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S1 00:11 Hello, and welcome to another episode of the Moxie pod cast. This is episode 17, recorded on Wednesday July 16th, 2014. This is the companion web show to the Moxie sessions, which is an internet economy discussion group, held once a month in Auckland, New Zealand. Our aim is to bring together a group of interesting technical files from across the economy, to talk about how New Zealand can take advantage of the internet to improve it's economic performance. I'm Glenn Williams with you here in London, and as always, I've a fantastic panel of guests to discuss today's topic, and I'll introduce them for you very very shortly. Now the last Moxie session was a bit special really, it was held at NetHui in Auckland, which is a three day conference that brings together everyone involved with internet issues from around New Zealand. Now the topic for this session was, I guess you could say it was very wide ranging and a bit of a crystal ball gazer as well. What will the next 25 years of the internet do for New Zealand? Can we stand up to the mega trends or will we drown in a sea of animated GIF's or GIF's depending on which side of the fence you are. What difference is the internet going to make to our lives? So let's introduce the panel of experts who were at the Moxi session and who are joining me today. First up it's Dave Moskovitz who's the chairman of WebFund, and the Appreciation Engine, he's also an investor at Lighting Lab and several start ups. He's also, well basically from what I've just said, there a serial entrepreneur, an angel investor and he's heavily involved in the Wellington's start up scene. He's also - goodness me - an internet NZ counsellor. Is there anything that he can't do? Dave, welcome to the show.

S2 01:50 Thank you.

S1 01:51 Very good to have you there. I take it that you're back down in Wellington? You didn't--

S2 01:56 Absolutely, yeah.

S1 01:57 You didn't stay--

S2 01:58 Surviving the weather.

S1 01:59 Yeah, you didn't stay for the Auckland weather. So Dave is going to be looking at how New Zealand can adopt the internet's core principles, as it were. Right, now joining David is the director of nzgirl and flossie.com, Jenene Crossan. Jenene's been involved in digital businesses now for more than half her life. She's got a great track record on cool ideas, and so she's brimming with ideas that will be cool in the future. She's going to be talking about those very shortly. Jenene, welcome to the show. Thanks very much for being with us.

S3 02:32 Thank you for having me.

S1 02:34 Wonderful stuff. And joining Jenene and David, we also have Ross Young who is the Public Policy Manager at Google New Zealand. He's worked in New Zealand and overseas including at the BBC, Minority Rights International, Vodafone, TelstraClear, and the Commerce Commission. Ross is going to be talking about three laws and seven trends for the future. Welcome to the show, Ross.

S4 02:57 Thanks.

S1 02:58 So fantastic to have you all here. Now as I mentioned this really is a bit of a crystal ball gazing top-up, really. It could essentially be as wide-ranging or you could be quite ridiculous with your assumptions of what the future is going to be like, because it's the future, I suppose. Let's go to you, Dave, first of all, and tell us about your view on the topic, and what you talked about at the session.

S2 03:25 Well, I'd like to start off with the premise that, if you remember 25 years ago, some Microsystems slogan was, 'The network is the computer'. Nowadays in going 25 years into the future, the network is absolutely everything. It's a computer, it's storage, it's exotic devices, it's peripherals, it's the user, and in many cases, it's even the programmer, so the network is absolutely everything. That pervasiveness of network, we will see play out through the internet, if everything, but eventually - and I believe this will happen within 25 years - bodily implants where everyone is connected, and everyone is part of the internet. All knowledge, it will be universally accessible to everyone, instantaneously. And as an example, last week I was looking for some Yiddish poetry, and I found a book that had been digitised by Google, at the University of Michigan library. It was published in 1917, which had the previous 500 years of Yiddish literature. Most of that literature would have been destroyed in the Second World War, had it not been for this thing, sitting in a basement somewhere in the University of Michigan. That's an example of the arcane knowledge that's available to absolutely everyone, on any subject, anywhere in the world. Going forward 25 years, that will hugely empower the human race, and all the stuff that we can do with that. Individuals can basically choose whatever they want to do. Quality internet will be everywhere in the next five years. We complain about poor bandwidth, but that problem's going to go away. I think just about everyone in the world will have access to high quality internet. Resources will be free, or nearly free. I mean, hosting is practically free these days, storage is practically free. Just about everything is going to be practically free in one way or another. So in extensive in today's terms it will hardly be worth thinking about. Building high quality software is going to be super easy. I mean if you compare where we are now compared to where were twenty five years ago you know it's really really easy to do stuff thanks to open source software, mass production of stuff, stack overflow. All of the knowledge that's available to everyone. In twenty five years time you'll be able to think of an app and put it together yourself pretty much from main stream stuff. The stuff at the edge will be interesting and hard to do but you know normal stuff will be really easy for normal people to do. Everyone will be a programmer.

S2 05:53 The software itself is getting a lot better and much higher quality. Education is going to be radically disrupted in the next couple of years. We see the rise of MOOCs right now - Massively Open Online Courses, but I think that'll fail fairly soon and mass customised education - where the network and the computer, actually mediate what you're learning, and education is very highly customised and tailored to the individual person, and their unique learning style and needs - is going to enable us to completely [up-skill?] ourselves. IQ has been growing at three points per decade over the last hundred years, and I think that is actually set to accelerate, thanks to this

IQ has been growing at three points per decade over the last hundred years, and I think that is actually set to accelerate, thanks to this mass customised learning. It'll change how we think. We will think in completely different ways in 25 years. I think in order to take advantage of this, we need to adopt the internet values for our own personal values. The internet itself is collaborative at it's core. It celebrates diversity. It is resilient and even anti fragile. It has many communities of interest it's border-less and it's self empowering and when we ourselves can embrace those values. The same values as the internet that's when we'll really be able to level up ourselves as a species. In short I think that good will triumph over evil thanks to the internet. Because it empowers people to do things never before possible and everyone wants a future that's better than the past. So I am really optimistic.

S1 07:34 Golly, I feel so good right now. I think I got up this morning and--

S2 07:36 Good.

S1 07:37 And jumped online and looked at the news websites. Saw the unrest in the Middle East and news about climate change. I felt sort of really gloomy for the rest of the day. I want Dave every morning to deliver my news that would be nice.

S2 07:51 It's going to be painful they're going to be painful points and it's going to be unevenly distributed. Over the long term stuff just keeps getting better. Nobody hearkens back to the 1300s and much better back then, people don't say that. The next 25 years of evolution is going to be equivalent for the last 250 or even more.

S1 08:11 Sure. Well I guess call the dark ages for a reason. Dave thanks for that and obviously, we'll talk more about some of those points as well, but Janine over to you now, what did you talk about at the session?

S3 08:21 Well, I took a pretty similar standpoint to Dave in this. Although at the time being accused of being utopian was kind of interesting for me because I've never really thought about it from that point of view. I guess I consider myself an all round generally positive person but also because of the way I look at business and I look at the world with the interest in it, it's all that how do you make a difference to people, how do you take things, like information and make life easier and fixing the pain points.

S1 08:52 Thanks Jenene, now to Ross. I am looking for to your laws and trains you lost. Are you in Google, he called at the moment, is that we were...?

S4 09:01 No not as exciting at all, I can probably try and show you that's the Wellington weather at the moment. And I do have [cross-talk] but it's not that great. So you know I am based on Wellington, which is actually where I was born so it's quite nice to be back here after some time away.

S1 09:21 Well, and wherever you are fantastic bandwidth, love it. Set you on HD. Anyway, so your laws on trains?

S4 09:32 Yes, so I mean what I talked about, the first thing that struck me actually on a personal level was it was 25 years ago that I left High School at [Heart Valley High?] and 25 years from now I'll be eligible for the pension. So I realised I was actually halfway through which was slightly salutary but the three things that have struck me I think when people are trying to predict the future. And the three laws that people sometimes talk about, the first is Mohr's law which many of us have heard of. The second is Amara's law, and the third is Kratzenberg's second law of technology. Moore's law, which your probably familiar with, is that - over the history of computing hardware, the number of transistors on integrated circuits doubles approximately every two years. This is sort of looking at the capacity that we have, and that's growing substantially. I think that trend is continuing. The second is Amara's law, which is - we tend to overestimate the effect of technology in the short-run, and underestimate the effect in the long-run. We see this with many types of technology, and some people have been saying the internet of things is yet to peak in it's hype-cycle. The third is Kratzenberg's second law of technology, which is essentially that - invention is the mother of necessity. The reason I think that's important, is that utility is a key driver, and as Jenene was saying, it's finding those pain points. So I think you know in any attempt to predict the future, it's worthwhile keeping those things in mind. And I'm also reminded of - there was a great paper - I read somewhere that analysed-- the value of listening to experts like me, compared to the data, and the experts were actually more often wrong. [chuckles]

S1 11:24 Why is that? Is that because the experts over think it and over complicate it?

S4 11:30 Well, I'm probably the wrong person to ask. You should look at the data. [chuckles]

S2 11:34 I think, experts are just choosing one narrow path, whereas the solution space for the universe is infinite, so the odds are against you right from the start.

S1 11:45 Yeah.

S4 11:46 Yes, I mean Dave's point is absolutely right. The other sort of broad things that I've mentioned, just really from my perspective is, as you know, internet is driving a huge amount of social and economic growth. We're seeing 21% of GDP growth in the G20, is being driven by the internet. There was a recent study by Shipiro Research, that found that if just small businesses in New Zealand made better use of the internet in their own business, that would be worth 34 billion dollars worth for New Zealand's economy. I think there's a huge potential there that's yet to be used, and particularly for a small market that, as people have said, 'is the last bus stop on the way to Antarctica.' The potential for export use, is pretty big, particularly as you get another 5-- well 2 - 3 billion more online by 2020. The second point is, software is software. We're all seeing this shift of mobility in wearables, but in many ways, software is still software. How you use it, how well you use it, is still really important. For New Zealand, there's population composition, like many countries we're seeing an ageing population, but our export market, we're seeing a rise of the middle class in Asia and that's being a particularly important driver for growth. The other thing I am noticing a lot in New Zealand is quite sophisticated forms of e-learning developing, so blended digital learning and I've seen that particularly in schools like the Mala Kalani cluster of schools and Tamaki in Auckland. And they're using a blended form of digital learning, where they are not just saying, we all need a device, my child needs a device, they are saying how do we teach. So they're driving, the teaching, well they're using their teaching to drive the technology I should say. What will happen in 25 years is the students that have gone through this system will enter the workforce and become both employees. But also eventually become decision makers. So those that are start making the decisions about the internet will be those that have been born post-Facebook, Google, Instagram and what have you, and that could be a quite different approach. The other thing I am seeing is open or closed systems, as you probably know we're seeing a bit of international fragmentation of the internet, particularly around free flow of data, government request for data and that's the way that will play out, I can't predict geopolitics, I don't think anyone can but we've seen close impact in the Arab Spring, but also other nations approach to how they allow people access to the internet. Internet of things I've talked about before we're seeing a lot of smart TVs connected cars, there

has been some people talking about maybe we should have senses in our walkaways. As I said before I think this hyper cycle is yet to peak and where you've just sort of define really good used cases. But again utility is king. When you have really strong utility that drives a lot of growth. The final thing is just on user interface. I read a great article in the San Francisco Chronicle of course, looking at user interface and looking at e-mail, and saying really that the e-mail we have today, can detract from our ability to focus and not always enhance that. What they were predicting was that the software that could be developed over the next 25 years, could actually enhance our powers of concentration and other components. That was really what I talked about.

S1 15:38 Perhaps make us focus a little bit more, rather than have our attention divided by all kinds of widgets and things popping up on the screen that make us perhaps be less productive at the one thing that we should be doing - I don't know. As you say, we won't know what sort of form this takes or how it will even look. We just know that it probably will change , right?

S4 16:04 Yeah, I think change I mean-- It's funny; almost every speech I hear about on the internet begins with change. You can sort of predict that coming there but it's how you manage it. Almost surf that wave as it were to make the most of it.

S1 16:20 You know I think a lot of us here have talked about in general terms. I think a lot of what we've talked about could be applied to anywhere around the world that is well connected. What about specifically to New Zealand? How is New Zealands connectivity and the pace of the change going to affect New Zealand specifically?

S2 16:41 Well I think that you know the turning of distance has been talked about a lot over the years. As connectivity gets better, and as interconnectness gets better, and as in Kiwi's in various communities along invariably chose to call that other than physical location. Kiwi's are members of global communities it really does bring the world together , and so I think that definitely works to our advantage. If you think about those values that we should adopt, the core values of the internet: collaboration, the multi-stakeholders and celebration of diversity, resilience, anti-fragility, having many communities of interest, self-empowerment, these are all traditional Kiwi values. This is stuff that New Zealanders are good at anyway, in general. We don't live in a very hierarchical society. We're generally open to new ideas. We generally like working with each other. These are the core values of the internet, so I think it's going to-- New Zealanders are going to be able to gain better leverage off these improvements in general society, through the internet and perhaps many other countries.

S1 17:46 If there was such a thing as New Zealand culture, as it were, wouldn't that be at risk from a global internet and very much a globalised world? Won't we have just become this homogeneous sort of blob?

S4 18:03 One of the interesting things that I saw in a report, I think it's called, 'The Culture Boom Report,' by Boston Consulting Group, looking at this issue in Australia actually. They found that in fact there were more people outside of Australia, watching Australian content on YouTube, than there were inside Australia. People talk about homogenisation, I actually see diversity coming through, whether it's Beach Daz or whatever.

S1 18:36 How did I know you were going to say that? Is that the only New Zealand [inaudible]

S4 18:40 No, no. I could also talk about-- we recently did a cyber-- anti-cyber bullying competition in New Zealand. It was with teenagers and there was one teenager from Auckland - Haley, 16 years old - who did this great experiment. She just put a speaker on Queens Street and as people walked pass, she either insulted them or complimented them and filmed their reactions and she's put it up on YouTube. The clip finishes with something like you know "It doesn't matter if your anonymous words have an effect. Be kind online.". But she has had over one hundred thousand views of that. You go Jaime on Jaime's world that has millions of subscribers. You've got Air New Zealand that has turned to the regulatory requirement of telling people about airline safety into short little videos about hobbits. That had twice the population of New Zealand view that on YouTube in one week.

S1 19:41 And bikini babe's somewhere in the cook islands as well.

S2 19:46 All right, lets talk about more important stuff. I mean if you talk about indigenous culture in New Zealand [?] Maori. The internet has been fantastic for that. I've been involved in compiling several Maori dictionaries. Which are now available online and that is enabling researchers from all over the world access to the Maori. A week ago a language corpus of the Maori language. [?] most of the access to that corpus is from New Zealand but there's a significant amount of overseas researchers are looking at the Maori you know for comparison to other Polynesian languages and for other purposes. So in the battle days, if you're a culture you're idea for a TV program didn't make it through the TV and said hierarchy, that was it, you know basically it was dead. Nowadays everybody is a content producer and everyone has the chance to promote their content both within New Zealand as well as externally.

S1 20:40 That's true, and just back to your point though about the Maori language and digitization and keeping the knowledge of that going online. You also mentioned you were searching for Yiddish poetry. - I'm not sure why - but you searched for Yiddish poetry and you found it right but doesn't the internet just risk being an archive of what was, after the homogenized culture took over.

S2 21:10 So, language death is a really big problem all over the world. There are hundreds of languages that basically are-- become dead every year, and you know most of the world's languages are [more?] [?]. And I think it's just a fact that when you get people communicating together over a common medium, that people search for commonality, and so there will be this inter-language which everyone uses, which is turning into English. Then people who want to celebrate their own [?], their own culture, they have the opportunity to do that in a more learned and researched way than perhaps they had in the past.

S1 21:49 I suppose it makes the information accessible for the revival, kind of like-- how you know the decades seem to come around. It was fashionable to go to disco's, classic 70's disco's in the 90's, now it's fashionable to do 80's things, so it'll be fashionable once again in twenty or thirty years to do real Kiwi things maybe.

S2 22:09 Also in New Zealand I asked for receipts. Over a fifth of New Zealanders actually live overseas, and so this is a way of actually enabling the Kiwi diaspora to better communicate with what's going on in the homeland.

S3 22:24 Yeah, it's understandable because I think what Dave said is really valid that because with so many of us living overseas there is a way of defining our own uniqueness as partly from where we've come from. So the internet is really good at being able to enable us to do so. I think it will only become increasingly like that as well. Where the flag we can fly and it's interesting process around where that whole mass globalization is going to take us as well. One of the things that I'd noted at the event last week was the whole concept of an [eron?] plant for language translation. So that's I think is-- you know as you say the other side of that coin is the impact on language and whether we bother to try and protect it, but I think those who are the most-- who are the closest to it, and who feel the most

precious about that will be the people who honour it and guard it, as I guess it is today. But it will become increasingly important that we have those guardians.

S1 23:29   I tell you, if I wasn't so lazy as a child and then growing up to learn the Maori language, yeah, I definitely would have, and still would if there was some kind of amazing piece of technology that spoke into your ear, or some kind of implant in the future that enabled you to -- you know like, basically a like a [babel?] version in your ear to talk these languages. That would be amazing Jenene.

Yeah.

S1 23:56   Do you think there will be something--

S3 23:57   Yeah

S1 23:57   like that?

S3 23:58   Well I can't see why there wouldn't be. I think wearable technology is where is out-- some of our greatest you know grounds we're going to gain from an information point of view, is being able to take everything we know and being able to make it usable on a daily basis. From healthcare all the way through to something like taking a Beowolf-ish kind of approach to it. Why not? I mean it's all feasible and it certainly would help language barriers, and it would certainly help us be able to break down some of the issues that we have. In countries where we haven't been able to cross some divides. So there's really interesting applications for that.

S1 24:42   Now I know we're running out of time but there's part of this I do really want to cove. Because it's very important and it's widely sort of thought about and discussed at the moment and that is privacy. Particularly as it relates to New Zealand is and how they feel about privacy. Will it be more or less important in the future or will people just not care as privacy is eroded over time. There's kids growing up in this you know - as I think Ross was talking about this. - post Facebook generation that will be in controller later on. They just won't have known a world where you walk down the street and no one knew who you were. They just won't know that world. So what would it be like in twenty five years? Perhaps over to you Dave.

S2 25:29   So this was a big subject at NetHui and there were a number of sessions on privacy, on surveillance, and on your digital rights online. I think the key outcome from the discussion around privacy was that it comes down to informed consent. That is when you release your details to another entity. - as Thomas Beagle pointed at - your click through I accept these terms and conditions which point to a fifty three page document are really not acceptable and it does not amount to informed consent of you releasing your personal details to other people. So I think we'll see the norms change where people expect that when they do release private information it will be because they've consented to it, and some people won't want to release some information. So I think that will actually improve over the years. You know privacy is not dead. We're just figuring it out at the moment. An awareness campaign is required. I think as more and more privacy breeches become apparent as to what not only governments but corporate as well are doing with our data. People will become more circumspect about what their willing to release to other people in an uninformed way.

S1 26:47   That's a good point though. Is corporate handling of our data really the worry, or is it big government? Is that really where the worry should be?

S2 26:57   Well I think that they're different worries. I mean in a way I'm less worried about governments than I am about corporates because governments you can always turf out if you live in a democratic society whereas often you can't turf out the corporates. On the other hand, generally corporates don't send in armies to suppress you, depending on where you are. So each has its unique challenges. But just in terms of the information you release, like on a website, it should be the norm that when you click that I accept you get a plain English, very short, limited number of words description of what they're collecting your data for and how they're going to use it and that you do have a real option to not provide that data

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S3 27:39   I think that's a really valid point because there is that whole what is the definition of privacy from here because I think it's going to change significantly from what we thought privacy used to mean, based on there are things people need to know in order for us as we grow in population and the impact we have on resources, there is some things that will be required in order for us to be able to maintain our society. The definition of privacy is just going to have to change as well.

S1 28:05   Change in a way that our parents wouldn't recognise?

S3 28:11   I think so. Yeah, most certainly. One of the ideas we talked about was the whole concept of self-driving cars. Is that something we're going to be doing - be driving our own cars in 25 years time? You can imagine trying to convince our parents that they're not going to be necessarily allowed to drive their car, because the road is going to be networking to them, to tell them where they can go and how they get there. There's so much change that we're going to go through, it's going to be very difficult for those who knew the way it used to be.

S1 28:41   It does seem to be--

S3 28:41   And that will include us.

S1 28:43   Yes, well it does seem to be this trade off - particularly on the privacy with corporation side of things - that we are getting a lot of services for free on the internet, and the trade off is that we give some of our information to those corporates, so that they can then essentially sell that in order to make money. And I know - I'm not sure how much Ross can say, he is inside those Google towers. What are your thoughts on this area?

S4 29:10   I wish I did live in a tower, but anyway. Look, I think privacy and security is obviously really important and at the heart of that is the user or the people that use either our services or others. They're the people that drive what happens and as that should. As Dave was pointing out, people can choose to use a different service. It's harder to turf out a government if you're in an undemocratic country. We certainly take security very seriously. I think the events of the last few years have indicated the importance of that. Our engineers have worked very hard to increase the level of encription on Gmail but one of the things I have noticed is talking-- I did a series of workshops with almost 100 teenagers in New Zeland around this anti-cyber bullying stuff. What I'm finding is that there's actually a great awareness, a greater awareness, I should say, of privacy settings that I saw amongst younger people. Now sure certainly the samples there were slightly different. The other point that I think Jenene was making, was that it also comes to utility. Navigational

and location information helps us use less petrol and helps us find where we're going. That means you have to consent to be able to use that technology - to use that mapping technology, but it also has a really important benefit in terms of a less impact on the environment and reduced cost. I think that's really useful and important incentive, so that the more useful something is, and the more control that users have, the more comfortable that we are moving towards a balanced approach. I'm reasonably confident that we're finding the way there. Whether we will always get it right in our societies, who knows? But I think getting those incentives there in the right place is important.

S1 31:17   I must say though, I am disturbed by a lot of what has been going on in the last few years, particularly with spying and that sort of thing. I for one welcome our Google overlords. [laughter] Dave, I think you were going to say something on that?

S2 31:33   I think the issue is when there is utility in giving up our personal information but we can't assume that everyone wants to give up that information. There's certain people for whom privacy is extremely important. For example at NetHui there was a gay man who said when he was growing up his privacy was the most important thing to him because he had homophobic parents. You can understand how those details are absolutely critical to keep secret to some people and everyone has different aspects of their personality that perhaps they would prefer that other people didn't know about. So to just assume that everyone is willing to relinquish this data for the public good I think is unfair. We just have to be mindful of the impact that that has on people that don't fall into the you know normal mainstream [crosstalk] category that you normaly work with everyday.

S4 32:23   I can certainly relate to that Dave growing up as a gay man in [?], but I would say that I think there's quite different versions of privacy around at the moment. I'm finding when people talk to me they mean a variety of things. So I think it's important to understand that. I also think it's important to at times focus on the harm, or the risk of real harm. Which seen at times in New Zealand. There was a chap I think in Christchurch, that when he was in an inadvertent release of data by government he's first response appeared to be an attempt to use that to his advantage rather than actually deal with a specific issue. So I would hate to see you know that type of behaviour growing. I think to my mind it's important to focus on what's the real harm, and that can be psychological, absolutely. There's a risk there and it's important to respect peoples different forms of it. At the end of the day it is my data, it's your data, and we should have more control over it. That's the types of things we try and do is give the user control.

S1 33:35   Well this whole privacy side of things is a whole topic into itself, but I'm so glad that we did get to touch on it today. I think by and large we're all pretty positive about the next twenty five years of the internet for New Zealand. I think there was some fantastic ideas coming out there from the three of you. So lets wrap things up but first of all I want you to go around and tell people where they can find you on the internet and keep up with what you're up to. First of all Dave.

S2 34:02   You can get my on my blog which is dave. moskovitz.co.nz, is probably the best way to get to me. I won't spell Moskovitz for you. You'll probably get it, Google search algorithms are good enough. And yeah, I think that the world is getting better. It's not that the internet is getting better, it's that the world is getting better because of the internet. I really do believe that having this communication means - which enables instantaneous, ubiquitous communication, where any two people can connect with each other, anywhere in the world - has to be good for humanity. It brings us closer together, and it makes us want to work together with each other more. That's why I'm so optimistic.

S1 34:42   Very cool. Go check out Dave's blog as well, because he has a bit of a round-up of NetHui there. Jenene, what about you? Where can people find what you're up to?

S3 34:52   [cough] Excuse me. You can find me at a number of places really. I have a variety of different digital businesses that I'm involved with. But my pet-project at the moment is Flossy Concierge, which you can find at FlossyConcierge .com. But you can find most of this wrapped up on janinecrossan.com as well. It's interesting - to play to Dave's point again in there - is what I find so exciting, why I'm so optimistic is: I was 16 and I left school. I don't have any qualifications. The internet has afforded me this extraordinary opportunity to be a leader in an industry, and to develop things, because of where it's at. And if you're of the mind and ability, to be okay with making things, and developing stuff, and getting amongst it, then it's a huge opportunity. And the only thing I hope will definitely change in the next 25 years, is that I will suffer less packet loss, and have the [inaudible] to do it.[laughter]

S1 35:47   It's been fantastic towards the end, so - oh you know. It's like the weather really, with the bandwidth. Especially rural bandwidth, you can never tell. But Jenene it's so good having you on the show. You're such an inspiration I think to my generation - because I think we're about the same age - but I think young kids growing up now as well. Ross, what about you? Where can people catch up with your activities?

S4 36:11   Well predictably enough on the official Google blog for New Zealand. That's where we do a few things and at our G+ page. I suppose I would say also from New Zealand's perspective, I'm really optimistic about the ability of-- you know we're pretty remote here in New Zealand from other markets in a geographic way. I think the internet offers a huge opportunity, both culturally and economically, to make the most of being in New Zealand and connecting with the world.

S1 36:44   Talking to you guys right now I'm in London, you're in New Zealand, it doesn't feel remote at all, does it. I'm amazed every time it happens. So nice to have you all on. Do come back again. Hopefully perhaps at a future session, a future podcast. In the meantime, thanks very much for listening or watching this show. You can see the archive over at themoxiesessions.co.nz. There's transcripts there's also links to the articles that Vaughn Davis puts up on the N.B.R. as well. Go along and check those out. I'm Glenn Williams here in London. Thanks very much for joining us. Catch you next time. See you.

[music]