference focused on helping the public sector develop better use of the Internet (could focus on best practice sharing, or IPv6 diffusion)	4.2	B	Jan-Mar 14
4D	Develop the 2012 studies on the economic impact of the Internet and follow up with further research	4.3	C	Under way
4E	Partner with other interested organisations to share stories and conduct analysis	4.1, 4.3, 4.4	C	Sep-Dec 13

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Looking at how technological advances (NC-TCP) can deliver tangible gains to communities on high latency links (NZ Satellite communities or Pacific Islands) (DP)
- Talking with Etuate Cocker regarding stories and analysis of technical challenges faced by Pacific Island nations. (DP)
- Working closely with the PacNOG community to determine technical challenges New Zealand can assist with (DP)

- Working with 20/20 in relation to issues such as rural broadband connectivity especially possible use of rural schools as hubs for local wireless networks (RH)
- Contributing towards productivity commission investigation into economic benefits of the Internet/ICT sector. (RH)
- Working with Google and Sapere to produce an economic study on Internet value to different sectors (JC)
- Discussions with Tonga Prime Minister and officials re Internet as a tool for Development and .to during PacINET Tonga meeting (KD)

Goal 5: Better adoption of new Internet technologies & best practice

5.1	IPv6 adoption satisfactory in New Zealand	→	IPv6 adoption good in New Zealand
5.2	Best practices shared in a patchy way	→	Best practices widely shared
5.3	UFB / RBI architecture telecommunications-led	→	UFB / RBI architecture Internet-led
5.4	Technical ecosystem partly developed	→	Technical ecosystem well-supported

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
5A	Continue supporting the IPv6 Task Force	5.1	B	Ongoing
5B	Explore possibility of a new whole-of-government policy re IPv6 use	5.1	A	Under way
5C	Conduct an assessment of operator-focused best practice use and diffusion in the New Zealand Internet	5.2	A	Sep-Dec 13
5D	Continue supporting NZNOG as a community, and expand relationships with other technical bodies as appropriate	5.2	B	Ongoing
5E	Run INTAC (Internet Technical Architecture Conference)	5.2, 5.3	A	Complete

	Activity	Transformation/s	Priority	Status
5F	Identify and resolve any gaps in Internet focused architecture or standards in RBI/UFB environment	5.3	A	Sep-Dec 13
5G	Continue developing InternetNZ's understanding of the technical ecosystem in New Zealand and how it can contribute to supporting its growth and depth.	5.4	B	Sep-Dec 13

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Presentation on behalf of the IPv6 Task force at the APIPv6TF meeting in Xi'an China (DP)
- Presentation to the IPv6 readiness BoF in Xi'an China (DP)
- Meeting with Department of Internal Affairs to discuss a whole of government approach to IPv6 (DP)
- Initial assessment of sources of 'best practice' information within the operator community (DP)
- Continued support of NZNOG and assistance where required to KW for conference organisation (DP)
- Ran InTAC, documented outcomes. (DP)
- Working to establish a broadband availability map for New Zealand as a starting point to understanding the relationships between UFB, Copper and RBI (DP)
- Watching brief on technical aspects of global surveillance and interception events and how these may affect the technical ecosystem within New Zealand (DP)
- Working with both policy and community/collaboration leads to identify and foster areas where InternetNZ can assist with the growth of the technical ecosystem within New Zealand. (DP)
- Input into Radio Spectrum 5 year Outlook - particular emphasis upon new wireless broadband technologies and the conditions required (especially availability of spectrum) to enable these technologies to develop. (RH)

Goal 6: Greater sharing of information about the Internet

6.1	Information about the NZ Internet is dispersed and hard to find	→	Information about the NZ Internet is available through InternetNZ
6.2	InternetNZ stances on issues internally available	→	InternetNZ stances on issues publicly available and easily accessible
6.3	Information we provide is sometimes audience-specific	→	Information we provide is often audience-specific

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
6A	Develop and seek sector support for an annual "State of the Internet" report	6.1	A	Jan-Mar 14
6B	Prepare an FAQ for the InternetNZ website that answers common queries and points to commonly requested sources of information, and additional info on our views and on the sector.	6.1, 6.3	A	Begun
6C	Use the opportunity provided by the website information architecture review to develop new content that helps achieve the transformation	6.1-6.3	B	Jan-Mar 14
6D	Develop a new Policy Development Process that includes how we share and advance information and ideas as part of the broader work we do	6.2, 6.3	A	Sep-Dec 13
6E	Broaden the general communications effort to include more audience-specific or audience-friendly versions of, for example, policy submissions	6.3	B	Ongoing

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Providing input where appropriate to the development of the InternetNZ PDP (DP)
- Participating in the InternetNZ members consultation meetings (DP)
- Assisting where appropriate with policy submissions (DP)

- Trialling use of LOOMIO as new tool in developing policy positions (SC, RH)
- Exploring new options for how to showcase INZ's policy work (PAG plenaries), how to structure engagement with PAG (Policy Portfolios and Working Groups / Standing Committees) (SC).
- Research work programme plans progressed on Digital Divide with 2020 trust (ES)
- Internet Research Funding Round planning commenced (ES)
- World Internet Project 2013 report launch in planning, two vents to be held November in Auckland/Wellington (ES)

Goal 7: A recognised high-performing organisation

7.1	Focus of operation is sometimes internal, detail-centric	→	Focus of operation is mostly external, big picture-centric
7.2	Tends towards reacting to others' imperatives	→	Tends towards proactive leadership based on the Objects
7.3	Stakeholders not clear on purpose, variable views of performance	→	Stakeholders clear on purpose, see organisation as high-performing
7.4	Brand and identity is not clear	→	Brand and identity is clear
7.5	Charitable status is not clearly understood internally	→	Charitable status is clearly understood internally
7.6	Systems, processes and policies poorly defined and shared	→	Systems, processes and policies clearly defined and shared
7.7	Respective roles of governance and operations unclear	→	Respective roles of governance and operations clear

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
7A	Improved internal organisation & culture to deliver outward focus	7.1, 7.2	A	Ongoing

	Activity	**Transformation/s**	**Priority**	**Status**
7B	Review InternetNZ’s identity, purpose and brand to bring clarity	7.3-7.5	A	Jun-Dec 13
7C	Develop internal systems and processes, implement these and review mid 2014	7.6	B	Under way
7D	Stakeholder analysis and research to improve understanding of perceptions	7.3	A	Jun-Dec 13
7E	Proactive outreach to key stakeholders about InternetNZ role	7.3	B	Ongoing
7F	Operations team training & discussion on respective roles of operations and governance	7.7	A	Sep-Dec 13
7G	Ongoing governance training for Council and relevant staff	7.7	B	Ongoing

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Identifying outward technical areas where InternetNZ can focus in order to provide feedback or guidance (DP)
- Outreach to regional players within the Regional Internet Registry realm with regard to InternetNZ’s role (DP)

Goal 8: Members

8.1	Unclear reasons to join	→	Clear reasons to join
8.2	Some understanding of member needs	→	Good understanding of member needs
8.3	Limited involvement with work	→	Wide involvement with work

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	Transformation/s	Priority	Status
8A	Initiate discussion with Council about membership model into the future	8.1-8.3	A	Dec 13
8B	Clarify and improve explanation of what people want to join InternetNZ for	8.1	B	Sep-Dec 13
8C	Conduct revised version of annual Membership survey	8.2	B	Complete
8D	Develop and implement a new Policy Development Process, which will include setting out involvement of members in policy work	8.3	B	Sep-Dec 13

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Providing input where appropriate to the development of the InternetNZ PDP (DP. ES)
- Members engagement meetings conducted in Dunedin, Christchurch, Auckland and Wellington to discuss strategy. Fair attendance at most of meetings and good discussions were held. (KW)

Goal 9: Stronger relationships with key partners

9.1	Stakeholder engagement unstructured	→	Stakeholder engagement comprehensive & strategic
9.2	Individually owned	→	Organisationally owned
9.3	Partly managed	→	Fully managed

To help bring these transformations about, the following main activities are planned:

	Activity	Transformation/s	Priority	Status
9A	Map InternetNZ stakeholders and develop a strategic framework for our relationships with them	9.1	A	Sep-Dec 13
9B	Develop better systems to maintain information about stakeholders and contacts	9.2	A	Under way
9C	Ensure all key stakeholder relationships are with multiple people in each organisation	9.2	B	Ongoing
9D	Effective management of all key relationships – more planning, more reflection	9.3	B	Ongoing
9E	Make individuals responsible for management of relationships with named key stakeholders	9.3	B	Sep-Dec 13

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- Provided information about contacts and stakeholders from attended events to the group as part of regular tripreports (DP)
- Ensured that where possible multiple people maintained contact with key stakeholder relationships (eg PR function within APNIC) (DP)
- Participated in meetings to discuss management of key relationships (APNIC, Pacific Islands) (DP)
- Attended meetings of 20/20 and Auckland digital group to promote InternetNZ relationships. (RH)
- Stakeholder strategic framework (9a) and system for maintaining contacts (9b) projects initiated collaboratively (ES,MR)
- Organisation of the NZNOG 2014 conference to be held in Nelson at the end of January. (KW)
- Event sponsorships agreed: Open Source Developers Conference, Kiwicon.
- In continuing discussions regarding the Accelerating Auckland event showcase. (ES, JC)

Other Matters not covered by the Business Plan

Matters to report 1 Aug to 30 Sep 2013:

- ANZIA’s was successfully held at Te Papa on the 17th September, it was well attended and received.
- HR Audit review engagement and report, organised (MT)
- Attended a conference on Not-for-profit structures, reporting and accountability (MT)
- Filed Annual Returns with the Charities Commission for INZ, DNCL,NZNOG, IPv6 (MT)
- Organised the additional signatures to the bank accounts (MT)
- Assisted Maria with the Community Funding Implementation doc’s. (MT)
- Involved with the final Optimal Website testing (MT)
- Auckland Office set-up (MT)
- Strategic Partnerships maintained and developed as per agreements (ES)

Jordan Carter

3 October 2013

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DECISION/DISCUSSION

Business Development: establishing a policy framework

Author:	Jordan Carter
Purpose of paper:	To re-form a business development advisory group, and seek agreement to matters that will guide a re-write of the business development policy

Introduction

This paper seeks Council's nomination of some of its members to an advisory group established last year (August 2012 Council) to be a sounding board for business development initiatives NZRS is working on. It also sets out some key markers to guide my development of a refreshed Business Development policy for InternetNZ.

Advisory Group

At its meeting in August 2012, Council discussed a paper on next steps for service development by the NZRS Chief Executive. As part of that discussion, Council agreed to establish an advisory group for informal discussion of business or service development initiatives. Members were the President and Crs MacEwan, Wiggs, Moskovitz and Foley.

NZRS has asked me to see about this group being re-enlivened, as there are business development initiatives they wish to discuss with a recognised group of Council members. It is important that members of the group are not members of either subsidiary's Board, and so of the five current members of the group, only three are now eligible (Cr Moskovitz having been appointed to DNCL, and Michael Foley having left Council at this year's AGM).

Accordingly, Councillors are asked to consider their interest and availability for this group, and for the meeting to agree four plus the President to serve in this role.

Refreshing the Business Development policy

Business Development has been in limbo for some time. There was a debate last year about the merits of business development versus service development; about the allocation of responsibility for business development; and a range of other matters.

Rather than trying to write a new approach from scratch, I would like to posit for Council discussion two aspects of business development policy: its purpose, and high-level requirements of a new policy.

Purpose

The purpose of business development is wide-ranging as the need for business development has emerged from a number of different directions at once. Consequently the purpose of business development is all of the following:

1. To ensure that we evolve our service to meet the needs of our users and do not become an entrenched incumbent that fails to innovate.

2. To provide greater stability to our current sole income stream.

3. To provide the possibility of increased revenues to increase the good work that we do.

Requirements of the policy

A group business development policy should provide the following:

1. A clear explanation of the purpose of business development that has consensus agreement and can be clearly explained to stakeholders.

2. Eligibility criteria that can be used as an early stage sieve to ensure the overall existential alignment of any potential opportunity.

3. Coordination of business development activity across the group, along with a clear identification of roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for business development.

4. All opportunities are subject to the scrutiny and sign-off of Council and/or subsidiary boards, having been given all the information and time needed to make a well-informed decision.

5. The ability for the InternetNZ group to respond and act in a timely fashion for what may be fast-moving or time-limited opportunities.

6. A clear and unambiguous process that incorporates the above.

Recommendations

THAT the Business Development Advisory Group be re-established, with membership comprised of Councillors < names > and the President as a corresponding member.

THAT the purpose of business development, and the requirements of the policy, be agreed by Council AND THAT the Chief Executive prepare, in consultation with subsidiary CEs, a refreshed Business Development Policy consistent with these for consideration at the December 2013 meeting.

Jordan Carter
Chief Executive

3 October 2013

11 October 2013

COUNCIL: FOR DECISION

Planning Cycle and Meeting Schedule to end of 2014

Author: Jordan Carter

Purpose of paper: To set out the revised planning cycle for Council and schedule meetings in 2014

Introduction

This paper updates the planning cycle and meeting schedule that Council considered at its meeting in August 2013. The main change is to add a February meeting to the rolling cycle, to avoid a long gap between December and April.

The Planning Cycle

In the following table we set out the high-level tasks that Council needs to complete at each of its regular meetings in the annual cycle. These are divided into categories. The categories are as follows:

- **Strategy –** related to Council's role in developing InternetNZ strategy.
- **Members –** related to engagement with InternetNZ members.
- **Planning –** related to planning and implementation issues.
- **Subsidiaries –** related to the ownership of InternetNZ subsidiaries NZRS and DNCL.
- **Budget –** related to the budgeting process.

Table 1: InternetNZ Council – Planning Cycle

Meeting	**Category**	**Item**
August	Strategy	• Decide scope and form of strategic planning • Affirm .nz and International strategies (usual timetable)
(September)	Strategy	• Strategic planning retreat
[September]	Members	Strategic Engagement
October	Strategy	• Agree strategic goals/direction post member engagement • Affirm .nz and International strategies (2013)
	Planning	• Six-month review of Business Plan
December	Budget	• Agree budget strategy & envelope for following year
	Planning	• Discuss initial thinking re business plan for following year
	Subsidiaries	• Agree Statements of Expectations
February	Planning	• Consider staff proposed issues to bring to members
March	Members	Planning Engagement

Meeting	Category	Item
April	Budget	- Sign off budget for following year
	Planning	- Sign off draft Business Plan for following year
	Subsidiaries	- Agree appointment requirements / panel for Boards - Receive draft Statements of Direction and Goals
June	Strategy	- Review previous financial year outcomes
	Subsidiaries	- Make required appointments to Boards
(July)	Members	AGM

Besides the above, there are (or will be) standing items at each Council meeting:

- Operational and financial reports
- Reviews of governance level policies
- Discussions on topical issues

On a less regular cycle (less than yearly or occasionally) Council needs to consider:

- Operating agreements with subsidiaries
- Significant changes to .nz policies

Not yet scheduled are matters related to:

- CE performance review

Schedule for 2013 and 2014

The table below sets out key internal meetings (Council, members, NetHui) proposed for 2013 and 2014 (insofar as these can be known at the present time). It also shows known external meetings (mainly Internet Governance related) as these provide some constraints on options for internal meeting scheduling. Staff availability was taken into account in developing this proposed schedule.

Note that the October Council meeting for 2014 is currently the last Friday of the public school holidays, in between terms 3 and 4. There are no evident clashes with public holidays.

This timetable should be adopted by Council and then regarded as final for the year – no further changes should be entertained in normal circumstances.

The dates changed from the last version of the schedule are **bolded**.

Table 2: Schedule of significant internal & external meetings in 2013/14

Draft 2

Month	Date	Internal	External
2013			
Oct	Fri 11th Wed 16-Thu 17 Mon 21-Fri 25	Council – meeting	 AU IGF (Melbourne) IGF (Indonesia)
Nov	Sun 17-Thu 21		ICANN 48 (Argentina)
Dec	**Fri 6**	Council – meeting + Xmas	
2014			
Jan	Mon 27-Fri 31		NZNOG (Nelson)
Feb	**Fri 14** Mon 17-Fri 28	Council – meeting (AKL – tbc)	 APRICOT (Thailand) IGF MAG (TBC)

Mar	Mon 10-Fri 14	Members – Planning Engagement	
	Sun 23-Thu 27		ICANN 49 (Singapore)
Apr	Fri 4th	Council – meeting	
May			IGF MAG (TBC)
Jun	Fri 6th	Council – meeting	
	Sun 22-Thu 26		ICANN 50 (London)
Jul		NetHui 2014 2014 AGM	
Aug	Fri 8th	Council – meeting	
Sep			ANZIAs (Australia)
	Sat 13-Mon 15	Council – Strategic retreat	
		Members – Strategic engagement	
Oct	Fri 10th	Council – meeting	
	Sun 12-Thu 16		ICANN 51 (Los Angeles)
	20th – 7 Nov		ITU Plenipot 2014 (Korea)
Nov	20 Oct – 7th		ITU Plenipot 2014 (Korea)
Dec	**Fri 5th**	Council – meeting + Xmas	

Recommendations

THAT Council agree that the Planning Cycle set out in table 1 will guide Council decisions regarding meeting agendas through to the end of 2014.

THAT Council adopt the dates for Council meeting in the Schedule of Meetings in table 2 for 2013 and 2014.

Jordan Carter
Chief Executive
4 October 2013

To: InternetNZ Council
From: Susan Chalmers, Policy Lead
Re: PAG Options
Date: 2 October 2013

Policy Advisory Group – Open or Closed?

The purpose of this document is to invite Council to discuss whether participation in InternetNZ's policy development processes – the Policy Advisory Group, more specifically – should be reserved for members and closed to the general public, or open to the general public.

Option 1

When I arrived at InternetNZ in August 2011, our member value proposition was explained to me as being able to participate in the development of InternetNZ's policy positions. Since I have joined, the actual policy around Policy Advisory Group participation has been that only members can participate.

Participation in the development of our policy positions – of taking part in building a piece of work that may influence regulatory decisions surrounding the Internet in New Zealand and abroad – is effectively the "benefit" of being a member (outside of a general happy feeling, access to the INZ email lists and voting privileges).

Under Option 1, PAG would be limited only to members who duly pay the annual fee.

Option 2

The drawback of Option 1 is that it creates an obstacle for engaging with a wider and more diverse group of stakeholders. Membership becomes a barrier to entry for those who may want to contribute to a working group on a specific topic, but without becoming a member of InternetNZ.

Under this Option 2, participation in the development of InternetNZ's policy positions would be open to non-members as well as members. A broader community could participate. Over time, hopefully many would become members.

Recommendation

Option 2 is the preferred option for me and other staff. It maximises the range of input we can draw into our work, and so should lead to InternetNZ being better connected, and to higher quality work output through being able to draw on a wider range of perspectives.

To: InternetNZ Council, Staff & Contractors
From: Dean Pemberton, Technical Policy Advisor
Re: APNIC 36 meeting in Xian, China
Date: 25 September 2013

TRIP REPORT: APNIC 36, Xi'an China

The purpose of this document is to provide a report on InternetNZ activities at the APNIC 36 meeting in Xi'an China.

Summary:
The APNIC 36 meeting in Xi'an China served to advance the international strategy of InternetNZ through engagement across multiple areas.

1) Support for a multistakeholder approach was championed during the **APNIC Public Policy Advisory Committee (PPAC)** meeting.

2) InternetNZ's objects, values and principles were projected onto the regional audience as part of the following activities:

- **Asia Pacific Internet Exchange (APIX) meeting**
- **Asia Pacific IPv6 Task Force (APIPv6TF)**

3) International information and experience as well as New Zealand sourced information and experience was shared during the following fora:

- **IPv6 Readiness BoF**
- **NZNOG Report**
- **PacNOG Report**
- **IPv6: A holistic approach**
- **APNIC Policy SIG**

APIX

I was invited to attend the Asia Pacific Internet Exchange meeting. NZIX is a newly joined member of this group and it was good to see Andy Linton present to the meeting the advances being taken at Citylink.

Salient point for InternetNZ: This is an important forum to ensure that there is adequate NZ representation.
Next Step: InternetNZ should ensure that at any pre-conference meeting for APNIC or APRICOT conferences that NZIX is engaged to ascertain if they will be in attendance. If not, an InternetNZ representative could present on their behalf.

NZNOG Report

As part of what looks like a standard NOG report back session, I presented some information on the history and future of NZNOG.

Looking back at the previous 10 years as well as forward to what we hope to achieve.

Salient point for InternetNZ: NOG sessions are becoming more prevalent around the world. There were 6 at this meeting. They are an important structure to continue to support
Next Step: Continue to engage with and support the NZNOG community.

PacNOG Report

As part of being a workshop instructor at PacNOG 13, I was asked to present the PacNOG report at this meeting.

Salient point for InternetNZ: PacNOGs are an important vehicle for knowledge sharing within the Pacific.
Next Step: It is not always possible for participants from the PacNOG community to make it to APNIC/APRICOT meetings. InternetNZ may want to consider fellowships to address this.

PPAC

The 2nd meeting of the APNIC Public Policy Advisory Committee was held in Xi'an.
I was asked to present the draft charter prepared by the sub-committee formed in Singapore.
This was well received, but it was decided to take this back to the mailing list to ensure that people not present at the meeting could have time to contribute.
There were a number of other presentations. I gave one on the problems facing public policy makers who assume that there is a one to one correspondence between an IP address and a person's identity. This presentation cited examples from the New Zealand landscape.

Salient point for InternetNZ: While there is a high level of interest in the PPAC from a small number of economies, there seems to be a relatively low level of engagement from the APNIC member community as a whole
Next Step: InternetNZ should continue to monitor developments within the PPAC to ensure that they are not at odds with the interests of the New Zealand Internet community

BoF IPv6 Readiness Measurement

TWNIC invited me to present on the framework used by the IPv6 TF to establish the level of IPv6 readiness within New Zealand. This presentation was well received and parts of the framework were incorporated into the overall framework being developed. This BoF looks like it will be incorporated into the APIPv6TF.

Salient point for InternetNZ: There is a groundswell of work throughout the region on measuring IPv6 deployment. InternetNZ through the IPv6 TF has the potential to offer expert advice in this area.
Next Step: Ensure that the IPv6 TF measurements are kept up to date.

IPv6 in action: Implementing a Holistic strategy

Miwa Fujii invited me to chair this whole morning panel session showcasing a number of organisations with a holistic strategy to IPv6. They included:

Jiang Sheng - Huawei
Lee Howard - Time Warner Cable
Mark Townsley - Cisco Systems
Wei Zhao - CNNIC
Shinichi Yamamoto - CTC
Huiling Zhao - China Telecom

Salient point for InternetNZ: There were a number of important messages here that InternetNZ could look to highlight to stakeholders through the IPv6 TF or other mechanisms
Next Step: Look for a method to disseminate these important messages

APIPv6TF

A good presentation from Lee Howard of Time Warner Cable telling the audience how me went about convincing TWC management to adopt IPv6.

Salient point for InternetNZ: There are some large carriers who are now adopting IPv6 across their entire network.
Next Step: There is a need to ensure that New Zealand operators are keeping pace with those globally. There is an opportunity here to enable some shared dialog between NZ operators and their international colleagues.

NRO NC Election

Tomohiro Fujisaki was re-elected for a two-year term to the NRO NC.

Salient point for InternetNZ: Fujisaki-san is an influential member of the Japan networking community. He authored two of the policies presented at this meeting.
Next Step: Through joint work on policies, Fujisaki-san has a level of understanding of the views of InternetNZ and the New Zealand Internet community. I am keen to continue this close working relationship. I formally congratulated Fujisaki-san on behalf of InternetNZ.

APNIC Policy-SIG

Congratulations to Andy Linton for his successful appointment for a two-year term as Policy SIG Chair.

Three policy proposals were discussed. The following proposals reached consensus and will progress to the 8-week comment period:

- prop-105: Distribution of returned IPv4 address blocks
- prop-107: AS number transfer policy proposal

prop-105 was supported widely by New Zealand network operators. prop-107 should allow operators some flexibility when transferring resources between regions. It is not anticipated to be widely used within NZ.

The following proposal reached consensus after some modification:

- prop-108: Suggested changes to the APNIC Policy Development Process

prop-108 consisted of three parts. The first part (allowing Chairs time to confer on consensus) was deemed to be important, but able to be accomplished without the need for policy change. The second part (removal of the consensus call at the AMM) did not reach consensus after much debate. The third part (reducing the comment period from 8 weeks to between 4 and 8 weeks) reached consensus and is to be implemented.

Salient Point for InternetNZ: The APNIC PDP is a functioning well and InternetNZ has a high level of engagement. We should seek to continue this level of engagement in subsequent meetings.
Next Steps: Communicate the outcomes of the Policy-SIG to stakeholders.

To: InternetNZ Council, Staff & Contractors
From: Ellen Strickland, Collaboration & Community Lead
Re: PacINET 2013
Date: 25 September 2013

TRIP REPORT: PacINET Trip Report

PacINET 2013, the annual Conference of the Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society (PICISOC), was held at the Fa'onelua convention centre in Nuku'alofa, Tonga. The Tonga Ministry of Information and Communication hosted the event. This year's event celebrated the emergence of high speed Internet connectivity in the Kingdom of Tonga with the theme "Gateway of Opportunity".

The Prime Minister of Tonga opened the conference, speaking of their plan for utilising and maximising the impact of the new fibre connectivity to Tonga. There was a good range of civil society, private sector and government attendees from Tonga present for event, with over 150 attendees on the opening day. Regional representative attendance was about 20 people with attendees from Cook Islands, Nuie, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, as well as Australia and New Zealand. Training sessions run by APNIC and also the government of Tonga were held for about 50 over the week, covering e-governance as well as DNS/cybersecurity training by APNIC.

The full conference programme details are at :
http://www.picisoc.org/ocs/index.php/pacinet2013/PACINET13/schedConf/program.

The presentations can be downloaded from
http://www.picisoc.org/pacinet/pacinet-2013/pacinet-2013-presentations/

Pacific Islands Internet Governance Day PacINET: 12/09/2013

The third day of PacINET was held as a Pacific Islands IGF Day, to host discussion in preparation for the global IGF in Bali in September.

I was a Facilitator of the Openness session, which covered optics including impact of language on Freedom of Expression, concepts of privacy, disability and accessability, local media use of the Internet for FoE and broad discussion on Freedom of Information, both legislation and impacts.

Discussion sessions were also held on Cybersecurity & legal frameworks and on Internet for Sustainable Development. Keith Davidson opened the IGF day with a presentation on the history of Internet and Internet Governance.

The day ended with a wrap-up panel of facilitators which presented some summed up thoughts from each of the session, which Pacific Islands delegates to the Bali IGF can take with to use to highlight Pacific issues and view. I agreed to help coordinate the Pacific IGF Day input into the IGF regionals prep work for Bali.

Activities of note during week included:

APNIC Noumea regional meeting opportunity

Had an informal meeting with ICANN and APNIC and discussed the potential for regional event collaboration about the upcoming APNIC meeting in Noumea in August 2014. PICISOC potentially holding a PacINET there was discussed, and/or the possibility to hold a second full regional Pacific Islands IGF. Following up discussion internally and with APNIC.

Presentation of note: Pacific Forum Update

Presentation from the Pacific Islands Forum, on Pacific Plan, created great doubt about future of Pacific Digital Strategy and implementation framework. Uncertainty as to who might be responsible for and when an ICT ministers meeting, originally planned for 2013, might be held is cause for concern. In ongoing discussions with the Forum thourgh PICISOC to clarify the meaning and impact on ICT policy and the ICT framework for action.

PICISOC AGM and first meeting of new Board

PICISOC AGM was held on the Monday 08/09/2013. New Board positions were confirmed, including Jackson Miake from Vanuatu government, serves as ITU GAC, and Patrick Queet from Fiji who runs the Pacific CERT (PacCERT). These are two excellent additions to the Board team, as brings cyber security and government liaison areas of focus to the leadership group. Jackson has committed, as GAC representative, to lead a new government engagement strategy for the region, around both ICANN, ITU and other IG government spaces.

First meeting of the new Board was held on Thursday 11/09/2013, to elect Board positions. I was re-elected within the Board as vice-chair (policy) and committed to undertaking members survey on PICISOC direction and leading ByLaws review, which in part is related to ISOC chapter obligation changes, so will be working with ISOC HQ Chapters Division on this area of work.

To: InternetNZ Council, Staff & Contractors
From: Susan Chalmers, Policy Lead
Re: Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum
Date: 25 September 2013

TRIP REPORT: 2013 Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum

The purpose of this document is to provide a report on InternetNZ activities at the 2013 Asia Pacific Regional Internet Governance Forum (APrIGF).

Summary: Susan Chalmers and Keith Davidson are both members of the APrIGF "multistakeholder steering group", and we both participated as panellists in sessions during the meeting. The APrIGF was a valuable venue both for developing new relationships and strengthening existing ones. The substance of the APrIGF discussions on a number of policy topics was very relevant to issues that InternetNZ does work on, including the multistakeholder model of Internet Governance and the treatment of Internet intermediaries in legislation.

Background Information

The APrIGF is an Asia Pacific "regional initiative", related to the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) at the United Nations. The IGF is one of the most important annual meetings in Internet policy. The IGF is unique; the United Nations is a forum normally reserved for Governments, but, at the IGF, all stakeholders participate alongside Governments in discussions on Internet policy issues and Internet Governance, making contributions on an equal footing. Traditional topic themes at the IGF include openness, access, diversity, critical internet resources, security and privacy.

At these types of international events, InternetNZ strives to advance New Zealand best practices in global discussions by encouraging stakeholders of all stripes to consider and/or adopt our principled approaches to Internet policy issues. We glean information by engaging in discussions formal and informal with all stakeholders on Internet policy issues. We network with others involved in the Internet Governance sphere, identifying synergies in position and by identifying possible points for collaboration.

Regional & National Initiatives

Regional and national "IGF initiatives" began to form after the establishment of the global IGF.[1] NetHui would serve as New Zealand's example, initiated by former CE Mr. Kumar after he attended the 2010 IGF in Vilnius, Lithuania. While NetHui was inspired by the global event, it innovates upon the traditional IGF format. This has been received positively by members of the IG community abroad.

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[1] Regional IGF Initiatives: African, Arab, Asia Pacific, Central Africa, East Africa, Europe, Pacific, West Africa. National IGF Initiatives: Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Russia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

National and regional IGF serve as a platform for the Internet community exchange information and views on local and international Internet-related issues. These discussions are then encouraged to feed into the global IGF. While the aggregation of information from these IGF initiatives has traditionally been done on a relatively informal basis, there are now efforts underway to bring more structure to this process, making information and best practice sharing processes more efficient. To this extent, InternetNZ has been liaising with other organisations to input New Zealand practices into this process and to facilitate the process itself.

InternetNZ has ties to two regional IGF initiatives – the Asia Pacific Regional IGF and the Pacific IGF. This trip report addresses the former.

About the APrIGF

The first APrIGF took place in 2010, in Hong Kong. There have been annual APrIGFs since then in Singapore, Tokyo and Seoul, respectively. The 2013 APrIGF was held from September 4th to 6th at the State University of New York in Incheon, Seoul. The programme featured four of the more traditional IGF streams: Multistakeholder and Enhanced Cooperation, Openness, Security and Access. Next year's APrIGF will take place in Hyderabad, India.

The APrIGF is organised by a Multistakeholder Steering Group (MSG), whose members come from across the Asia Pacific. InternetNZ's Keith Davidson (KD) has been on the MSG since the first APrIGF in 2010, while Susan Chalmers (SC) joined this year.

The MSG works together with a local organising committee to produce the event. This year, the Korean Internet Governance Alliance (KIGA), the Ministry for Science, ICT and Future Planning (MSIP) and the Korean Internet & Security Association (KISA) were the local hosts. The APrIGF Secretariat is housed at DotAsia.

Activities Undertaken

- Orientation Session organisation & moderation [SC];
- *A Multistakeholder Approach to Providing Public Access* [SC, panellist];
- *Internet Governance for Human Rights and Democracy* [KD, panellist];
- *The Multistakeholder Model in the AP Region* [KD, panellist];
- MSG meeting [KD&SC].

Notable Policy Takeaways

There were some excellent panel discussions at the APrIGF. Several presentations were relevant to policy issues taken on by InternetNZ and can be used as examples of what to do, what not to do, or simply as illustrations of how a different country, and culture, is dealing with the same Internet policy issues that New Zealand is. Below are three notable policy takeaways from the APrIGF discussions.

Codifying the Multistakeholder Model

Unlike New Zealand, key components of Korea's Internet Governance mechanisms are organised by legislation. For example, the *Internet Resources Management Act* establishes the Korean Internet & Security Agency (KISA), which manages Internet addressing resources in Korea. The Act also creates an Internet Address Policy Deliberation Committee, which the responsible Minister consults with four times per year. Committee members must be persons "with abundant knowledge and experiences on Internet address resources" and are nominated by the Chairman of MSIP (the relevant Ministry). To a certain extent, multistakeholderism can be said to be enshrined in Koran law; the Act defines the pool of eligible Committee members as being from the different stakeholder groups.

One local legal expert presented on a number of amendments to the current legal scheme that would lessen the role of the government in national Internet Governance and provide Korea with a more bottom-up, as opposed to top-down, IG model.

Cf presentation of Boknam Yun "Introduction of Korean Internet Governance Law and Proposal by Multistakeholder Approach"http://2013.rigf.asia/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Introduction_of_Korean_Internet_governance_law.pdf.

Lessons in Identity Verification legislation

The Internet enables anonymity and pseudonymity, which, on one hand, are integral to the human rights to freedom of expression and privacy but, on the other hand, allow people to more easily evade responsibility for their actions on the Internet. The Government in Korea was particularly concerned by anonymous criticism of politicians and celebrities. In response to this problem, the Government implemented a real-name policy, passing a law that required websites who receive more than 100,000 visitors a day to verify the name of the user before their comment is posted. The law was later found to be unconstitutional.

The law also yielded unintended consequences which one presenter described as a 'trust paradox'. Companies holding large stores of identifying information, retained under the law as part of a regime that sought to encourage better online behaviour, in turn became targets for hackers. The law created more widespread of a problem it was originally meant to address; one of the largest Internet companies in Korea was breached, resulting in the leak of personal information of 35 million Koreans.

Gaming addiction & Internet intermediaries

Gaming addiction has become a public policy issue in Korea. The President of the Korea Society of Internet Ethics explained that the Korean ethic of "focus" is so engrained that, for the youth, gaming becomes an insurmountable obsession. Extreme cases resulting in death were cited.

Like regulatory responses to copyright infringement or cyberbullying, laws were introduced that targeted Internet intermediaries. One gaming trait in particular – the trading of game items – was banned on a wholesale basis both out of concerns for gambling and addiction. Children aged 16 and under are prohibited from gaming from midnight to 6am.

One panel discussion explored these regulatory responses in depth and took a look in particular at the possibility of borrowing from the notice and takedown regime for copyright. Audience members engaged in discussion on this proposal, discussing the nature of the safe harbour in Internet policy and whether its structure could apply to game service providers. Whether the problem the Government is trying to solve is cyberbullying, gaming addiction or copyright infringement, there are valuable lessons to be learned in the similarities and differences of laws affecting Internet intermediaries for the actions of their customers.

Cf presentation of Jae Yeon Kim "The Political Economy of Virtual Economy Regulation" http://2013.rigf.asia/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/The_Political_Economy_of_Virtual_Economy_Regulation.pdf; presentation of Jongsoo Joon "Real Money Trade on in-game Items"http://2013.rigf.asia/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/RMT(Real_Money_Trade)_on_in-game_items.pdf.

Overall impression & Future Involvement

From an attendance perspective, the APrIGF was valuable both because of robust discussion on substantive policy issues, and because of who was there. I was able to meet the Asia Pacific regional representatives from ICANN and ISOC, as well as a number of government officials and academics.

From the governance perspective, whether InternetNZ elects to maintain a presence on the MSG should be addressed as part of the broader strategy for engagement in the Asia Pacific.

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DISCUSSION

Financial Report: to 31 August 2013

Author: Jordan Carter, Chief Executive

Purpose of Paper: To provide an update on the financial performance of InternetNZ

Commentary to the Accounts

As at August 2013, InternetNZ had a loss of $887, against a budgeted loss of $220,811, reflecting a variance of $219,925. Detailed commentary on variances follows.

There follow a number of attachments with further information for Council:

- A - The profit and loss statement
- B - A chart showing net income, actual against budget
- C - The balance sheet
- D - Information about the spread of assets across institutions
- E - A chart showing cash in bank, actual against forecast
- F - The cash flow forecast to March 2014.

Income variances

The income variance of $94,774 exists due to the additional cash in excess of reserves ($98,319) being recognised and paid from the 2012/13 financial year-end from NZRS.

Expenditure variances

Major areas of difference are:

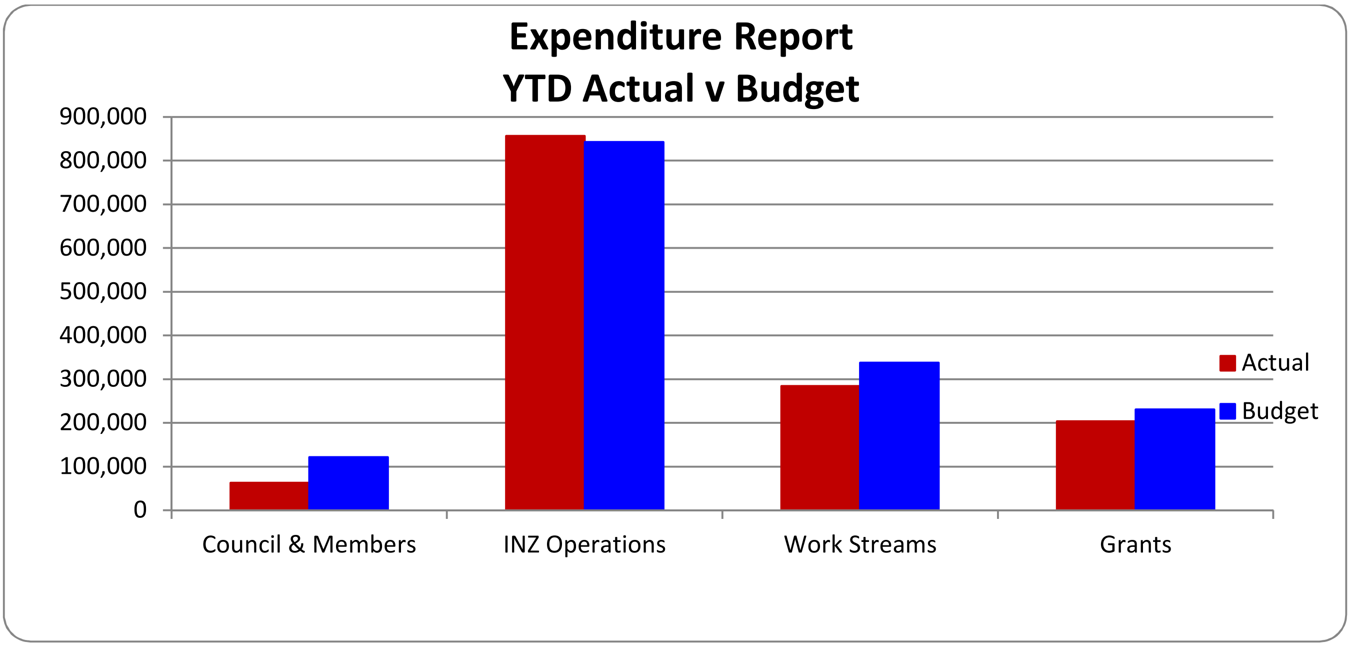
- Remuneration is over budget by $26k, due to recruitment costs for the new chief executive, staffing exit costs, contractor costs and rates relating to Chief Executive position.
- Operating costs are $115k under budget, across accounting fees, advertising, conferences, governance training, honoraria, meeting costs, repairs and maintenance, printing and stationery, subscriptions, both areas of international travel/transition, and work-streams. Additionally, the following budget lines are over budget; consultants, legal fees, R & M software, national travel, and website updates and hosting. Overhead costs are under budget by 9k, due to the delay in the occupation of the Auckland office.
- Sponsorship expenditure is under budget by $27k, due to the budget being allocated as per expenditure last year, timing will rectify this.

Other Expected Major Budget Variances

Total recruitment costs are expected to be over budget by $30k, due to the Chief Executive and Communications lead recruitment.

Condensed Income and Expenditure Report
Actual v Budget
As at 31 August 2013

	YTD Actual $	YTD Budget $	Variance $
Income – total	**1,406,942**	**1,312,168**	**94,774**
Expenditure			
Council & Members	63,142	121,649	-58,507
INZ Operations	856,541	842,648	13,894
Work Streams	284,363	338,016	-53,653
Grants	203,783	230,667	-26,884
Expenditure - total	**1,407,829**	**1,532,980**	**-125,150**
Net Income	**-887**	**-220,812**	**-219,925**



I recommend:

A) That Council receive the August 2013 financial report from the Chief Executive.

Jordan Carter

Chief Executive

2 October 2013

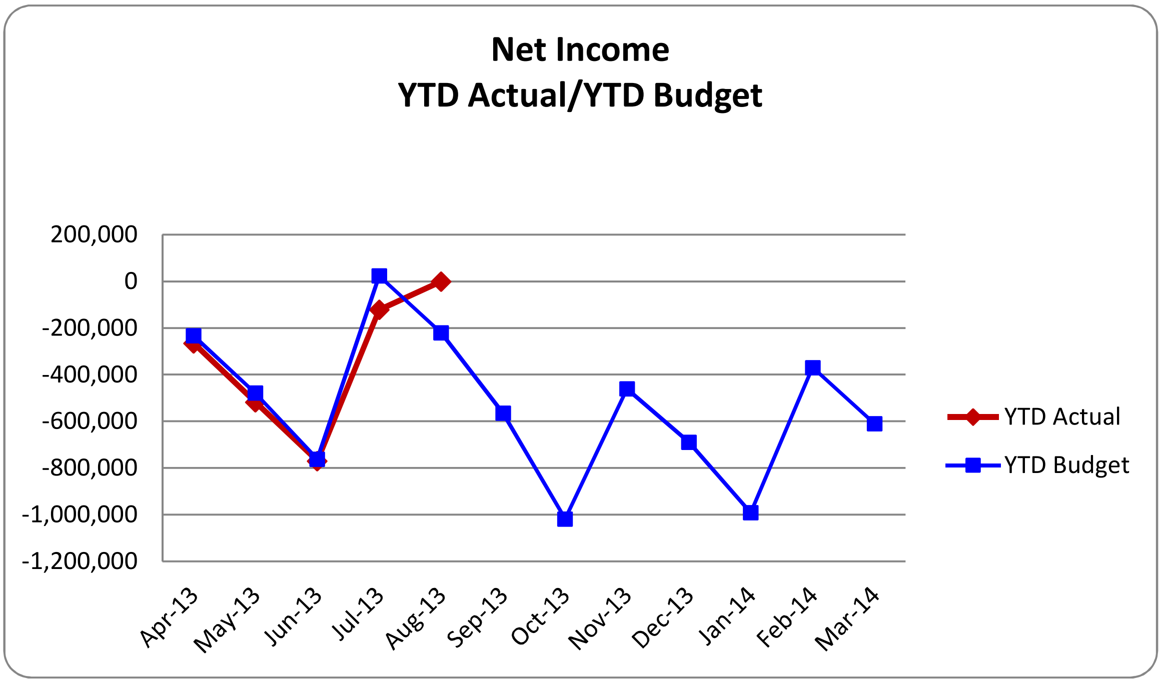
Attachment A

InternetNZ
Profit and Loss Statement
As at 31 August 2013

	Apr - Aug 13	Budget	$ Over Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense			
Income			
500 · Operating Income			
530 · Shared Group Services	86,350.00	86,350.00	0.00
542 · Membership - Corporate	3,000.00	4,270.00	-1,270.00
546 · Membership - Individual	4,119.01	3,980.00	139.01
Total 500 · Operating Income	93,469.01	94,600.00	-1,130.99
580 · Investment Income			
583 · Dividends	1,299,637.00	1,201,318.00	98,319.00
586 · Interest	13,836.38	16,250.00	-2,413.62
Total 580 · Investment Income	1,313,473.38	1,217,568.00	95,905.38
Total Income	1,406,942.39	1,312,168.00	94,774.39
Expense			
600 · Remuneration			
625 · Miscellaneous Staff Costs	3,340.87	1,718.00	1,622.87
630 · Recruitment	43,707.70	26,300.00	17,407.70
635 · Staff Training	944.78	6,877.00	-5,932.22
651 · Wages & Salaries			
651-01 · Kiwi Saver - Employer Cont	4,512.86	11,159.00	-6,646.14
651 · Wages & Salaries - Other	331,223.77	324,990.00	6,233.77
Total 651 · Wages & Salaries	335,736.63	336,149.00	-412.37
653 · Wages - Casual & Temporary	10,830.08	9,850.00	980.08
654 · Wages - Contractors	113,954.23	108,350.00	5,604.23
655 · Contracted Technical Services	22,170.78	15,425.00	6,745.78
Total 600 · Remuneration	530,685.07	504,669.00	26,016.07
800 · Operating Expenses			
801 · Accountancy Fees	3,768.20	10,000.00	-6,231.80
805 · Advertising & Marketing	3,241.74	5,580.00	-2,338.26
808 · Audit Fees	60.00	0.00	60.00
809 · Bank Charges	778.98	687.00	91.98
811 · Conferences	2,615.57	4,393.00	-1,777.43
813 · Consultants	15,091.03	6,860.00	8,231.03
816 · Depreciation	20,835.00	20,835.00	0.00
817 · Domain Names	358.35	350.00	8.35
820 · General Office Expenses	19,266.94	19,774.00	-507.06
822 · Governance Training	2,228.26	10,000.00	-7,771.74
824 · Honoraria	43,072.82	56,324.00	-13,251.18
826 · Legal Fees	17,268.00	9,771.50	7,496.50
829 · Meeting Costs	12,017.69	18,820.00	-6,802.31
835 · Postages & Couriers	919.63	1,715.00	-795.37
851 · Repairs and Maintenance	1,926.53	3,434.00	-1,507.47
853 · R & M - Software	2,915.78	750.00	2,165.78

855 · Printing & Stationery	7,393.19	8,434.00	-1,040.81
860 · Subscriptions	6,997.44	10,729.00	-3,731.56
870 · Telecommunications	25,498.98	26,250.00	-751.02
872 · Travel & Accom - International	37,811.34	56,953.00	-19,141.66
873 · Travel & Accom - National	41,179.29	32,908.00	8,270.29
874 · Travel & Accom - Int'l Trans			
874-1 · ICANN	11,575.14	27,000.00	-15,424.86
874-5 · IGF	14,695.15	14,000.00	695.15
874-7 · ITU	11,855.19	11,000.00	855.19
874-9 · Technical Int'l Transition	6,797.98	10,000.00	-3,202.02
Total 874 · Travel & Accom - Int'l Trans	44,923.46	62,000.00	-17,076.54
885 · Web Site Updates & Hosting	7,370.01	6,178.00	1,192.01
899 · Workstream	284,362.90	344,266.00	-59,903.10
Total 800 · Operating Expenses	601,900.13	717,011.50	-115,111.37
900 · Overheads			
915 · Cleaning Costs	3,279.01	6,250.00	-2,970.99
933 · Electricity	6,288.20	7,375.00	-1,086.80
950 · Insurance	4,247.00	4,158.00	89.00
975 · Rent Paid	57,125.00	62,125.00	-5,000.00
980 · Security	521.74	724.00	-202.26
Total 900 · Overheads	71,460.95	80,632.00	-9,171.05
995 · Other Items			
857 · Sponsorship	203,782.98	230,667.00	-26,884.02
Total 995 · Other Items	203,782.98	230,667.00	-26,884.02
Total Expense	1,407,829.13	1,532,979.50	-125,150.37
Net Ordinary Income	**-886.74**	**-220,811.50**	**219,924.76**
Other Income/Expense			
Other Income			
1000 · Special Dividends			
1010 · Special Dividends - Interest	30,034.26	1,250.00	28,784.26
Total 1000 · Special Dividends	30,034.26	1,250.00	28,784.26
Total Other Income	30,034.26	1,250.00	28,784.26
Other Expense			
1900 · Special Dividend Exp-Overhead			
1940 · Council Approved Expenditure	0.00	10,000.00	-10,000.00
Total 1900 · Special Dividend Exp-Overhead	0.00	10,000.00	-10,000.00
Total Other Expense	0.00	10,000.00	-10,000.00
Net Other Income	30,034.26	-8,750.00	38,784.26
Net Income	**29,147.52**	**-229,561.50**	**258,709.02**

Attachment B



Attachment C

InternetNZ
Balance Sheet
As at 31 August 2013

	August 31, 13
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cheque/Savings/Term Deposits	
Total Cheque/Savings/	1,692,240.17
Term Deposits-Special Dividends	
Total · Term Deposits-Special Dividends	2,491,502.66
Petty Cash	400.00
Total Cash	4,184,142.83
Investment Funds	
GMI Investment	499,815.20
Milford Asset	510,190.22
Total Investment	1,010,005.42
Other Current Assets	290,796.73
Total Other Current Assets	290,796.73
Total Current Assets	5,484,944.98
Fixed Assets	
Total Fixed Assets	301,246.51
Other Assets	
Ordinary Share Capital	30,000.00
Shares in DNCL	580,000.00
Loan - Hectors World Ltd	162,243.93
Impairment Prov Hector's World	-162,244.00
Total Other Assets	609,999.93
TOTAL ASSETS	**6,396,191.42**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	
Total Accounts Payable	85,329.20
Other Current Liabilities	
Accruals	38,216.34
Lease Incentives	36,892.54
Payroll Liabilities	15,512.99
Total Other Current Liabilities	90,621.87
Total Current Liabilities	175,951.07
Total Liabilities	175,951.07
Equity	
Retained Earnings	6,191,092.83
Net Income	29,147.52
Total Equity	6,220,240.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**6,396,191.42**

Attachment D: Spread of assets across institutions

Special Dividend Investment Information

Date	Bank	Term	Amount
11/11/2011	ASB	24 months	409,048
02/12/2011	Kiwibank	24 months	621,909
05/12/2011	Kiwibank	24 months	250,000
23/02/2013	BNZ	180 Days	81,761
15/07/2013	ANZ	12 months	164,251
24/07/2013	Westpac	180 days	260,334
27/07/2013	ANZ	12 months	104,200
30/07/2013	ASB	6 months	400,000
31/07/2013	ANZ	184 days	200,000
Total $			**2,491,503**

Investment information is recorded separately from the InternetNZ operating reserves as a distinct balance sheet line item, as per the InternetNZ Funds Investment Management Policy Principle 1.

InternetNZ Operating Reserves Investment Information

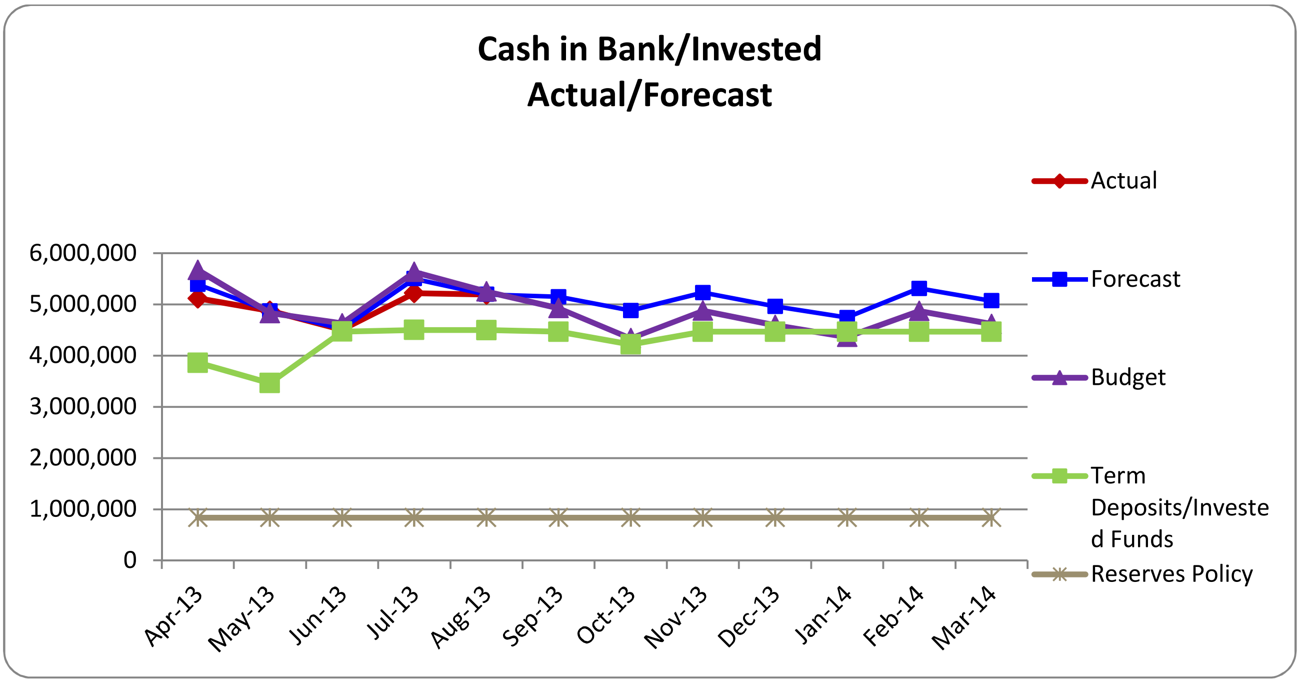
Date	Bank	Term	Amount
07/02/2013	ANZ	12 months	189,485
02/03/2013	BNZ	189 Days	553,735
22/03/2013	Westpac	119 Days	253,248
Total $			**996,468**

Managed Investment Funds Information

Date	Managers	Amount
20/06/2013	GMI	499,815
20/06/2013	Milford	510,190
Total $		**1,010,005**

Managed Investment funds recorded at market value

Attachment E – Cash in Bank/Invested actual compared with forecast



InternetNZ

Cash Flow Forecast

	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Total
RECEIPTS	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Actual**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Proj.**	**Act/Proj.**
Invoiced Sales	73,378	28,867	24,838	20,875	10,644	101,707	20,461	20,461	20,460	20,461	20,461	20,460	383,073
Special Dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Dividends Interest	0	2,497	4,757	26,006	-3,227	0	250	250	250	250	250	250	31,533
Dividends	0	0	0	983,765	315,872	0	0	850,000	0	0	850,000	0	2,999,637
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Received	3,162	2,399	1,933	3,951	2,392	2,177	2,029	2,077	2,097	2,038	2,127	2,242	28,624
Special Dividend Term Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundry Payables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepayments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Receivable	6,977	14,655	2,605	31,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,263
RWT Received	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GST	0	67,345	0	57,263	0	0	114,701	0	68,077	0	47,042	0	354,428
	83,517	115,763	34,133	1,122,886	325,681	103,884	137,441	872,788	90,884	22,749	919,880	22,952	3,852,558
PAYMENTS													
Invoiced Costs	434,308	285,278	335,009	341,966	292,574	85,329	341,332	465,692	273,950	178,653	292,274	204,460	3,530,825
ACC Levies	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,061	0	0	0	0	0	4,061
Salary & Wages	58,225	49,165	50,035	61,305	33,002	44,908	44,908	44,908	67,362	44,908	44,908	44,908	588,542
Investment Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundry Payables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepayments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RWT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAYE	5,784	25,215	14,820	8,563	21,473	19,546	14,182	14,180	17,727	17,726	14,182	14,180	187,578
GST	0	0	0	0	5,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,037
	498,317	359,658	399,864	411,834	352,086	149,783	404,483	524,780	359,039	241,287	351,364	263,548	4,316,043
NET CASH FLOW	-414,800	-243,895	-365,731	711,052	-26,405	-45,899	-267,042	348,008	-268,155	-218,538	568,516	-240,596	-463,485
OPENING BANK	5,533,927	5,119,127	4,875,232	4,509,501	5,220,553	5,194,148	5,148,249	4,881,207	5,229,215	4,961,060	4,742,522	5,311,038	5,533,927
CLOSING BANK	**5,119,127**	**4,875,232**	**4,509,501**	**5,220,553**	**5,194,148**	**5,148,249**	**4,881,207**	**5,229,215**	**4,961,060**	**4,742,522**	**5,311,038**	**5,070,442**	**5,070,442**

Bank Account Balances as per BS	**Apr-13**	**May-13**	**Jun-13**	**Jul-13**	**Aug-13**	**Sep-13**	**Oct-13**	**Nov-13**	**Dec-13**	**Jan-14**	**Feb-14**	**Mar-14**
NBNZ Savings	1,040,124	1,342,523	4,456	605,421	606,942							
NBNZ Current	216,765	70,501	35,514	113,184	88,485							
ANZ Term Deposit	444,418	444,418	644,418	657,935	657,935							
ASB Term Deposit	1,004,514	1,004,514	809,207	809,207	809,207							
BNZ Term Deposit	635,671	635,671	635,672	635,672	635,672							
Kiwibank Term Deposit	871,949	871,919	871,919	871,919	871,919							
Westpac Term Deposit	905,286	505,286	505,286	513,582	513,582							
Petty Cash	400	400	400	400	400							
Investment Funds	0	0	1,002,629	1,013,233	1,010,005							
	5,119,127	**4,875,232**	**4,509,501**	**5,220,553**	**5,194,148**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Partnerships Report

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR INFORMATION

Strategic Partnerships Update

Author: Ellen Strickland, Collaboration and Community Lead

Purpose of paper: **Strategic Partnerships Update**

This paper contains a brief update on Strategic Partnerships, with reports from each Strategic partnership organisation attached.

NetSafe

Martin and I have been meeting monthly, with regular communication between organisations on relevant issues including on the Harmful Digital Communications proposal.
Operational joint team meeting held Tuesday 8 October.
Report from NetSafe on their current vision and path is attached for information.

2020 Communications Trust

Laurence and I have been meeting monthly, with regular communication between organisations.
Operational teams meeting held on 18 September 2013 and there was a follow-up research goal planning on 1 October.
Report on progress towards 2020 and InternetNZ partnership goals attached.

Creative Commons Aotearoa NZ

There has been regular communication between organisations.
Matt and Susan met and discussed Creative Commons new copyright advocacy policy focus.
Report from CCANZ on progress on partnership goals attached.

Institute of Culture, Discourse and Communication, AUT

Philippa and I have been meeting monthly with regular communication between organisations. Focus has been on planning the World Internet Project research report launch in November.
Report from ICDC on WIP progress and related new disability research project attached.

InternetNZ

2020 Communications Trust

Strategic Partnership Progress Report – 1 October 2013

Progress against Partnership Goals and Measures

The operational group met on 18 September and this was followed by a further meeting on 1 October to progress the research objectives.

	Goal	Measures	Progress
1	2020 Computers in Homes (CiH) coordinators understand key Internet issues and are able to discuss these confidently in their communities.	Number of internet issue professional development sessions held at National Computers in Homes Coordinator Group (NCCG) hui. Number of briefs provided by CiH coordinators to relevant stakeholder groups	Two PD Sessions held (23 May 2013 and 27 August) Reg Hammond attended the quarterly NCCG meeting of Computers in Homes coordinators, held in Napier on 27-28 August and provided an historical perspective on the TSO Review and an update from NetHui on wireless community hubs. The session was well received by coordinators but a new process was agreed for future sessions, to collaborative decide topics in advance to encourage more participation.
2	InternetNZ policy and other work is strengthened with practical examples of community internet challenges.	Barriers to the uptake and use of the internet are identified and catalogued. Number of examples of community internet challenges that are included in InternetNZ policy work.	Noted that new HNZC houses are being cabled with UFB fibre only and the pricing and conditions of service are precluding uptake by low income families (which by definition are the ones being offered this housing). 2020 has written to the Minister of Housing (Hon Dr Nick Smith) seeking a meeting with officials. The 2020 Trust is supportive of the campaign organised by Coalition for Fair Internet Pricing as this directly affects the affordability of internet services, one of the biggest challenges that the Computers in Homes programme faces. InternetNZ acknowledges the challenge of actively involving stakeholders in its policy development work. 2020 will assist where it can with practical examples of the problems that the policy issues are trying to address.
3	2020 stakeholder communities engage in InternetNZ events and platforms	Number of community participants in NetHui Number of community entrants in ANZIA Awards	CIH coordinators in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland were encouraged to participate in INZ Member meetings. Feedback from the Christchurch meeting was a request for InternetNZ to continue to prioritise ‘connecting the disconnected’ in addressing the digital divide. South Island coordinators are keen to participate in NetHui South towards the end of March 2014. 2020 representatives will participate in the World Internet Project briefings in November. Di Daniels and Sue Davidson appreciated the opportunity to participate in the ANZIA Awards dinner; this resulted in some valuable connections with like-minded organisations in Australia.

	Goal	Measures	Progress
4	The development of quality research evidence on the digital/internet divide is supported	Assess existing data and identify gaps. Research programme prepared and mechanisms for obtaining reliable data reviewed Engage with the Department of Statistics and other relevant researchers	The operational team meeting between INZ and 2020 focused on this goal area and discussing broad research programme work by each organisation and making a plan forwards. It was agreed Ellen, Laurence and Barbara Craig from 2020 would meet to follow-up and develop this discussion into an action plan. Ellen, Laurence and Barbara met and agreed an initial scoping will take place by 2020, to map the existing data and research projects they are involved with or are aware of on digital divide issues. A next meeting to review this scoping will take place early November, in which detailed plan and Terms of Reference will be created to draw on wider expertise through engaging other research community members on the topic. Experts from the community will be asked to contribute to: • Scoping and mapping of existing research. • Identify gaps, review data and research mechanisms. • Develop potential next steps in a research programme on digital divide.
5	Robust indicators are identified for measuring digital inclusion.	Indicators are identified for: • Affordable access for all to the internet • Digital skills for all • Digital inclusion for all • Digital competence for all	The operational team meeting between INZ and 2020 focused on this goal area. It was agreed this goal would flow on from Goal 4, to be led by Laurence, Ellen and Barbara.

Other 2020 Communications Trust Updates

The Computers in Homes Annual Report has been printed and distributed. Copies will be available for all InternetNZ Council members at the October meeting.

The Trust is updating its 5-year Computers in Homes Plan and is engaging with the Ministry of Education and the Department of Internal Affairs officials in planning for July 2014 onwards.

The Stepping UP digital literacy programme has been extended from community libraries to selected schools in the Hutt Valley, with support from Hutt City Council. The initiative was recognised with an ACE Aotearoa ‘Commended’ Award in the 2013 Adult and Community Education Dynamic Community Learning Awards.

The KiwiSkills Digital Literacy Challenge was successfully repeated at Gisborne TechXpo on 8-9 August, where Trust Chair Laurence Millar was also a guest speaker. Plans are being developed to participate in the Accelerating Auckland event over Queens’ Birthday Weekend in Auckland in 2014.

InternetNZ Strategic Partnership:
Brief Update from Creative Commons Aotearoa New Zealand
1 July to 30 September

Workshops

CCANZ has agreed to provide at least thirty tailored open licensing workshop, twenty in the compulsory education sector and ten in the research sector. CCANZ has also agreed to make fifteen regional trips and attend at least five conferences.

As of 30 September: CCANZ has provided twenty-one open education workshops and six open research workshops. CCANZ has made eight regional trips – to Dunedin, Christchurch, Nelson, Hamilton, Auckland (thrice) and Whangarei. CCANZ has presented at the SLANZA (School Libraries) and PPTA conferences and will present at the NZACDITT (Technology teachers) and ULearn conferences in early October.

Since April, total attendance at CCANZ sessions and workshops funded by InternetNZ totals approximately 1070--excluding two all-school assemblies—for an average of approximately 33 attendees. Including both assemblies, the InternetNZ funded CCANZ sessions provided during this period total approximately 1870 attendees.[1]

As of 31 December: CCANZ will provide at least three more open research workshops. With the end of the school year approaching, CCANZ will provide fewer open education workshops, though this will still form the core part of CCANZ's outreach activities. With the launch of the Network 4 Learning portal, we expect our outreach activities in New Zealand schools to increase markedly in the first quarter of 2014.

Resources

CCANZ agreed to design, print and distribute at least 2000 'Introduction to Open Research' brochures, 2000 'Copyright and Open Licensing for Researchers' booklets; and 5000 'Creative Commons Policies in Schools' brochures.

As of 30 September: CCANZ is currently printing 4000 'Open Access in Aotearoa' booklets, which will be distributed to every university library and several polytechnic libraries by 15 October. We are consulting with libraries about the need for additional brochures. A 'Creative Commons Policies in Schools' brochure is complete and currently under community review, though it may need to be redesigned before printing.

Events

CCANZ has agreed to organise two half-day open education events for school leaders in Auckland and Wellington.

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[1] These presentations have two basic aims: to introduce policy changes within schools and tertiary institutions; and to introduce teachers, librarians, academics and students to copyright and Creative Commons. Attendance numbers are thus a rather blunt instrument for measuring the value of these workshops. A workshop for eight principals, for example, is an extremely effective method of ensuring policy changes.

These workshops are planned for early 2014. The events will likely be held at the Royal Society of New Zealand and the Auckland branch of the National Library's Services to Schools.

Other Activities:

- We are working with a Ministry of Culture and Heritage working group to encourage clear public domain or Creative Commons licensing statements for materials released by cultural heritage organisations for the World War One Centenary.

- During Nethui, CCANZ hosted a successful open culture and heritage event at the Town Hall. With approximately 75 attendees, the event led to an interview with Radio NZ's Arts on Sunday and Radio Active.

- We have convened a 'Creative Commons and Indigenous Knowledge' working group, to consider the development of additional tools or advice relating to the open release of indigenous knowledge.

- CCANZ submitted to NZOnAir Digital Strategy Report, arguing for greater public access to publicly funded culture. CCANZ also submitted to Minister Kaye's 21st Century Learning Reference Group, making the case for Creative Commons policies in individual schools and open licensing for centrally funded educational resources.

- There are now twelve Creative Commons schools, up from two in September 2012.

- We have been partnering with DigitalNZ to run Mix & Mash 2013, the final showcase for which closes on 8 November. Lawrence Lessig has agreed to judge the Supreme Award.

- CCANZ has received a USD$4000 grant from Creative Commons HQ to pilot an open textbook project, in partnership with the University of Otago.

- Matt attended the Creative Commons Global Summit in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 21-24 August, where he presented on open education policy in New Zealand. One area of contention was CC's position on copyright reform. His summary of this debate can be found on the CCANZ website.

- We will publish a series of posts for Open Access Week in October, as we did in 2012.

- CCANZ is currently completing a re-design of its website to make it easier for students to learn about its licences. This re-design will include a widget for community donations.

- We are launching a 'CC Mentors' programme to highlight some of the expertise in the community, and solicit volunteers from our various sectors.

ENDS

WIPNZ update for InternetNZ meeting

30 September 2013

Data collection for the fourth wave of the bi-annual World Internet Project NZ survey was conducted between late July and early September. The questionnaire has been updated, and the survey methodology has been adapted in order to achieve a more representative sample of New Zealanders. While previous WIPNZ samples have been based solely on telephone interviews, the 2013 survey was conducted using both phone interviews and online data collection. This allows the inclusion of the growing proportion of New Zealanders who do not have a landline. Telephone interviews were conducted by Phoenix Research, while the online survey was administered by Buzz The People. Many of the panel of recontacts who have completed the survey in the past also opted to fill in the survey online in this round. As a result of this mixed data collection strategy, we have achieved the largest WIPNZ sample size to date, with a sample of over 2000 respondents. Just over half of the sample comes from telephone interviews, with the remainder of the interviews having been completed online. We are currently in the midst of analysis, and look forward to releasing these latest results in November.

Recently WIPNZ team member Philippa Smith was awarded seed funding from AUT’s Faculty of Culture and Society to conduct a scoping project looking at the ‘disability digital divide’ in New Zealand. The impetus for this project came out of meetings Philippa had with delegates at Nethui conferences in 2011, 2012 and 2013 who felt that vulnerable groups were being ignored regarding their access to and limited use of the Internet. Philippa will be talking to various organisations representing people with physical, intellectual or cognitive impairments during the next few months to understand the issues they are concerned about. She will also review research that has been done overseas in this area with the aim of developing a New Zealand-specific project proposal to promote a greater understanding of the disability divide and to identify ways that would improve access and use for those who are affected. The outcomes of the research as a spin-off project from the WIPNZ will present an opportunity to increase communication between stakeholders, educators, government and policy makers to work together in reducing the disability digital divide. Ultimately the research will support New Zealand’s ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that recognises "the importance of accessibility to the physical, social, economic and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communication, in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Consent agenda items:

Minutes of the last meeting:

2 August 2013

InternetNZ

2 August 2013

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING

Status:	Draft
Present:	Frank March (President), Jamie Baddeley, Michael Wallmannsberger, Brenda Wallace, Richard Wood, Neil James, David Moskovitz, Amber Craig, Lance Wiggs, Hamish MacEwan
In Attendance:	Jordan Carter, Maria Reyes (minute taker), Michael Foley (Acting DNCL Chair) (*video*), Debbie Monahan (Domain Name Commissioner), Richard Currey (NZRS Chair), Jay Daley (NZRS CE), Mark Blackham (workshop facilitator), Murray Bain (Bain & Associates)
Meeting Opened:	The President formally opened the meeting at 1.40pm

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1. Apologies

Apologies were received from Cr Clark and Cr Torkington.

2. Declaration of Councillors interests

Councillors were reminded to provide written confirmation of any changes to the register to office@internetnz.net.nz.

Cr Wallace advised that she would like to add 'Young Greens Executive' on her interests.

Council also had sought clarification with regards to what needs to be included in the register of interests.

AP 17/13: Jordan to draft basic guidance on what Councillors needs to declare as part of their register of interest.

3. Group Risk Register

The Group Risk Register was circulated for Council information and review. There was a brief discussion on whether the risk on loss of funds through bank collapse can be changed to a low risk and a question was raised as to how this risk will be mitigated.

AP 18/13: Investments Committee to develop a modification in the investment policy in light of the discussion at the Council regarding risks of systemic bank problems.

It was also raised that each risk mitigation should have a supporting statement to make it clearer. The President commented that Council can continue the discussion around the risk register at the succeeding Council meetings, and that this will be reviewed every six months.

4. DNCL and NZRS Reports

The President invited the subsidiaries to speak to their reports. A question was raised as to what has been done around the .nz promotion and marketing and whether there is a campaign in place to promote it. Jay Daley advised that there have been no campaigns yet but he gave a brief update on what has already been done around this.

There was also a question raised on how the SLA targets are measured and Debbie Monahan advised that this is self-measured by NZRS (they publish the reports and monitor the trend). DNCL also make sure that they do regular checks and match it up with what NZRS has provided for accuracy.

With regards to the 2LD registrations policy review, Debbie advised that the DNCL Board has proposed to send a paper to Council prior to the October meeting, and seek feedback/questions around the recommendations on that paper. A formal paper will then be provided at the October Council meeting for the decision.

RN 65/13: THAT the .nz 2012/13 fourth quarter report be received.

RN 66/13: THAT the .nz 2013/14 first quarter report be received.

RN 67/13: THAT the DNCL 2012/13 fourth quarter report be received.

RN 68/13: THAT the DNCL 2013/14 first quarter report be received

RN 69/13: THAT the NZRS 2012/13 fourth quarter report be received.

RN 70/13: THAT the NZRS 2013/14 first quarter report be received.

RN 71/13: THAT the NZRS Statement of Directions and Goals be received.

(President/Vice President)
CARRIED U

Debbie, Jay, Richard, and Michael left the meeting at 2.17pm

Murray Bain joined the meeting at 2.19pm

5. Community Funding Review

Murray Bain was invited by the President to present his report. He gave a brief summary on how the review was conducted and highlighted the risk around the Community Funding. He also gave a summary of his recommendations and highlighted the areas that need improvement.

RN 72/13: THAT Council receives the report from Murray Bain on InternetNZ's community funding system.

RN 73/13: THAT Council asks the Chief Executive to report back to Council at the October meeting on how the findings of the review can be implemented.

RN 74/13: THAT Council be provided with a draft high-level strategy for Community Funding for 2014 and beyond at the December 2013 meeting.

(Cr Moskovitz/Cr James)
CARRIED U

Murray left the meeting at 2.52pm.

Council took a short break at 2.52pm and reconvened at 3.10pm.

6. Strategic Planning

Jordan advised that this paper is a comprehensive overview of the Council's Strategy development process, and the concept of a retreat to discuss strategy in mid-September. This includes changes in the dates and having the meeting outside of Wellington. Council briefly discussed the timing of the new dates for the Strategy Day but overall they are happy with the new dates and agreed that the Wairarapa would be a good venue for this meeting.

RN 75/13: THAT Council receives the paper from the Chief Executive on Strategic Planning.

RN 76/13: THAT Council agrees to the strategic retreat as set out in the proposal, to be held on 14-16 September 2013, with venue to be in the Wairarapa region.

RN 77/13: THAT Council directs the President and Chief Executive to engage with the Chairs and Chief Executives of the subsidiaries as to the role they will play in the retreat.

(President/Cr Wallace)
CARRIED U

7. DNCL Board Appointment

The President noted that a proposal has been emailed to Council and have had discussions with Debbie Monahan, Michael Foley and David Farrar regarding the future chairing of the DNCL Board but advised that this still needs further discussions.

DNCL Board needs to have six members and the President proposed that Michael Foley continue as Acting Chair for the Board until he can discuss this matter again with David Farrar upon his return from an overseas trip.

The President also proposed to have an interview process for those who are nominated to be Michael Foley's replacement as Council's representative to the DNCL Board. The interview panel will consist of the President, the DNCL Chair, Cr Wallmannsberger and an external person, Ron Hamilton from The Boardroom Practice.

Cr Baddeley also raised a point that Andy Linton is due to finish his term in a year and whether that is something that needs to be considered in the interview process – i.e. having someone with the same technical expertise as member of the DNCL Board.

RN 78/13: THAT a Nominations Committee for the appointment of a Council representative for the DNCL Board be created consisting of the President, Cr Wallmannsberger, the DNCL Board Chair, and Ron Hamilton from The Boardroom Practice.

(President/Vice President)
CARRIED U

8. Planning Cycle

Jordan noted that this paper is for Council's information, and raised an issue with regards to the timing of the next Council meeting which is currently scheduled on 18 October. Jordan advised that this date clashes with the 2013 IGF which is scheduled that same week. He then suggested that the Council meeting be brought forward to 11 October instead.

Jordan also gave a brief overview of the dates for the succeeding Council meetings. There was a discussion on whether a meeting needs to be scheduled around February 2014 to fill up the long gap between the last meeting for the current year (December 2013) and April 2014.

RN 79/13: THAT Council note the planning cycle for its work in the coming year, while acknowledging that further adjustments may be needed to bring it into alignment with a group-wide planning cycle.

RN 80/13: THAT Council adopts the tentative dates for Council meetings in 2014 set out in the paper, and notes that these will be checked against public and school holidays, with any changes being set out for adoption at the October meeting.

(President/Cr MacEwan)
CARRIED U

AP 19/13: Jordan to provide two options to Council on how to fill up the gap for the December-April period.

9. Chief Executive's Report

Jordan spoke to his report and highlighted the priorities for the next three months. After a brief discussion on the Auckland premises, it was agreed that the next Council meeting will be held in Auckland.

One of the Councillors raised a question around international travel and Jordan advised that a provision has been made in the travel budget for the current year to give resources for the transition/handover from the President and Keith Davidson to InternetNZ staff. He also advised that there's work underway on the strategy for international travels to address questions such as why we need to attend, what is involved, what is being achieved for attending such event, and also having a better reporting in place after each trip.

A question was raised whether the result of the NetHui output survey will be available soon. Jordan responded that the survey results are yet to be analysed but he advised that this will be available in the next coming weeks.

Council also had a discussion around having the Annual General Meeting (AGM) separate from NetHui and it was agreed that the 2014 AGM will now be held after the event.

RN 81/13: THAT Council receives the CE's Report.

(President/Cr Wiggs)
CARRIED U

10. Partnerships Report

Council raised a point that the partnership reports needs to be more comprehensive and that it should highlight the objectives that each partner needs to achieved, as well as add progress report for the projects.

AP 20/13: Jordan to provide feedback to Council after his meeting with Creative Commons re partnership.

11. Group Financials

Council discussed the Group Financial reports ending March 2013 and June 2013 – both reports were taken as read.

A point was raised that the special dividends should be consolidated with InternetNZ's reserves and that the investment funds should match the balance sheet.

Council also raised a question around the overbudget for the remuneration and Jordan explained that the increase was due to the number of contractors, wages for the Acting Chief Executive, and recruitment costs to fill up gaps after the staff changes.

A question was also raised around the overbudget for the national travel and Jordan advised that a portion of this were related to NetHui.

RN 82/13: THAT Council receives the 2012/13 March financial report from the Chief Executive.

RN 83/13: THAT Council receives the quarter ending June 2013 financial report from the Chief Executive

(President/Cr James)
CARRIED U

12. Matters arising from the minutes

Action Points

AP 67/11: This has been deferred to May 2014.

AP 13/13: In progress. The President advised that the survey form needs to be rejigged and that he will send it to Council in the next week or so.

AP 14/13: Complete. Jordan advised he will send the Governance manual to Council after this meeting.

AP 16/13: In progress. InternetNZ staff is still looking into other options for the remote participation.

AP 21/13: InternetNZ staff to post the Governance Policy on website.

Evotes

There have been five e-votes conducted since the last Council Meeting:

Evote:		**For:**	**Against:**	**Abstain:**
60620131	THAT the grant application from Tamina Kelly (TLTC Enterprises PTY LTD) for $40000 to fund Comm-Clear, a world-wide interpreting platform (iOS Application) allowing people to connect to an Interpreter at the push of a button, be declined.	Neil James Lance Wiggs Brenda Wallace Dave Moskovitz Frank March Michael Foley Donald Clark Hamish MacEwan Nathan Torkington Michael Wallmannsberger Jamie Baddeley Jonny Martin	ko	

60620132	THAT the grant application from Kane Milne (High Tech Youth Network) for $15000 (from a total budget of $55k) for the development of "The Haps" and online portal for the High Tech Youth Network be approved.	Brenda Wallace Dave Moskovitz Frank March Nathan Torkington Michael Wallmannsberger	Lance Wiggs Donald Clark Michael Foley Hamish MacEwan Neil James Jamie Baddeley Jonny Martin	
160620131	That the 2013/14 Budget be revised by increasing the provision for councillor remuneration from $132,000 to $185,000, leading to an overall increase in the total budget limit for InternetNZ from $3,402,000 to $3,455,000.	Michael Wallmannsberger Neil James Donald Clark Jamie Baddeley Hamish MacEwan Lance Wiggs Dave Moskovitz Nat Torkingtong Michael Foley Frank March Jonny Martin Brenda Wallance		
160620132	That the draft report on Councillor remuneration be adopted, and forwarded to members as part of the 2013 AGM papers.	Michael Wallmannsberger Neil James Donald Clark Jamie Baddeley Hamish MacEwan Lance Wiggs Dave Moskovitz Nat Torkingtong Michael Foley Frank March Jonny Martin Brenda Wallance		
110620132	THAT Don Stokes be approved as a Fellow of InternetNZ.	Jamie Baddeley Neil James Nat Torkington Michael Foley Donald Clark Frank March Brenda Wallace Michael Wallmannsberger Dave Moskovitz Lance Wiggs Hamish MacEwan Jonny Martin		

Grants
Council discussed on whether there should be a code of conduct that needs to be included in the partnership agreements before it gets signed by both parties, and also before a community funding is provided to a successful applicant.

AP 22/13: Jordan to draft a code of conduct for the Community Funding/Strategic Partnership agreement and send it to Council for review.

AP 23/13: Jordan to provide report at the October meeting around the sponsorship for Kiwicon.

A comment was made that the grants report should also include a rationale for the declined applications so that when it is compared with other similar applications, it will be easier for Councillors to identify why it was declined.

AP 24/13: Grants Committee to provide a short description as to why an application is being declined, for any future applications.

RN 84/13: THAT the minutes of the meeting held on 10 May 2013 be received and adopted as a true and correct record, and that the following reports be received:

a. Ratification of minutes: 10 May 2013
b. Outstanding action points
c. E-votes ratification
d. Grants update
e. Membership update

(President/Vice President)
CARRIED U

RN 85/13: THAT the new members be approved.

(President/Cr MacEwan)
CARRIED U

13. Other Business

RN 86/13: THAT Council forms a CEO Review Committee that consists of four members including the President, Vice President and two other Council members.

RN 87/13: THAT Cr Wallmannsberger and Cr MacEwan be the two Council members on the CEO Review Committee.

RN 88/13 THAT Council submits a Term of Reference for the CEO Review Committee.

(President/Cr Moskovitz)
CARRIED U

The President raised a question on whether Council would be interested to know more about ‘Bitcoins’ and Council agreed to have this tabled at the next Council meeting.

AP 25/13: Cr MacEwan to do a short presentation on ‘Bitcoins’ at the October meeting.

It was noted that Council commends and thanked Joy Liddicoat for her valued contribution to InternetNZ for more than five years as Chair of the DNCL Board and for her continued contribution as member of the Board.

The President proposed adding Cr Wallmannsberger and Cr James in place of Cr Clark as signatories for authorising bank transactions.

RN 89/13: Cr James and Cr Wallmannsberger to be included as signatories for authorising bank transactions; and Cr Clark to be removed from the list and thanked for his contribution as a former signatory.

(President/Cr Wiggs)
CARRIED U

The President raised an issue regarding the impact of the Wellington earthquake and that the process around the emergency protocol needs to be reviewed again. He advised that all the Chief Executives across the group have been asked to provide a report on the impact of the recent Wellington earthquake.

Council did a roundtable and provided their feedback regarding the meeting and some of the comments made were:

- There seems to be a number of sub-committees in place and would like to get some clarity on how the members of each committee are appointed. It might be good to add in the new Councillor's induction pack a list of the sub-committees and the purpose of each committee.
- Good to have a function prior to the Council meeting.
- Great discussion around the community funding review.
- Expectations for the identity review workshop fell a bit short.
- Good discussion but felt that there was not enough time to discuss the most important issues due to lack of time.
- Would like to continue the conversation around the "diversification" for Council.
- A productive meeting but problems with the remote participation still need to be addressed.

AP 26/13: Jordan to add in the agenda for the October Council meeting re discussion around "diversification".

Next Meeting: The next scheduled Council meeting is 11 October 2013.
Meeting Closed: The meeting closed at 4.58pm

Signed as a true and correct record:

Frank March, CHAIR

Action Point Register

	Action	Who	Status	Due by	Comment
December 2011					
AP 67/11	InternetNZ to consider becoming a member of the Maori Internet Society and encourage the Maori Internet Society to become a member of InternetNZ.	InternetNZ	In progress	May 2013 Council meeting	The Action Point is to be marked as 'for review in one year (May 2013)' - August Council Meeting: **Deferred to May 2014**
February 2013					
AP 08/13	Jordan to develop a policy regarding the use of the major events budget line, have it checked by the Investment Committee, and submitted to Council for discussion.	CE	In progress	October Council meeting	For October Council meeting
May 2013					
AP 12/13	Subsidiaries and CE to prepare a paper, in the interest of transparency, outlining future strategy in respect to reporting of executive salaries and other relevant issues that meet InternetNZ's legal requirements under the Companies Act, and responsibilities as a good employer.	INZ NZRS DNCL	In progress	December Council meeting	For December Council meeting
AP 13/13	The President to circulate the self-evaluation form to Council for completion.	President	In progress	October Council meeting	The President advised that the survey form needs to be rejigged and that he will send it to Council in the next week or so.
AP 14/13	CE to circulate the Governance manual and Policies to Council by the August Council meeting.	CE	Complete	October Council meeting	Governance Policies has been posted on INZ website - https://internetnz.net.nz/about-us/internetnz-rules-reports
AP 16/13	InternetNZ Staff to find other alternative software for video conferencing.	InternetNZ Staff	In progress	August Council meeting	InternetNZ staff is still looking into other options for the remote participation.
August 2013					
AP 17/13	Jordan to draft basic guidance on what Councillors needs to declare as part of their register of interest.	CE	In progrss	October Council meeting	
AP 18/13	Investments Committee to develop a modification in the investment policy in light of the discussion at the Council regarding risks of systemic bank problems.	Investment Committee	In progress	October Council meeting	
AP 19/13	Jordan to provide two options to Council on how to fill up the gap for the December-April period.	CE	Complete	October Council meeting	Included in October Council papers
AP 20/13	Jordan to provide feedback to Council after his meeting with Creative Commons re partnership.	CE	In progress	October Council meeting	
AP 21/13	InternetNZ staff to post the Governance Policy on website.	InternetNZ Staff	Complete	October Council meeting	
AP 22/13	Jordan to draft a code of conduct for the Community Funding/Strategic Partnership agreement and send it to Council for review.	CE	In progress	October Council meeting	Will be covered in the Community Funding Review paper
AP 23/13	Jordan to provide report at the October meeting around the sponsorship for Kiwicon.	CE	Complete	October Council meeting	Included in October Council papers
AP 24/13	Grants Committee to provide a short description as to why an application is being declined, for any future applications.	Grants Committee	Ongoing	October Council meeting	
AP 25/13	Cr MacEwan to do a short presentation on 'Bitcoins' at the October meeting.	Cr MacEwan	Complete	October Council meeting	
AP 26/13	Jordan to add in the agenda for the October Council meeting re discussion around "diversification".	CE	Complete	October Council meeting	

Evote ratification

InternetNZ

EVOTE RATIFICATION
October 2013

EVOTE RATIFICATION

Author: Maria Reyes

There have been two e-votes conducted since the last Council Meeting:

Evote:		For:	Against:	Abstain:
5092013	THAT Dave Moskovitz be appointed to the DNCL Board for a one year term.	Frank March Michael Wallmannsberger Neil James Hamish MacEwan Brenda Wallace Jamie Baddeley Nat Torkington Richard Wood Donald Clark Amber Craig Lance Wiggs		
13092013	THAT the InternetNZ Council, as shareholder of Domain Name Commission Ltd, resolve as follows: SHAREHOLDERS RESOLUTIONS IN LIEU OF MEETING MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 122 COMPANIES ACT 1993 ('the Act") IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED in terms of the Act that the total Directors' Fees for the year ending 31 March 2014 be fixed at a maximum of $146,250 (plus GST) to be apportioned among the Directors as the Board determines, in acknowledgement of the recent increase in the number of directors from five to six; AND THAT the President as Shareholder Representative be authorised to write to Domain Name Commission Limited communicating this decision to the Company.	Brenda Wallace Frank March Neil James Hamish MacEwan Richard Wood Michael Wallmannsberger Jamie Baddeley Lance Wiggs Amber Craig		Donald Clark Dave Moskovitz

Recommendation: THAT the e-votes be ratified.

Grants report

InternetNZ

Paper for 11 October 2013 Council meeting

FOR DISCUSSION

Community Funding

Author: Maria Reyes on behalf of Grants Committee

Purpose of Paper: Information on community funding decisions

Decisions made by the Grants Committee since last Council meeting

Amount Requested	Applicant	Purpose	Decision	Amount Approved
$4,992	Qiang Fu	To fund Qiang Fu (or one of his students) to participate the 16th ACM/IEEE International Conference on Modeling, Analysis and Simulation of Wireless and Mobile Systems (MSWiM 2013) to be held in Barcelona, Spain, November 3-8, 2013. We will present a research paper at the conference.	Pending *(Emailed Qiang Fu on 18/7/13 advising that we are currently reviewing our funding process and that we'll get back to him regarding this application)*	
$46,300	University of Auckland	Funding to investigate whether problems around the fibre optic cables & satellite links can be mitigated with cutting-edge technology from the emerging field of network coding	*Applicant has been advised that there's an Internet Research Funding Round that is pending and that they could apply through this instead*	
$5,000	Hutt Community Radio and Audio Archive trust	Research and development into the streaming of our radio broadcast via the internet so those outside our transmission area of the Hutt Valley may receive it.	Declined	

Amount Requested	Applicant	Purpose	Decision	Amount Approved
$2,725	University of Auckland	Fund Aniket Mahanti to attend the 28th IEEE conference on Local Computer Networks (LCN) on 21-24 October in Sydney Australia. Aniket will present a research paper on high-speed dat transfer protocolas accepted into the main conference; and coordinate the proceedings of the IEEE workshop on Network Measurements (WNM).	Approved	$2,725
$250	Tim MacNamara	Funding to cover the overheads for delivering a workshop "Learn Programming through Preserving Digital Heritage"	Approved	$250

Budget for 2013/14 financial year:	$ 500,000
Balance of budget left:	$ 17,000

Recommendation

That Council **note** the decisions made regarding community funding requests since the May Council meeting.

Membership report

InternetNZ

MEMBERSHIP REPORT
2 October 2013

FOR DECISION

INTERNETNZ MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Status: Final

Author: Maria Reyes

2013

	October 2013	August 2013	May 2013	February 2013
Fellows:	24	24	23	23
Individual:	252	239	257	242
Professional Individual:	76	72	80	71
Small Organisation:	23	22	25	27
Large Organisation:	5	5	8	7
Total Membership:	**380**	**362**	**393**	**370**

2012

	October 2012	August 2012	May 2012	February 2012
Fellows:	23	23	21	21
Individual:	218	212	164	193
Professional Individual:	68	65	51	61
Small Organisation:	26	25	16	27
Large Organisation:	7	6	6	8
Total Membership:	**342**	**331**	**258**	**310**

Recommendation: THAT the new members be approved.

InternetNZ

ADMIN PAPER

FOR INFORMATION

COUNCIL MINUTE TERMINOLOGY

Agree	"That Council agree…" this is usually followed with a specific decision, policy position or course of action.
Adopt	"That the report be adopted." When Council adopts a report or paper, it is accepting that the contents of the document, including any recommendations, are agreed with and become the InternetNZ position and action plan.
Amend	"That Council amend ……." This term is for a resolution that seeks to amend a proposed resolution, and should set out clearly what is to be deleted and what is to be added.
Receive	"That Council receive…" This is a neutral term which captures for the record that a report, document, proposal etc has been noted by the Council. It does not imply that any recommendations in the proposal are to be acted on: that would require "adoption" as well.

Glossary of Terminology	
2020	2020 Communications Trust
2TLD	Second Level Domain
3TLD	Third Level Domain
ACCC	Australian Competition & Consumer Commission
ACTA	Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement
ANZIAs	Australia New Zealand Internet Awards
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APNIC	Asia Pacific Network Information Center (RIR for the Asia Pacific region)
APRICOT	Asia Pacific Regional Internet Conference on Operational Technologies
APTLD	Asia Pacific Top Level Domains Associations (organisation for ccTLD registries in Asia Pacific region
auDA	Australian Domain Authority (the .au, Australian equivalent of DNCL)
BIM	Brief to Incoming Minister
ccTLD	Country-Code Top Level Domain (such as .nz for New Zealand, .uk for United Kingdom)
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access (server) (a means to transmit bits of information)
CFH	Crown Fibre Holdings
CIRA	Canadian Internet Registry Authority (operators of the .ca ccTLD)
DHB	District Health Boards
DIDO	Distributed-Input Distributed-Output. (wireless protocol system)
DNCL	Domain Name Commission Limited
DNS	Domain Name System
DNSSEC	DNS Security (adds security to the Domain Name System)
DSLAM	Digital subscriber line access multiplier
DRS	Dispute Resolution Service
FTTH	Fibre To The Home
GAC	Government Advisory Committee
GCSN	Greater Christchurch Schools Network Trust
GNSO	Generic Name Supporting Organisation (makes recommendations re gTLD to ICANN)
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain (such as .com / .edu)
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
IGF	Internet Governance Forum
ISOC	Internet Society
ISPANZ	Internet Service Provider Association of New Zealand
LFC	Local Fibre Company
MTR	Mobile Termination Rates
NCSG	Non-Commercial Stakeholders Group (committee under ICANN's GNSO)
NZNOG	New Zealand Network Operators Group
OFDM	Optical Frequency Division Multiplexing

Glossary of Terminology	
PIP	Pacific Internet Partners (group revived by Keith to help IGF)
RBI	Rural Broadband Initiative
RIR	Regional Internet Registry
STD	Standard Terms Determination
TCF	Telecommunications Carriers’ Forum
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
UFB	Ultra Fast Broadband
WSA	Wholesale Services Agreement