

InternetNZ and Public Policy

Presentation to APNIC 35 Public Policy Advisory Committee

InternetNZ

InternetNZ

- To protect and promote the Internet for New Zealand
- Membership-based and open to all
- InternetNZ holds the delegation for the .NZ domain (and operates it through two subsidiaries)
- Some of the proceeds fund our policy and international work

How we address these issues

- Submissions
- Position papers, open letters, et cetera
- Campaigns
- Blogs & media commentary
- Participate in conferences & other events
- Hold conferences & other events
- Discuss with membership

Policy work at InternetNZ

- A large part of InternetNZ's role is to influence or assist in the development of Public Policy which touches on the organisation's objectives.
- InternetNZ makes regular submissions to the
 - *Government*
 - *regulators*
 - *Parliament*
 - *Industry bodies (such as APNIC)*
 - *Global Internet governance bodies*

Policy Workstreams

- InternetNZ works across a range of public and technical policy issues.
- Each item of work sits under one of four workstreams
 - *Access*
 - *Openness*
 - *Rights & Responsibilities*
 - *Security*

Access

- World Internet Project
- Unconstrained broadband
- New Zealand Internet Statistics
- Data caps
- Barriers to Unmetered Domestic Internet Traffic
- Digital Dividend
- Economic Impact of the Internet
- Convergence

Openness

- Internet governance involvement
- IPv6
- Internet Filtering
- Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement

Rights and Responsibilities

- Copyright reform
- Law and the Internet
- Human Rights & the Internet

Security

- Anti-Spam
- Harmful Digital Communications

InternetNZ Policy Principles

1. The Internet should be open and uncaptureable.
2. Internet markets should be competitive.
3. Internet governance should be determined by open, multi-stakeholder processes.
4. Laws and policies should work with the architecture of the Internet, not against it.
5. Human rights should apply online.
6. The Internet should be accessible by and inclusive of everyone.
7. Technology changes quickly, so laws and policies should focus on activity.
8. The Internet is nationally important infrastructure, so it should be protected.

<https://internetnz.net.nz/content/Policy-Principles>

InternetNZ Policy Principles

- The policy principles underpin the work of InternetNZ and help ensure that our approach to Internet-related public and technical policy is transparent and predictable.
- Internally, the principles guide the development of policy positions and statements.
- Externally, they explain the basis of InternetNZ's views to our stakeholders and to the general public.

1. The Internet should be open and uncaptureable.

- Openness has played an important role in the history of the Internet, and continues to play an important role today.
- The Internet should also be uncaptureable. If a single group established power over the Internet or a key part of it – if they captured it – then Internet users' online experiences may be affected by that group's decisions.

2. Internet markets should be competitive.

- Should market conditions prevent or inappropriately constrain consumer choice or innovation, then introducing appropriate regulation to foster competition is necessary.

3. Internet governance should be determined by open, multi-stakeholder processes.

- The multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance allows the whole of society to participate in fostering the development of the Internet.
- The multi-stakeholder process is democratic, open and transparent. It is enriched by the diversity of its participants, including the technical community, civil society, academia, government and the private sector.
- This model ensures that no one group captures the Internet and should therefore be preserved and promoted.

4. Laws and policies should work with the architecture of the Internet, not against it.

- The Internet challenges the conventional pace of the justice system; harmful acts in the digital realm can be quick to injure, but relatively slow to redress.
- All the same, when law and policy do not incorporate traditional notions of justice and due process they run the risk of being unfair and unbalanced.

5. Human rights should apply online.

- Online and offline, people should be able to exercise their fundamental human rights, such as the right to privacy and the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- Everyone should respect these fundamental rights in the online environment.
- Nation States especially have an obligation to see that these rights are protected regardless of whether they are exercised in an online forum or on the street.

6. The Internet should be accessible by and inclusive of everyone.

- The Internet is an essential social and economic infrastructure and is inextricably linked with our daily lives.
- Given the importance of the Internet, every New Zealander should be able to access it and use it.

7. Technology changes quickly, so laws and policies should focus on activity.

- The pace of technology outstrips the pace of the legislative process.
- The challenge for legislators is to balance their deliberative process, necessary to make good law, with the fast pace of technological advancement.
- This state of affairs favours principles-based law over technology-specific law.
- When law targets a specific technology, it will, sooner or later, become obsolete.
- Technology-specific laws also risk impeding the development of that technology in general, foreclosing possibilities for future innovation.

8. The Internet is a nationally important infrastructure, so it should be protected.

- The Internet is important infrastructure for New Zealand.
- As government departments and agencies, businesses, and society rely on the Internet, a high degree of resilience and smooth operation are paramount.
- The public and private sectors should work together to ensure that it remains that way.

Current Initiatives

- **FairDeal Coalition** - InternetNZ joins a number of domestic and international commercial and not-for-profit organisations in advocating for balanced copyright law in the plurilateral Trans Pacific Partnership agreement.
- **Parliamentary Internet Forum** - In 2013, InternetNZ will work with Members of Parliament to present a seminar series on Internet-related topics such as the multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance.
- **Spectrum** - InternetNZ engages with Government on our policy in regard to spectrum allocation, including auction rules.

Submissions lodged in 2012

- Trans-Tasman roaming (MBIE)
- Telco Development Levy (ComCom)
- New(s) Media (LawCom)
- Demand-side study technical issues paper (ComCom)
- Electronic Identity Verification Bill (Govt Admin Com)
- 111 Emergency calling review (MBIE)
- Dunedin City Council re Draft Long Term Plan
- 3Strikes fee review (MBIE)
- Draft information disclosure determinations (ComCom)
- UCLL price review submission & cross-submission (ComCom)
- UBA price review submission & cross-submission (ComCom)
- Draft report on demand-side study (ComCom)
- Radio spectrum 5-year outlook (MBIE)
- Prioritising new gTLD applications (ICANN)

Position papers, open letters, research, discussion documents

- New gTLD Programme
- Harmful Digital Communications
- Patent Bill amendment
- Economic research
- Internet Telecommunications Regulation
- Convergence discussion document
- Policy principles

Thanks

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