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New Zealand Defence Force
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OIA-2026-5861

26th August 2026

[redacted]@aut.ac.nz

Dear [redacted]

I refer to your email of 30 June 2026 requesting, under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA):

Under the Official Information Act, please supply all briefings provided for, and all post activity reports arising from, the Combined Digital Leadership Summit held during May 2026. In addition, please supply all formal written advice produced on Project Arcadia by the NZDF since April 2025.

The requested documents are enclosed. Where indicated: sensitive security and defence information concerning capability or international relations is withheld under section 6(a) of the OIA; information provided by other countries on a basis of confidence is withheld under section 6(b)(i) of the OIA; contact information of some military staff is withheld to protect privacy under section 9(2)(a) of the OIA; free and frank advice is withheld under section 9(2)(g)(i) of the OIA; and signatures are withheld to avoid malicious or inappropriate use, such as phishing, scams or unsolicited advertising in accordance with section 9(2)(k) of the OIA.

You have the right, under section 28(3) of the OIA, to ask an Ombudsman to review this response to your request. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that responses to official information requests are proactively released where possible. This response to your request will be published shortly on the NZDF website, with your personal information removed.

Yours sincerely

GA Motley
Brigadier
Chief of Staff HQNZDF

Enclosures:

1. NZ Digital Capability & Arcadia
2. Arcadia briefing, 8 April 2026
3. APD MINUTE 22/2025
4. VCDF MOU Brief, 9 April 2026



NZDF Digital Capability & Arcadia

DCIOF

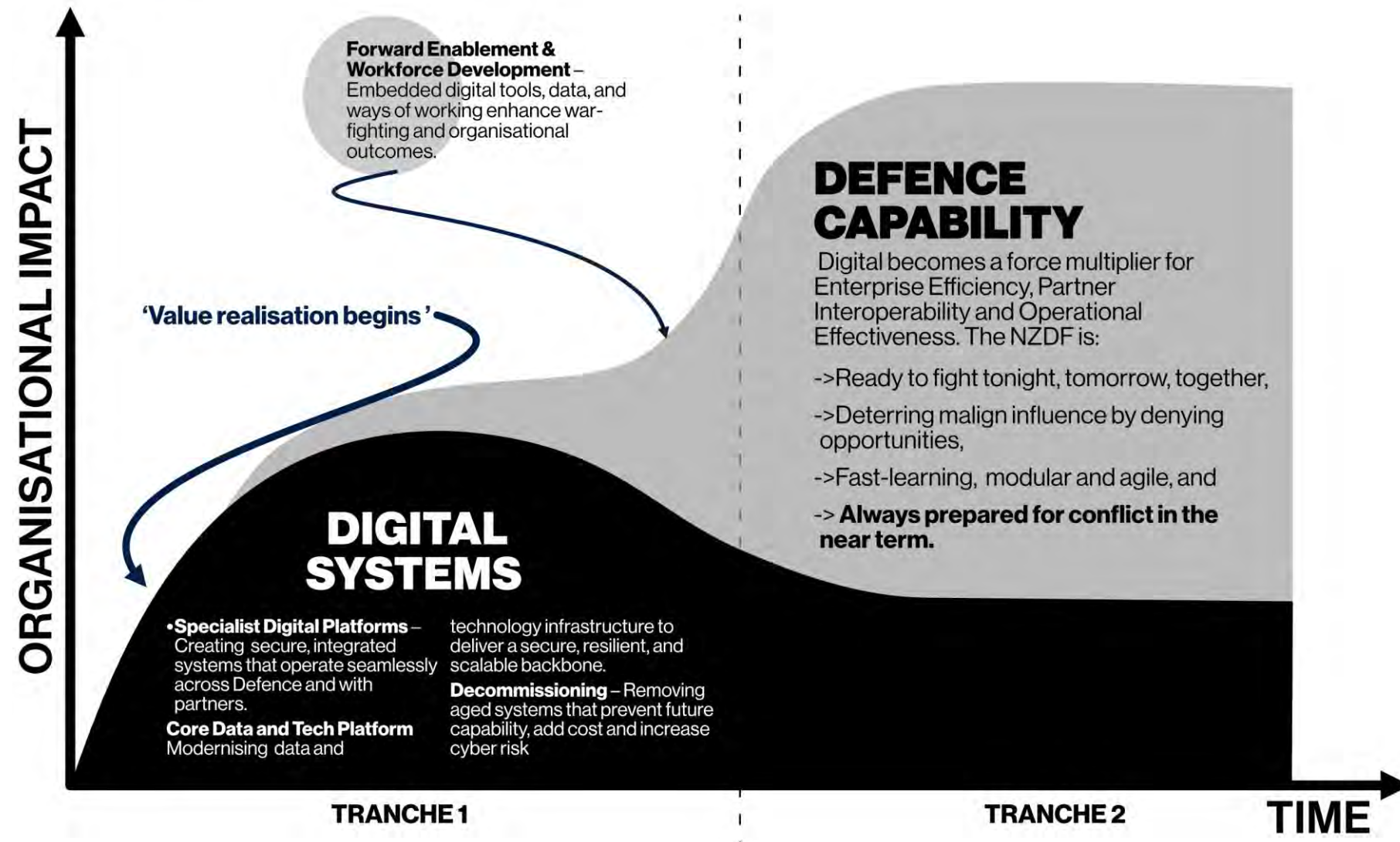
Washington, USA | May 2026

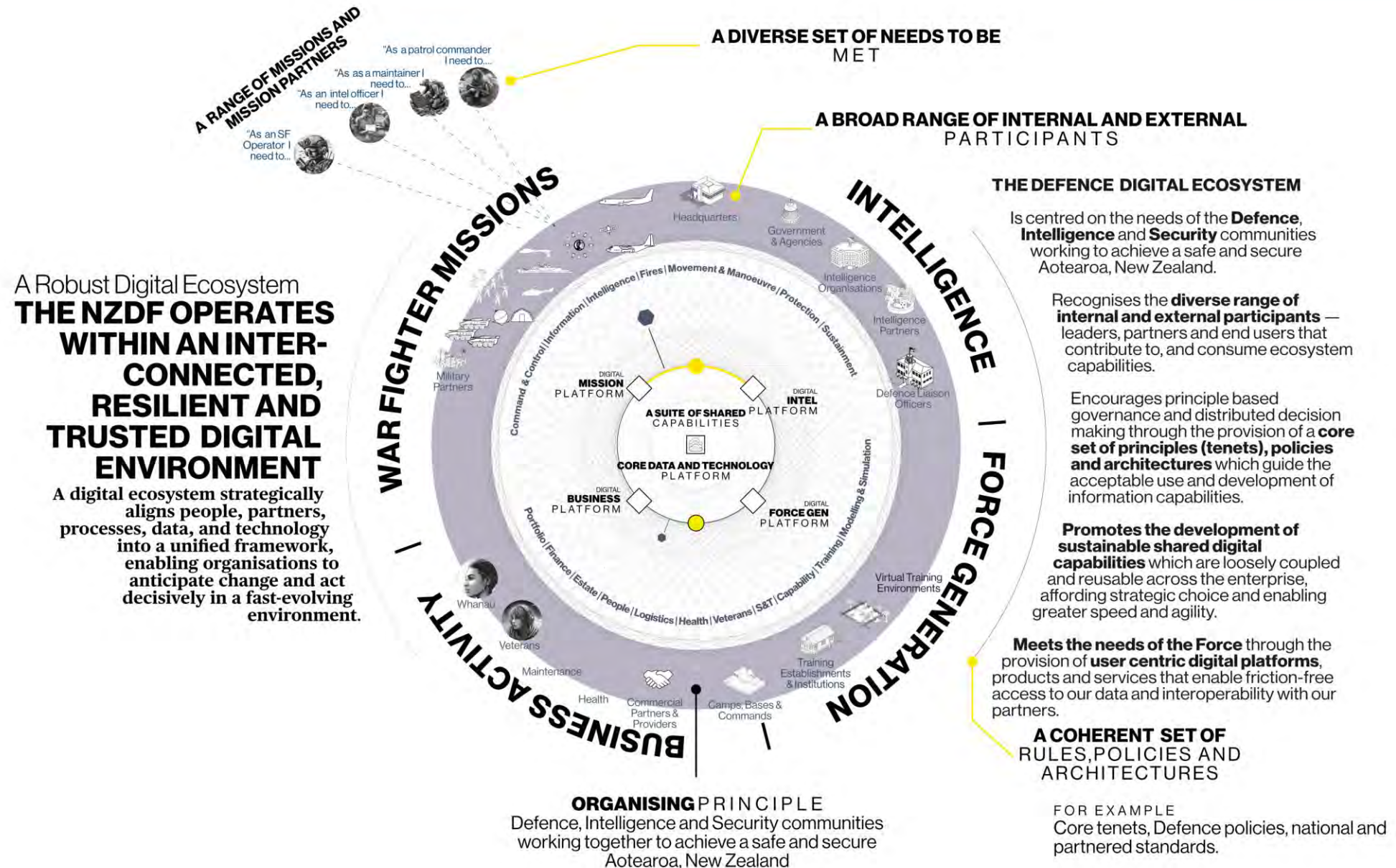
s. 9(2)(g)(i)

DIGITAL MODERNISATION

Digital makes all of Defence more effective and efficient – it is our Force multiplier and primary integrator.

Two Focuses for change - Technological / Organisational





MODERN DIGITAL CAPABILITIES

The NZDF has flexible, secure, and connected data and digital capabilities and a workforce capable of exploiting it.

Deployable Capabilities

Smaller hardware and software packages provide deployable digital solutions at the edge. The xCANs modular design affords flexibility of employment across a broad range of operating environments including land, air, and sea. Edge native xCANs can support a 'cloud in a box' approach.

Liaison Officers and small Teams



R-CAN Remote

Key 'On the Move' C2 Platforms



M/H-CAN Maritime / Hypersonic

Minor HQ / LO and Flyaway Teams



U-CAN Ultra-Lite

Major HQ and forward installations (incl Maritime Platforms)



F-CAN Forward

Theatre Level - Major Fixed Headquarters and Bases (eg Shipping Container)



T-CAN Theatre

National Strategic Infrastructure eg Data Centres & Strategic Tactical Exchange Points



S-CAN Strategic

Soldiers, Sailors, Aviators & Defence Civilians are able to get their job done: simpler, safer, sooner.



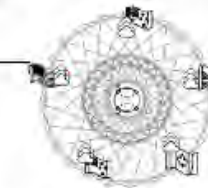
Digitalised Mission Threads



Multi-Domain operations and warfighter functions are enhanced through the digitalisation of defence activity and capability.

Partnered Ecosystem

The NZDF can both contribute to and consume from partnered digital capabilities



AoG Contribution

The NZDF can both contribute to and utilize AOG capabilities (e.g. S-Cloud)



Digital Platforms

Digital platforms embrace the cloud native framework and can leverage cloud capabilities from the digital core as well as partnered offerings.

Core Data & Digital Technology Infrastructure

Modern data and technology infrastructure delivers a secure, resilient, and scalable backbone.

- Red - National (AOG) and Partnered Capability
- Blue - National (AOG) and Partnered Capability
- Black - Multi Vendor Cloud Environment

Our people have a different experience

- **User-Centric User Centric Design.** Provides role-based and personalised workflows—ensuring tasks are streamlined and aligned to mission priorities.
- **Workflow Automation.** Automates routine tasks like data entry, reporting, and compliance checks—freeing users to focus on critical decisions and accelerating operational tempo.
- **Cognitive Load Reduction.** Minimises mental effort by presenting information clearly, prioritising what matters, and using intuitive visualisations—enabling faster decisions, fewer errors, and improved focus on mission-critical tasks.
- **AI-driven recommendations and prioritisation of critical information**—supporting proactive decision-making and reducing uncertainty.
- **Intuitive Access to Data & Insights.** Provides a unified, role-tailored view of mission, intelligence, logistics, and training data—transforming raw information into actionable insights for rapid, informed decisions.

Forward Enablement & Workforce Development—Embedded digital tools, data, and ways of working enhance warfighting and organisational outcomes.



Distributed Synthetic Training



Mission PLATFORM

ITREC Integrated Test Reference and evaluation capabilities

Intelligence PLATFORM

Business PLATFORM

Force Generation PLATFORM

Tech-Hub & Digital Enablement Teams



xCAN Composite Communications and Control

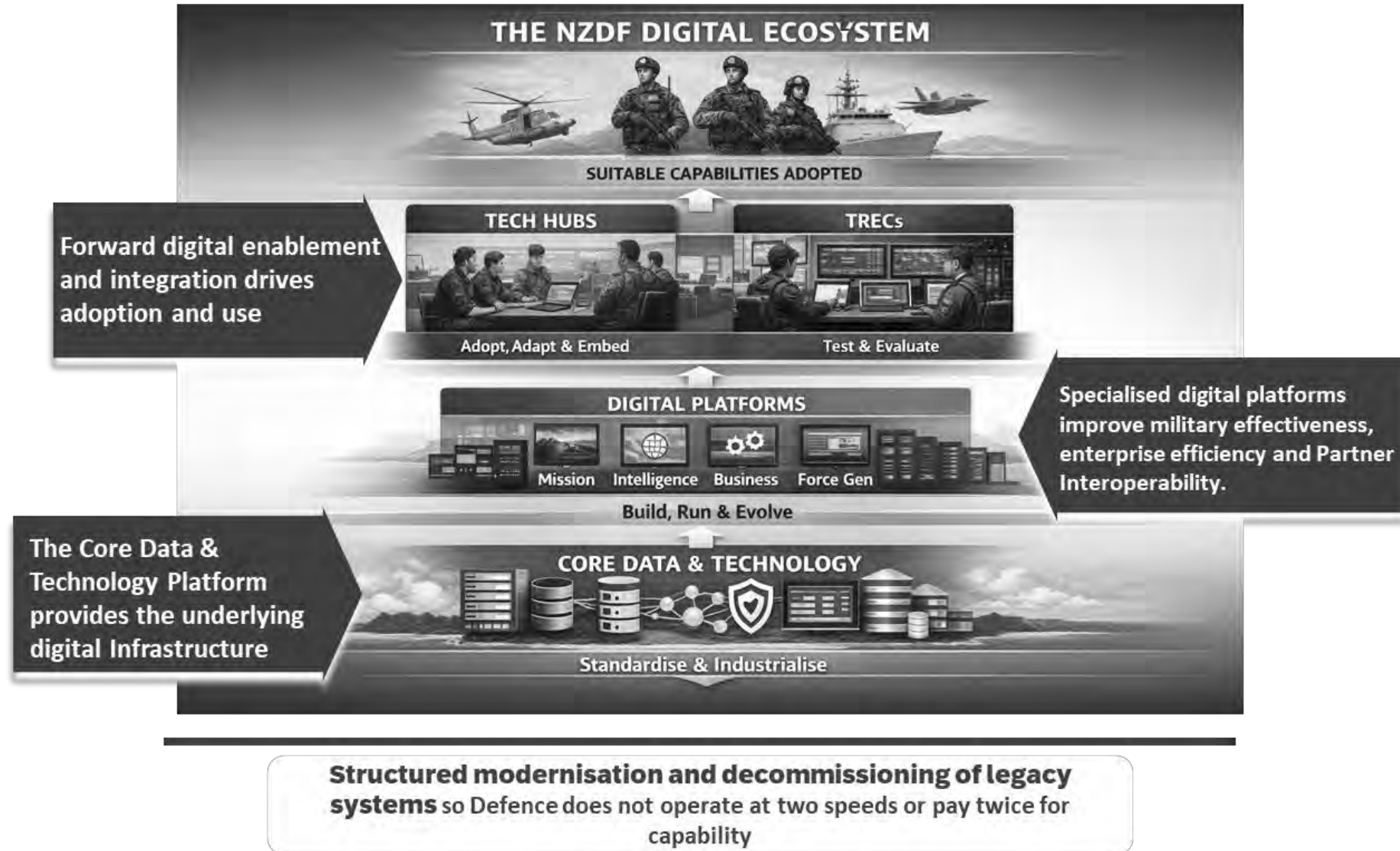
Joint and Strategic Combined All Domain Command and Control (CJADC2)

JFHQ (NZ)

NZDF

Line of Effort (LOE)	Tranche 1 – Foundation & Operational Proof 2027-2030	Tranche 2 – Adoption, Scale & Capability Development 2031-2033	Sustainment and follow-on (Steady State Activity)
LOE 1 – Forward Enablement	- Establish Initial Joint and Maritime TRECs as priority, follow on for Land and Air TREC - Enable early mission-partner interoperability and transition from contracted to permanent workforce s. 6(a) - Generate proof, trust, and early wins with user communities.	- Build Tech Hubs and digital enablement teams. s. 6(a) - Full capability for All TREC - Embed digital practices across Defence	- Units and platforms are self-enabled. - Focus on continuous improvement rather than transformation
LOE 2 – Digital Platforms	- Deliver initial Mission Platform capabilities. s. 6(a) - Initial Force Generation capability - Focus on operational relevance and high value systems s. 6(a)	- Deliver Force Generation Platform (training, readiness, rehearsal) - Expand Mission and Intelligence Platforms - Introduce Business Platform capabilities	- Platforms operate as enduring Defence capabilities. - Stable platform crews and lifecycle management - Incremental enhancement driven by operational need
LOE 3 – Core Data & Technology Platform	s. 6(a) - Strengthen Strategic Communications. - Initial Sovereign AI	- Expand cloud, data, and integration services. s. 6(a) - Mature analytics and AI foundations	- Optimise performance, resilience, and cost. - Evolve capabilities to IAW with Need - Maintain interoperability alignment with partners
LOE 4 – Modernisation & Decommissioning	- Commence funded decommissioning of priority legacy systems. - Align retirements to platform delivery.	- Accelerate decommissioning at scale. - Migrate users and data to new platforms. - Collapse parallel legacy solutions	Completed
LOE 5 – Governance & Management	- Exercise governance system.. - Set Defence-wide governance, prioritisation, and assurance.. - Refine architecture, data, and security guardrails	- Refine prioritisation and dependency management. - Strengthen performance and benefits reporting. - Transition governance toward enduring owners	- Governance operates as BAU. - IASPO shifts to steady-state oversight. - Continuous improvement embedded and routine.

Strengthened governance and assurance, ensuring digital capabilities are trusted, sustainable, and aligned with Defence priorities.





8 Apr 2026

File Reference: To Be Allocated

DOT-POINT BRIEF FOR DAPD

GOVERNMENT TARGET STATE, NZDF DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM AND ARCADIA ALIGNMENT

Purpose

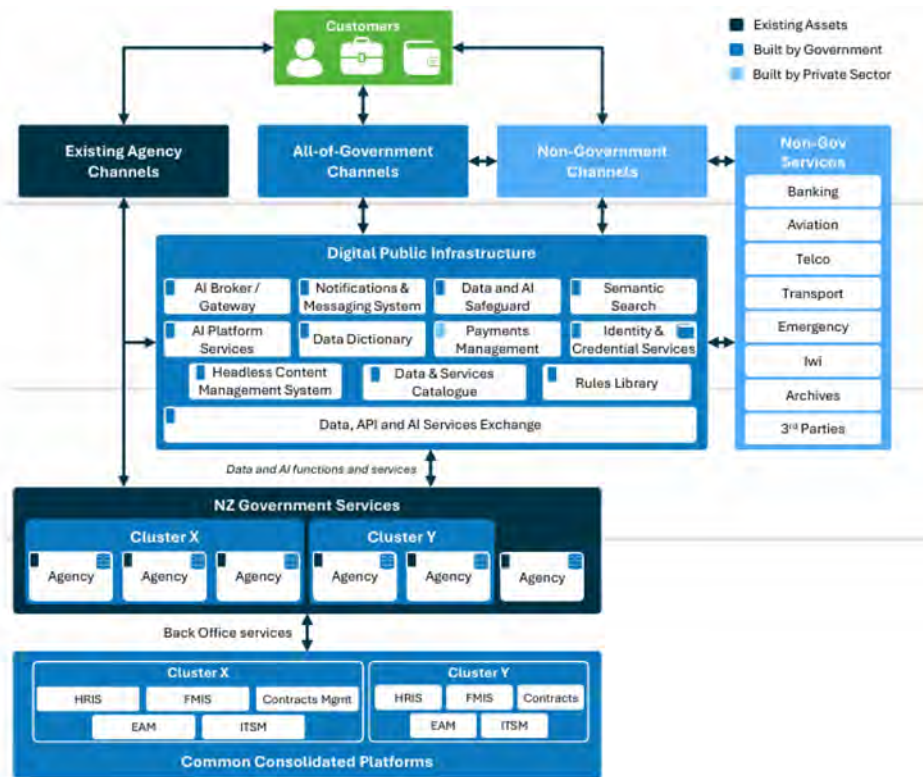
1. To describe the architectural alignment between the Government Target State, NZDF Digital Ecosystem and Arcadia – three equally important ecosystems that NZDF digital systems must interact with.

Summary

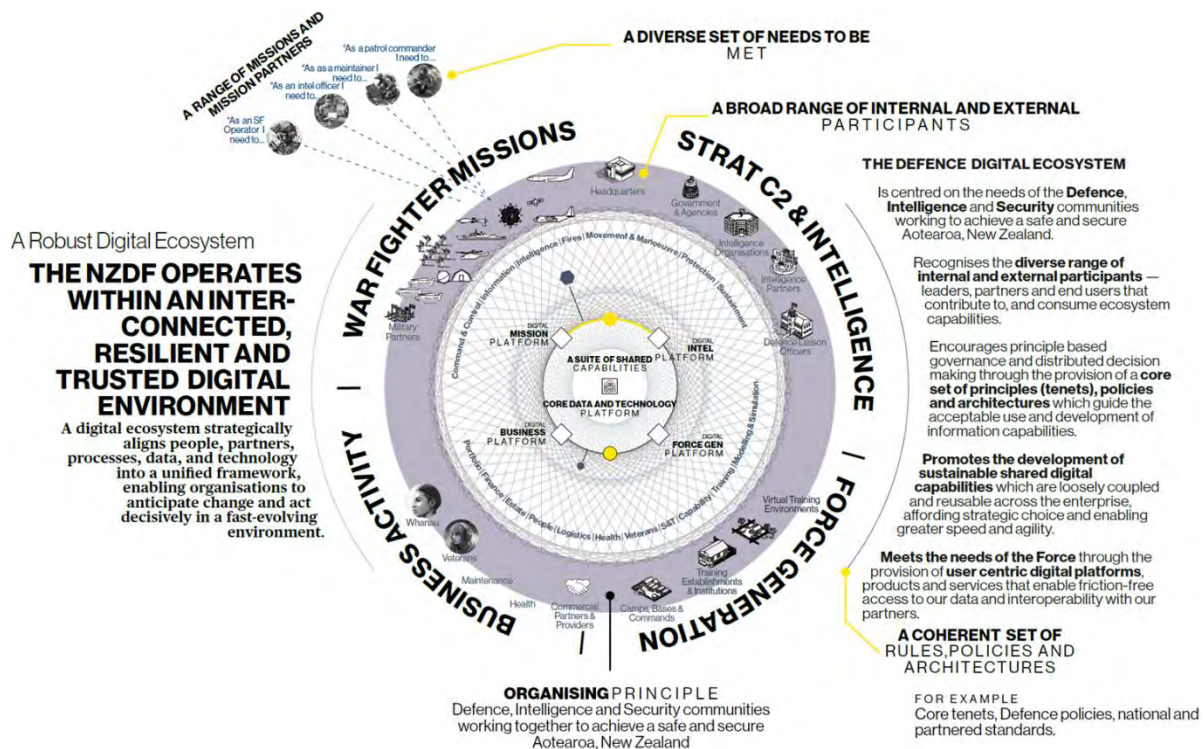
2. NZDF's Digital Ecosystem, particularly through the Business and Mission Platform constructs, is compatible with both the NZ Government Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) target state and Arcadia.
3. NZDF's alignment to the New Zealand Government Digital Target State is not through a convergence into a single, centralised channel. Instead, it is a structured federation in which NZDF platforms expose and consume services through classification - appropriate engagement and exchange layers. The Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) can be positioned as the primary unclassified civic engagement plane, rather than the backbone of Defence operations.
4. Arcadia provides the coalition analogue s. 6(a) Together, they form a three-layer continuity:
 - a. **DPI** = national, citizen-facing, credential centric digital backbone.
 - b. **NZDF Digital Platforms** = sovereign defence-specific instantiations of the same architectural patterns.
 - c. **ARCADIA** = federated coalition extension using common standards without loss of national control.
5. This analysis identifies four key points:
 - a. DPI is a peer ecosystem, not a parent system, and NZDF aligns through standards, not subordination,
 - b. Defence operations supporting a variety of communities, across multiple-classifications, require replicated orchestration layers, not a single national one,
 - c. Platforms are the unit of interoperability, not channels or apps, and
 - d. NZDF contributes to DPI as a national asset, while preserving Defence sovereignty, operational security, and coalition obligations.
6. Through the Digital Ecosystem, NZDF is positioned to treat the Government DPI target state as a strategic upstream dependency (for business, veterans, and enabling services), while preserving mission sovereignty and coalition interoperability, federated through Arcadia.

Background

7. The **Government Target State** has been depicted in an architectural document that is published on the GCDO web site. The primary view of the target state is focussed on the DPI:

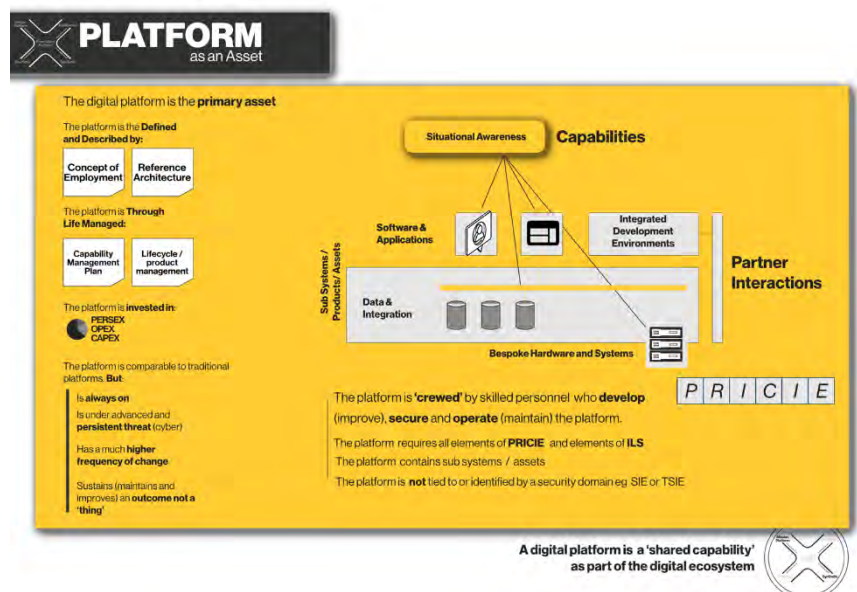


8. The **NZDF Digital Ecosystem** is the unifying framework for NZDF's digital environment:



9. Within the Ecosystem, a **Digital Platform** is a coherent, managed set of digital capabilities that provides shared services, tools, data, and interfaces to enable multiple products, systems, and user communities to deliver outcomes efficiently and consistently.
10. A platform integrates experience, engagement, operations, resources, and governance into a single architectural construct. It enables users (consumers, specialists, and developers) to discover, access, and use digital capabilities, while providing the technical and operational foundations required to build, run, and evolve digital products at scale.
11. NZDF Digital Platforms are conceptually viewed as distinct defence capabilities, like other major asset classes (ships, aircraft, land platforms etc).
12. Key characteristics of a digital platform include:

- a. Experience focus – the platform defines and supports the experiences of its users – such as operators, military or civilian users, developers, and partner systems – ensuring usability, consistency, and accessibility across all interactions.



- b. Engagement and access – standardised user interfaces, APIs, documentation, and patterns allow people and systems to easily discover and engage with platform capabilities.
- c. Operational enablement – platforms provide shared operational services such as provisioning, identity and access management, observability, automation pipelines, and policy enforcement, supporting reliable and secure operation of digital products.
- d. Resource foundation – underpinning each platform is a set of shared resources including infrastructure, data, analytics, AI tools, productivity services, and core technology services that can be reused within the platform across multiple solutions.
- e. Governed evolution – a platform operates within a defined governance model that guides investment, capability development, roadmap planning, and lifecycle management to ensure the platform remains viable, valuable, usable, and feasible over time.

13. A digital platform is separated into three architecture layers able to independently focus on:
- Communities – the various groups that use the platform’s products and services. The communities the platform serves drives the focus of the platform’s development.
 - Products & Services – data products and technical services that the platform exposes to the NZDF digital ecosystem.
 - Platform Core – the underlying technology resources that delivers the platform.



14. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

15.

16. The NZDF Digital Platform and Arcadia are strongly aligned both conceptually and architecturally **by design**.

Architectural Analysis of Alignment to DPI

17. Alignment of the NZDF Digital Ecosystem to the Government Target State Architecture is feasible.
18. At the centre of the ecosystem are the four enduring NZDF digital platforms:
 - a. Business Platform
 - b. Mission Platform
 - c. Intelligence Platform
 - d. Force Generation Platform
19. As part of the architectural alignment, each platform will clarify that it:
 - a. Operates as a multi- classification capability,
 - b. Owns its operational surfaces, services, and partner integrations, and
 - c. Produces data products and AI services appropriate to its mission communities.
20. Digital Platforms will remain the **primary organising construct** of the NZDF digital ecosystem.
21. Platforms are the point of interoperability, not downstream applications. DPI- style services are consumed and exposed by platforms, not layered above them.
22. NZDF digital platforms explicitly do not “plug into DPI” as a system. The digital ecosystem aligns to DPI conceptually and contractually, while remaining operationally independent and multi- classification by design.
23. The NZDF Core Data and Technology Platform still underpins the other platforms, providing:
 - a. Multi- classification compute, data, and AI resources,
 - b. Shared pipelines and enablement services,
 - c. Standardised interfaces for APIs, agents, and automation, and
 - d. The technical foundations that make repeated DPI- style integration safe and reusable.
24. Conceptually, the DPI could replace or augment the Core Data & Technology platform, however it is conceptually distinct from the DPI:
 - a. It is internal, Defence- controlled, and classification- aware, and
 - b. It enables multiple DPI- pattern integrations without creating a single point of dependency.
25. Crucially, the Core Data & Technology platform does not provide a centralised set of infrastructure services, but provides the ability for NZDF digital platforms to instantiate their own infrastructure services, within guardrails, in cost-effective, efficient and secure ways.

DPI and NZDF Digital Ecosystem Alignment

s. 6(a)



26. The DPI operates more like a specific engagement layer for the business platform to interact with the public, veterans and other unclassified customer communities.
27. DPI capabilities shown include:
 - a. Identity & Credential Services,
 - b. Payments Management,
 - c. Notifications & Messaging,
 - d. AI Platform Services and Broker,
 - e. Semantic Search,
 - f. Headless Content Management,
 - g. Data Dictionary, Rules Library, and
 - h. Data, API and AI Services Exchange with safeguards.
28. Here, the DPI provides a civic service orchestration layer that NZDF can safely publish into or consume from at UNCLASSIFIED – without exposing operational platforms or classified workflows.
29. NZDF platforms are able to selectively surface services and content to DPI via controlled APIs and exchanges, while retaining authority over systems of record and operational execution.
30. A major shift in the converged DPI / NZDF Digital Ecosystem diagram is the explicit replication of DPI - style capabilities inside the multi - classification domain of the NZDF Digital Platforms:
 - a. AI Broker / Gateway
 - b. API Gateways
 - c. Notifications & Messaging
 - d. Headless Content Management
 - e. Data & Services Catalogue
 - f. Identity and Credential Services
 - g. Data, API and AI Services Exchange

31. It is through this last Services Exchange capability that it is expected that digital platforms, and the DPI, would execute the technical services that enable federation across the NZDF and NZ Government digital ecosystems.
32. These appear multiple times, aligned to different platforms and engagement contexts, making clear that NZDF will not be waiting for DPI to solve Defence integration problems. It is intending to implement DPI- consistent patterns inside Defence, at multiple classification levels.
33. This will enable:
 - a. Partner interoperability (NZ Govt agencies, NGOs, coalition partners),
 - b. Secure AI- assisted workflows in classified contexts, and
 - c. Reuse of DPI architectural patterns without violating security boundaries.
34. The depiction clarifies how different communities interface with NZDF:
 - a. NZ Government agencies interact through platform- level services and shared exchanges.
 - b. Mission and intelligence partners, domestic and international, integrate directly with Mission and Intelligence Platforms.
 - c. Simulation and training partners integrate through the Force Generation Platform.
 - d. Veterans and the public engage primarily through DPI- enabled unclassified channels.
35. This resolves a potentially implicit assumption: not all partners are routed through the same digital front door, and DPI is not that door for most Defence interactions.

Analysis of overall architectural alignment

36. Architecture alignment of Arcadia, the NZDF Digital Ecosystem and the Government Target State (DPI) can be relatively simply depicted through the consistent view of the architecture layers that run through each of the architectures:
- s. 6(a)
- 

HEADQUARTERS NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCE

Information Command

APD MINUTE 22/2025

24 September 2025

D0-0607/10

COMINFO (through DAPD)

For information

DIWI

HDP

DSP

DBS

**ARCADIA s. 6(a) 2025 POST
ACTIVITY REPORT**

Reference

- A. Calling notice
- B. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

Summary

1 s. 9(2)(g)(i) attended the Arcadia s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) working group s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i).

2 The workshop focused on transitioning from the s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) operating structure to the proposed ARCADIA s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) framework. Key objectives included confirming the cost ceiling, recommending the future s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i), and developing a transition plan. The report outlines background information, participant details, meeting outcomes, proposed transition team structure, timeline, and recommendations.

Background

- 3 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
- a. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
 - b. New Zealand's contribution is set s. 9(2)(j). The annual contribution amounts will be confirmed through planning events and as such, may differ year to year.

- c. Included in this ceiling is a non-financial contribution of 1-FTE s. 6(a) [REDACTED].
 - d. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED]
- 4 The primary objective of the engagement was to develop a plan and the artifacts necessary to transition s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED]. It also included the below sub-objectives:
- a. Confirm the cost ceiling s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED].
 - b. Provide recommendation on the future s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED].
- 5 NZ attendees included:
- s. 9(2)(g)(i) [REDACTED]

Transition plan development

- 6 The scope of discussions included:
- a. Supporting the transition s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED]
 - b. Supporting s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) capability development
- 7 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) [REDACTED]

8 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

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9 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

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10 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

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11

12 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



Confirm validated cost ceiling s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

13 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



14 Timeline for national review and staffing s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) confirmed
s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



15 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



s. 6(a)



16 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



17 s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



Recommendations

18 **NOTE** s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) cost ceiling and NZ's contribution.

19 **NOTE** s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)



20 **NOTE** s. 6(a)




21 **AGREE** to a briefing with the Office of COMINFO and the New Zealand CDLS principals to understand New Zealand's position on the topics outlined within this report prior to Nov CDLS.

s. 9(2)(k)



s. 9(2)(g)(i)



37. s. 6(a)



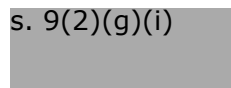
The role of forward enablement and adoption

38. Even with the introduction of the DPI, Tech Hubs, TRECs, Service Desk functions, and Enablement Teams remain visible as the horizontal enablers. As initially intended, they remain adjacent to (not in line with) technical delivery paths such as Agentic AI, published apps (including the NZ Government App) and APIs.
39. In alignment terms:
- a. They prove, adapt, and safely operationalise DPI- style services (AI brokers, agents, exchanges) before these are scaled across platforms.
 - b. They ensure innovations entering DPI- exposed surfaces have already earned trust internally.

s. 9(2)(k)

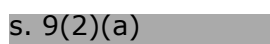


s. 9(2)(g)(i)



NZDF Information Command

s. 9(2)(a)



DOT-POINT BRIEF FOR VICE CHIEF DEFENCE FORCE

ARCADIA

Purpose

1. Describe what Arcadia is and how it impacts or aligns with New Zealand's interests.
2. Explain how the Sustainment & Follow-on Development Memorandum of Understanding (SFD MoU) enables the delivery, support and governance of Arcadia.
3. Enable discussion with key stakeholders to establish engagement and context ahead of the official staffing of the MoU.

Summary

4. Arcadia is the next-generation digital information sharing environment for the Five Eye (FVEY) s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i). It will replace the s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) environment and deliver modern, secure, cloud-based capabilities.
5. Arcadia is a keystone activity that sustains NZDF's interoperability with FVEY partners, providing access to emerging technologies and ensuring alignment with coalition information centric capabilities.
6. Through participation in the development of Arcadia, the NZDF can influence capability needs, while ensuring our own digital modernisation aligns with coalition standards and future mission needs.

Arcadia

7. Arcadia enables FVEY partners and their communities¹ across the FVEYs to work together faster, more securely, and at a greater scale across missions, exercises, and day to day defence activities.
8. In 2024/2025, during which New Zealand was the chair, the Combined Digital Leaders Summit (CDLS) was tasked s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) Capabilities delivered as part of Arcadia will respond to this tasking and meet the intent s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
9. Arcadia capabilities will evolve over time to meet changing environmental and geopolitical need, ensuring the FVEY network stays ahead of emerging threats.

¹Communities is the term used to describe the people and organisations who will utilise Arcadia, For example Warfighters, science and technology, logistics, intelligence.

Why Arcadia and the MoU matter to NZ

10. For New Zealand, Arcadia will leverage s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) In addition, INFOCOM, through DigiMod, will establish a mission partner interoperability team s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
11. Arcadia capabilities will become foundational to the way that we plan, integrate and execute operations with FVEY partners. If NZDF does not commit to the MoU, it will not have access to these foundational capabilities, becoming effectively cut off from future FVEY information exchanges s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
- Of note Arcadia:
- **Demonstrates the NZDF's commitment and contribution to FVEY interoperability.** INFOCOM has led and significantly informed the development of the Arcadia concept and capability, much of which we shaped during our tenure as CDLS Chairs.
 - **Is a cost-effective capability uplift.** NZ's contribution, relative to the total investment, allows us to receive access to capabilities far beyond what we could afford alone.
 - **Maintains our influence.** Without joining the MoU, NZ risks becoming a lower trust, lower influence partner.
 - **Supports defence modernisation.** Arcadia underpins secure information sharing for missions, operations, crisis response, and interoperability, enhancing NZDF's own digital transformation.
- s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

The purpose of the MoU

12. The MoU provides the financial framework and governance structure that allows FVEY nations to jointly fund, develop and sustain Arcadia.
13. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
14. The MoU allows for shared investment, long term planning, and the ability to update technical components as technology advances.
15. The MoU establishes a multi-tiered governance framework that clearly defines authority, oversight, and decision-making responsibilities. Together, these mechanisms ensure coherent strategic direction, accountable management, and coordinated national participation.

Financial implications

16. The MoU has a s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) lifespan, during which associated costs will be distributed equitably across FVEY partners, with New Zealand's financial obligation being a contribution of s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
17. The MoU has a cost ceiling s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) which has been set to fund central activities under its scope. The ceiling is not a spending target, s. 9(2)(g)(i) limit intended to enable flexibility across the MoU's lifespan.
18. Central activities under the MoU have been expanded to beyond what the current s. 6(a) provides to include a Cooperative Program Office (CPO) and enables the ability to centrally deliver capabilities. The CPO enables central coordination of efforts across the nations and ensures strategic direction and alignment for the solutions delivered within Arcadia.
19. The spread of costs are not known at this point. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) are under development through the US programme office.
20. INFOCOM's current costs s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) include:
 - s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) which provides central program management and support functions.
 - \$3.3M(NZD) CAPEX which covers the national delivery of s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) capabilities.

s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)

Key timings

22. The following represents the current known key timings:
 - Jun 2026: SPAB submission will be required to exempt procurement activity within the MoU from GOVNZ procurement rules.
 - Dec 2026: A budget bid will be required IAW NZDF/Treasury process. DCP 27 is aware of the need for additional funding to be included from B27.
 - s. 6(a) FVEY partners formally sign the MoU to come into effect s. 6(a)

Considerations

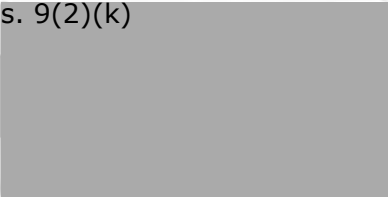
23. s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) Teams across FVEY nations and within INFOCOM are currently working through technical options s. 6(a), which will be presented at the May CDLS.
24. NZ must ensure we have the skills and modernised systems to fully leverage Arcadia. A fully funded and timely DigiMod programme will mitigate this risk. However, is dependent on prioritisation and funding.
25. Transition s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i) requires careful planning to avoid service gaps. The Transition team that has been stood up to aid transition s. 6(a) to the SFD MoU across FVEYs is looking to address this risk.

Recommendations

26. It is recommended that VCDF:

- **Note** the importance of Arcadia as the next-generation digital information sharing environment for the Five Eye (FVEY) s. 6(a), s. 6(b)(i)
- **Note** the financials and timing of the FVEY Arcadia MOU.
- **Note** Arcadia will be briefed s. 6(a) for VCHOD endorsement.

s. 9(2)(k)



EJ HARROP, MNZM

BRIG

Commander, Information Command

Enclosure(s)

DRAFT copy of current MoU

1-pager explanation of Arcadia

Commands, departments and authorities consulted

OCOMINFO

DAPD