Annual Report 2009/2010

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From the Committee of CAcert

Hereby, the Committee of CAcert Inc presents its executive report to the members of Association, and by extension, to the entire Community of CAcert. This report is over the period 26th July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The period starts where the last year's report left off, being the SGM of 2009, and finishes at the customary end of the financial year 2009/2010.
In addition to that defined period, the Committee presents a Forward Looking Statement that covers 1st July 2010 and beyond. Note also that Team Reports are not so constrained by fixed periods.

Terms

The terms committee and board are used interchangeably. The terms CAcert Inc. and the Association are used interchangeably. The term Member means a member of the Community, under the CCA, where unqualified, and a member of the Association or the committee where qualified.

Governance Statement

CAcert Inc. is incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act, 1984 of NSW, Australia. The members of the Association are our registered participants in the governance of our wider Community. Total Association membership at 30th June 2010 was 76, and as of 18th February 2011, stands at 77.
As of 20100826, the wider Community outside the association currently numbers some 3823 Assurers, 14389 fully assured members, another 5552 with some Assurance Points.
CAcert Inc. has no employees – we rely fully on a cadre of volunteers to carry out all functions.
CAcert Inc. operates under the rules of the Association, as last resolved by the Association members, Jan 2010. Under these rules, CAcert Inc.'s affairs are managed by the Committee (more commonly called the Board). CAcert Inc also binds itself by means of the CAcert Community Agreement and prior decisions at AGM and Committee to the policies of the community.
The Committee, which comprises the president, the vice-president, treasurer, secretary and three ordinary members, is elected each year at the annual general meeting. The Committee meets on the Internet twice per month. Meetings are generally open, publically readable, and minuted on the wiki.
The Committee's primary role is to manage the services, intellectual property and teams of the Community. The Committee is assisted by 2 other main groups, being the Arbitration Forum for the resolution of disputes and the policy group for the creation and approval of formal policies. The Committee directly manages the many teams of CAcert, each of which work within the pol-

icy framework of CAcert, document their activities and processes on the wiki, report to the Committee, and abide by rulings of the Arbitration Forum.
The Committee recognises the importance of our long-term intention to be in the browsers. To that end, our continuing task (Committee, the Association and the Community, all of us, together) is to prepare and complete Audits over the Community's Certification Authority and Registration Authority components.
The outgoing Committee provides this annual report to Members of the Association at the annual general meeting (AGM). The annual report includes a financial report, team reports, a summary of the year's events and a forward looking statement to assist the incoming Committee.

The Committee's Year in Brief

This report covers the period from the Special General Meeting of 25th July 2009 until the end of the financial year, 30th June 2010.

Priorities

As reported in the last report's "Outlook Statement," the new committee elected at the SGM took on three major priorities:

A Finances
B. Data Protection
C. Infrastructure Hosting

In addition, several important but non-critical targets were adopted over the year:

1. Community Focus
2. Teams
3. Software
4. Funding
5. Alternative Payments Possibilities

A. Finances

In gaining control of the finances, these activities were undertaken: adding Treasurer to the list of signatories, preparing amendments to the Rules of the Association for the AGM to permit only one Member signatory (passed as agm20200202).
This priority consisted of two issues, being (a) acquisition of control of accounts, and (b) finding a statement of the state of finances. Both proved very difficult for these reasons: (i) the previous committee made little or no effort to assist in a handover the books and financial related affairs, and (ii) the rules required a minimum of two signatories. With only one signatory available, it took some 4 months before control was asserted. Then, within a month of gaining access to bank statements, a draft finance report was prepared by Treasurer for this report. These difficulties

caused the delay of the AGM until end-January 2010, and delays of over 6 months in paying two creditors.
The Committee took the following steps to ease the situation: Mark Lipscombe was confirmed as signatory, and Ernestine Schwob was added as signatory. A rule change was submitted to the association confirming the requirement for committee approval for all payments, and reducing the requirement to one signatory, including an employee or any Member of the Association. This rule change was approved by the Association (agm20100130.4.13). Accounting systems were investigated to prepare online accounts, accessible to all committee members, but no progress can be reported.

B. Data protection

The committee recognised the importance and the value of previous work on this project, and immediately took over the full task. Previous project members were written to, to alert them that the new committee had taken on the task. The committee met 3 times to discuss the issue over the period July to December. As previously, the committee declared the topic and documents in closed session. Much research was done, and new information was uncovered. At the end of its deliberations, the committee concluded that CAcert was in compliance.

C. Infrastructure Hosting

On advice of the ex-auditor, the committee took the previous committee's hosting project to top-priority. The project's mission is to get all "infrastructure" (formerly known as "non-critical") processes out of the domain of the critical team (physical, logical, governance). In technical terms, the project pushes for several dedicated machines ("hosts") to provide hosting of Virtual Machines (VMs). The view of the committee is that we need something like 3-4 different hosts, in a range of different locations, all with strong traditions in privacy and security. The project proceeded along these lines.
(i) The project analysed the value of an exchange with a commercial provider in USA, and created a technical and marketing proforma in order to analyse this opportunity and others. In the event, this option was not pursued.
(ii) The Swiss project team initiated negotiations with a hosting provider in Berne. By the end of the year, agreement had been reached in principle. The first Swiss VMs came online late December, and are handed over to Infrastructure Team to start the migration process. In April, a contract negotiated by Swiss project team with the hoster was presented to the Committee. However the Committee was of consensus that some changes were needed, and this was not an acceptable option to the hoster nor to the project team. The offer was withdrawn June 2010. The Commit-

tee then directed that correspondence be examined so as to conclude that the agreement was terminated.
This project was very promising in technical terms, but was handled badly in governance terms, resulting in the collapse of the project. It cost the project team substantial efforts over 6 months, and dominated the Board's agenda for around 3 months.
(iii) Sonance, an art/tech Verein in Austria, expanded its VM provision and provided between 1 and 3 VMs, with more available on demand. The primary use was by the software development testing team. An agreement for an entire machine's worth of VMs was negotiated for power costs of 40 Euros per month, but this was not taken up. Sonance remains willing to provide VMs on demand.
(iv) Other efforts were pursued in Zurich and Vienna, but did not report substantial progress.
In conclusion, CAcert has not moved very far forward on this project. The rationale remains sound, and the committee continues to pursue any options.

1. Community Focus

In the aftermath of the failure of the first audit, June 2009, it became apparent (not least to the ex-auditor) that the Community had lulled itself into a false expectation of "someone else" doing the audit. This attitude continually blocked work being done, and had played its part in the audit failure. Hence, the goal was set to reverse this attitude within the Community. This was implemented informally by presentation, talking and persuasion at all and any opportunities, and building some systems and processes to outsource the process to teams and to the Community.
In practice, this meant that the question "when is the audit done?" was rejected. Instead, we, all, the committee, the Community, ask you,

- What is it you are doing to help the audit?

This message was inserted into the ATE process, into blog posts, various responses to requests, and into new innovations in Assurance such as CARS.

2. Teams

Getting teams to think more independently was one of the big successes of the last year. With the above message, and active work going on in rebuilding many teams (support, arbitration, software, testing, assurance, events), the success can be seen in the powerful set of reports in last year's report and again in this year's report.
Run not walk to your nearest team leader! The teams have great need of help, and your audit will only get closer as these contributions come in.

This committee takes note that the teams are bigger than the committee, and we can only slow them down. The Community takes note: you are bigger than the teams, and that is something you can and should fix :-)

3. Software

It was the committee's intention to advance in building 3 new teams for Software Assessment: Legacy Software, Testing and BirdShack. In the event our efforts were not strong. We took over partial guardianship of the Software Assessment team. In that role, we appointed several new Software Assessors, once their ABCs had been completed.
Much work was done outside the Committee's direct involvement, and in the end we played no more than a supporting role.

4. Funding

It was also our intention to advance funding. Some suggestions were made, but none gathered support. The Funding situation of the Association remains dire, and if anything has slipped. Partly, this can be attributed to the large amount of effort expended in getting control of Finances (part 1 above), and partly to discord within the committee as to what are appropriate steps in Funding.

5. Alternative Payment Possibilities

At the Association's AGM of early 2010, the following was resolved as ordinary resolution 5.1 by the Association:

- It is resolved that we think the transaction costs of paying into the existing facilities (Australian bank account, PayPal) are too high and represent a significant barrier, and we request the committee to investigate alternative payment possibilities, and that they either implement these or report back to the membership on why these are not effective. For example, a SEPA account.

The committee and members of the Association investigated the costs for operating a European account, and a USA account. Although the direct costs were not so high, the Committee is of the opinion that the management load on the Committee is too high. Especially, in light of the bad experiences with the Australian bank account, the Committee is nervous of adding more work for small gain (see 1. Finances above).
Following agm20100130.4.13, it would still be possible for the Committee to appoint a Member of the Association to manage an Association account (whether new or existent), although this would require careful consideration by the committee. To date, no such proposal has been tabled. Therefore, pursuant to the resolution 5.1, this Committee reports to the Association that it does

not recommend any action at the current time, but will keep an eye open for any changes.

The Committee's Forward-Looking Statement

- OK, now we're entering more fantasy.....

July 2010 to November 2010 (AGM time)

This period has already passed, and this section can be seen as a preliminary briefing on the period. However, the next year's full report will properly replace this entire section with a formal report.

1. The Committee adopted the Creative Commons licence known as CC-by-sa, or attribution+share-alike (3.0, Australia). This licence approximates the successful GPL licence for source code, as it requires distributors to also licence under a compatible regime. Thus, we all benefit from published improvements.
   A. For policies, m20100815.1
   B. For documentation, m20101112.1 pending!
2. The committee has agreed to a light-weight agreement for hosting with Members for the time being.
3. We have also expressed our full support for ATEs, or Assurer Training Events. It is noted that these are critical to preparing the Assurers and our web of trust for Audit.
4. The committee adopts-in-principle the proposals of the Internal Audit team to pursue a two phase path of Registration Authority (RA) Audit first, Certification Authority (CA) Audit second. The committee will place / has placed on the agenda the issue of retaining an Auditor to review the RA. It is noted that significant work in ATEs, co-auditing and disclosures will need to carry on in parallel. Any success in Audit will depend heavily on contributions by the Community. It should also be noted that the funding situation does not give us much flexibility.
5. The committee has noted that the new Associations Act 2009 has now come into effect. This rules within the Act elevate the association to a much higher level of professional governance. One such rule, the need for three Australian members of the committee, has caused some concern, as our representation in Australia is far lower than our global presence. The Committee addressed this in the following ways:
   A. We resolved to support more recruiting in Australia, including the expenditure of funds to ensure ATEs, m20100912.2, m20100912.3.
   B. We sought an examination of the Federal code which does not include this restriction. In the event, the proposal was seen as small benefit for a lot of work.

C. We asked for any other proposals. One such proposal was for NSW Cooperatives, but had expensive audit provisions.
D. We resolved to prepare a rule change to meet the new Act, m20100912.1. However given the timings, it will not be presented at upcoming AGM.

December 2010 - mid-end 2011

Looking forward, the Committee plans to:

1. Support the audit process, and to encourage the community to also do the same.
    - Discuss and engage an Auditor to review the Registration Authority half of CAcert.
    - Form/expand the Internal Audit Team to support this process, and marshal the community in support.
    - Examine the steps needed to push the Certification Authority Audit forward.
2. Address the new Act:
    - Further promote recruitment within Australia, as and when we can.
    - Rewrite the rules for compliance and call an SGM for that singular purpose.
    - Examine any new proposals for alternative codes.
3. Support the Software Teams combined efforts to build suitable systems and capabilities.
4. Finance:
    - Address the Funding situation. This time, with feeling.
    - Look at better access to current payments.
5. Examine the possibility of a TOP in Europe of all directors and key team leaders.
6. Re-invigorate the Infrastructure Hosting process.

Financial Report 2009/10

Funding and Income

Income (without funding)

Note: All currency information this section are in AUD if note stated otherwise.

	2009/2010		
	AC	var. AC -(Y-1)	Δ
Donation	2,470.34		-2.38%
Assurer Certificates	362.32		39.28%
Password Reset Service	1,120.50		-4.69%
Donation other	0.00		-100.00%
Membership-fees	754.58		7.88%
Income Advertising	1,330.04		-30.68%
Total Own Income	6,037.79		-37.25%

Source of Income are donations, membership-fees, Password Reset Service and advertising.
The normal donations achieved 97.3% of last year, and the average per donator was $ 38,60.
For the Service of Password-reset was asked 76 times and the amount was nearly equal to last year. The
income for advertising is declining and the trend continues.
The membership-fees are seasonal, the portion of the income are 13% (without other donations). As at 30th June
2010 there are 76 members (actual 77).
The amount donation other is not representative, and must be considered as nonrecurring.

Assets

	2009/2010		
	AC	var. AC -(Y-1)	Δ
Paypal	3,782.72		72.36%
Credit Union Aust	137.25		0.00%
Westpac Accounts	14,733.93		39.68%
Accounts receivable	683.62		100.00%
Total Financial Assests	19,337.52		50.13%

The Financial Assets 30th of June 2010 are $ 19,342,52.

Expenditure on activities

Costs for Infrastructure

	2009/2010		
	AC	var. AC -(Y-1)	Δ
Domains	0.00		-100.00%
Internet hosting services	3,990.76		-49.65%
ksplice	117.36		0.00%
Total Cost of Sales	4,108.12		-48.42%

The infrastructure costs are 68% of the income.

Other expenses

	2009/2010		
	AC	var. AC -(Y-1)	Δ
Exchange variance	-789.67		-100.00%
Bank Service Charges	280.21		-16.13%
Fees and Charges Inc.	109.00		240.63%
Postage and Delivery expenses	0.00		-100.00%
Total Other expenses	-400.46		-308.94%

The bank service charges are 5% of the income.

Team Reports

Team Reports

Policy Group's Year of Conquest!

The big target of the Policy Group was achieved when Security Policy went back to DRAFT around early June 2010.

We now have a complete set of policies for audit!

The Audit is driven by the Criteria (called DRC or David Ross Criteria) and this sets an index for audit called Configuration Control Specification (CCS). This went to draft in April 2010. According to DRC-A.1, the whole audit set is:

1. Configuration Control Specification (CCS)
2. Certification Practice Statement (CPS) which in our case includes Certificate Policy (CP).
3. Privacy Policy (PP)
4. Security Policy (SP)
5. Declarations of Risks, Liabilities and Obligations (in CAcert Community Agreement or CCA)
6. Control of Software, Hardware and Logs (in CCS and Security Policy).

The project took 5 years, starting from Christian Barmala's efforts in 2005 to write a CPS, up to the point where Security Policy went to DRAFT. Approximately 13 documents in 100 pages, approved by 70 contributors casting 350 votes & decisions. We hereby present the hall of fame for CAcert's 5 years of Policy Conquest:

Name	#	Acts	Aye	Nay	Abs	Res
Teus	30	**********	18			**12**
Philipp D	25	**********	18	3		**4**
Iang	24	**********	7	4		**13**
Ted	16	**********	14	2		
Lambert	14	**********	12	1	1	
Ulrich	14	**********	8	4		**2**
Philipp G	13	**********	10	1	1	**1**
Tomáš	12	**********	11	1		
Faramir	12	**********	9	2	1	
Pieter	11	**********	9	2		
Daniel	11	**********	6	2		**3**
Greg	11	**********	11			

(this wikiscrape of the votes and resolutions does not for example include the authorship of the policies.)

The Security Policy Saga

Security Policy was vetoed by the Board on m20100327.2, as it can under our rules PoP 4.6 *"During the period of DRAFT, CAcert Inc. retains a veto over policies that effect the running of CAcert Inc."* This was triggered by a clause in the SP that said that

Members of the Committee of CAcert Inc. were on the list of those who should have a background check. Once the veto was initiated, the topic was widely debated in the Board's communications.
Once the vote to veto closed, we respond by taking the Committee Members off the list. The list was put in around a year before, and at the time the committee was included because many (including the committee) had been worried about conflicts of interest amongst Committee Members for a long time. However, when it came to 2010, the concerns had been overtaken by events; the new Associations Act 2009 of NSW requires conflict of interest notifications to the secretary. This is thought to be somewhat better than either nothing, or an ABC which is probably too stringent for the Committee Members. As there were no real objection to taking it out, this was done.
Several other detailed changes were made, and a general cleaning up. When we finally brought the newly reviewed SP to the vote, we recorded unanimous consensus with 20 Ayes, our best up to that date.

Significant Events

- The new CPS went to DRAFT (as reported last year). The old CPS was replaced on the website. Our thanks to Christian Barmala for a great effort on that earlier document.
- International Domain Names were permitted according to a registry approach.
- ur Policy on Junior Assurers / Members (affectionately known as PoJAM) was also put to DRAFT. This was fast work, being handled in a matter of 2-3 months. MiniTOPs were held in Germany by the Assurance Team to get this one done.
- An Editor's Guide to Good Policy was written. It is called EggPol because it is our best defence against getting egg on our face...
- A good debate on how to distribute the roots resulted in a new Root Distribution License.
- Which then sparked negotiations with the Board resulting in all our policies under the Attribution-Share-Alike Licence from Creative Commons. All of our volunteer writings destined for policy track are automatically transferred fully to CAcert Inc, to be licensed to the community, following PoP 6.2.

Future Work - Stuff we know we did next year

TTP-Assist. Assurance got a brand new subsidiary policy (under Assurance Policy) to handle TTP work. This was again led by the Assurance Team, and reworks the classical TTP process. In the past, TTPs sent their documents to a TTP-Admin, who was generally a single person appointed by the Board. Now, under TTP-

Assisted Assurance Policy, the TTPs work with Senior Assurers, one each for each TTP, and the entire process is distributed. Additionally, the process includes a *top-up* concept to get an additional 35 points to the Member, thus helping her to become an Assurer.

Appeals to Arbitration. The Board filed to appeal against an Arbitration, which immediately ran into DRP's rule that the Board hears any Appeal. We have for a long time been of agreement that this was a bad situation, but we did not have clear consensus on what to replace it with. After some debate, we voted the following text into DRP 3.4:

> *If the Review Arbitrator rules the case be re-opened, then the Review Arbitrator refers the case to an Appeal Panel of 3. The Appeal Panel is led by a Senior Arbitrator, and is formed according to procedures established by the DRO from time to time. The Appeal Panel hears the case and delivers a final and binding Ruling.*

Future Work - Stuff we'll predict we'll do next year

There are several bodies of work to be done:

- Exceptions: the other ways of assurance.
  a. the Nucleus Assurance Policy is waiting for attention.
- Organisation Assurance needs a big overhaul.
- Several policies need to go to POLICY.
- TVerify points get nullified in November, which might spark a more concerted effort at replacement.
- At a technical level, we want to move the policies out of the main website into another controlled place. Getting patches through the software assessment department is too slow, and we already have established our own strong governance here.

Report on Progress towards Audit

financial year 2009-2010
work-in-progress

After the difficult events of last year that resulted in the termination of my external audit process over CAcert, audit-related work settled into a more focussed, directed approach.

The Board picked up two priorities related directly to audit, being, (1) work to move the infrastructure servers out of the domain of the critical systems, and (2) to review and close out the data protection question. Both of those are reported in the Board's report, so here I will only cover why they were necessary. The remainder were done by members behind the scenes: not secret but quiet, patient hard work by those who were keen to help.

(1) Infrastructure Separation. Most of our critical systems and our infrastructure VMs are located in our secure rack in BIT (Ede,

NL), as managed by Oophaga. Our thanks to them and the team! A judgement call has been made (by me) that this intermingling of critical systems and infrastructure VMs makes it too hard to efficiently audit the systems. The reason this is inefficient is because there are two sorts of controls, or defences against threats. One sort is controls that rarely get used, and are pretty obvious. The other sort is those control that are utilised frequently, and are somewhat subtle. We can imagine a 2x2:

	Rare'	**Common'**
Obvious	(1)	(2)
Subtle'	(3)	(4)

Mixing the infrastructure with the critical pushes a lot of controls from the first quadrant into the fourth. It can be seen this way: before, the Access Engineers had no reason to ever see the data. If they ever did, this was obviously wrong. That means we can rely on the access team and the critical team to police this particular control, to a large extent. It's a good strong control, it's rarely needed, it's obvious.
But, with the infrastructure servers in there, imagine if an AE became a sysadm of those servers? Suddenly, the AE can now see some data. Not that data, but this data. The AE now needs to SSH into the systems, so needs an account, access and all that. Conceivably, the AE can also pop in and reboot the infra servers …
Now, none of this is wrong. We really do need our AEs to help where they can, same as everyone, and I'm only mentioning the AEs by way of example; I could make the same judgement call about a conflict between our Arbitrators and our Support Team. The issue is not wrongness but inefficiency: the controls are now complicated, no longer obvious and tested frequently. Even the participants are going to get confused. Which shifts those controls up to a higher gear; even if the participants manage to climb this mountain, the poor old auditor is more or less forced to test this area, and test it thoroughly. Which means more site visits, more tests, more cost, and lots more angst for all concerned.
Hence, for all these reasons, the Board took on the task to separate the infrastructure out. See the Board's report for more on that. Pending...
(2) Data Protection. This is a lot easer. The audit criteria, known as DRC for David Ross Criteria, specifically state that we need a declaration against any appropriate legislation on data protection and other issues. So the Board had to pick up the work done by the last board, review all the documentation, add in analysis of new documentation, and make their declaration. The board did that, but did it in private session because the area is a bit of a legal minefield. Having observed the process, I'm confident that task is done, and it can be explained to a future auditor.

(3) Audit Strategy. One of the things I promised last year was to outline the way forward for the future work. This was more or less done but not in formal terms. In practice, we got in and did some of it, according to this strategy:

> *Registration Authority (RA) Audit first,*
> *Certification Authority (CA) Audit second.*

Let me explain! We can think about CAcert as two independent but linked areas: the web of trust (RA) and the critical parts (CA). The former is our network of Assurers. We are nearly 4000 members who work on one primary goal, being the building of our web of trust, and in detail, lots of assurances, under Assurance Policy. Then, the latter is a tight set of small teams (sysadm, software, support, etc) which includes maybe 15 people. Half of them are near Ede, the other half "close" in continental terms, and they're all doing their thing within Security Policy.
These two groups are very different: size, speed, approach, management, people, policies, location, these aspects all differ. To reflect this, the world of PKI generally separates these out, and at audit level too. CAcert is no different: our RA (our Assurers or web of trust) is much more ready for Audit than our CA (our critical teams and systems). This makes sense in that the Assurers do many small tasks, and we've put in 3-4 years of work to make those tasks solid! In contrast, the critical teams do big tasks with few people, and they've had some mountains to climb.
All of which leads to an Audit strategy of concentrating on the RA side first.
(4) You the Members. Which leads to the issue of resources. It was painfully obvious that the failure of my audit can be seen as a failure to apply resources -- people -- to the problem. Why was it so difficult to get help? As I outlined last year, I think the entire community had got into a mindset of someone else doing the Audit. Who was that person? The auditor (!) or the board (?) or someone, but it was always someone else!?!
That might conceivably work if we have lots of money to pay for that work being done, but without lots of money, no chance. The only Auditor we can afford is one who has a very easy job to do. Hence, all the hard work has to be done by you, the Community.

> Ask not when your audit is done;
> *rather,*
> **ask how you can do your audit?**

For example, the Board more or less led the above two components, but the rest is being done by members, who ask what to do and how to help. So a lot our work has been about slicing up the audit into parts that can be done by the Community. Let's now talk about what the members have done, primarily the Assurance Team, leading on to how you can help:

(5) Co-auditing. The idea of testing the assurances out in the field is based directly on one of the criteria that requires us to state how we ensure the quality of the process. The CATS Assurance Challenge goes some way in that it establishes a before-the-event control, but we also need an after-the-event control. Which is very hard, because our nearly four thousand Assurers are scattered across the planet.

How do we test a process that is only face-to-face, when our budget doesn't let us fly everyone to a nice holiday location?

I didn't know the answer to this in early 2009, but I did know I'd better get started. So I started testing by thinking up some ideas, questions, tricks, by getting assured, and writing the results down. Formalising it as I went along. I visited around 8 cities in Europe, and by May 2009, I'd reached maybe 70 or so tested assurances and a 1-person framework.

It was at this point that a surprise happened, for me at least: the Assurance Team copied my entire process and rolled it out across Germany in a series of events called ATEs or Assurer Training Events. So when we met up in Munich in May 2009, their 70 or so tests could be added to mine, thus doubling the numbers! This meant that we had 7.6% coverage over the entire Assurer group, and that meant I could call it statistically significant.

Problem solved! However, that was an informal process only. Over this last year the Assurance Team (now including me) have worked to formalise this process into a proper documented practice: we've defined the role of co-auditor, tested our team of co-auditors, documented the process of tested-assurance for the 2010 season, field-tested the process at CeBIT-2010, and rolled out the process in some more ATEs. I've also built a little database called CASPER (Co-Auditing System for Periodic Evaluation of RAs) to collect the results and display them. Results as of 20100820:

Report on 2010 / by country

46 coaudits in series 2010 / with categories by country

country	.	1 CCA	2 err	3 1em	4 Dox	5 sig	6 Priv	#	errors	ATE % att.	EP 0-50
DE	S	*45*	*48*	*23*	*3*	*10*	*23*	31	1.5	*29*	31
NL	S	*50*	*50*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	2	1	*0*	29
FR	S	*100*	*80*	*100*	*0*	*60*	*80*	5	4.2	*20*	16
BE	S	*100*	*100*	*100*	*50*	*100*	*0*	2	4.5	*0*	7
AU	S	*0*	*67*	*17*	*0*	*0*	*0*	6	0.8	*100*	22
Summary		*48*	*57*	*33*	*4*	*17*	*24*	46	1.8	*35*	27

2009 by coauditor by country permalink

CASPER tells us that out of 46 co-audits, there is a roughly 1.8 out of 6 errors rate across 5 countries. It also tells us that we need many more co-audits and ATEs! Which leads to my next point: ATE has had a bit of a slow take-up since last year, in part because people have been busy, but also, sad to say, in part because there has not been universal support for this essential audit project. As of right now, we simply don't have enough co-audits to be comfortable, so here's what you can do to help your audit:

ATTEND **an ATE today!**

And once you have done that, help us to organise more ATEs. Extra points for strange and exotic locations :)

(6) Disclosures against DRC. Now back to core audit: The way an audit works is to examine the policies and then check they are implemented and followed. This is called:

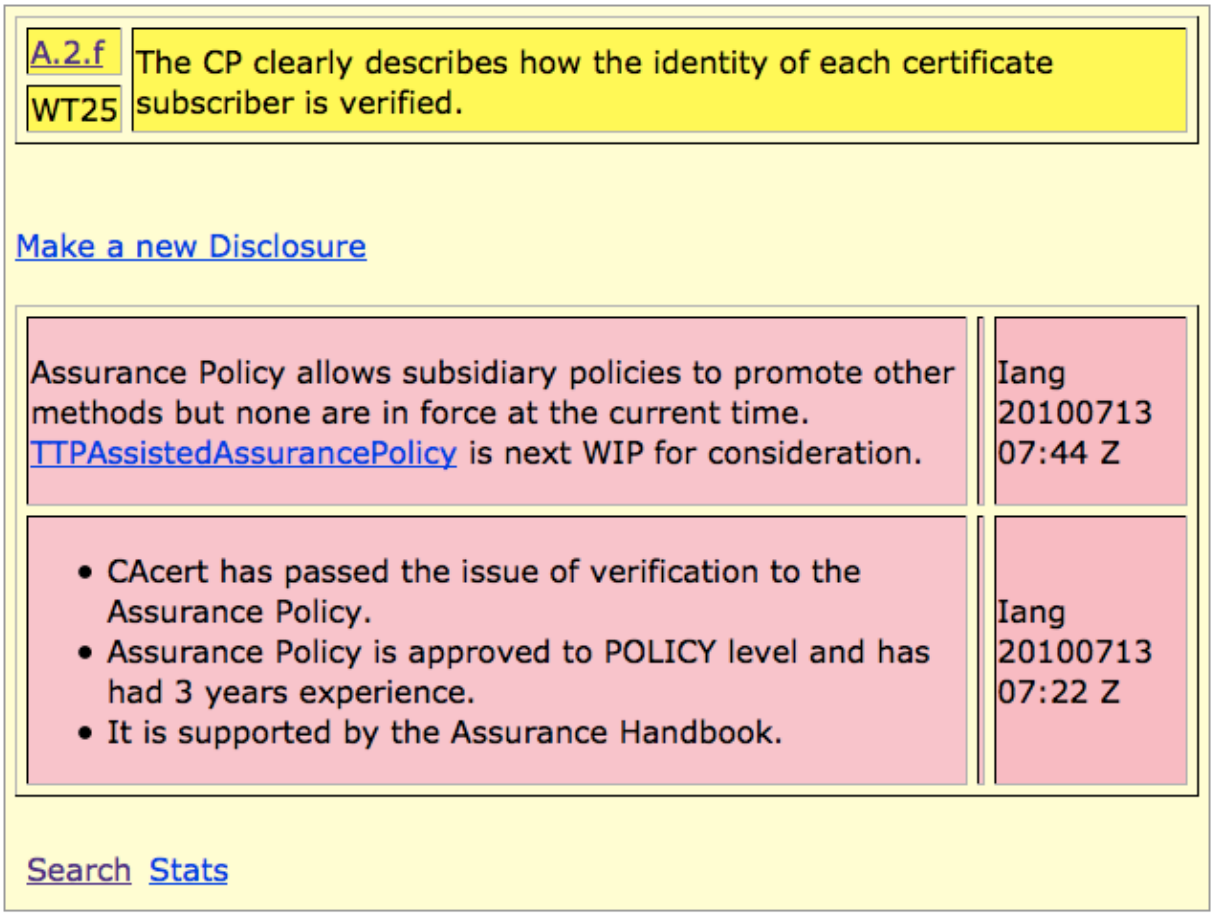
say **what** you do, and do what you say.

We also work to criteria, which a long checklists of things that must be there. In the first phase, bringing criteria and documentation together can be done by disclosures, which are essentially pointers to evidence, in writing, from you to the Auditor, against each of the criteria. One by one. At the second phase, if the disclosures aren't good enough ("obvious" and "easy"), the Auditor has to walk into the field and check for him or herself.

Therefore, the better our disclosures, the less work for the Auditor to do. In my first audit, I simply wrote the disclosures myself against the criteria, but I think this is too much work for one person. Or, more plainly, the next Auditor will find it a lot of work, and will therefore charge too much money (or go elsewhere).

The disclosures can be done by you and me and everyone. This is entirely within CAcert's power to do. It's unlikely we'll find an Auditor to do it for us.

To assist in this process, I did a bit of hackery. I took the older audit criteria browser, and hacked it into what looks like a criteria-blog-with-disclosure-comments. This new app presents each of the disclosure, one by one, and a comment post feature that allows you all to write the disclosure. I call this CROWDIT, as a sort



A.2.f WT25	The CP clearly describes how the identity of each certificate subscriber is verified.

Make a new Disclosure

Assurance Policy allows subsidiary policies to promote other methods but none are in force at the current time. TTPAssistedAssurancePolicy is next WIP for consideration.	Iang 20100713 07:44 Z
• CAcert has passed the issue of verification to the Assurance Policy. • Assurance Policy is approved to POLICY level and has had 3 years experience. • It is supported by the Assurance Handbook.	Iang 20100713 07:22 Z

Search Stats

of wordplay on Crowd-Audit. This open governance innovation is now written and ready to trial, at least in demo form, so a task over the next year is to get those disclosures written and collected from you. Let's look at an example:

You can help. Over the next year, we'll be forming our team to fill out the above. It's simple to describe: pick one of the criteria (like A.2.f in yellow above) and research it. Figure out how to show it is met, to some reasonable level, and make a disclosure (there are two above in pink).

Easy to say, harder to do, but not impossible -- our challenge for next year will be to build a new internal audit team to get this done. Watch this space.

(7) CARS. Finally, it can't have escaped your notice that we are moving lots and lots of work out to our community. This work has to come back to the Auditor in one way or another, and to be useful, the work must be solid! The auditor has to rely on your work, and to make this possible, we've invented the reliable statement:

CAcert Assurer Reliable **Statement**

or CARS! At one level it is a small thing, just four letters to add to your name in a report (as seen below). But behind those 4 letters of CARS, more significant things are happening.

Recall our certificates? The CPS and our CCA says that you the member may rely on the information in the certificates. CARS is the same thing, in concept, but much broader scope than within a certificate. When an Assurer makes a Reliable Statement, you the Member may rely on it, and by extension, so may the Community and the Auditor.

How strong this is can be tested in the same way. What happens when a certificate goes wrong? Well, we ask the Arbitrator, who will examine all the circumstances, apply the policies, and make a ruling. We don't know what the result will be, but we do know we'll get a result. Which means the process is reliable.

Exactly the same happens with CARS. When an Assurer makes a Reliable Statement that later proves to be wrong, we can ask the Arbitrator to rule on it. That might not solve the specific problem of that one statement for that one relying party, because the result can go either way. But it should solve the general problem of all such reliable statements for our entire community. An Assurer knows to think carefully, and make the best possible statement for reliance by the whole community. And, an Auditor can also rely on the results, which takes us one step closer to crowdsourcing our entire audit work process.

Each of the above innovations have been strengthened this way. Co-audits are reported as CARS in CASPER, and the CROWDIT disclosures you make against the criteria are also CARS. Training sessions can run to the same standard, and reports from the activities can be so labelled.

(8) Policy. Around about the end of this financial year, the policy group completed its essential policy set, as dictated by DRC -- our Security Policy, the CPS and the CCS (index to audit). See the policy group report for that!

Conclusion. This package of changes took a year or more to put in place - that includes seeing the need, thinking & trying & sharing, many events, testing and documenting, and integrating them together. Also some software tools to scale it up.

To my mind, this represents the work needed to proceed to the next phase: a real life RA audit. The technical systems are now in place; what remains is to have the Community fill out those disclosures, attend their ATEs and collect up the co-audited results. And in parallel, assuming the Community gets behind the work, it seems reasonable to think about asking an Auditor to come in and check that work by the Community.

I'll help that work, but really it now belongs to you: Get to an ATE, get some co-audits done, and help with disclosures. To the extent that the Community gets behind this approach, the audit will move forward again.

(Which is why for the last month or two I've been concentrating on that other issue towards audit, BirdShack and a new software architecture. That is my personal goal for the future, because you'll be doing the audit work!)

iang, CARS

Infrastructure Team Report 2010

Here is the infrastructure report for this year. Please consider that getting new infrastructure is important for getting our current infrastructure in a secure state and allowing for growth. Please find someone to replace me.

CAcert Infrastructure Report 2010

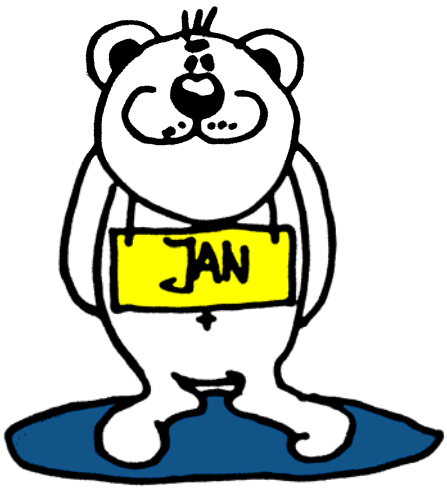
The year began slowly. In January/February Brian Henson started and finished some major work to get a puppet centralised management ready for CAcert. Daniel Black did some planning to see what will be needed for CAcert in the foreseeable future. Some testing began with Ksplice as a mitigation for kernel vulnerabilities without having to reboot servers specificity virtual host servers.
February hit and the effects of CVE-2009-3555 SSL renegotiation started to hit as browsers broke a previously permitted behaviour. The previous approach of optional/mandatory client certificate authentication was on a directory basis which would require a SSL renegotiation. Some interim work was done to lists.cacert.org and community.cacert.org to require certificate authentication before a long term solution.
In March Mario Lipinski got restructured text working on the wiki.
April, Andreas Bürki got a proposal together with a hosting provider that covers our current and future requirements and put it to the board.

In May after a 3 month trial of KSplice the board approved to fund it for a year (m20100420.2). Thank you board. The gains of this in terms of uptime, security and lower sysadmin effort is much appreciated.
June saw some internal movements within BIT data centre. Thank you Wytze van der Raay for all the coordination and movement. Thanks also for getting all of our infrastructure services started due to our configuration problem.
Also in June, Jan Dittberner solved the CVE-2009-3555 issue. By packaging up a newer Apache version with SNI, using virtual hosting and certificates with subject alternate names we will be able to provide certificate authentication services, handle the idiosyncrasies of Safari, the poor error messages in Firefox. Jan also prepared a fully client certificate SVN server with client instructions.
June saw a new format of S/MIME message that our list software Sympa broke receiving. Daniel Black spent the time developing a workaround and filing a bug report in to fix this.

July saw the withdrawal of infrastructure offer after no decision was reached by the board before the end of June deadline.

Current state of Infrastructure:

Currently there are far too many VMs on Debian 4.0 Etch that finished security support on February 14 2010. Those that can be easily updated have been. A number of VMs have had adhoc packages installed that make an in-place upgrade is too risky an option with no reasonable blackout plan. The flexibility of the current managed gateway has made it undesirable to create and manage test VMs within the current for upgrading installations.
As indicated by Jan's recent work on SNI testing new opportunities exist for developing better client certificate based infrastructure services. Ideally this should be tested on independent VMs and a migration strategy deployed.
The ability to deploy new testing services is not conducive in BIT which is managed gateway designed around production systems. The hassle with organising accounts with the critical admin team, as helpful as they are, and the delays in Tunix firewall changes make this an unsuitable location for dynamic infrastructure.
In short - new infrastructure is needed to move existing services to a stable, secure and sustainable state.
Regarding specific services:



sun2	the hosting machine is on Debian Etch and cannot be updated reliably without moving all the VMs.
wiki	on Debian Lenny. Looking for staff effort to migrate to a certificate auth and mitigate some spam.
Blog	on Debian Lenny. Fairly good state.
irc	is a mess of custom installed packages on what appears to be a Debian Etch host.
SVN	currently on Debian Etch - a new Debian Lenny server was prepared with full certificate authentication. Just needs to find a place to deploy to and then migration can happen.
bugs	on Debian Etch - not much effort/interest/investigation has been performed on this server.
lists	on Debian Etch - a number of custom fixes/packages are in place preventing an easy upgrade - particularly due to the criticality of the system. Volunteer effort for migration has been identified.
email	on Debian Etch - has a moderate amount of custom packages and configuration that will not survive and easy upgrade.
webmail/ community.cacert.org	on Debian etch. Possibly upgradeable with some extreme care. test2 - recently upgraded by Philipp
hashserver. cacert.org	abandoned service
translingo	Etch server of unknown state. Crudely working but internals are unknown.
CATS	Etch server. Class3 authentication is broken. Possibly upgradeable.
issue	Lenny server - working well and serving support teams well
logging	using different mechanism.
forum	abandoned effort.
cod	documentation server - abandoned effort
emailout	working well as automated outbound services for wiki/issue tracking notices.

State of Staffing:

From a bulk recruitment that happened August last year only a few admins still remain. Some have formally resigned and others have faded from existence. While goals were set initially the crux of the problem is that flexible infrastructure is needed to deploy/ test and migrate services. Daniel Black also resigned as a sysadmin due to lack of support in this area.
Recently some new volunteers have offered to prepare Sympa6 and Mediawiki services in order to update our existing list and wiki services hopefully correcting a number of outstanding feature request/bugs. Without hosting there will be no place to provide these services.
Of concern is community projects that host important CAcert services like the main CAcert test/development site and co-auditing. These are occurring without the benefit of having CAcert owner-

ship, backup, and monitoring. With no infrastructure hosting to offer these community teams the community assets they build are at risk from technical, relationship and management failures and may eventually be lost to the CAcert community.
So looking to the future the infrastructure team hopes to find a donor of infrastructure services who is willing to work with the CAcert board. The board is urged also seek out new services and form contracts in a more pragmatic way. The need is great and new services will provide reliable hardware and hosting so our aging systems can be migrated, and reinvigorated, new systems can appear, auditing critical systems will become easier (and less hassle for the critical team) and our staffing volunteer effort can be utilised.
Daniel Black (former) Infrastructure Team Lead CAcert

Arbitration Team Report 2009-2010

Starting pushing Assurance Policy into the Community in February/March 2009 and the first Assurer Training Events (ATE's) in May/June 2009 starts a Arbitration backlog and sets Arbitration under fire. So summer 2009 there was a run to bring in new Arbitrators into the team:

New Arbitrators starting August 2009

Mario Lipinski	m20090803.1
Andreas Bäß	m20090804.1
Ulrich Schroeter	m20090804.2
Christopher Hoth	m20090808.1
Thomas Bremer	m20090811.4

A new Dispute Resolution Officer (DRO) was appointed with motion m20090811.1 after Teus Hagen has left the Board and all his roles after SGM 2009-07-25.
Four new Arbitrators picked up the workload but could not prevent that the backlog increases. So a second run for new Arbitrators was started in November 2009:

New Arbitrators starting November 2009

Alexander Prinsier	m20091122.5
Walter Güldenberg	m20091122.5
Martin Gummi	m20091122.5

From the November run, two Arbitrators picked up the challenge to help the team. Ulrich Schroeter assists the new arbitrators in their first steps. The result was a training course for Arbitrators Arbitration Training Course that helps also other Arbitrators doing their work, to get their work structured.

In November 2009 there was a Support / Arbitration crisis. Arbitration could not work w/o Support, as Support is the first entry point of new dispute filings and also handles the ruling of most cases. The Support bottleneck has been identified and fixed in November/December 2009.

At the moment Support again comes to work, an additional backlog of Arbitration cases comes in and the overall backlog increases again.

Also the Dispute Resolution Officers (DRO) work comes under fire at the Boardmeeting 2009-12-20 with the motion "That, given m20090811.1, and today's informal information that some arbitrators are non-working, board requests an immediate update of the state and health of the Arbitration system from DRO, with a view to changing the roles and re-invigorating the process.". Motion m20091220.3 carried. The outcome was the resign of Nick Bebout as DRO at 2009-12-21.

In the Boardmeeting 2010-01-03 Board passed the motion m20100103.2 and appoints Lambert Hofstra as the new DRO.

With the new Support team in place, one question araises about how to handle Delete My Account dispute filings. A mega IRC meeting with Arbitrators and Case Managers was announced for Monday January 4th. This IRC meeting started about 17:00 CET and ends Tuesday 0:45 CET. This meeting was the trigger for the recuring Arbitration Team Meetings that from now on are held 2 times a month. The meetings helps to identify problems, to exchange news that relates to Arbitration work, to form a team. An ongoing topic was the Arbitration backlog. The Arbitrators have many ideas about that, but not all yet could help to decrease the backlog.

About January / February 2010 Support moved to the ticketing system OTRS. New dispute filings flew in thru the Disputes Channel of OTRS. The Arbitrators team doesn't take much care about this move. So only about 2 Arbitrators could move new dispute filings from OTRS into the Arbitration queue. This first changed in June/July 2010.

In February / March 2010 Arbitration received 45 (!!) new disputes filings (see Statistics by Month below). This was probably too much to handle. The Arbitration work came to succumbs in March. For a period over 3 months no Arbitration cases were picked up, no Arbitration cases gets finished. First activity was seen again in June 2010.

Extensions to DRP

Arbitrators are appointed by Board motion. So the ongoing topic "How to remove inactive Arbitrators" raises the question, if Board is the audience to remove inactive arbitrators. That has been decided by board motion m20091206.2 Provision to remove arbitrators on advice of DRO - "The committee considers it has the authority to remove arbitrators, but resolves to only do so on advice of the Dispute Resolution Officer and after considering any written or oral submissions made by the arbitrator in question."
The next question that flews around the Arbitration team was: how gets DRO informed about inactive Arbitrators? The Arbitration Team voted in the Arbitration Team Meeting 2010-04-06 for the "Inactive Arbitrators Procedure", so Case Managers, Arbitrators and Arbitration participients can inform DRO about not working Case Managers and Arbitrators. DRO has to contact the inactive Case Manager or Arbitrator and if he cannot find a solution has to report to Board, that Board can remove inactive Case Managers and Arbitrators with a board motion.
As a result of the Support Crisis November 2009, the DRP proposed procedure of picking up Case Managers from the Support Team has been moved to Arbitration Team. So Case Managers are now Arbitration Team members and every Arbitrator can now also be a Case Manager. But a Case Manager cannot be the Arbitrator in a case.

Arbitrated Background Checks

The Arbitrated Background Checks has been deployed within several ABC cases. The trigger was the Support crisis and the new Software-Assessment Project, that needs ABC'ed engineers. As there was no procedure defined before, it needs to be deployed. The basic procedure is outlined in Background Check Procedure. A list of questions circles between Arbitrators.

Forward Looking Statement

There are plans to replace the OTRS - Mailing lists - Wiki - Email storage - tools with an Arbitration Management System that is under development by Philipp Dunkel to assist Case Managers and Arbitrators in Arbitration filing. by take into account the special requirements for privacy purposes and publishing of essential informations, to get a quick overview on each arbitration case (history log), and also over all arbitration cases (Arbitration queue) and the state of each arbitration case. Also there is a need to store the communications of each case.

For handle the arbitration backlog, there are plans to deploy template procedures for recuring administrative dispute filing cases like "Delete My Account", "Name change requests", "DoB errors", to handle such cases in a fast lane by ruling precedent cases.

A 3rd topic is the Appeal process. Currently that process is moved by Dispute Resolution Policy to Board. But this imbalances the forces of the three columns of power: Policy Group (legislative), Board (executive), Arbitration (judiciary). So there are some thoughts to build an "trial court" or "supreme court" with an Appeal procedure. This topic has been started by Ian as an open discussion, but hasn't finalized yet on Policy Group.

There was some thoughts about a job ladder - to jump into Triage - undergo an ABC for becoming Support-Engineer - and an optional move into the Arbtration Team, starting as Case Manager - becoming Arbitrator, so all Case Managers and Arbitrators are also ABC'ed before becoming Case Manager and Arbitrator.

Triage => Support-Engineer (ABC'ed) =>
Case Manager => Arbitrator

Statistics

Statistics by Year (FY)

	2009/2010	2008/2009	2007/2008	Total (2010-07-12)
Total	134	47	6	189
closed	54	34	6	98
open/running	80	13	0	91

Snapshots total

	closed	exec/init/running	total
2009-07-01	44	(?/?/?)11	55
2009-10-30	50	(5/7/30)42	92
2009-12-27	64	(4/24/21)49	113
2010-04-01	85	(4/52/29)85	170
2010-07-12	98	(4/63/24)91	189

Statistics by Quartal

	2009-III	2009-IV	2010-I	2010-II
Total	29	33	56	16
closed	18	21	14	1
open/running	11	12	42	15

Statistics by Month

	closed	open/running/exec	total
Jul 09	6	7	13
Aug 09	7	2	9
Sep 09	5	2	7
Oct 09	1	0	1
Nov 09	12	10	22
Dec 09	8	2	10
Jan 10	5	6	11
Feb 10	7	16	23
Mar 10	2	20	22
Apr 10	1	5	6
May 10	0	6	6
Jun 10	0	4	4
Total	**54**	**80**	**134**

compiled 2010-07-17 from Arbitrations / Arbitrations Closed
UlrichSchroeter
CARS

Software-Assessment-Project Team Report

2009-2010

In November 2009 the Software-Assessment Project team was formed to bring forward the Software-Assessment within CAcert. The Software-Assessment Project Team has also members that are not members of the Software-Assessment Team, as at this time starting the project, there was only one Software-Assessment Team member.
The Objectives of the new Software-Assessment Project team are:

- Build Testserver + Repository Server Image(s) (VM)
- Create Repository System
- Create Testserver (Environment)
- Build + Document Software-Patches Flow Process
- Test run: current webdb mirror, test Testserver Mgmt System, documentation
- Test run: current webdb mirror, add patches, document patch-es

- Test run: test patches, document test results
- Test run: bundle patches for a release for a transfer to critical team, documentation
- Build + Document Path Software-Assessment Team / Critical Team
- Build + Document Emergency Patches Path

The first meeting was the Essen Software MiniTOP 2009-12-16 followed by a second meeting in February Software MiniTOP Offenbach Feb 13th 2010. The project now has two project managers: Andreas Bäß for the technical part, Ulrich Schroeter for the communcations part.

The Software-Assessment Project Team pushed 4 new Software-Assessors Markus, Dirk, Alexander, Bernhard to become Software-Assesors, that results in the Board motion m20091220.2

> Request to propose new Software Assessment team members
> That, the board is of the opinion that more software assessment members are needed, and, requests the Software Assessment Team Leader to propose new members (Dirk Astrath, Markus Warg, Bernhard Froehlich and Alexander Prinsier) for addition to the Software Assessment Team, and asks that ABCs be requested as soon as possible

-

The ABC's over Markus and Dirk has been finished. Both are nominated by Board motions to become Software-Assessors, so the Software-Assessment Team now has 3 members: Philipp, Markus, Dirk

The Critical Sysadmin Team deployed a mirror system on a discarded server machine that is currently hosted by Andreas Bäß in his office on a VM. This was also a test for the documentation of the production system for recovery purposes to rebuild the system as identical as possible. The deployed server VM will be used for running the new repository and the Testserver. Also a VM copy can be used by developers for installing it on their own machine for development purposes.

To bring the project forward, we held a weekly telco Tuesday evening 20 CEST with a system from the Community member Kees van Eeten. Its the same system that was used in a Board meeting run by Lambert and Bas.

The next phase in Software-Assessment-Project deployment was to build a Repository. First tests with SVN failed the tests in merging. The alternate choice was to use GIT as the new repository system. Markus Warg deployed the repository with assistance from MichaelTänzer.

As the running testserver is under Software-Assessment Teams authority, testers needs an Testserver Mgmt System to control their accounts by adding assurances, adding special flags, so they are able to test patches. This needed a deployment of a Testserver Mgmt System. We decided to use a Zend framework with access to the testservers account database. MichaelTänzer wrote most of the scripts. The Testserver Mgmt System has been added to the repository too.
The Software-Assessment procedure deployment and documentation hasn't been finished yet. There exists a Description of Software Development Update Cycle (Proposal) but this needs been tested first. Documentation should be made on the Main Entry Info Page for Software Testers and test reports should be added to the Bug number presented on the overviews page in the existing bugs.cacert.org.
Currently, in August 2010, there is a run for building a Test team.
Software-Assessment-Project Team documentation website

UlrichSchroeter
CARS

Critical System Administrator Team Report July 2009 - June 2010

Signing server upgrade

A major step forward in the past reporting year was the migration of the signing server to new hardware (a brand-new Dell rackserver acquired thanks to a financial donation from NLUUG to Oophaga). The new signing server was deployed in September 2009, and has been running flawless since in essence. This migration was motivated by a couple of power fail/reset problems with the old signing server hardware in June 2009. Since, for security reasons, the signing server can only be brought back up by physically visiting the hosting site, running it on long-lasting reliable hardware is essential for keeping the workload in hand for Oophaga Access Engineers and CAcert Critical System Administrators. A feature

like dual (redundant) power supplies on the new hardware thus comes in very handy.

Relocation of all equipment

Another major physical effort was delivered on June 15, 2010, when we moved ALL CAcert equipment to another hosting room/rack in the hosting facilities in Ede, at the request of our hosting sponsor BIT. This was a concerted effort by two Oophaga Access Engineers and two CAcert Critical Sysadmins, and supported by a BIT engineer. As far as critical systems were concerned, the move went smoothly; however, there were a number of problems with getting the supporting and infrastructure systems all back up and running. A good learning exercise for all ...

Visits to hosting facility

Hans The log of visits to the hosting facility shows the following "on site" activities:

[10.08.2009]	recover non-functional signing server (not hw, but sw!)
[15.08.2009]	signing server reboot (after power glitch)
[11.09.2009]	signing server migration to new hardware
[18.11.2009]	investigate condition of primary firewall hardware
[19.11.2009]	repair primary firewall hardware (power supply replacement)
[21.01.2010]	repair mirror firewall hardware (power supply replacement)
[02.06.2010]	inspect equipment in preparation for move
[15.06.2010]	move all CAcert equipment from BIT-2A to BIT-2B

Remote system administration

All other system administration work has been performed remotely. Issues directly affecting the operation of the webdb server have neem logged to the cacert-systemlog@lists.cacert.org mailing list (archived at https://lists.cacert.org/wws/arc/cacert-systemlog) with heading "configuration change webdb server", "security upgrades webdb server" or "cvs.cacert.org checkin notification".

OCSP server

A lot of work was done to investigate causes of the unreliability of the OCSP server, and some improvements were put in place. A more permanent solution will be implemented in the next months, by setting up a new virtual machine on the critical systems vm host, and deploying a newer version of the OCSP server software.

DNS infrastructure

By order of the CAcert board, the administration of CAcert's domain names and DNS was also brought under control of the Critical System Admin team in January 2010. A new virtual server ns.cacert.org was set up as the primary domain name server for cacert.{org,net,com}. It is supported by a number of CAcert-community-supported secondary servers, with zone transfers between them properly protected by TSIG. Preparations have been made for turning on DNSSEC support for all CAcert domains, the appropriate software has been installed and will be configured and enabled in the coming months.

Non-relocation of infrastructure services

It was hoped that the manageability and auditability of the critical systems could be improved by moving all (non-critical) infrastructure services out of the current hosting center to elsewhere in the latter half of the past reporting year, but it looks now like this is not going to happen any time soon.

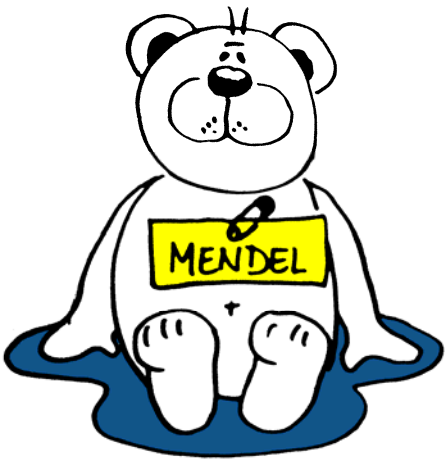
Test server

We did invest quite a bit of time to help the Software Assessment Team with setting up a test server (on a virtual machine) which looks as closely as possible as the production webdb server. Scripts and documentation were written to accomplish this. Besides creating a usable test environment, this also served to strengthen our capability for (re-)building a new webdb server from scratch, documenting many hitherto obscure aspects of the current production server (which is essentially inherited from its original author, quirks included).

Forward looking statement

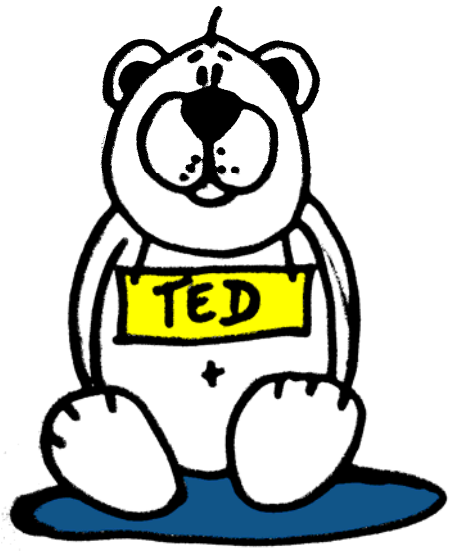
Mendel Plans for the coming year include:

- upgrade system software of webdb server to more current level
- move webdb server to better hardware
- setup new critical servers for ocsp and crl services
- deploy DNSSEC on the dns server
- improve database backup procedures
- rebuild the backup server
- expand the sysadmin team



Wytze van der Raay, Mendel Mobach, Stefan Kooman

Education Team Report



Education team has not been very active during the last year, the main activity consisted in maintaining the "CAcert Training System" (CATS).
In June a french translation of CATS has been started, but did not get finished till now.

CATS statistics

CATS is running quite stable. Currently a total of almost 4000 Assurers have passed the test. In 2009 a total of 424 certificates for passing the tests have been requested, including 41 printed certificates.
From July 2009 to June 2010:

- 4624 tests have been made
- 2438 tests had at least 80% correct answers and are therefor counted as passed
- 1804 different users (that is, different certificates used to login) have passed the test at least once
- 326 users tried the test at least once but don't have a successful test recorded
- On the average those who passed the test had about one (more exactly: 0.93) unseccessful tries before passing.

Future Prospects

Per definition education team should review, correct and extend existing education documents, as well as the CATS tests.
Some more specific things which should be done:

- Finish the started translations of CATS to dutch and french.
- Extend and update the pool of questions for the Assurer Challenge, especially in the area of Arbitration
- Support the Arbitration Team in creating education materials for new Arbitrators (see the WiKi)
- Support Event Organisation in improving and extending the present materials for ATEs (see SVN)
- There are occasional reports that CAcert's class 3 certificates do not work with CATS. This problem should be hunted down and fixed if possible.
- Improve the CATS admin interface so editing questions and answers is a bit more comfortable.

- Improve the CATS database structure and admin interface to give better support for handling questionaires in different languages

BernhardFröhlich

ATE / co-Audit Team Report 2009-2010

The Assurer Training Events (ATE) concept has been introduced Spring 2009. The first ATE ever happened was 2009-04-20 Innsbruck. In season 2009 till 2009-07-09 within 3 months, 14 ATEs takes place in 7 countries (7 DE, 2 NL, 1 AT, 1 CZ, 1 HU, 1 F, 1 UK).
The concept started by the needs of the Audit to audit the Assurers. Getting Assurers together, give them the informations they'll need to do their job with quality, to give informations what is essential about the Audit, is handled within the presentations part. The 2nd half is co-Audit.
From the experiences of these 14 ATEs the plan was to nail down the co-Audit plan (questions to be answered) and a system, to collect the infos from the co-Audits. The first plan was to start an Autumn 2009 tour, but caused by lack of resources this plan was defered to Spring 2010. Back in December 2009 at Assurance-MiniTOP Hamburg we've discussed, that we need documentations and the ATE thing structured. After AGM in January 2010 we've met at Fosdem Brussels with the Assurance-MiniTOP Brussels with defining what is a co-Auditor, what are the checks, how to collect the received infos, who tests the testers?. The results are in the MiniTOP minutes of Assurance MiniTOP Brussels Feb 6th 2010. Ian deployed a system that is hosted in Vienna. In a preview at MiniTOP Brussels we've added some requirements to the system, to allow tests not to complete, adding the level of experience of the test candidate and so on. At Assurance-MiniTOP Hannover at Cebit, we finalized the ATE and Co-Audit concept for this years season. Presentations that have to be added: PoJAM, Privacy. The set of co-Audit questions.
One plan that starts end of 2009 was to spread over Europe - Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Belgium, UK, France, Spain, Italy. All attempts to find contacts and Assurer groups in each of above listed countries failed (except Belgium and Sweden). The proposed ATEs Bilbao (E) (July 2009) did not happen, but another ATE in December 2009 ATE-Goteborg (S) did. The plan was for Fosdem Brussels, to find contacts to these countries. In practice, the result was disillusioning. We've got contacts to individuals but no Assurer groups. So the expected push did not happen and the run for ATEs in Germany and the Netherlands did not happen caused by lack of resources. The only ATE that was held was ATE-Sydney in March 2010. So the complete ATE season was defered to Autumn 2010.The CAcert Assurer Reliable Statement

(CARS) became an essential tool in gathering the evidence over the co-Audit results to present a future Auditor. We've first discussed this tool at Assurance MiniTOP Munich. First Arbitrators used this tool in 2009 to gather the evidence in Arbitration cases from the Assurers in practice. Later, the CARS moved to AssuranceHandbook2 as part of the Assurance process. Each statement an Assurer gives in an Assurance is also a CARS, that signals to the community, my result in the Assurance is a reliable statement you can rely on. The concept of reliance we have with the certificates. You can rely on my statement, if I add my certificate onto my email and I'm bound to the Arbitration system with the Dispute Resolution Policy. So the CARS is similiar to the digital certificates in the electronic world, so the CARS is the analogy to the analog world, where I have to send reports, results over a co-Audit. So therefor each result set that is entered into the co-Audit application is also a CARS statement made by the co-Auditor to the community and probably later to a future auditor. You can rely onto my entered results. These results are verifyable. With this method at hand, the co-Audit results becomes "acceptable" to an Auditor. The evidence over co-Auditor results vs. Auditor results has been checked in the Spring Tour 2009 and presented at Assurance MiniTOP Munich. There was no difference in testings by the Auditor and the co-Auditors so the process of co-Audit has been tested and checked to be useful in the overall Audit plan.

UlrichSchroeter
CARS

Assurance Team Report 2009-2010

The Assurance Team Report covers the time starting May 2009. At Assurance MiniTOP Munich 2009-05-17 the team was built up. The main task: Audit over Assurance. The team prepared together with the Education team the practicle ATE presentations for Assurers.

- 2009-05-17 Assurance MiniTOP Munich - co-Audit results presented
- 2009-04-20 First ATE Innsbruck - push of Assurance Policy to the Community
- 2009-12-14 Assurance MiniTOP Hamburg - proposals PoJAM, TTP-Assisted-Assurance, Nucleus
- 2010-01-03 Assurance Plan for 2010 (ATE's) presented at Board Meeting

- 2010-02-01 p20100119 PoJAM to DRAFT resolved (Policy on Junior Assurers / Members - Subpolicy to Assurance Policy). This is the first policy in a series of subpolicys under AP, that cames back after all special assurance programs becomes frozen.

- 2010-02-06 Assurance MiniTOP Brussels - co-Audit season 2010 prepare: Co-Audit, Defining the Co-Auditor, co-Audit Team, co-Audit preparation

- 2010-02-21 Sebastian Kueppers resigns as Assurance Officer, UlrichSchroeter appointed as new Assurance Officer.

- 2010-03-03 Assurance MiniTOP Hannover - Co-Audited Assurances Program finalized and starts at CeBIT 2010

- 2010-03-24 First ATE in 2010 season

- 2010-06-14 New Password Recovery w/ Assurance Procedure has been introduced by an Arbitration case that relates to the Assurance area. In this procedure Assurers assists Support in resolving the Password lost problems with a regular assurance and addtl. tasks to help the Community members to access their accounts again.

Subpolicies work

Uli After AP cames to DRAFT all special Assurance programs has been frozen. On Events Assurers runs into the problem with Underaged cases, TTP Assurance program was not announced to be frozen. So from within an Arbitration case also this program gots notification to Community, that it is frozen. Also the Super-Assurance program conflicts with the AP. So therefor we've started the Assurance-MiniTOP Hamburg mid of December 2009 to find solutions in prepared subpolicys and thoughts about the special Assurance programs.

PoJAM

Assurers who passes the CATS test remember about the question, if Juniors can be assured. The correct answer: Yes, if they'll can be verified with an official ID document. After AP was pushed into the Community beginning 2009, at each event at least one Junior asks for an Assurance. So here Assurers are in a conflict: CATS test says, yes, you can assure Juniors, AP says, member has to agree to the CCA and to be bound into Arbitration. So this may conflict with local laws. An attempt was made with a PoJAM proposal at Assurance MiniTOP Munich May 2009.

But this WIP had a disadvantage regarding parental consent. A guardian has no legal rights in a dispute filing case nor can he fully take the liablity over a Junior member. So this concept was void. With the new PoJAM proposal release, the liability is focused onto the parental consent. The trick in this new concept is: if once parental consent is established, this can be presented to all other Assurers with a parental consent form. Assurer has to make a note on the CAP form, that parental consent has been verified. Problem solved.
PoJAM subpolicy has been pushed to DRAFT end of January 2010. So its now binding to the Community.

TTP-Assisted-Assurance

With AP to DRAFT CAcert looses all special Assurance programs, to bring in new members from CAcert deserts. CAcert's grow is in danger. So the run has started to write new subpolicys to make the old special Assurance programs AP conform, With Policies in effect, these special assurance programs may be reopened.
The first attempt is the TTP-Assisted-Assurance program. The proposal was written at Assurance-MiniTOP Hamburg, December 14th, 2009. The discussion in Policy Group started February 2010, after PoJAM has been pushed to DRAFT. The first results are included into the proposal. But this concept had one disadvantage: With two TTP-Assisted-Assurances a new member can gain 70 Assurance Points. But cannot become an Assurer by his own. This forces a new concept: The TOPUP. This allows members in the deserts to become potential new Assurers, as they have now an option to reach the 100 points level barrier.
Also new in the TTP-Assisted-Assurance subpolicy is that the task verifying TTP-Assisted-Assurances has been moved back into the Community by defining Senior Assurers as TTP-Admins. A definition of Senior-Assurer has been added onto Assurance Handbook.
By writing this report, TTP-Assisted-Assurance subpolicy has been pushed for call for vote into Policy Group. So probably this subpolicy become DRAFT end of September 2010.

Nucleus Assurance Program

The Super-Assurance program conflicts AP in full. AP limits the Assurance points to a level of 35 pts (50 pts max). All special Assurance programs are bound to this limitation. Also the Super-Assurance program.
This raises the question, how we can bring in new members easily, w/o Super-Assurers program ? From the experiences with Assurer groups, together with a mathematical experience, a group of potential Assurer candidates needs at least 10-12 candidates, who are interested in becoming Assurer.

With experiences of the training concept we've made in ATE's, we can push a group of members upto Assurer level in an area. This concept honors the AP limitation of 35 (50) Assurance points. So it can be seen as a replacement for the old Super-Assurance program. At the end of the process, a group of Assurers with at least 20 experience points each can seed a CAcert desert area with enough Assurers at this area. To find new potential Assurer candidates will be the most intersting question. So the focus is to find other OpenSource communities in an area that we can ask running this program.
Also thoughts about combining TTP-Assisted-Assurance program with the Nucleus program were made, but has been stopped, to allow at least one of these special Assurance programs to pass Policy Group.
The Nucleus Assurance program needs to be written as a subpolicy first. As it is a concept to replace the old Super-Assurance program it is included in this report, to signal to the Community, yes, there is progress in this area in finding replacements of the old special Assurance programs.

Updates on Handbook, Practice documents

With new subpolicies at hand, with rulings from Arbitration group regarding Assurance specials, my task was to implement the new details into Assurance Handbook, review the PracticeOnNames, PracticeOnIdChecking documents. A parental info package has been deployed regarding new PoJAM subpolicy. All you can find in Assurance Handbook.
Starting pushing AP to the Community, Assurers takes care about name mismatches in accounts. This raises dispute filings to the Arbitration group after the ATE series 2009 by stricter name rules. This also raises the Dutch short givenname variation problem. Arbitration ruled, that the Dutch short givenname variation has to be categorized as a country variation as defined under AP 2.2. So this opened a new variation to the strict rules as known and presented in the ATE 2009 series. This ruling has been added into PracticeOnNames. The new ATE series presentations needs to add this as a new section to push this info to the Community. At time of writing, the ATE series 2010 presentations are under preparations.
The Arbitration group has introduced new Assurance practice procedures to assist Support and Arbitration with procedures w/ Assurance like the Name Change Request w/ Assurance or Password Recovery w/ Assurance. These procedures are enhancements to the Assurance process at a Face-2-Face meeting to collect additional infos from the Assurers and Assuree, so that the original request by Support or Arbitration can be passed easily. As these procedures are quiet new, they had not been added to Assurance Handbook yet. Documentation to the new proce-

dures can be found in the Wiki on Password Recovery or Arbitration precedents cases.
I've reviewed PracticeOnIdChecking (PoIDC) against AP. The old tool with 100 points conflicts with the Assurance Points concept as it totaly confuses Assurers who read that concept. So therefor this has been removed and PracticeOnIdChecking has been rewritten. There is an ongoing discussion wether confidence in an Assurance statement is a black/white or a grey view. AP states the grey view: less points if less confidence, ZERO points if ZERO confidence, If Negative Confidence then collect the evidence, file a dispute.

Assurance Events

Many of Assurance events that were announced thru Upcoming Events wiki page, signals lacks report. As I'm attended many of these events, I can confirm for these events, that the Assurances made on these events were conducted by Assurance Policy. In problem cases disputes were filed. The shift from old CAcert days to the new CAcert days has finished, starting with the ATEs, Assurers becomes trained, the CAP forms from CAcert's website now are AP conform, Assurance Handbook and the Practice documents now becomes living documents that are read by the Assurers. Co-Audits at regular Assurance Events the first half of 2010 shows a significant count of Assurers not attended an ATE before. The co-Audit results have a significant higher error rate in comparison to Assurers that attended an ATE before (see table 1). So this leads to the conclusion, that the ATE program is an essential program in the Audit process, to get the Audit passed over the RA part.

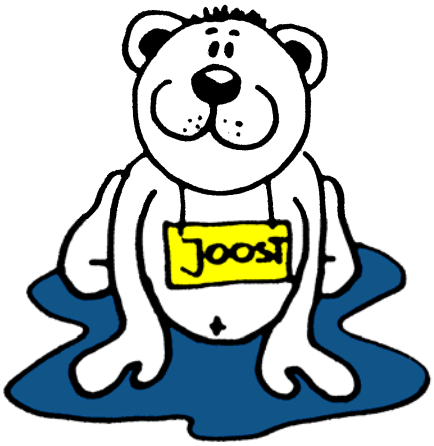


Table 1: Result from 54 co-Audits (2010)

country	# errors	ATE % att.	EP 0-50
DE	1.4	26	32
NL	1	0	29
FR	4.2	20	16
BE	4.5	0	7
AU	0.8	100	22

Table 2: Results from Audit presentation at Assurance MiniTOP - Munich 20090517

country	# errors	ATE % att.	EP 0-50
AT	0.44	?	
CZ	1.00	100	
DE	0.88	100	
FR	1.63	?	
HU	1.67	?	
NL	1.88	0	
UK	1.78	?	

The core Assurance Team: Ulrich, Joost, Ian, Dirk, Ted and Sebastian

UlrichSchroeter
CARS

Events Team Report 2009-2010

In the FY 2009-2010 we had 52 Assurance Events in total, 4 of them were announced as ATEs.

Year	Months	Count	ATEs	Did not happen	ATEs not happened	Reports rcvd
2009	07-12	**32**	3	7	1	6
2010	01-06	**20**	1	0	0	4
Total	2009-2010	**52**	4	7	1	10

So in total 45 Assurance Events takes place with 10 Event reports received (20-25%).

Assurance Events by Countries:

Country	2009	2010
DE	20	12
NL	5	2
CH	2	1
US	1	2
E	2	
F	1	
S	1	
AU		1
B		1
DK		1
Total	**32**	**20**

Event Reports

The Events Reports problem ... Starting Audit over Assurance back in Spring 2009, Auditor requested to bring in an Event report for each event that takes place with a statement from the Events Organizer, that all assurances conducted by Assurance Policy. Me as Events Team Leader, I've requested the Events report for every passed events. Sent reminders over reminders ... nothing happened. So here, the support from Community wasn't that great as expected. Andreas Buerki created a Events Report template, that I've sent around by requesting the Events report. But also this doesn't helps to get in more event reports. I've introduced the signaling of received event reports to the Past Events wiki site, but it doesn't helps to bring one more event report in. Probably a minimalistic Events report - request for a statement that all Assurances were conducted by AP from the Events Organizers - will help to get better results.

Cross Community Work

- Autumn 2009 a push on Cross Community Work started with other groups from with the OpenSource Community.
- nvitations for events are shared as on OpenSource events, often the same people, the same communities attends.
- CAcert presentations were organized on demand.
- Other Community Groups with relations to CAcert: OpenSource-Treffen, OpenOffice, Unix distributions like Sidux only to name some.

With the relation to other OpenSource groups we can share the work on booths, we can bundle the resources. E.g. if we have not enough Assurers for a booth we can build a network of Assurers at an event like Linuxtag. "Sorry, we can't give you currently the

full 100 points, but you can visit the booths of Sidux, OpenOffice and Ubuntu, and you'll find more Assurers there"
With the Client Certs presentation, we've started a Cross Community push to other OpenSource communities, to think about Client Certs usage in their software.

Support on Events

There is a big support from the Community for Events.

- Wiki pages assists Event Organizers in managing events and to find Assurers who helps on the booth.
- Often Events were announced also thru blog posts.
- With the Arbitration precedents case a20090525.1 "Event officer request recurrent notification to assurers near the location of the following ATEs" a scripted maiiling procedure has been implemented, that assists Event Organizers to contact Assurers near their location. This scripted mailing has been used several times (6x 2009, 4x 2010) for event organizing or for event announcement (2540 recipients sent emails out, approx 254 per mailing). The overall result was a success as Event Organizers found assistance by Assurers or people comes to the Events.
- The usage of Event templates assists Event Organizers with a checklist, what they'll need on a booth.

Big Events

FOSDEM and Cebit planning started Autumn 2009.

FOSDEM 2010

For FOSDEM we've tried to find contacts all around Europe 'cause Fosdem is a European conference. We got some contacts, but it was far behind what we've expected. The Event by itself was a great success. Ian presented a talk about Client Certs - The Old New Thing. This presentation we've presented also on other Events in Germany (DA-Treff, Linuxtag, mrmcd). The goal to find Assurer groups in other countries did not happen. We've met individual Assurers, but did not find any bigger group.
At Fosdem 2010 the Assurance core team held Assurance MiniTOPs about co-Audit to prepare the co-Audit season 2010.

Cebit 2010

Cebit 2010 attendance was tried to get a sponsored booth thru Linux-New-Media. Alexander Bahlo assists us in the paperwork, to write a Call-4-Participation with success. Linux-New-Media offered OpenSource projects a sponsored booth for 12 projects. 65 projects sends their application. A jury selected the best 12 projects. CAcert was one of the 12 selected.
Two topics on the Cebit agenda:

- Find contacts to Assurers and Assurer groups - worldwide
- Finishing the co-Audit preperations for season 2010

We've got some contacts from Italy, Spain, South-America, but these were only individuals with no strong CAcert support in their local areas. So the plan to push Assurer groups for a Nucleus didn't happen.
The 2nd topic, the finishing of co-Audit preperations for season 2010 has been successfuly finished. We have the documentations in place. We have a system up and running to collect the co-Audit results and started the first co-Audits.
Assurances were made following PoJAM that moved to DRAFT end of January 2010. So here we had another success in practice with a new subpolicy in effect.

Push AP to Community

The push of AP into the Community could be concluded as a big success, since started early 2009. At all bigger and smaller events Assurance now were conducted by AP. Assurers takes care about the Assurance statement, to not only check identities, also to check the Assurees to be bound to CCA and also bound into Arbitration.

Change in Events Team Leader role

Back in 2009 I took over the Assurance Officers role by pushing several new subpolicies. I've also handled the practice documents. Also active as Arbitrator, we've discussed the role of Events Team Leader and started the search for a new Events Team Leader, we've found in Walter Gueldenberg, who also handles the Events management for the Sidux-EV, a Debian derivate. The change in Events Team Leader role changed 2010-03-27 by board motion m20100327.1 New Events Team Leader

UlrichSchroeter
CARS

Support Team

Guillaume After the disruptions from last year Support had pretty smooth operations this year. The Support Team is constantly building up to cope with the daily operations.

Workforce

In the beginning of 2010 Ian Grigg stepped down from his role as Temporary Support Team Leader and Michael Tänzer became new Support Team Leader.
After some nasty incident we lost one of our Support Engineers but have been able to steadily gain more man power. New Support Engineers have been appointed (Joost Steijlen and Dominik George) and even more Triagers have been

added to the Team. Although we have been adding up there is a drop out rate and we need to continue recruiting more people to shorten the response times.
Werner Just recently we had the first of what we hope to be re-curring series of meetings to discuss issues that have come up and do a little bit of team building.

Operations

We have been getting more and more comfortable with our issue tracking system OTRS and have updated some of our documentation accordingly.
Password recoveries are the lion's share of requests that get to the Support Team (apart from spam ;-)) and as noted in last year's report they are time consuming, cumbersome, complex and come with risks. In joint effort with our liaison from the arbitration team Ulrich Schroeter we therefore developed the Password Recovery with Assurance which uses our network of Assurers to re-authenticate the user. We hope that some day this will be implemented in software so we can concentrate on the rest of the cases (which is still enough to deal with).
Michael In the last year over 587 issues have been handled by our Support Engineers (that number doesn't include the requests that never made it through Triage or were forwarded to Arbitration) and each issue accounts for the whole conversation between Support and the user on that specific case (thus possibly many replies). There were days where we had a long backlog of more than two weeks but all in all we managed to get by.

The Todo List

One can say that we have progressed on all our items on last years todo list and even completed some of them:

- Recruiting obviously remains a major topic for the Support Team
- We have updated parts of the documentation but other parts still need to be refurbished. The idea of the Support Challenge has lacked some attention lately
- Migration to OTRS has been completed. Some issues as enabling client certificate login and S/MIME encryption support still need to be solved though (S/MIME support needs a fix in OTRS which will hopefully be solved next year by the OTRS people).

- Apparently OTRS doesn't seem to be suited for Arbitration and the Organisation Assurers want to keep using their mailing list for the time being
- As mentioned the Password Recovery with Assurance has been developed and deployed as a manual procedure, a software implementation would be very feasible.

New items that are added to our todo list for next year:

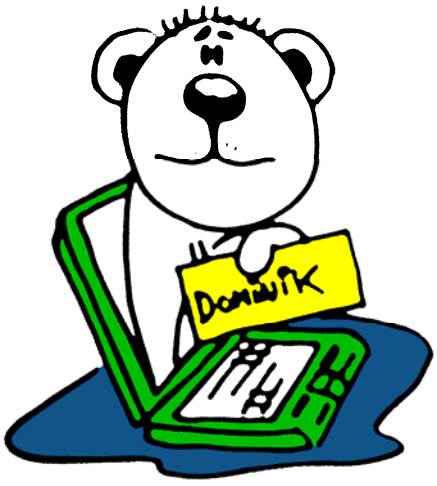
- Hand over Team Leadership as I will be more involved in the Software Assessment Team
- Try to get a more constant response time (how we can do that remains an open question – maybe through shifts)
- Do more team building to fight the lone warrior effect
- Work together with Arbitration to get more General Rulings that allow Support Engineers to act without a previous Arbitration when certain conditions are met. This a) gives the user a shorter time to completion b) takes load from the Arbitration Team

Michael Tänzer Support Team Leader

Spirit Team Report

Dominik In the last period of CAcert's 2009/2010 business year, a need for a new team arose and caught the eye of Martin Gummi and Dominik George. In the course of some rather unsatisfying incidents at CeBIT 2010, decisive action was taken by Dominik George in order to re-establish trust in a young assurer who had to face serious problems within the community beforehand-

The aftermath of that brought up the idea of founding a new team dedicated to the entire community aspect of CAcert. A concept was created and board signaled their good-will for letting us run an experiment within the German community.



Points listed in this concept include, but are not limited to, assurer assistance under arbitration (as defined in DRP), general care for fellow community members and organisation and observation of social events.

The team has not started any real work yet, but is planning on compiling a team of volunteers who tend to show a more-than-average interest for the mentioned aspects.

Martin Gummi and Dominik George have instated themselves as temporary team leaders in order to develop the idea and start a vote once the group has grown. Arbitration a20100304.1 mentions the Spirit Team as a potential means for establishing assurer assistance under DRP.

CAcert Members Report 2009-2010

Below is the report of the CAcert association members to itself.

Dominik George

- Appointed as Support Engineer
- Appointed as Infrastructure Admin for E-Mail
- Revised and held the ATE presentations together with the Assurance Team
- Raised attention for the community part of CAcert at CeBIT 2010 and by founding the CAcert Community Spirit Team

Ulrich Schroeter

- Appointed as Arbitrator
- Pushed Assurance MiniTOP Hamburg December 2009 with deployment of subpolicies PoJAM, TTP-assisted-assurance, Nucleus
- Pushed Software MiniTOP Essen December 2009 with take off of Software-Assessment Project Team
- Working on the restructuring of Support / Arbitration after Arbitration / Support crisis Dec 2009, working as Support-Liason between Support and Arbitration team
- Pushed recuring [[Arbitrations/Meetings|Arbitration Team Meetings]] starting January 2010
- Deployment of the [[Arbitrations/Training|Arbitration Training Course]], that is a documentation over the Arbitration area too
- Resigned from Events Team Leader and moved to Assurance Officer
- Assurance MiniTOP Bruxelles Feb 2009 with forming the Co-Auditors core Team
- Pushed PoJAM Assurance subpolicy to DRAFT (September 2010 TTP-assisted-assurance Assurance subpolicy followed)
- Pushing of several events: FOSDEM2010, Cebit2010
- Compiled The Big Masterplan to become Audit Ready in January 2010, published in Oct 2010 on the blog

x1) working on all these projects, I've worked together with several other community members that I cannot all name here. Thanks to you all of you and the teams, who makes things happen.

Appendix A

Financial Report 2009-2010

Balance Sheet 30 June 2010

Assets on 30 June 2010, compared to 30 June 2009.
Currencies in AUD unless noted otherwise.
1 USD = 0.9829 AUD, 1 EUR =1.36723 AUD

Current Assets

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Petty Cash	0	0%	0
Paypal AUD	2,089.34	+120.61%	947.08
Paypal USD	1,262.31 USD is 1,240.72	+51,74%	735.73 USD was 817.68
Paypal EUR	330.68 EUR is 452.12	+5,25%	264.23 EUR was 429.55
Credit Union Aust[(1)]	137.25	0%	137.25
Westpac Savings Account[(1)]	14,695.04	+39.83	10,509.11
Westpac Transaction Account[(1)]	38.89	-1.77%	39.59
Accounts receivable EUR	500.00 EUR is 683.62	N/A	0
Total Current Assets	**19,336.97**	**+50.13%**	**12,880.26**

The accounts receivable of 683,62 is for advertising income of invoice 2009-10-100.
Although the increase of 50% in current assets is a lot, it has to be taken into account that because of administrative delays few outgoing payments happened from the bank accounts and invoices are piling up. The moment the board regains control over the bank account, several large invoices for hosting will be paid.
[(1)] Balance as of 29 Jan 2010. No transactions available after that

Non-current Assets

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Fixed Assets	0	0%	0
Total Non-current Assets	**0**	**0%**	**0**

All fixed assets have been fully amortized.

Total Assets	**19336.97**	**+50.13%**	**12,880.26**

Current Liabilities

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Accounts payable	0	-100%	3,088.16
Total Current Liabilities	**0**	**-100%**	**3,088.16**

Equity

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Retained Earnings (last year)	9,792.10	-61.97%	25,748.62
Retained Earnings (this year)[2]	2,971.93	+118.63	-15,956.52
Total Equity	**12,7264.04**	**+30.35**	**9,792.10**

[2] This includes profits due to exchange variance

Total Liabilities and Equity	**19,336.97**	**+50.13%**	**12,880.26**

Income statement 30 June 2010

Own Income

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Donation	2,470.34	-2.38%	2,530.56
Assurer Certificates	265 EUR is 362.32	+39.28	260.14
Password Reset Service	1,140 USD is 1,120.50	-3.83%	1,175.33
Donation other	0	-100%	3,037.61
Membership-fees	754.58	+7.88%	699.43
Income Advertising	1,330.04	-30.68%	1,918.77
Total Own Income	**6,037.79**	**-37.25%**	**9,621.84**

Funding

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Funding NLnet (audit expenses)	0	-100%	17,119.80
Total Funding	**0**	**-100%**	**17,119.80**
Total Income	**6,037.79**	**-77.42%**	**26,741.64**

Other Income

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Interest Income	140.13	-83.53%	851.03
Other Income	501.67	N/A	0
Total Other Income	**641.80**	**-24.59%**	**851.03**

Some interest still to be taken into account with missing bank statements.

Cost of Sales

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Domains	0	-100%	39.00
Internet host-ing services	2,918.86 EUR is 3,990.76	-50%	7,925.36
ksplice	119.40 USD is 117.36	N/A	0.00
Total Cost of Sales	**4,108.12**	**-48.83%**	**7,964.36**

Other expenses

Audit

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
CR-Day other (expenses)	0	-100%	3078.56
Root Ceremony other (expenses)	0	-100%	1825.91
Audit	0	-100%	25007.30
Total Audit	**0**	**-100%**	**29911.77**

Office supplies

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Computer equip-ment	0	-100%	2699.00
Total Office sup-plies	**0**	**-100%**	**2699.00**

Other expenses

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Exchange variance	-789.67	+113.16%	-370.46
Bank Service Charges	280.21	-15.13%	334.12
Fees and Charges Inc.	109	+240.63%	32.00
Postage and Delivery expenses	0	-100%	196.00
Total Other expenses	**-400.46**	**-308.94%**	**191.66**

Depreciation & Amortisation

Account name	2009/2010	Difference %	2008/2009
Depreciation Expense	0	-100%	2,782.40
Total Depreciation & Amortisation	**0**	**-100%**	**2,782.40**

Total Other expenses	**-400.46**	**-101.13**	**35,584.83**

Net profit / loss	**2,971.93**	**+118.63%**	**-15,956.52**

Editorial

http://wiki.cacert.org/AGM/BoardReport/2010
http://wiki.cacert.org/AGM/FinancialReport/2010
http://wiki.cacert.org/AGM/TeamReports/2010
http://wiki.cacert.org/AGM/MembersReports/2010
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