

Looking to the horizon

Growth, resilience, inclusion, and more

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Rārangi upoko – topics

- productivity and the Commission
 - changing the way we think in an increasingly fragile (economic) world
- ProdComm inquiries
 - frontier firms, immigration, resilience, a fair chance
 - committing to a long-term effort
- our (collective) future(s)
- what's next?









Volunteers pull carts full of food donations in London. The coronavirus pandemic has exposed the brittleness of many countries' economies © Hannah McKay/Reuters

The editorial board APRIL 4 2020



If there is a silver lining to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is that it has injected a sense of togetherness into polarised societies. But the virus, and the economic lockdowns needed to combat it, also shine a glaring light on existing inequalities — and even create new ones. Beyond defeating the disease, the great test all countries will soon face is whether current feelings of common purpose will shape society after the crisis. As western leaders learnt in the



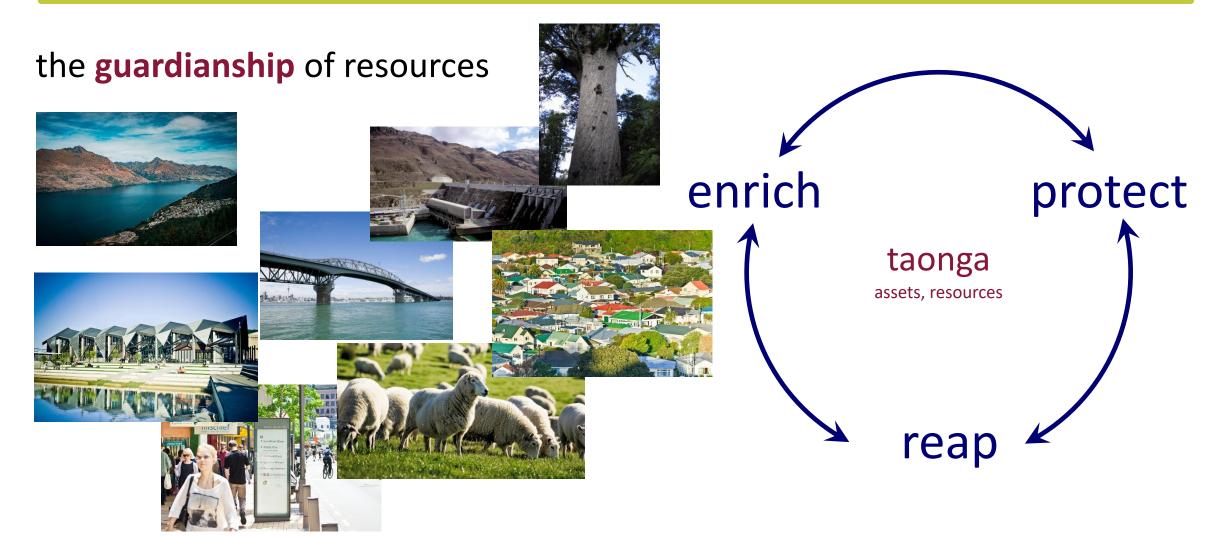
Wero facing 21st century Aotearoa

NB: this is slide I first used in 2010

climate GDP growth change resource depletion demographic populism upheaval social structures and cohesion inequality minimum wage racism technology living wage colonialism robotics pandemics gig economy synthetic foods free v fair trade crypto currency



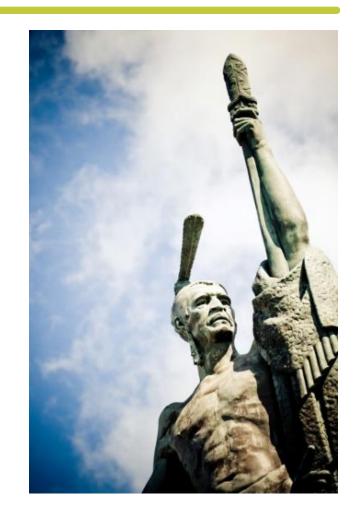
Productivity and wellbeing: our role as kaitiaki



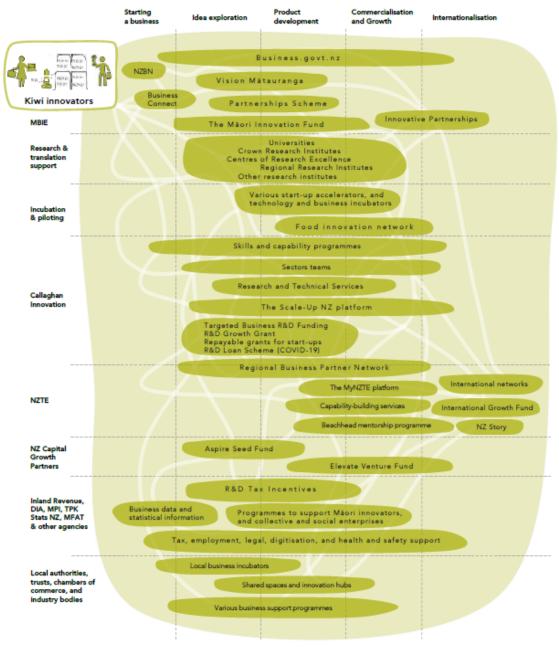
Keys to productivity, sustainability, and resilience ... investment, investment in our resources



- training and skills development
- transport and communications networks
- environment restoration and regeneration
- community supports, facilities, and connections
- innovation eco-system nurturing creativity and a mature attitude to risk
- R&D, knowledge, science, technology









- The diagram illustrates major innovation support programmes that government partly or fully funds, and that interact directly with Kiwi innovators. Appendix B provides a brief description of these programmes.
- The diagram presents the innovation journey as having five stages. In practice, a firm's innovation journey is seldom straightforward
 or linear. Firms may move backwards and forwards between stages or, at the same time have different projects at different stages.



Innovation support picture

- a picture of myriad programmes, links, stages, players, and organisations
 - internationalisation stage thin
 - links tangled
 - organisation goals unclear
 - funding spread



Our core recommendation: Immigration Government Policy Statement



- reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- clarify immigration policy objectives and connections to
 - education and training policy
 - investments in absorptive capacity
- set relative priorities balancing short- and long-term
 - explain how demand for temporary and residence visas to be managed
 - support infrastructure planning and investment, and education, training and labour market policies by projecting future migration rates and composition
- engage with Māori, communities, and businesses by compiling data and performance indicators regularly

Short term GDP growth driven by population increases Uncertainty around residency prospects Business growth relies on more labour Filling labour shortages with temporary migrants

Long term Investing in absorptive capacity to align with expected population growth Clear prospects for residency to attract global talent Adopting new business models, processes and technologies Investing in capabilities of **New Zealanders**



What needs to change? macro-level system settings (and assumptions)



economic growth is the goal

purpose

beyond economic growth

we all have the same opportunities

priortisation

constraints are real and support is needed

everyone has the same political power

power

power imbalances will not self-correct

short-term interests dominate

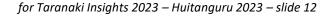
timing

long-term interests need attention

Government knows best

participation

better outcomes from public participation

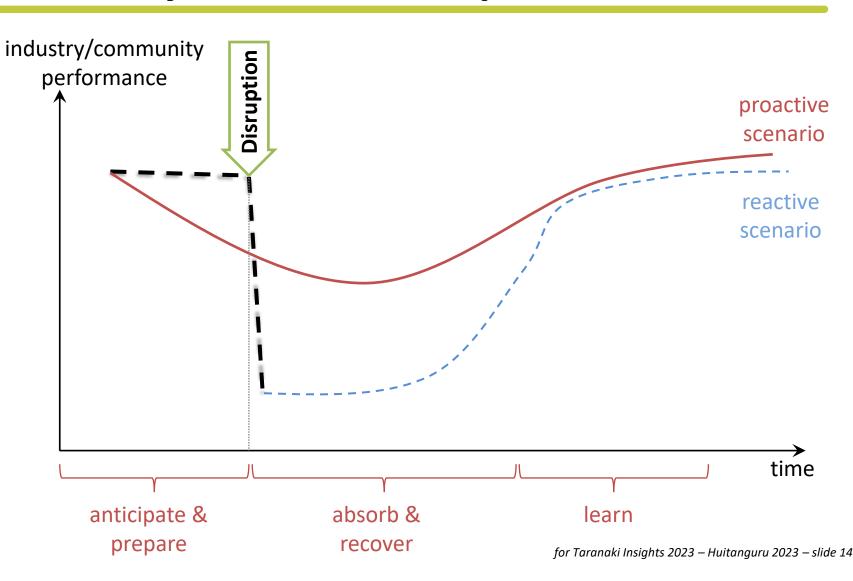






Potential disruption – stylized choices/options

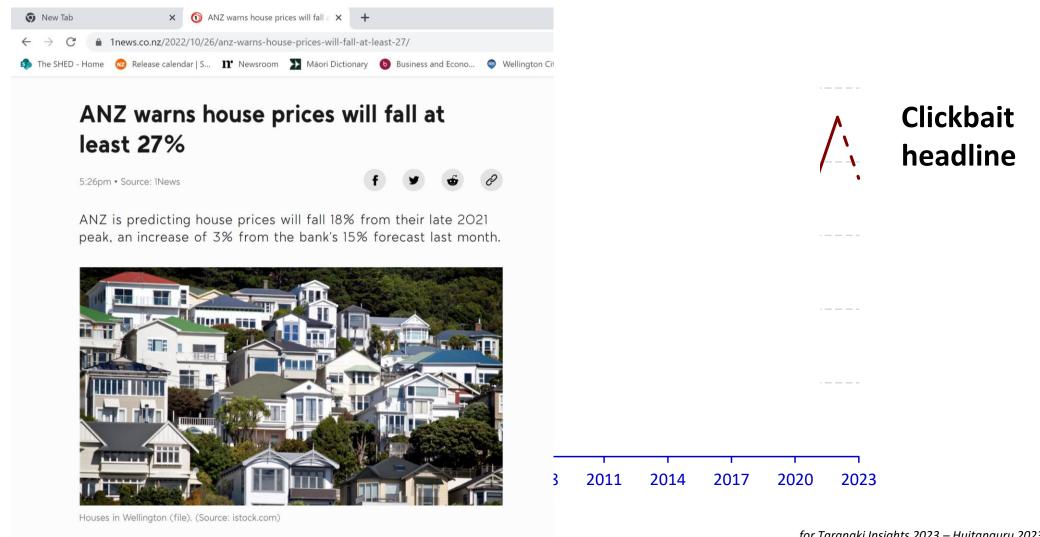
- reactive
 - how big is (potential) disruption?
 - costs to absorb & recover
 - who bears brunt?
- proactive
 - investment (cost?) to anticipate & prepare
 - who pays?
 - who benefits?
- question: what is our time horizon?





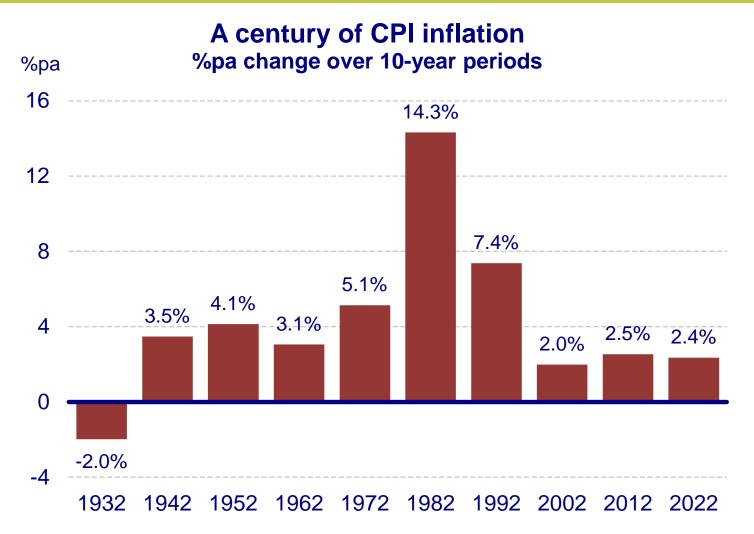


The sorry tale of house prices ...



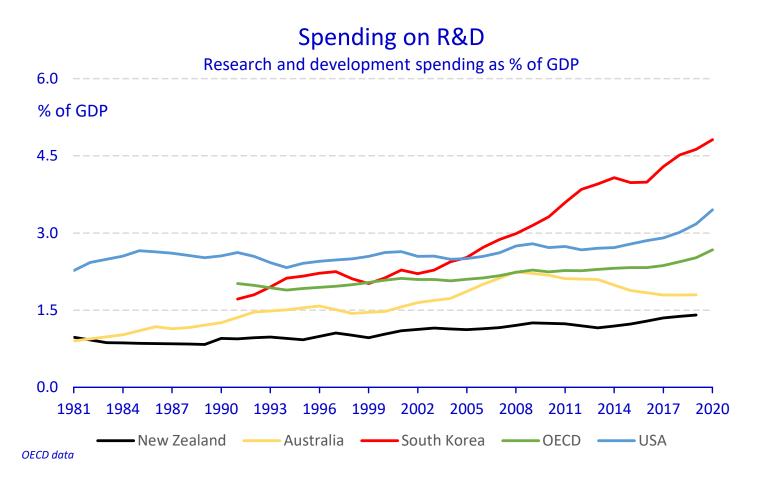


Fighting the inflation ghosts ...





Spending on Research and Development

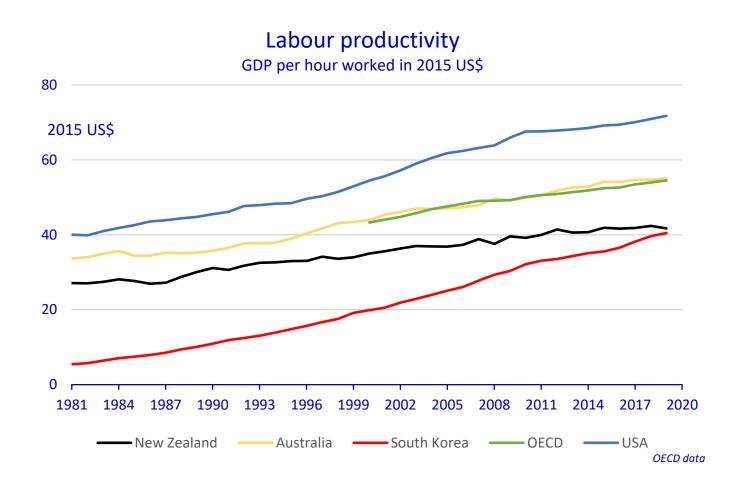


- R&D indicative of
 - entrepreneurship
 - an appetite for innovation and risk
 - exploring creative solutions and new techniques
- spend across OECD over past 30 years averages 1.9% to 2.7% of GDP
 - NZ yet to break 1.5% over past 40 years



A familiar productivity picture (uses GDP measure)

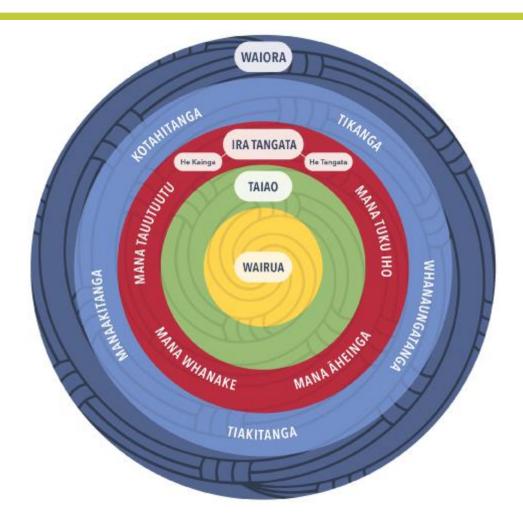
- note GDP
 - short-term measure
 - ignores depletion of resources, non-traded activity (eg. caring) and distributive impacts
 - infected by distorted market valuations
- but GDP data is consistent
 - so can compare across time and across countries
 - suggests NZ story not great ...
 and is reflected in difficulties in addressing long-term challenges





He Ara Waiora

- mana tauutuutu connection, balance
- mana āhienga aspiration, capability
- mana whanake prosperity
- mana tuku iho identity, belonging

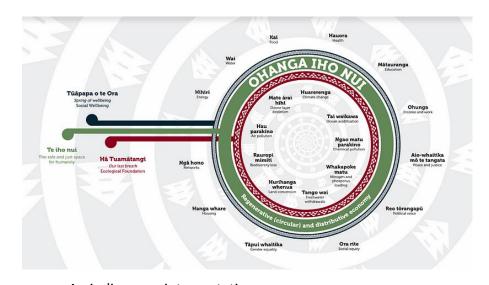


- kotahitanga unity
- whanaungatanga positive relationships
 - manaakitanga care, respect
 - tikanga protocol
 - tiakitanga
 - guardianship



Potential (newish) perspectives on "the economy"

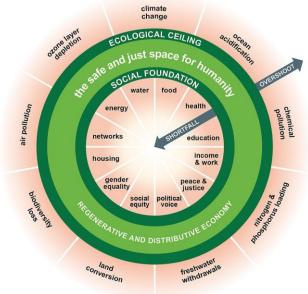
- doughnut
- circular
- regenerative
- resilient
- inclusive
- rights-based



An indigenous interpretation

Teina Boasa-Dean

https://www.projectmoonshot.city/post/post//on-indigenous-view-on-doughnut-economics-from-new-zealand



Doughnut Economics
Kate Raworth (2018)

Required long-term response held hostage Whattheads to dehange and status-quo voices

- embracing sustainability, adva productivity, and in
- productivity, sustainability, and resilience requires investment, investment, investment → in our people, in our products, in our planet
 - for the long term

Financial Times – 04 April 2020 ... w(h)ither the social contract?



"... Radical reforms — reversing the prevailing policy direction of the last four decades — will need to be put on the table. Governments will have to accept a more active role in the economy. They must see public services as investments rather than liabilities, and look for ways to make labour markets less insecure. ... "

Papatūānuku

