

Think Piece 43

Unlocking Government documents with AI

Supporting screenshots for LTIBs to support Think Piece 43

16 May 2025

Table 1: AI responses to definition questions

Q1: What is a Long-term Insights Briefing?	Screenshot of NotebookLM showing references in order uploaded
<p>Long-term Insights Briefings (LTIBs) are future-focused documents required by the Public Service Act 2020. Produced independently of Ministers every three years, they are not government policy. Their purpose is to share information and impartial analysis on medium/long-term trends, risks, and opportunities affecting New Zealand society, including policy options. They enhance public debate and contribute to future decision-making.</p>	

Table 2: AI responses to questions on opportunities, risks and actions [This data is not verified]

Long-term Insights Briefings (LTIBs) [19 documents]	Screenshot of NotebookLM showing references in order uploaded
<p>Q1(a): What are the seven most frequently suggested opportunities for New Zealand mentioned across multiple sources?</p> <p>Based on the sources, the seven most frequently suggested opportunities for New Zealand are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancing opportunities for Māori and Te Ao Māori. • Utilising technology (digital, data, advanced). • Strengthening public participation and engagement. • Promoting economic growth, trade, and investment. • Improving overall wellbeing outcomes. • Enhancing Pacific peoples' opportunities and wellbeing. • Addressing national security risks. 	
<p>Q2(a): What are the seven most frequently suggested risks for New Zealand mentioned across multiple sources?</p> <p>Based on the sources, the seven most frequently suggested risks for New Zealand mentioned across multiple documents include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinformation and misinformation. • Climate change impacts. • Ageing population. • Issues with public participation and engagement. • Cyber attacks. • Terrorism and violent extremism. • Transnational organised crime. 	
<p>Q3(a): What are the seven most frequently suggested actions for New Zealand mentioned across multiple sources?</p> <p>Based on the sources, the seven most frequently suggested actions or areas for New Zealand mentioned across multiple documents are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving public participation and engagement with government. 2. Supporting Māori and embedding Te Ao Māori in policy and practice. 3. Addressing the impacts of demographic change. 4. Addressing fiscal challenges and reforming the tax system. 5. Improving data use, flow, and equity. 6. Protecting the environment and promoting collaborative stewardship. 7. Improving health outcomes and strategies. 	

Table 3: AI responses to specific questions on Roche's three focus areas [This data is not verified]

Long-term Insights Briefing (LTIB) [19 documents]	Screenshot of NotebookLM showing references in order uploaded
FOCUS AREA 1: Social investment	
<p>Q1(a): Explain insights on social investment across multiple sources.</p> <p>Insights on social investment across the sources highlight its importance for improving wellbeing and outcomes, particularly for groups like Māori, Pacific peoples, and young people facing limited employment. Effective approaches involve targeted, tailored support informed by evidence. Social investment necessitates collaboration across government, sectors, and with communities, including whānau-centred and locally-led initiatives. It involves shifting policy and investment settings, valuing broader social outcomes, and leveraging data and analytics. Addressing systemic issues is crucial for success.</p>	
<p>Q2(a): List the departments that discuss the specific term social investment, excluding references.</p> <p>Based on the provided source excerpts, the specific term "social investment" is not discussed by any of the government departments.</p>	
<p>Q3(a): List the departments that discuss the specific term poverty, excluding references.</p> <p>Based on the provided sources, the specific term "poverty" does not appear in the main body of any of the departmental long-term insights briefings. It is mentioned within a reference cited by the Public Service Commission, but the query excludes references. Therefore, none of the listed departments discuss the specific term "poverty" within the text provided, excluding the reference sections.</p>	
FOCUS AREA 2: Use of data and AI	
<p>Q4(a): Explain insights on the use of AI across multiple sources.</p> <p>Based on the sources provided:</p> <p>Artificial Intelligence (AI) is highlighted as a transformative technology with increasing presence across various sectors in Aotearoa New Zealand. It is discussed in relation to automated vehicles, enabling community participation, biodiversity protection through data analysis, and revolutionising healthcare (precision health). Potential opportunities include improving efficiency, automating tasks, quickly analysing vast datasets, and personalising services. However, the sources also point to significant risks, particularly concerning data quality and bias potentially leading to poor decisions or reinforcing inequalities, ethical and legal considerations, and the need for robust governance and infrastructure. Collaboration and ensuring AI development aligns with community values are considered crucial.</p>	
<p>Q5(a): List the departments that discuss the specific term AI, excluding references.</p> <p>Based on the sources, the government departments that discuss the specific term "AI" (Artificial Intelligence) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Service Commission Department of Internal Affairs Department of Conservation Stats NZ Ministry for Primary Industries Ministry of Health 	


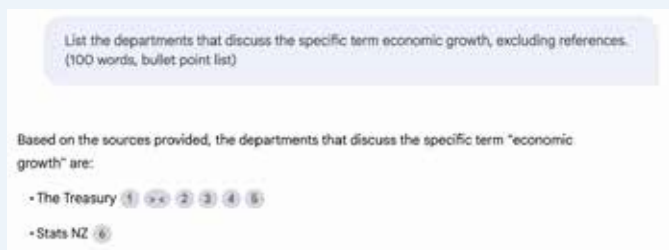
Long-term Insights Briefing (LTIB) [19 documents]	Screenshot of NotebookLM showing references in order uploaded
FOCUS AREA 3: Supporting economic growth	
<p>Q6(a): Explain insights on economic growth across multiple sources.</p> <p>Sources discuss several facets of economic growth. Labour productivity drives income, tax revenues, and government spending. Economic shocks create fiscal pressures, affecting spending and tax revenues. Tax settings, especially on inbound investment, significantly influence investment incentives, productivity, and economic performance, with high EMTRs potentially hindering investment. Attracting foreign investment can be a strategy, although direct productivity spillovers are debated. Technology, like automated vehicles, can improve business efficiency and productivity. The Māori economy has shown significant growth and contributes to productivity. Diversifying exports and understanding consumer demand supports economic wellbeing and productivity, particularly in the food sector. Improved data flow boosts innovation, productivity, and job creation.</p>	
<p>Q7(a): List the departments that discuss the specific term economic growth, excluding references.</p> <p>Based on the sources provided, the departments that discuss the specific term "economic growth" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Treasury Stats NZ 	

Table 4: List of 19 LTIBs

NotebookLM Reference Number	Government Department	LTIB Title	Publish date	Number of Pages
1	The Treasury	He Tirohanga Mokopuna 2021: The Treasury's combined Statement on the Long-term Fiscal Position and Long-term Insights Briefing	September 2021	93
2	Public Service Commission (PSC)	Te Kirirautanga: Te Whai Wāhitanga Tūmatanui ki Te Kāwanatanga Anamata Enabling Active Citizenship: Public Participation in Government into the Future	June 2022	63
3	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	He aha te pānga mai o ngā waka hautū koreki runga i ngā rori o Aotearoa The impact of automated vehicles operating on Aotearoa New Zealand roads	August 2022	64
4	Inland Revenue Department (IRD)	Tax, foreign investment and productivity	August 2022	111
5	Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment (MBIE)	The future of business for Aotearoa New Zealand: An exploration of two trends influencing productivity and wellbeing – purpose-led business and use of blockchain technology	November 2022	37
6	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	How can community participation and decision-making be better enabled by technology?	November 2022	60
7	Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Crown Law Office (CLO), Department of Corrections (DoC), Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children (OT) and Serious Fraud Office (SFO)	Long-term Insights on Imprisonment, 1960 to 2050	December 2022	124
8	Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry for Women (MfW), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	Preparing All Young People for Satisfying and Rewarding Working Lives	January 2023	60
9	Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH)	Into the future, what are some of the key areas that will influence the vibrancy and resilience of the cultural sector ecosystem?	January 2023	37
10	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	The long-term implications of our ageing population for our housing and urban futures	March 2023	36

NotebookLM Reference Number	Government Department	LTIB Title	Publish date	Number of Pages
11	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), Government Communications and Security Bureau (GCSB), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS) and New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NZSIS)	Let's talk about our national security: Engaging an increasingly diverse Aotearoa New Zealand on national security risks, challenges and opportunities	March 2023	41
12	Department of Conservation (DOC) and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)	How can we help biodiversity thrive through the innovative use of information and emerging technologies?	March 2023	50
13	Education Review Office (ERO)	Education For All Our Children: Embracing Diverse Cultures	March 2023	140
14	Statistics NZ	Aotearoa New Zealand: Empowered by data	April 2023	35
15	Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)	The Future of Aotearoa New Zealand's Food Sector: Exploring Global Demand Opportunities in the Year 2050	April 2023	56
16	Ministry for the Environment (MFE)	Where to from here? How we ensure the future wellbeing of land and people	May 2023	79
17	Ministry of Māori Development - Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK)	Thriving Whānau in 2040	July 2023	48
18	Ministry of Health (MOH)	Precision health: Exploring opportunities and challenges to predict, prevent, diagnose, and treat disease more precisely in Aotearoa New Zealand	August 2023	47
19	Ministry for Pacific Peoples (MPP)	Improving Pacific Data Equity: Opportunities to Enhance the Future of Pacific Wellbeing	August 2023	40