**Chapter 10 — Discussion Questions**

**Sustainability in Australia and New Zealand**

**A. Core Discussion Questions (Conceptual & Applied)**

**Q1**

Why do Australia and New Zealand, despite similar legal origins, pursue sustainability in materially different ways?

**Q2**

How does Australia’s compliance- and KPI-driven business culture shape sustainability execution and risk management?

**Q3**

Why is indigenous engagement a core sustainability issue in New Zealand rather than a peripheral social consideration?

**Q4**

How have governance crises influenced regulatory reform and sustainability oversight in Australia?

**Q5**

How do climate risks differ between Australia and New Zealand, and why does this matter for investors?

**Q6**

Why have stewardship organisations and asset owners played an outsized role in sustainability outcomes in Australasia?

**Q7**

How should boards in Australia and New Zealand approach modern slavery and supply chain risk?

**Q8**

What sustainability-linked investment opportunities exist in Australia and New Zealand despite structural constraints?

**B. Perspective-Based / Role-Specific Discussion Prompts**

**For global investors**

How should engagement strategies differ between Australia and New Zealand?

**For boards and executives**

How can compliance-driven systems avoid “check-the-box” sustainability?

**For policymakers and regulators**

How can regulatory complexity be reduced without weakening enforcement?

**For asset owners and stewards**

How can stewardship escalation remain effective in high-governance markets?

**Chapter 10 — Quiz Questions**

**Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions**

**Q1**

Which factor most clearly differentiates sustainability execution in Australia and New Zealand?

A. Market size  
B. Natural resource endowment  
C. Business culture and governance approach  
D. Level of international investor interest

**Q2**

Why is Australia often described as having a compliance-driven sustainability model?

A. Sustainability is voluntary  
B. Regulatory requirements and KPIs strongly influence behaviour  
C. Boards resist sustainability initiatives  
D. Disclosure standards are weak

**Q3**

Why is indigenous partnership central to sustainability in New Zealand?

A. It replaces environmental regulation  
B. It is mandated only for listed companies  
C. It reflects treaty obligations and long-term stewardship principles  
D. It reduces reporting costs

**Q4**

What role have governance crises played in Australia’s sustainability landscape?

A. They reduced investor engagement  
B. They weakened regulatory oversight  
C. They delayed sustainability reform  
D. They accelerated regulatory and governance reform

**Q5**

Which climate risk is particularly material for Australia compared with New Zealand?

A. Sea-level rise  
B. Earthquakes  
C. Bushfires and extreme heat  
D. Volcanic activity

**Q6**

From an investor perspective, which signal most strongly supports sustainability credibility in Australasia?

A. Volume of sustainability reporting  
B. Adoption of global ESG terminology  
C. Board-level accountability and stewardship responsiveness  
D. Speed of expansion and growth

**Part B: Short-Answer Questions**

**Q7**

Why does strong disclosure not guarantee strong sustainability outcomes in developed markets like Australia and New Zealand?

**Q8**

Identify two ways stewardship can add value even in markets with strong governance frameworks.