## A point of vanishing stability

Exploring a climate strategy for New Zealand

Whakaritenga mo ngā wāheke Navigating with foresight

#ClimateStrategyNZ

WiFi: wellington









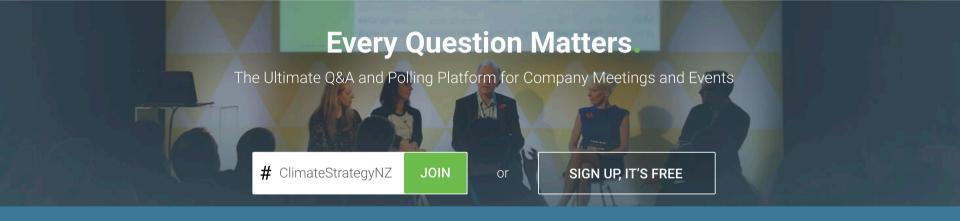




MCGUINNESS INSTITUTE te hononga waka

1. VISIT THE SLI.DO WEBSITE:





2. USE THE CODE:

# #ClimateStrategyNZ

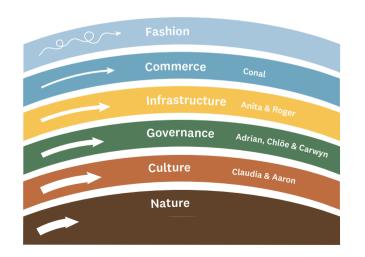
#### The Aim

# To contribute to a national conversation on a climate strategy for New Zealand.

This will help ensure that New Zealand:

- **Is antifragile** (able to withstand physical risks of climate change)
- Meets its international commitments
   (able to manage reputation risks)
- Succeeds in transitioning to a low-carbon economy (able to manage transitional risks)
- Is a creative, fair and just society (able to manage liability risks)

## **Speakers**











Conal Smith





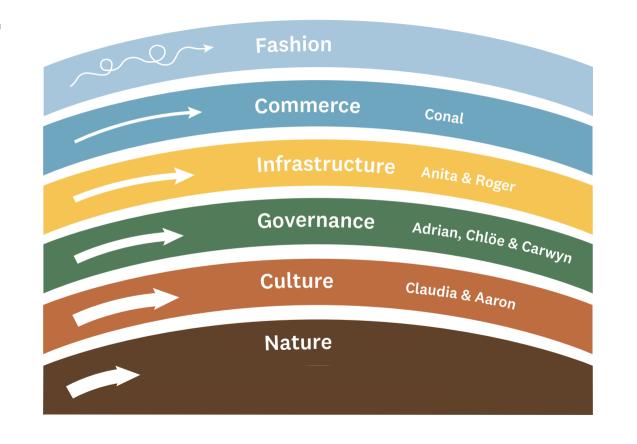






#### The Process

## Pace Layer Thinking



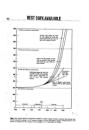
#### Revisiting 1980:

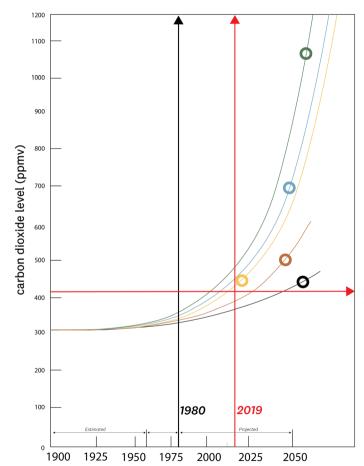
#### 40 years ago

"Probably the most serious anthropogenic threats to the stability of climate are CO2 emissions and releases of chemicals that deplete stratospheric ozone. In both cases it is impossible for an individual nation to protect itself against the consequences of other nations' actions. These problems are truly global in scope, and there is no human institution now established that can adequately address them."









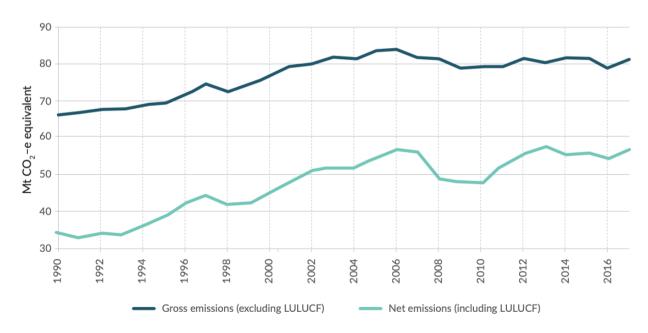
O Synthetic fuels replace all world oil; coal replaces all world gas.

- Historic mix and amounts of fossil fuels (no syntethic fuels).
- O Dept. of Energy's world energy scenerio, (NEP 2).
- Natural gas replaces all world coal and half of world oil (no syntethic fuels).
- O No growth in fossil fuels after 1985.

## Revisiting 2017: 2 years ago

"New Zealand's gross emissions have increased 23.1 per cent since 1990."

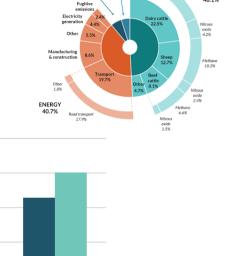
Figure 2: New Zealand's gross and net emissions from 1990 to 2017



## Revisiting 2017: 2 years ago

"New Zealand's gross emissions ranked 24th [...] but our emissions per person were the 7th highest."

Figure 5: International comparisons for per capita emissions in 20166



Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Methane 18.3%

1990-2017 nublished

AGRICULTURE 48.1%

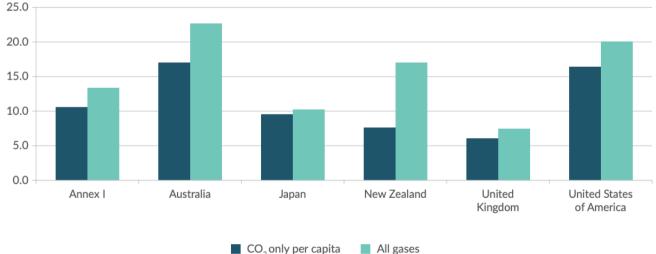
**NEW ZEALAND'S** 

INDUSTRIAL

PROCESSES 6.1%

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

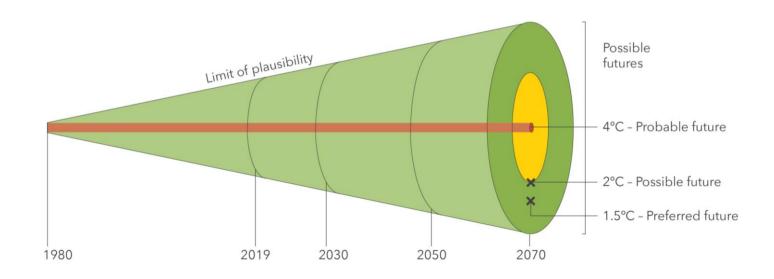
WASTE



## Looking forward: Cone of Plausibility

**Limiting warming to 1.5°C** means we need to reach net zero at 2050. This requires 'rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems'.

Limiting warming to 2°C means we need to reach net zero at 2070 (October 2018)



#### A Climate Strategy

Who, What, When, Where, Why & How Who pays/Timing issues/Trade-offs

#### **Transition Strategy**

Goal: Lower emissions Business interest: Profits

Public interest: Jobs & Justice

Timeframe: 8 years

Example: Productivity Commission Report

#### **Physical Strategy**

Goal: Retain capital

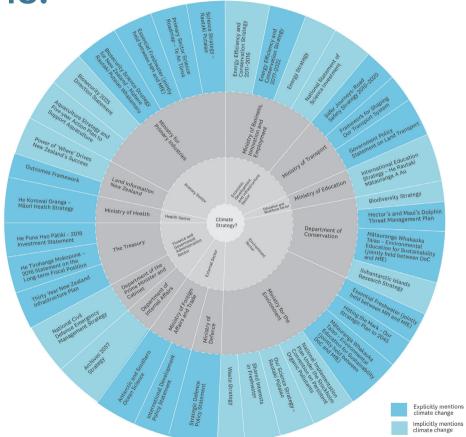
Business interest: Asset values Public interest: Health & Safety

Timeframe: Long-term

Examples: LGNZ, ICNZ, Infrastructure

**Revisiting December 2018:** 

5 months ago





'Your view of human nature will change profoundly as you read this brilliant book.'

DANIEL KAHNEMAN

Author of Thinking, Fast and Slov

# THE MARSHMALLOW TEST

Understanding self-control and how to master it



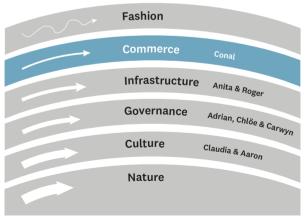
WALTER MISCHEL



#### **Conal Smith**



Conal led development of the first international guidelines on the measurement of subjective wellbeing and the OECD's first wellbeing themed country report. He taught the first course in wellbeing economics at Sciences Po in Paris in 2014 and is a member of Kōtātā Insight, a specialist team of economists and social psychologists.





BEHAVIOURAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ANALYSIS

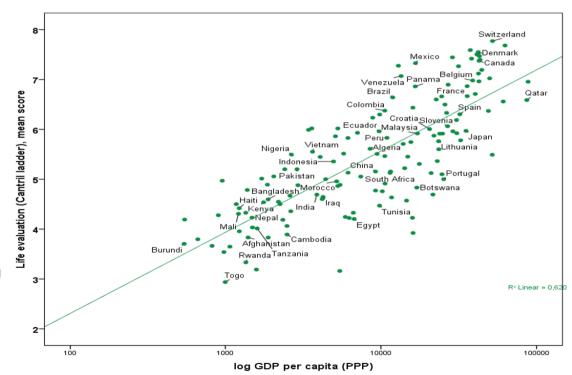
A point of vanishing stability: Exploring a climate strategy for New Zealand

**Conal Smith** 

30 May 2019



## The economy and wellbeing

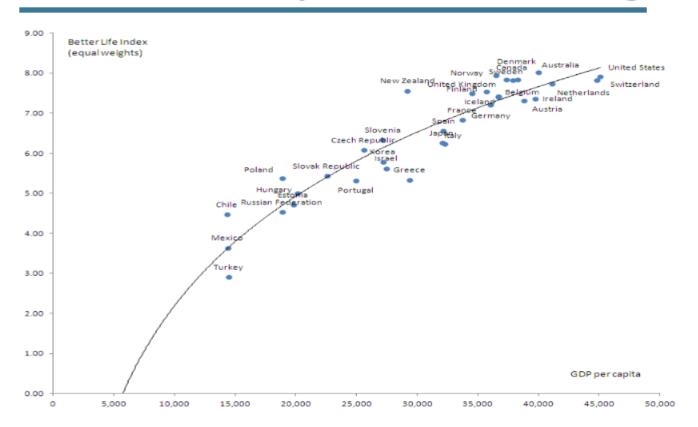


Notes:
Cantril ladder
(= life evaluation)
Source: Gallup World Poll
140+ countries
2012 (or latest available)

GDP per capita (=logarithmic scale) Source: World Bank

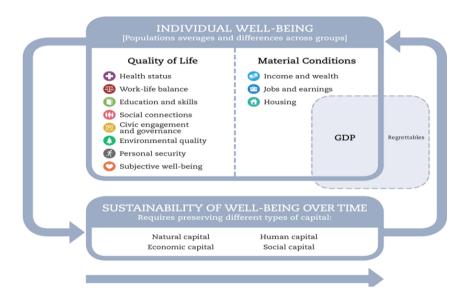


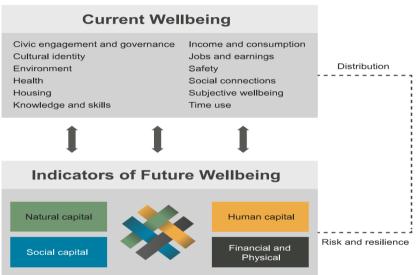
## The economy and wellbeing





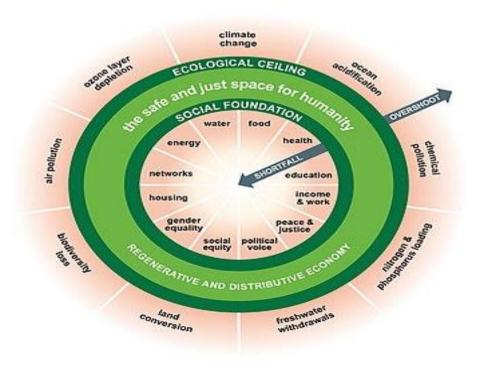
#### The capital stocks model







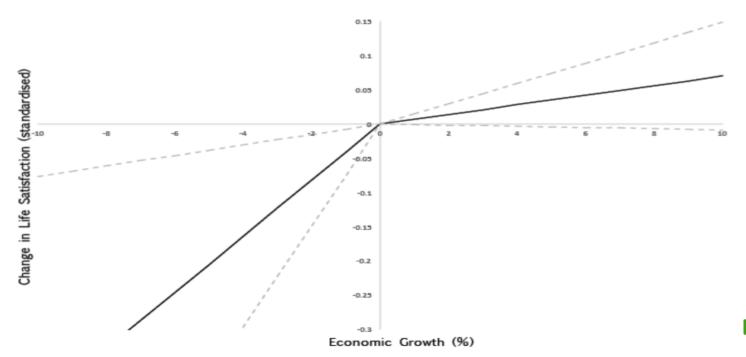
#### The capital stocks model: alternatives





#### Loss aversion

Figure 1. Economic growth and change in life satisfaction





## The capital stocks model

#### **Current Wellbeing**

Civic engagement and governance Cultural identity

Environment

Health

Housing

Knowledge and skills

Income and consumption
Jobs and earnings
Safety
Social connections

Social connections
Subjective wellbeing

Time use







#### **Indicators of Future Wellbeing**

Natural capital

Social capital



Human capital

Financial and Physical

Risk and resilience

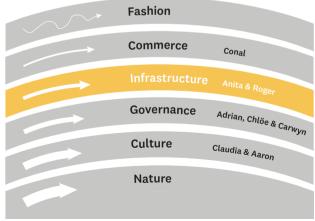
Distribution



#### **Dr Anita Wreford**



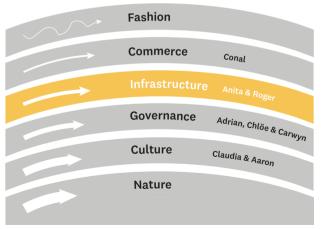
Anita has been lead author on previous IPCC reports and is lead author on an upcoming IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. She is also an author of the upcoming Australasia chapter of the *Sixth Assessment Report*.



# **Roger Dennis**



Roger is a consultant of foresight, innovation and largescale change. He supports government bodies and companies focusing on futures thinking and strategy in order to create advantageous change. At the 4th Nobel Laureates Symposium in 2015 he spoke on the link between cities, data and climate change.







"At a public meeting, recalls West Coast Regional Council chief executive Mike Meehan, a question from the floor asked when residents should stop investing in the seawall and look at moving on. It did not go down well. A motion was put forward never to raise the issue again. It was approved 39 to one."

Listener Magazine - 22 November, 2018

Factor	Time	Uncertainty	Impact on option	Comments
Coastal retreat for residential properties	30 – 50 years	Reasonably foreseeable	High	It is uncertain who would take responsibility for a response to retreat of residential properties from accelerated coastal erosion and increased inundation events as a result of climate change effects, and how this would be funded.

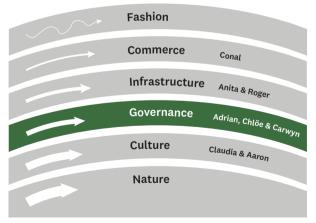
Future Proofing Punakaiki – Programme Business Case and Master Plan Prepared for Buller District Council Dec 2018 How do you change the paradigm that climate change won't impact 'me'?



#### **Adrian Orr**



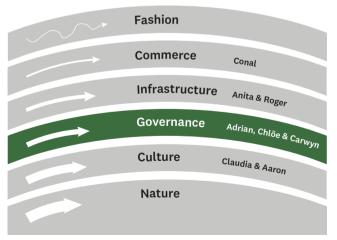
Adrian was appointed Governor of the RBNZ in March 2018. He has previously held roles as CEO of the New Zealand Superannuation Fund, and as Deputy Governor and Head of Financial Stability for the RBNZ. Prior to that Adrian has worked as Chief Economist at Westpac Banking Corporation and at The National Bank of New Zealand.



#### Chlöe Swarbrick



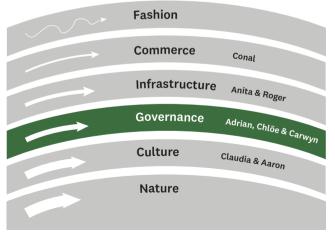
Chlöe cut her political teeth as a 22-year-old, running for election as the Mayor of Auckland in 2016. She is now a Green Party MP, and Aotearoa's youngest MP in 40 years. She brings to Parliament her experience as a law student, journalist, business owner and community project leader.



# Dr Carwyn Jones



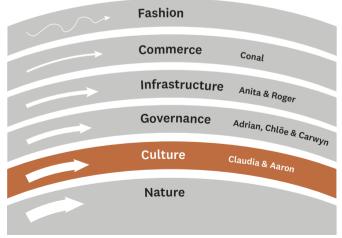
Carwyn is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law at VUW. His research focuses on the Treaty of Waitangi and indigenous legal traditions. He is the author of *New Treaty, New Tradition– Reconciling New Zealand and Māori Law* (2016).



# Dame Dr Claudia Orange



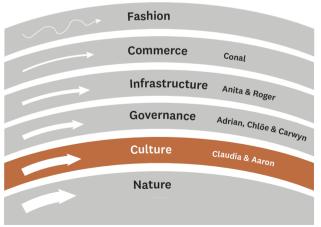
Claudia is an Honorary Research Fellow at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa. She has also published widely on New Zealand history and race, including the books *The Treaty of Waitangi* (1987) and *An Illustrated History of the Treaty* (2004).



#### **Aaron Maniam**



Aaron was the first Head of Singapore's Centre for Strategic Futures (CSF) and organised Singapore's initial 'Foresight Conference' in 2011. More recently, he served as Senior Director at Singapore's Ministry of Trade and Industry, coordinating policy on manufacturing, services, tourism and economic transformation.



#### **Voices on Climate**



#### Commission for the Future - 1981 (New Zealand)

'Even within individual nations, decisions in these regards can be expected to strain existing institutions, and require long periods for debate. On a global scale, there are no adequate institutions and no precident for such decisions of the co-operation they would require. Will the atmosphere conduct the experiment for us?'



#### Mark Carney - 2015

"The task is large, the window of opportunity is short, and the stakes are existential."



#### Greta Thunberg - 2019

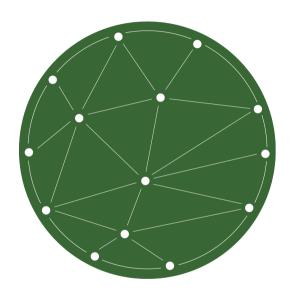
"Adults keep saying we owe it to the young people, to give them hope... but I don't want your hope. I don't want you to be hopeful. I want you to panic. I want you to feel the fear I feel every day. I want you to act. I want you to act as you would in a crisis. I want you to act as if the house is on fire, because it is."



#### Sir David Attenborough - 2019

"My generation is no great example for understanding - we have doneterrible things [...] if we are not making progress with young people, we are done."

#### Thank you for attending. Upcoming events...



Climate Reporting Discussion Paper launch

12.15–1.30 pm, 25 June 2019 McGuinness Institute



KiMuaNZ: Exploring climate futures finale presentation

5.30–8 pm, 3 July 2019 Government House



Lessons for 2058: Revisiting the Commission for the Future and the New Zealand Planning Council

5.30–7.30 pm, 10 September 2019 National Library of New Zealand