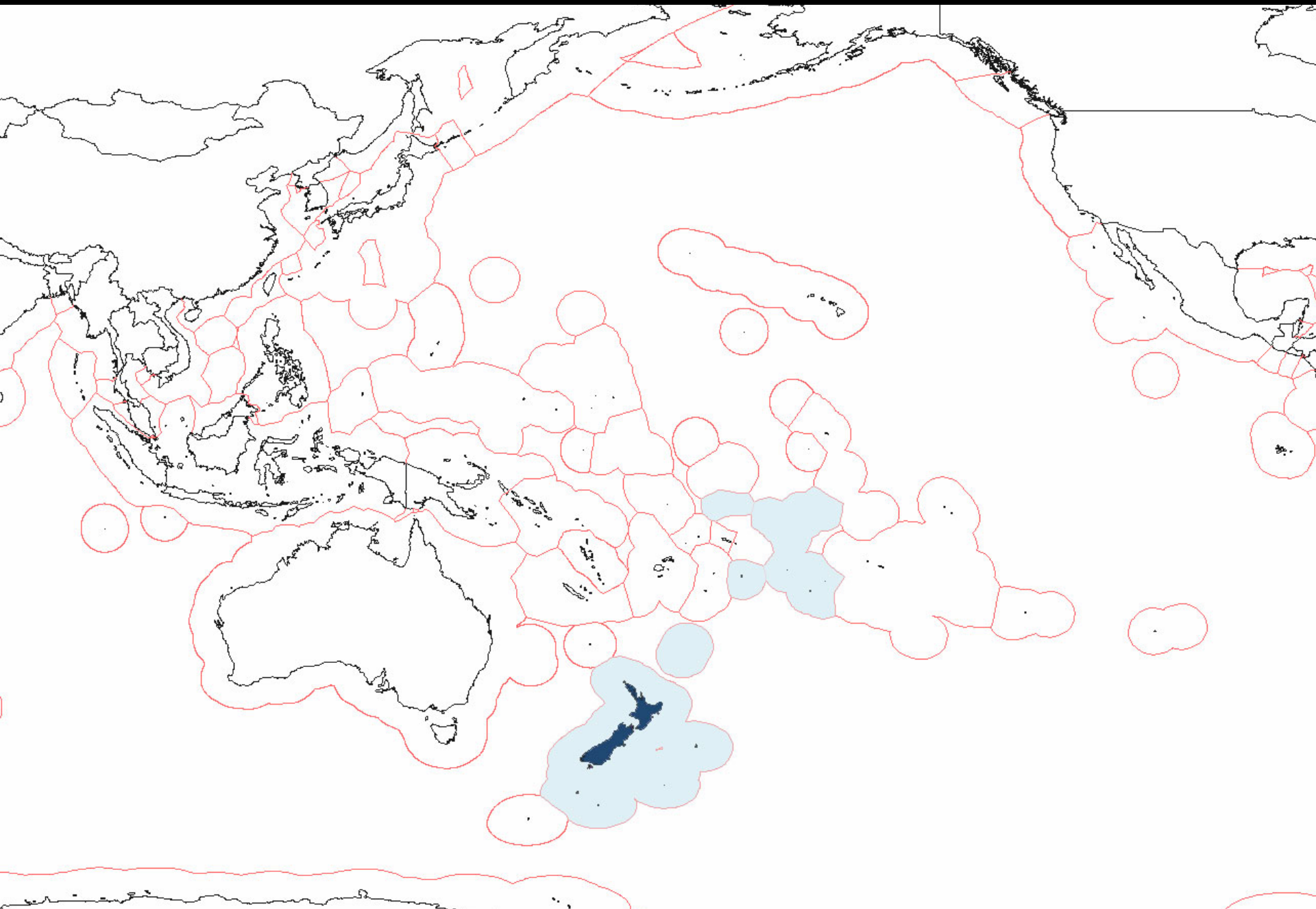


The background consists of a 3x3 grid of colored squares. The colors are: top-left (light green), top-middle (blue), top-right (orange); middle-left (blue), middle-middle (light green), middle-right (dark blue); bottom-left (orange), bottom-middle (dark blue), bottom-right (blue).

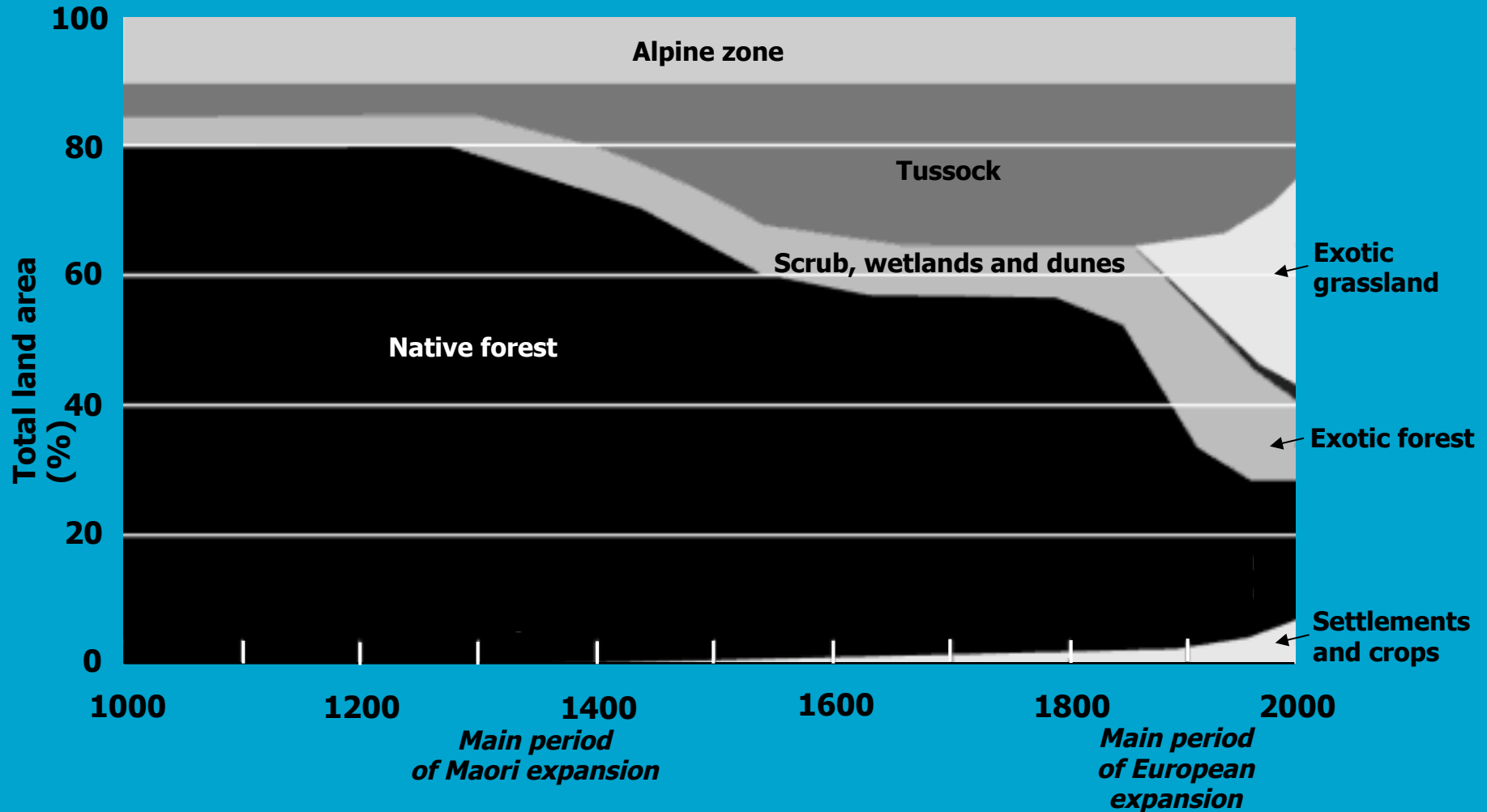
**Moving
from
Foresight
to Strategy**

sustainablefuture.info

New Zealand

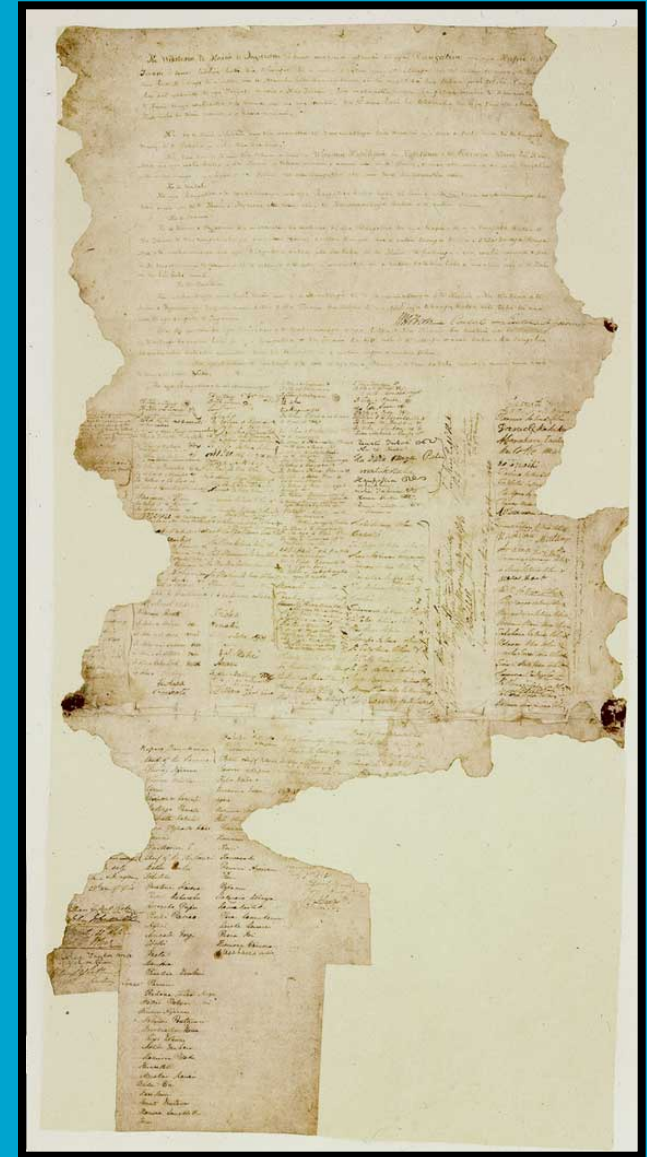


Land Use

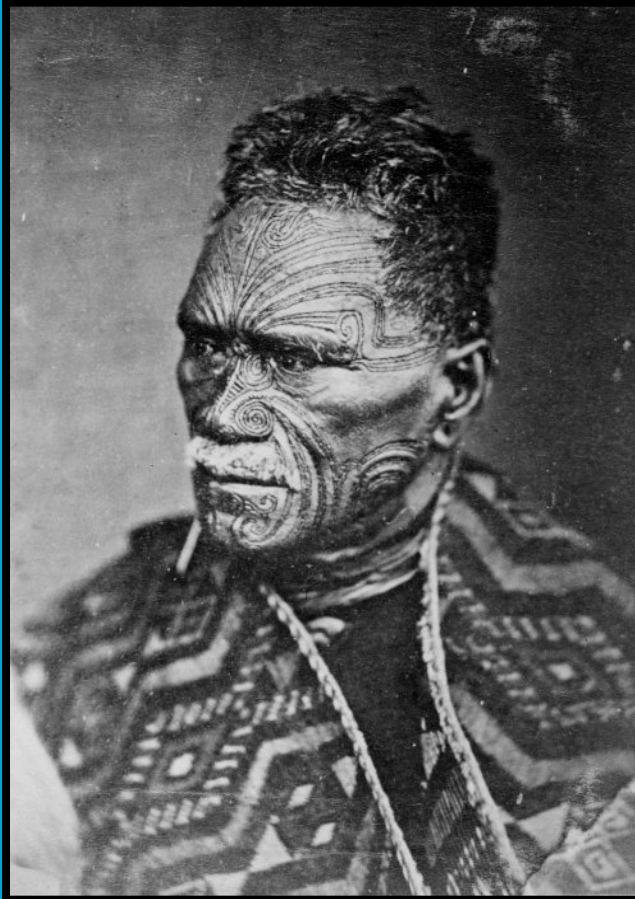


Treaty of Waitangi 1840

On 6 February 1840, the Treaty was signed between representatives of Queen Victoria and approx 500 Māori, (13 were women).

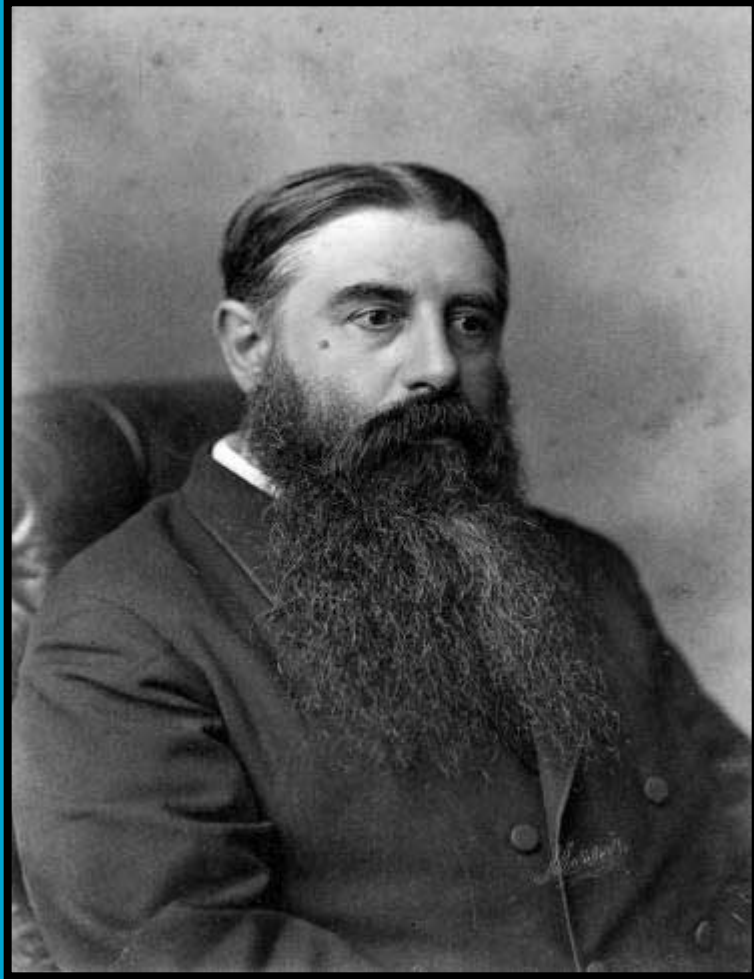


Māori King Movement 1858



King Tāwhiao (1822 – 1894)

Prime Minister 1873



Vogel implemented an immigration and works scheme designed to revive the economy.

"We considered it very desirable, in a young country, that wealth should not be in the hands of a few capitalists [who]...would leave the country, and enjoy elsewhere the wealth so accumulated."

Julius Vogel (1835-1899)

The New Zealand Experience

**1976-1982
Commission
for the
Future**

**2001
Knowledge
Wave
Conference**

**2009
National Job
Summit**

**2008
One Goal
Project**

1980

1990

2000

2010

**1991
Porter analysis –
Upgrading New
Zealand's Competitive
Advantage**

**2007- 2010
Sustainable Future
Project 2058 - Aims to develop
a National Sustainable
Development Strategy (NSDS)**

About Sustainable Future Institute

Sustainable Future Institute

Is an independent think tank specializing in research and policy analysis.



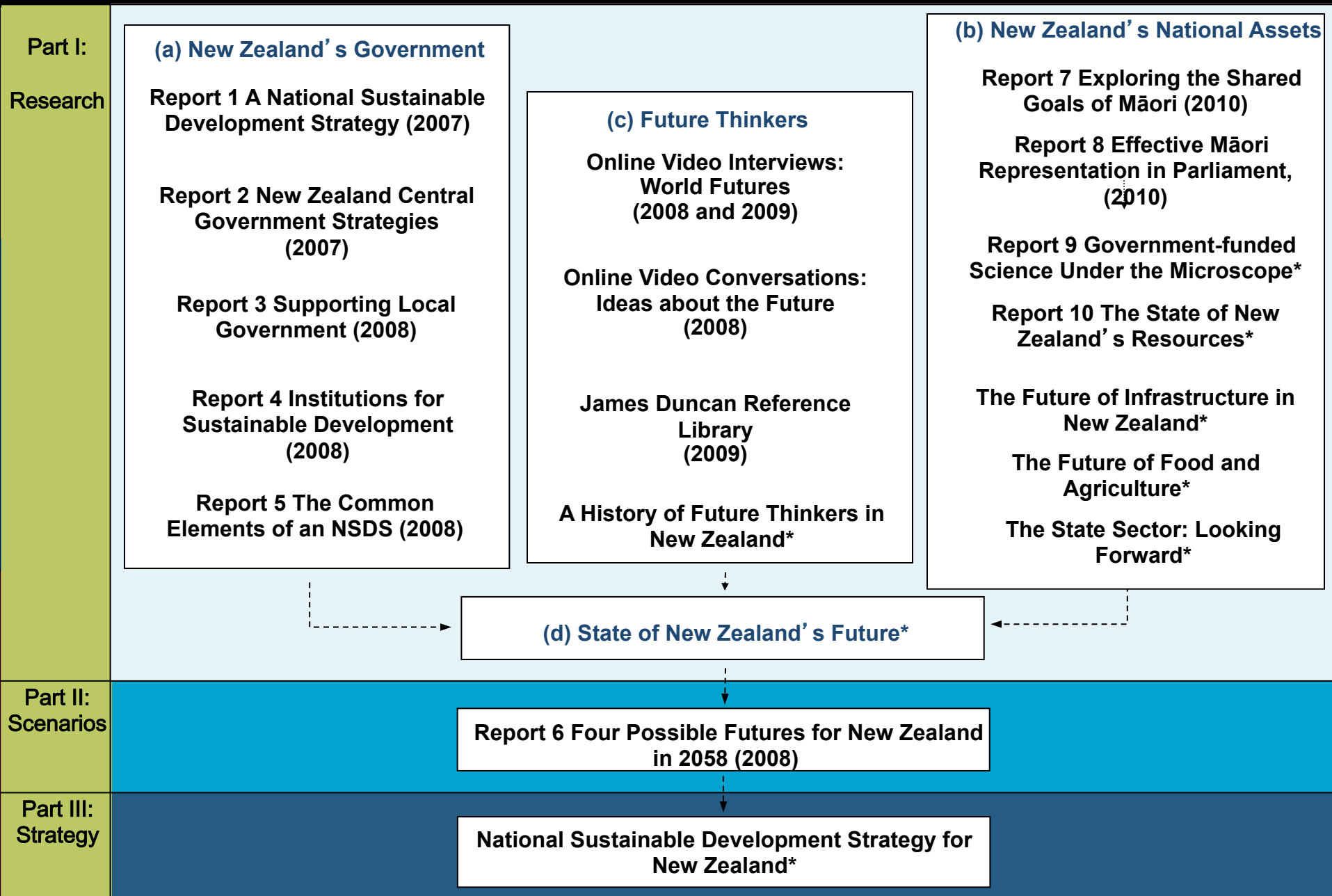
Project 2058

The strategic aim is to promote integrated long-term thinking, leadership and capacity-building so that New Zealand can effectively explore and manage risks and opportunities over the next 50 years. The method to achieve this aim is to produce a National Sustainable Development Strategy.

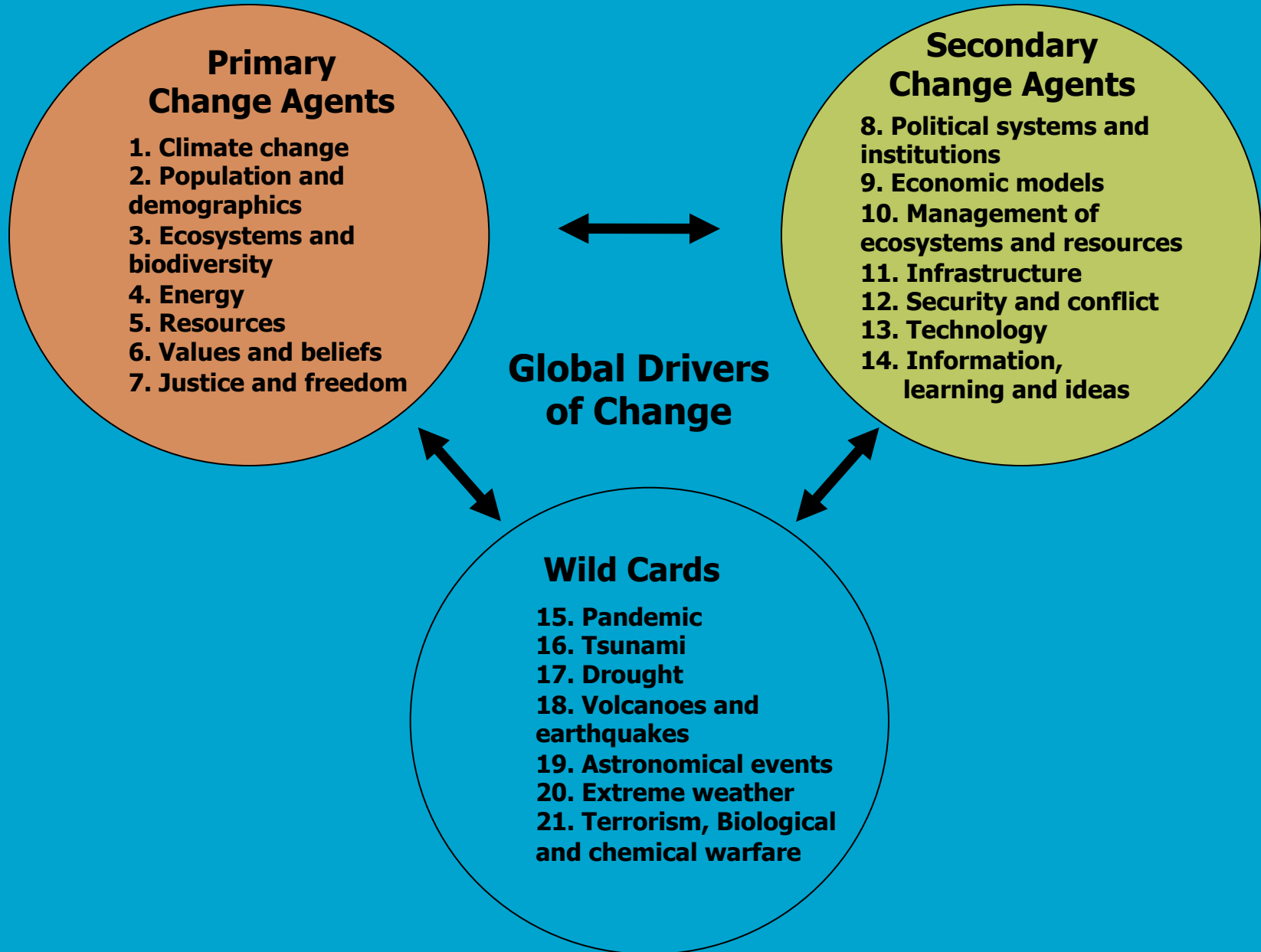
Presentation

- Part I: Research
- Part II: Scenarios
- Part III: Strategy

Project 2058 – The Method



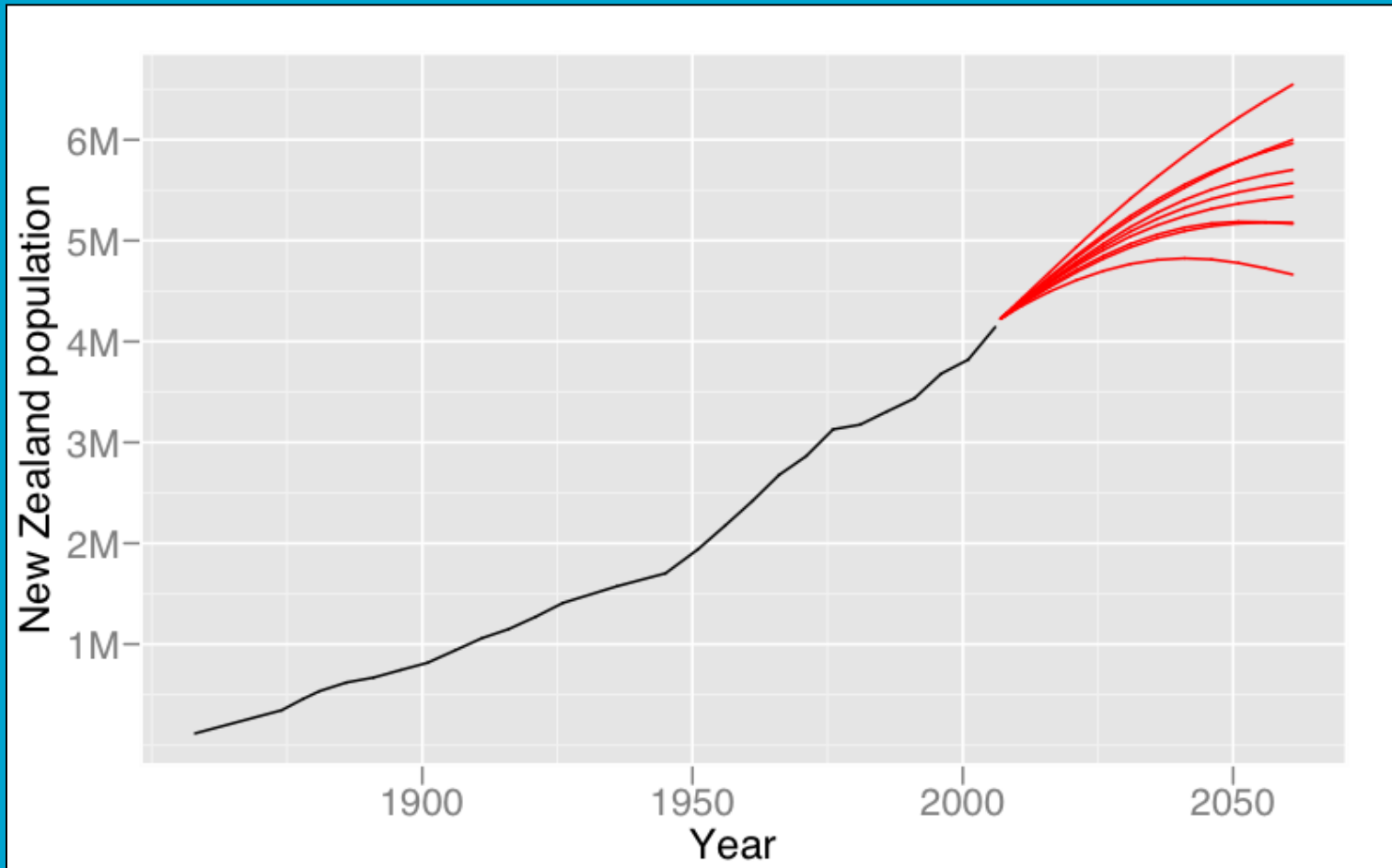
Part I: Research



Climate Change



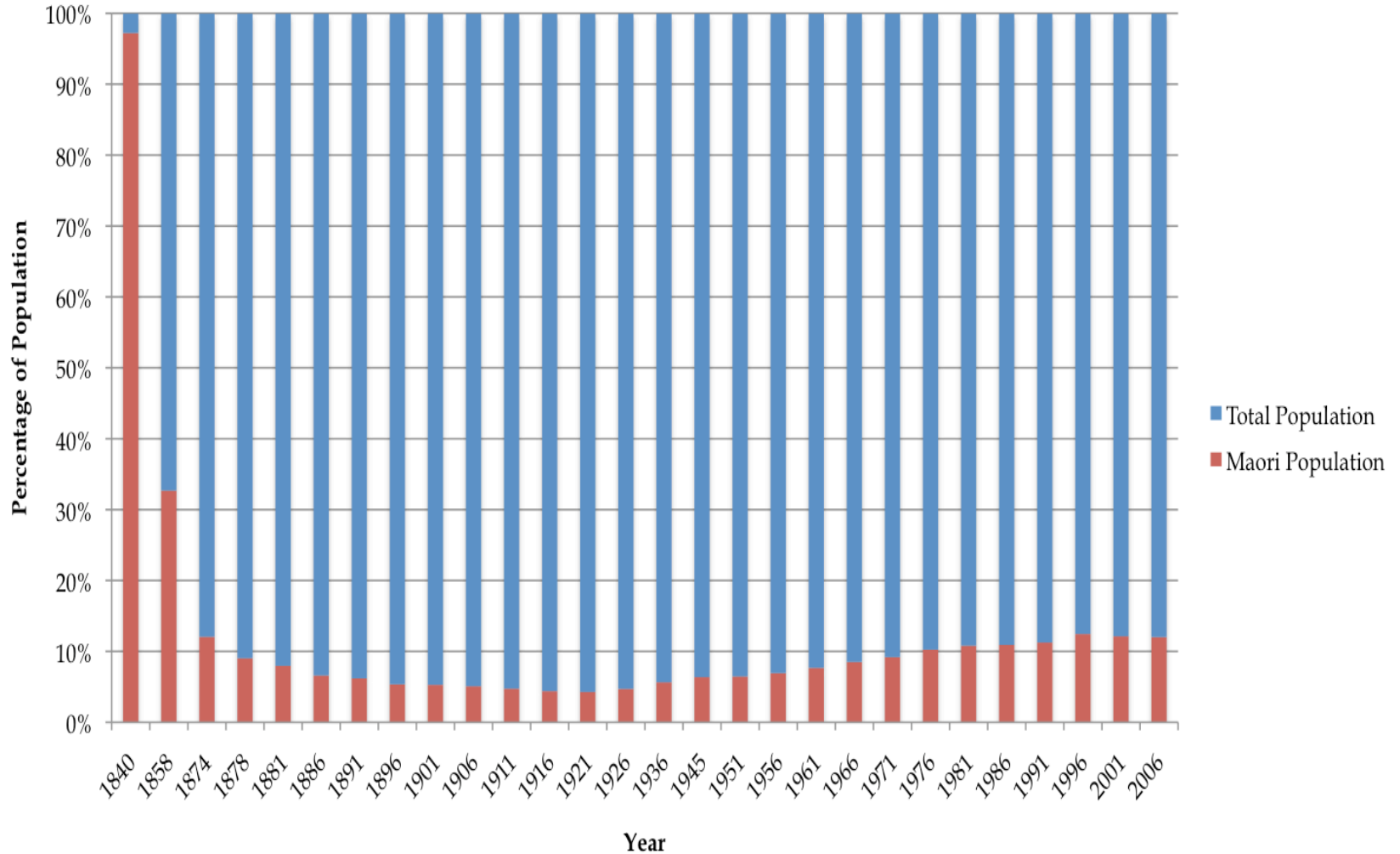
Population



New Zealand has one of the highest rates of combined immigration and emigration (population turnover) in the world.

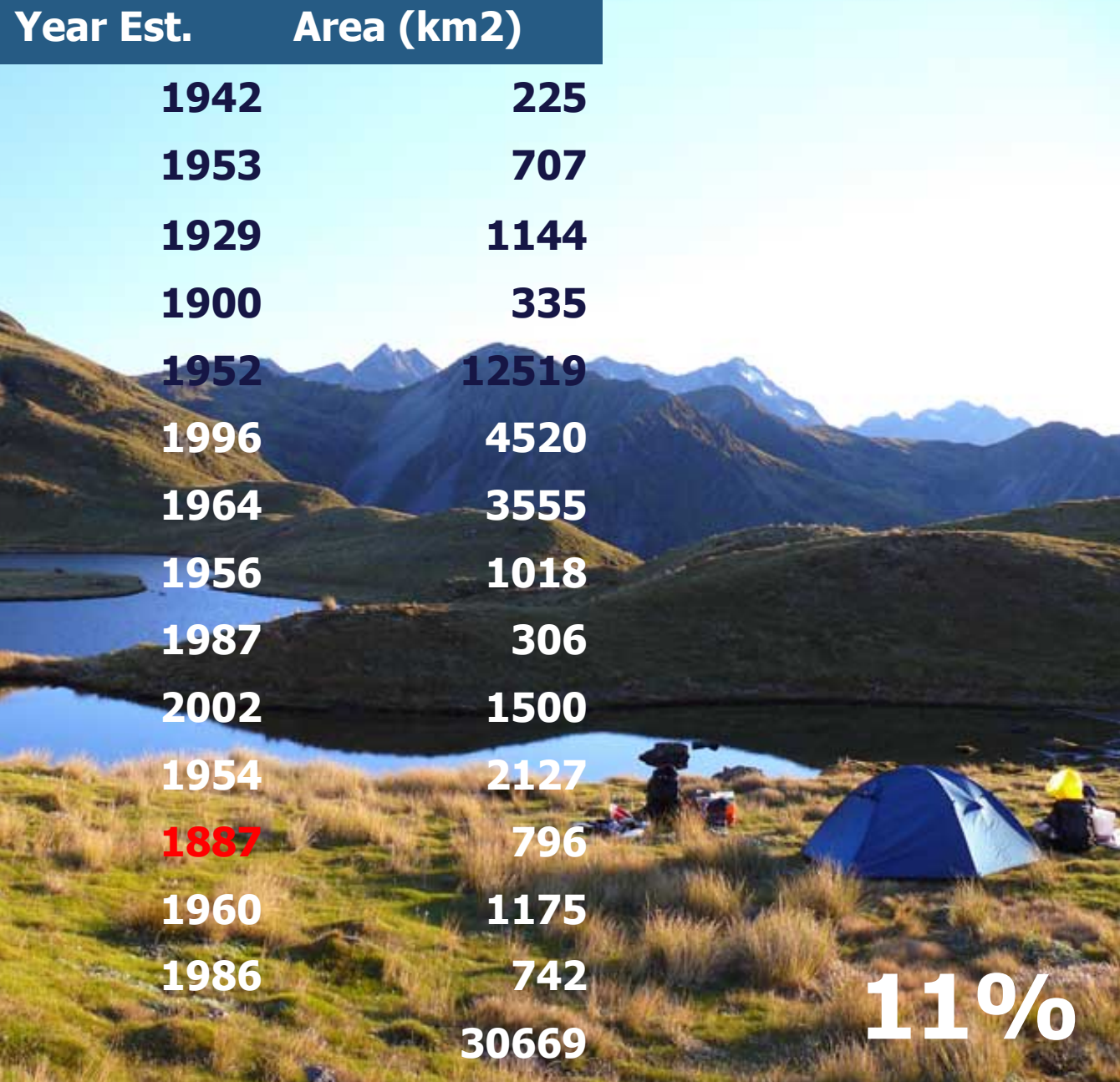
Population – First Nation People

Total Population and Maori Population 1840 - 2006



Ecosystems and Biodiversity

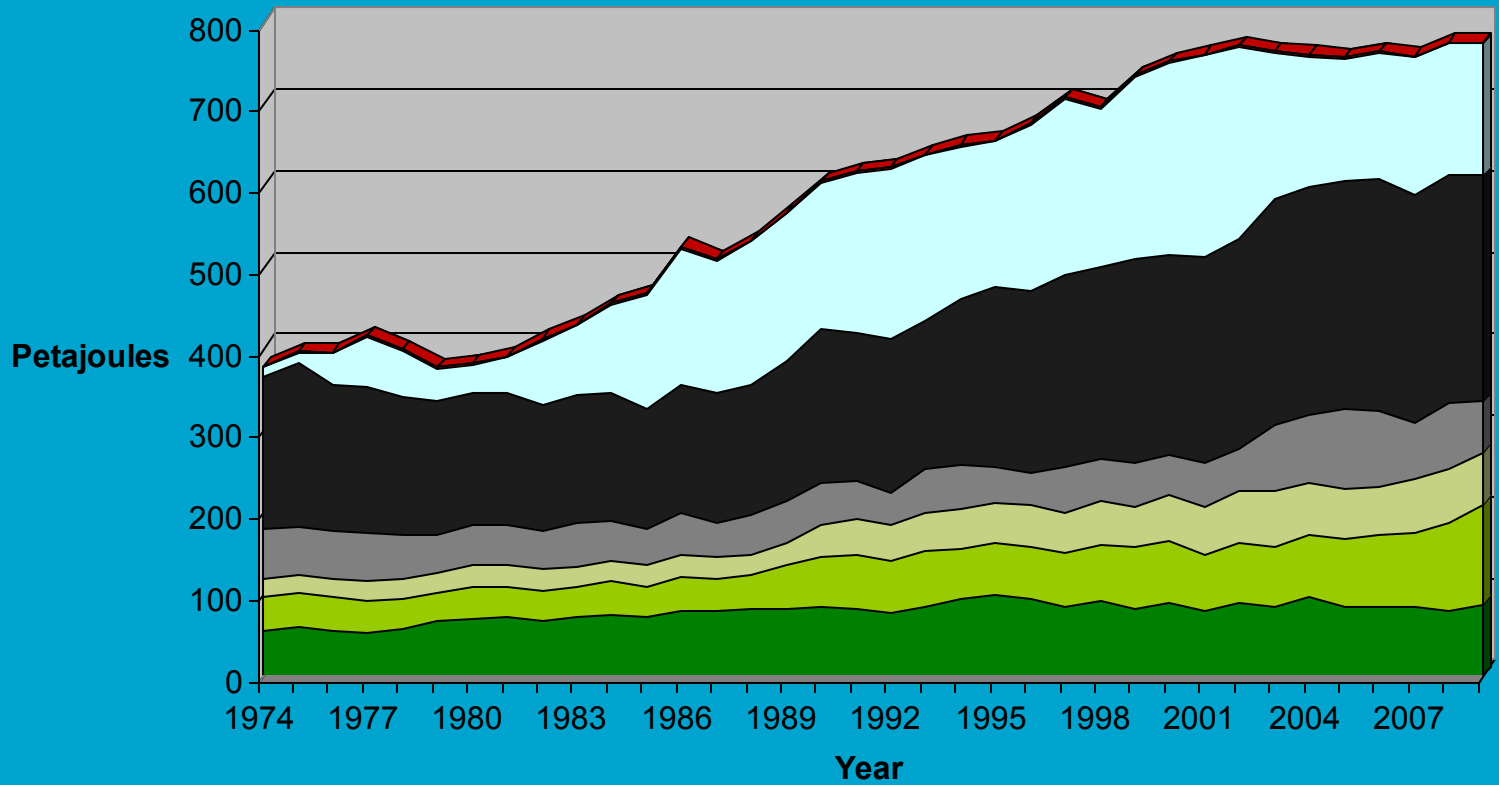
National Park	Year Est.	Area (km2)
Abel Tasman	1942	225
Mount Cook	1953	707
Arthur's Pass	1929	1144
Egmont	1900	335
Fiordland	1952	12519
Kahurangi	1996	4520
Mount Aspiring	1964	3555
Nelson Lakes	1956	1018
Paparoa	1987	306
Raikiura	2002	1500
Te Urewera	1954	2127
Tongariro	1887	796
Westland Tai Poutini	1960	1175
Whanganui	1986	742
Total Area in Parks		30669



11%

Primary Energy Supply

New Zealand Primary Energy Supply 1974 - 2009



■ Hydro ■ Geothermal ■ Other Renewables ■ Coal ■ Oil ■ Gas ■ Waste Heat

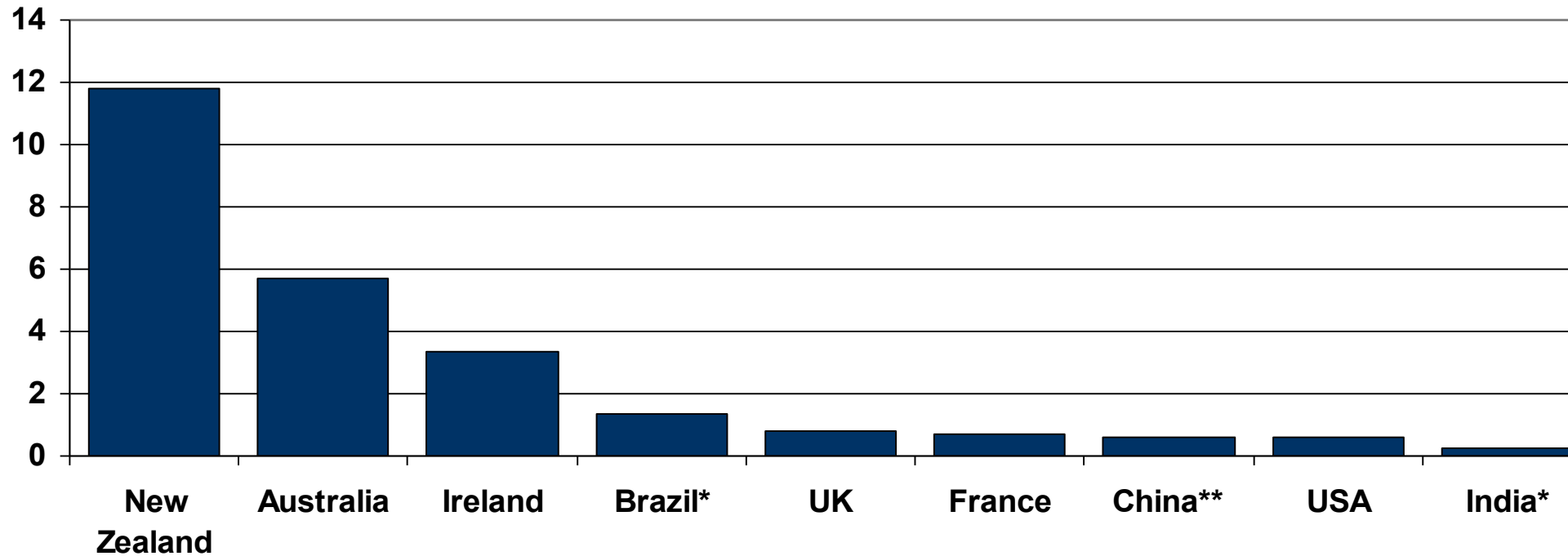
Resources



Total number of livestock per country per person as at 30 June 2007

(Includes all cattle, sheep, and pigs)

Total number per
person



Values and Beliefs



Our Indigenous People

1. Whakapapa
2. Kaupapa
3. Kaitiakitanga
4. Me titiro whakamuri
tatou. Kia mohio ai.
Me pehea haere ki mua
(Walking Backwards
into the Future)

An aerial, black and white photograph of a busy city square. The square is paved with large, light-colored rectangular tiles. A large crowd of people is scattered across the square, some walking, some standing, and some pushing strollers. In the upper right corner, there is a set of stairs with a metal handrail. In the bottom right corner, a sign is visible with the text "LONDON SEARCH" and "SEARCH" below it. The overall scene is one of a bustling public space.

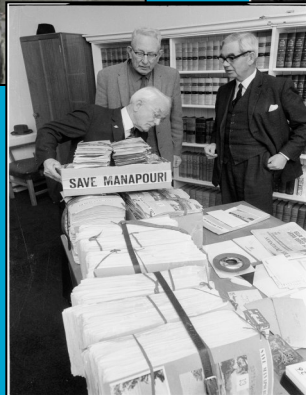
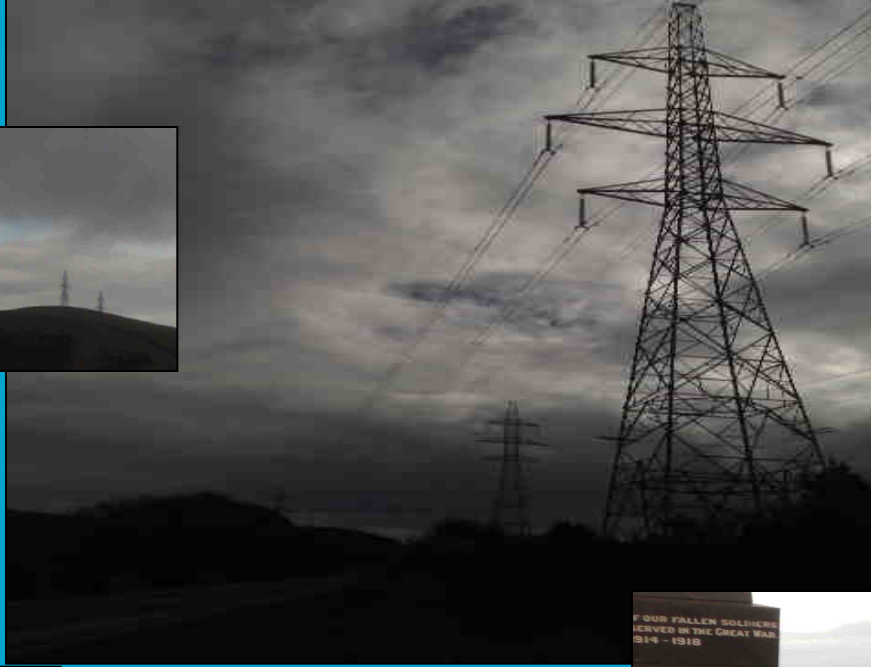
**By
knowing
who or
what
you
belong
to**

Public Voice



Damn the Dam

**Tiwai Point
Aluminium
Smelter uses
15% of New
Zealand's
electricity**



Economics - Exports & Imports

A background image showing several sheep with thick, light-colored wool, resting on the ground. The sheep are the primary visual element, with their heads and shoulders visible against a soft, out-of-focus background.

2008 Exports

Dairy 22%

Meat 11.7%

Mineral Fuels 6.6%

Wood 5.0%

Machinery 4.8%

Aluminium 3.6%

Fruit 3.4%

2008 Imports

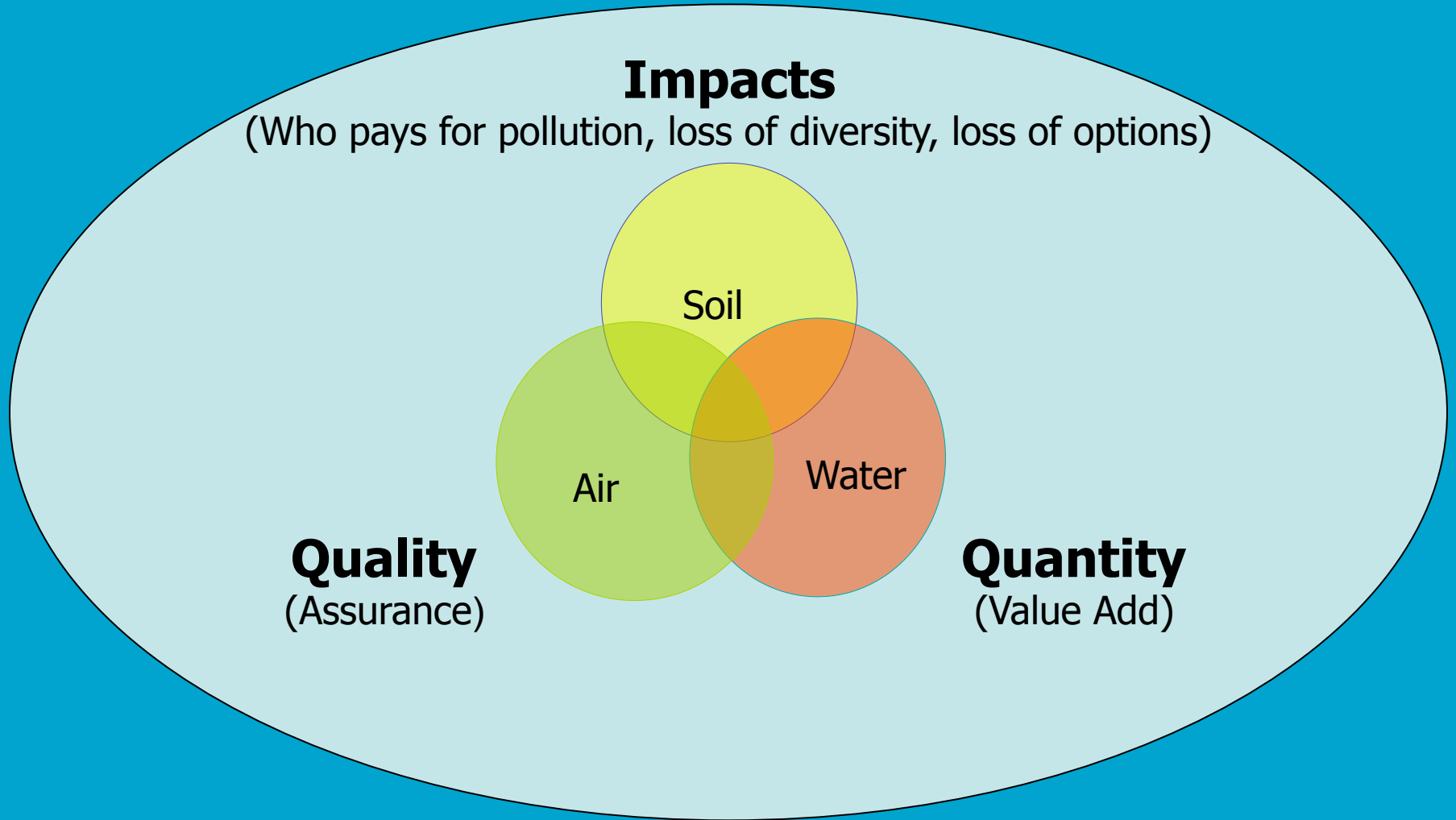
Fuels and oils 16%

Machinery 13%

Motor vehicles 12%

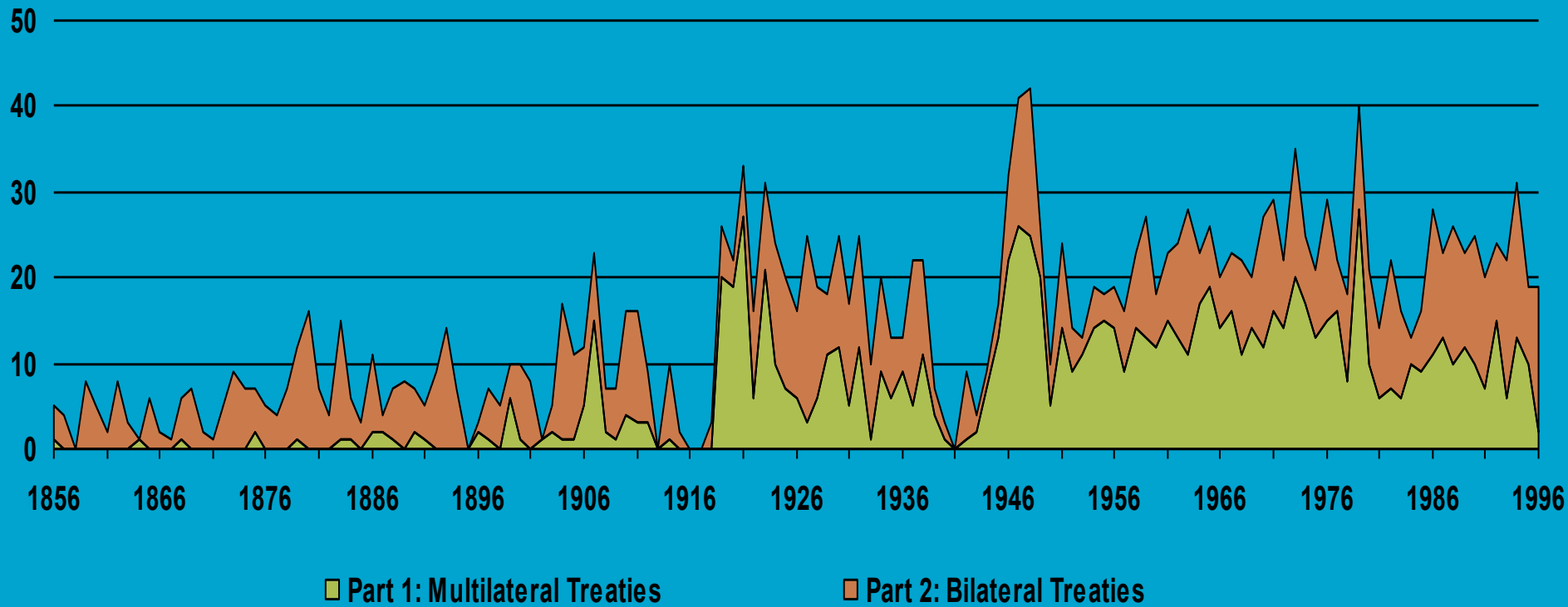
Electrical machinery 8.5%

Agriculture



International Treaties

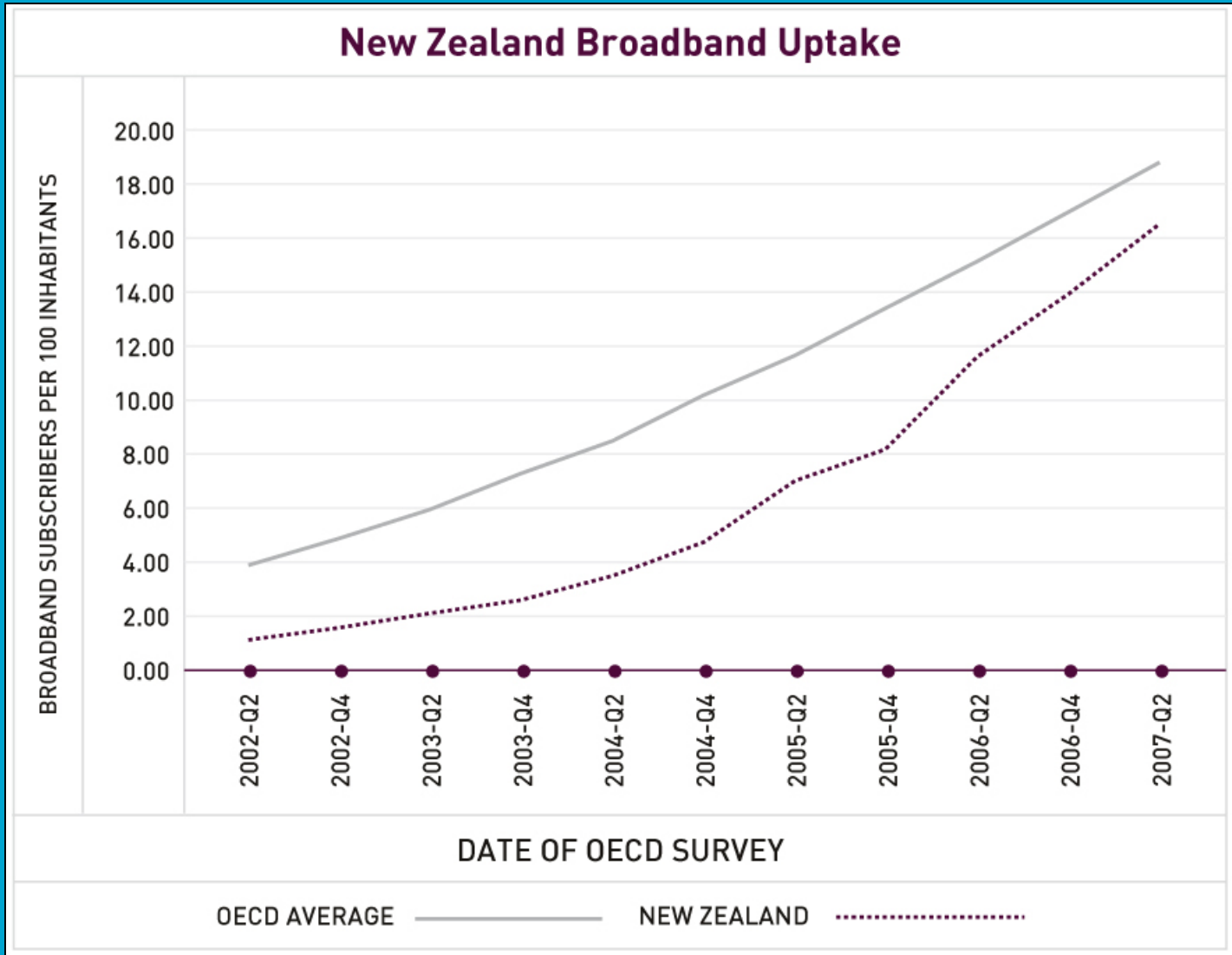
Number of treaties over time in New Zealand



Security and Conflict



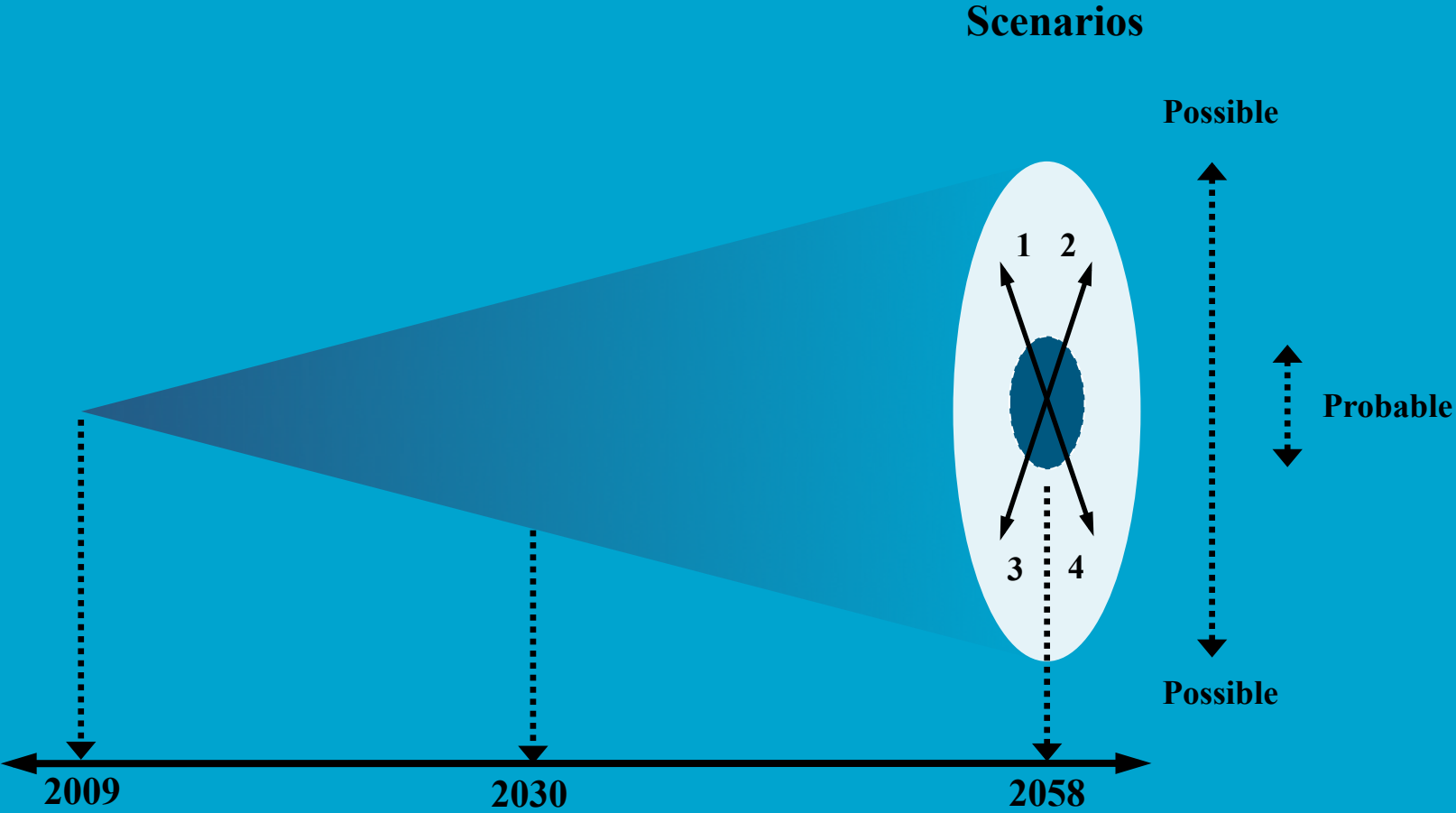
Technology



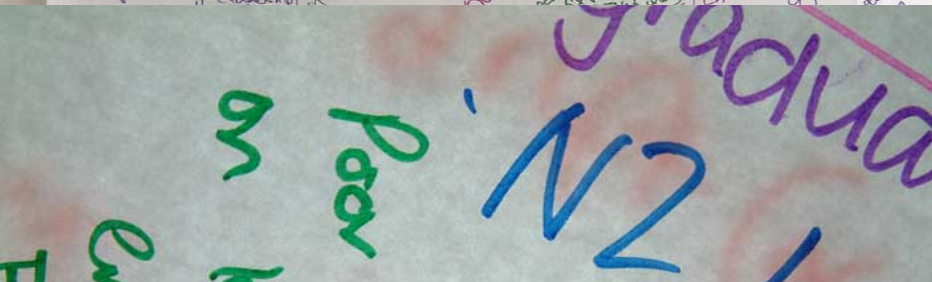
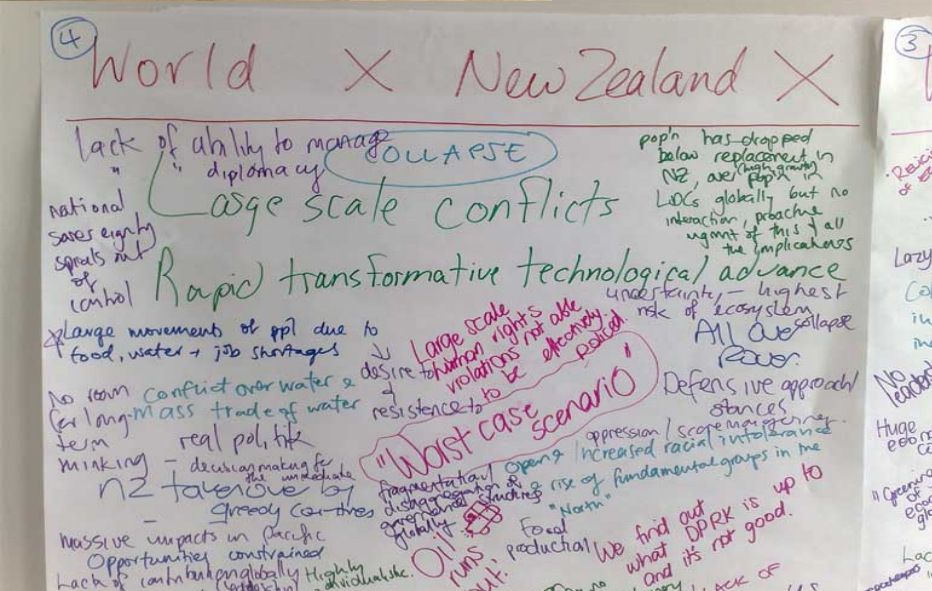
Benchmarking: Human Development

Total Human Development Index <small>(UNDP Human Development Report, 2007/2008)</small>	Includes Education Index <small>(UNDP Human Development Report, 2007/2008)</small>	Disparity of income (ratio of richest 10% to poorest 10%) <small>(UNDP Human Development Report, 2009)</small>	Includes RST expenditure (% GDP) <small>(UNDP Human Development Report, 2007/2008)</small>	Includes GDP (per capita) <small>(UNDP Human Development Report, 2007/2008)</small>
1. Iceland (0.968)	1= Australia (0.993)	1. Azerbaijan (2.9)	1. Israel (4.46)	1. Luxembourg (60 228)
3. Australia (0.962)	1= New Zealand (0.993)	2. Japan (4.5)	20. Australia (1.70)	16. Australia (31 794)
16. United Kingdom (0.946)	6. Norway (0.991)	34. India (8.6)	25. Russia (1.17)	27. UAE (25 514)
19. New Zealand (0.943)	12. Iceland (0.978)	72. New Zealand (12.5)	26. New Zealand (1.16)	28. New Zealand (24 996)
20. Italy (0.941)	18. UK (0.970)	94. United States (15.9)	27. Ukraine (1.16)	29. Greece (23 381)
177. Sierra Leone (0.336)	177. Burkina Faso (0.255)	142. Namibia (106.6)	91. Peru (0.10)	174. Malawi (667)

Part II: Scenarios



The Team



Well



1: Power to the People

NZ



2: An island paradise but back to the Jungle

Fail

Well World

Poor



3: Missed the Global Bus



4: All Over Rover

Fail

Poor


Indicators

Responses of *Powerful* counties

- **Self-sufficient, heavily armed and a fortress mentality**
- **Serious engagement with all the problems of the planet**

Responses of *Small* counties

- **Disrupt**
- **Ignore**
- **Adapt / Innovate**
 - **Monitor closely what is happening**
 - **Support global leadership (UN, WB, etc)**
 - **Build alliances (e.g. State of Australia, Pacific Union)**
- **Leadership - lead by example**



Small countries like New Zealand might have a limited ability to influence world events...

...but we can still shape the future.



New Zealand will never be the puppeteer...

...but we can be part of the audience, and that means we can decide to give a standing ovation or boo the performance.



We can show
global players
how changes
should be made –
not because they
have to listen to
us...

...but because
small countries
have put in place
something that
powerful
countries want.

Part III: Strategy



New Zealand
needs a
'National Strategy'
to optimise our future,
to align our industry,
to reinforce our national brand and
to be an example of what is possible

- not because we have to, but because we want what it can deliver

Three Questions

Question 1: What lifestyle do we want for ourselves, our children and our grandchildren?

Question 2: What we are going to sell to the world that fits with those values?

- Food and Fibre (consumption)
- Tourism (experience)
- Technology (skills and IP)

Question 3: How are we going to make this work?



THANK YOU

