

# Copenhagen and what's next for Iwi and Maori?

*The International and Domestic Policy  
Implications and the Ramifications for MAORI  
Business*

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***Ko te whenua, me nga awa, me  
nga maunga te waiu mo nga  
uri i whaka-tipuranga***



# Outline

- What is Maori interest and exposure to Climate change policy?
- Copenhagen and Maori interest?
- Where to next?

**I am not going to dwell on 'Copenhagen' process**

# Naivety?

- If we went to Copenhagen thinking that all the countries of the world would come away holding hands on:
  - Binding targets; and
  - Economic commitments from developed to developing countries.
- Aspirationally it was great to aspire towards (and still is), but practically – naive

# Half the Primary Sector – Maori involvement and exposure

- 50% of plantation forestry in New Zealand
  - Largest single owner of indigenous forests in New Zealand (after Government);
- 50% of the fishing sector; and
- 50% of New Zealand farming.

**Having a Maori face in Copenhagen was vital to ensure our issues and interests were appropriately acknowledged and advanced at the international level**

# For Maori what came out of Copenhagen?

- Major move towards Land use flexibility;
- Global Research Alliance;
- Rights of Indigenous people recognised;
- Taking the PULSE of other countries and their rate of policy shift
- Maori in relative terms (to other indigenous people) are sophisticated in terms of climate change and policy

## **And at home**

- We have domestic policy – provides for possibly the 1<sup>st</sup> time ever a level of business certainty for Maori business

# Copenhagen Accord and Maori

- 80% of global GHG are party to the accord;
- Price on carbon;
- Hold the increase in global temperature below 2°C;
- Developed countries commit to implement economy wide emissions targets for 2020; and
- Developing countries will implement mitigation options.



# So where to now?

1. Refocus on rapid and effective deployment of domestic policy and complimentary measures
  - The devil will be in the detail;
2. Incentivise the large scale planting of new forests with Iwi;
3. Global Research Alliance – risk of hijack?
4. Continue to contribute vigorously into the international forum *(accepting that change is likely to be incremental as opposed to major step change)*

# Caveat

While I endorse where the status of Copenhagen negotiations and related New Zealand domestic climate change policy have got to in providing greater certainty for Maori and other players in the New Zealand business arena, realising any resultant business opportunities will remain highly risky and therefore be largely only available to those Maori and non-Maori alike who have the necessary technical capabilities and skills to conduct full risk – return project analysis before entering this new territory.

**For many (indeed most) Maori Trust and Incorporations, this new territory will remain highly risky and out of reach until there is far greater if not absolute certainty at the international level with binding targets and commitments from especially the major developed and developing countries.**

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