

## Overall Assignment Question

**What are the key challenges and innovation opportunities for NSW to become Net Zero ?**

Question For Part A

**Identify and explain key challenges for everyday people and organisations to become Net Zero ?**

# Assessment 2: 81546/81539

## Innovation in Complex Systems

### Student Details

Student Name	Student Number	Faculty
Rohan Halasagi	25043249	FEIT
Annas Memon	25044088	FEIT
Tran Nam Nguyen	24968733	FEIT
Zhitian Wu	24747735	FEIT

### Part A

Challenge Statement: **Identify and explain key challenges for everyday people and organisations to become Net Zero ?**

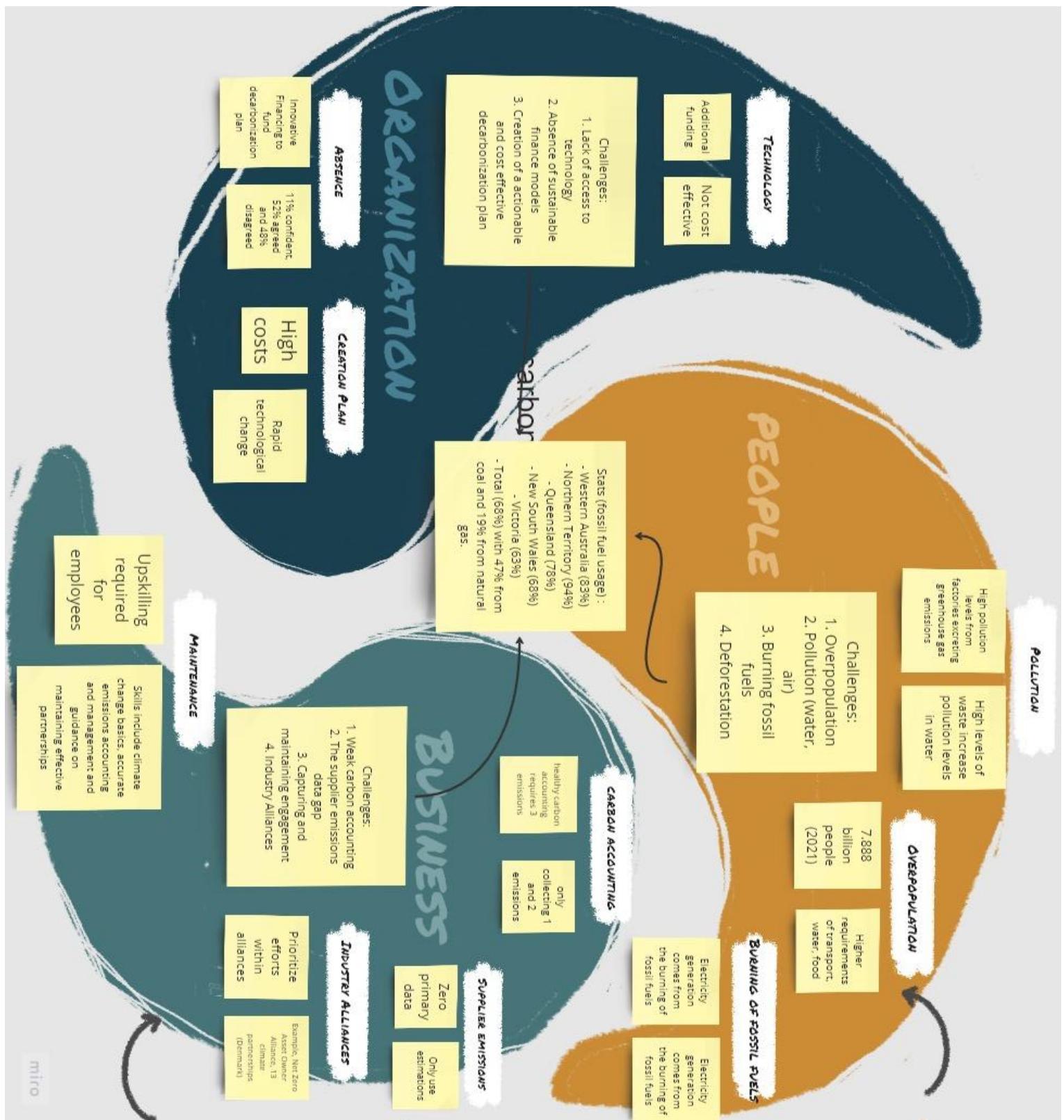
## What Aspect Of The Challenge Statement We Chose To Work On

Challenge: Accurately measuring and reporting emissions is essential for tracking progress towards net zero goals.

As a group, we chose to explore the challenge and subtheme of measurement and reporting in order to reach net zero, reducing the level of emissions. We will be looking into a variety of sub themes such as the main stakeholders are, the main cause of emissions in Australia, its effects on the environment and businesses as well as the accountability companies and people must have to report their emissions.

# Challenge Space Chosen

## Ecosystem Map



The reasons behind this chosen design was because of its great display of the main stakeholders that our assignment question is targeting. The stakeholders can be businesses, organisations and people who are contributing to the overall problem stated below. Additionally, this design has its focus on organising information based on sticky notes which is a simple but effective approach for readers to have a solid understanding of the content being delivered. With this design, sticky notes can be added anywhere with headings which are white boxes highlighting the topics being discussed in each area of the design.

Furthermore, the choice of picking this design involves its visual display of information. Viewers are able to easily navigate through what they are reading as information is spread out accordingly and is organised based on the white boxes with various headings. This further allows a better deliverance of information for the understanding of readers and viewers, since the design isn't primarily focused on information, logic and data. Its visual appeal also captures the attention of the viewer.

# Profound insights:

**Insight 1:** Accurately measuring and reporting emissions is essential for tracking progress towards net-zero goals, and the accountability of organisations in disclosing their emissions plays a vital role in achieving this.

**Problem situation:** The accurate measurement and reporting of emissions are crucial for monitoring and progressing towards net-zero goals. This process ensures that organisations are accountable for disclosing their emissions, which is vital for achieving environmental targets. By accurately measuring and reporting emissions, policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders can assess the effectiveness of emission reduction strategies, identify areas for improvement, and track progress over time.

## Observation/Provocation That Provoked The Insight:

Australia's NGER Scheme collects data on greenhouse gas emissions and energy usage by large corporations, informing policy-making and meeting international reporting obligations. It emphasises accurate measurement and reporting, setting requirements, addressing emission aspects, and establishing accountability through audits, penalties, and disclosure, these measures align with the importance of organisational accountability and accurate tracking of progress towards net-zero goals.

## Supporting Data and Logic:

The urgent need to address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions has prompted global efforts to monitor and manage environmental impact. The "dieselgate" scandal refers to the revelation in 2015 that Volkswagen (VW) had intentionally manipulated emission tests for their diesel vehicles, leading to inaccurate reporting of emissions and a breach of public trust. This scandal exemplifies the consequences of lacking accountability, where manipulation of emission tests hindered progress and undermined environmental goals. In response, it became evident that transparent reporting is essential for achieving a sustainable future. Organisations' accountability in disclosing emissions is crucial for ensuring transparency, assessing the effectiveness of emission reduction strategies, and driving sustainable practices.



**Insight 2:** Majority of electricity that is being generated in Australia is fully reliant on fossil fuels, ultimately creating a great challenge for the achievement of net-zero emissions.

**Problem situation:** With the increased demand for electricity across Australia, with key factors such as population growth leading to a higher demand which correlates to a greater supply of electricity needed to be generated. Within the process of electricity generation companies, organisations and people will struggle to reach net zero due to the emissions being combusted from combusted fossil fuels.

**Observation/Provocation That Provoked The Insight:**

Climate change is increasingly becoming a problem, with the additional reports of huge amounts of fossil fuels being used to convert to energy to supply electricity provoked this insight. With the additional costs of electricity being highly costly and expensive during this period of time also another observation that provoked and promoted this insight.

**Supporting Data and Logic:**

The majority of electricity generation comes from the increase in the burning of fossil fuels, as stated, based on figure 3 the majority of electricity generation comes from 68% of fossil fuels burned across Australia with the highest stats coming from Western Australia (83%), Northern Territory(94%) and Queensland (78%). This originally came from the Australian government Department of Climate Change, Energy, Water and Environment which provides the statistics on the consumption of fossil fuels needed to supply electricity from this practice we can see that it is a highlighted challenge to reach net zero as higher fossil fuel consumptions leads to a higher generation of nitro oxides into the atmosphere which prevents the goal of sustainability for organisations and people. Furthermore, the most common nitrogen related compounds emitted in the air by human consumption which overall promotes climate change and opposes the goal of net zero emissions.



**Insight 3:** Emissions' impact on certain areas reduces well-being, emphasising the need for effective emissions reduction for net-zero goals.

**Problem Situation:** In a fictional location, emissions from industry, transportation, and energy production negatively impact the well-being of local residents. Air quality and noise pollution are compromised, which can directly affect families, workers, and communities. This reduces their ability to enjoy a high quality of life while hindering the progress towards net-zero goals.

**Observation/Provocation That Provoked The Insight:** Most recently, there has been a growing dilemma that comes from rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. This has seen various carbon fuels being emitted into the atmosphere, which probes the realisation that the gradual accumulation of such fuels can have a detrimental impact on the well-being of people living in these areas.

**Supporting Data/Logic:** In the face of the global challenge of climate change, the increasing carbon emissions pose a significant threat to overall well-being. These emissions not only contribute to environmental degradation but also detract from the natural beauty, tranquillity, and liveability of a place, undermining the quality of life for its inhabitants. Compromised air quality, noise pollution, and other negative impacts associated with emissions further exacerbate health risks in affected communities. While the COVID-19 pandemic briefly mitigated emissions in 2020, they quickly rebounded in 2021, underscoring the persistent need for emissions reduction efforts (European Commission, 2022). However, the prevailing carbon tunnel vision, which focuses solely on carbon emissions, hinders progress by limiting the consideration of broader contextual factors and potential trade-offs. This narrow fixation disregards other essential sustainability aspects and the potential for future business opportunities that could contribute to a more sustainable future (New Perspective, 2023). By excluding alternative objectives and approaches, the pathway to achieving net-zero goals becomes obstructed.



**Insight 4:** Lack of access to technology and infrastructure to record all forms of emissions.

**Problem Situation:** Most data collected concerning emissions is estimated, with access to technologies and infrastructure to record these emissions they do not have to be estimated. Stakeholders such as individual households and small businesses will be affected the most.

**Observation/Provocation That Provoked The Insight:** A food market was filled with emissions, electrical and more, the prices for the food were too high and so an insight was provoked, what if with such technology the prices of rent and other things were to lower and so the prices for the markets services were also lowered.

**Supporting Data and Logic:**

According to a 2021 survey, there is a 40% inaccuracy rate in emissions data, hindering emission assessments. Despite their significant and growing contributions to overall emissions, stakeholders like small enterprises and private individuals lack the tools necessary to accurately quantify their emissions and take appropriate action. By giving access to the resources or technology needed to quantify their emissions, we may enable individuals to contribute to the precise estimation and documentation of emissions in their locality, city, or nation. 63% of all emissions from third world nations may also produce more accurate records. local governments can be given the tools to investigate the emissions generated by these nations. Allowing for regional information, enabling the government to impose restrictions that reduce emissions. It is only cost-effective and accurate to provide these infrastructures and technology to local administrations and/or densely inhabited locations in these nations (like Delhi, India). The swimming in data method card is used to determine the effect of emissions in my own life, after analysing my adision to overall emissions, it has been cleared up that accurate tracking and measurement of emissions is important.



# Research

## Secondary Research

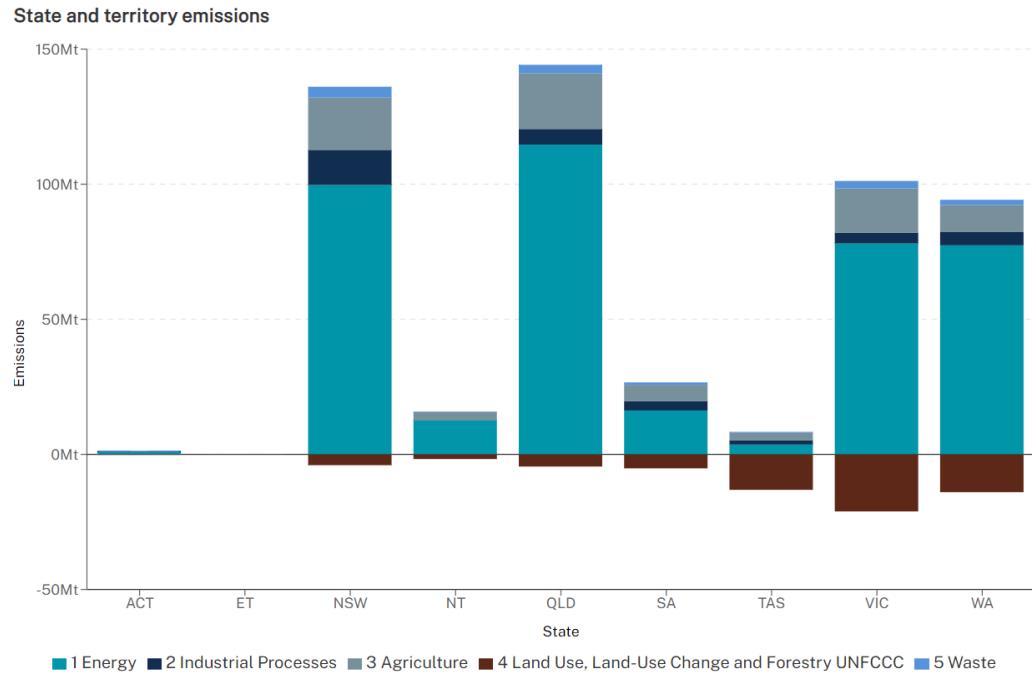


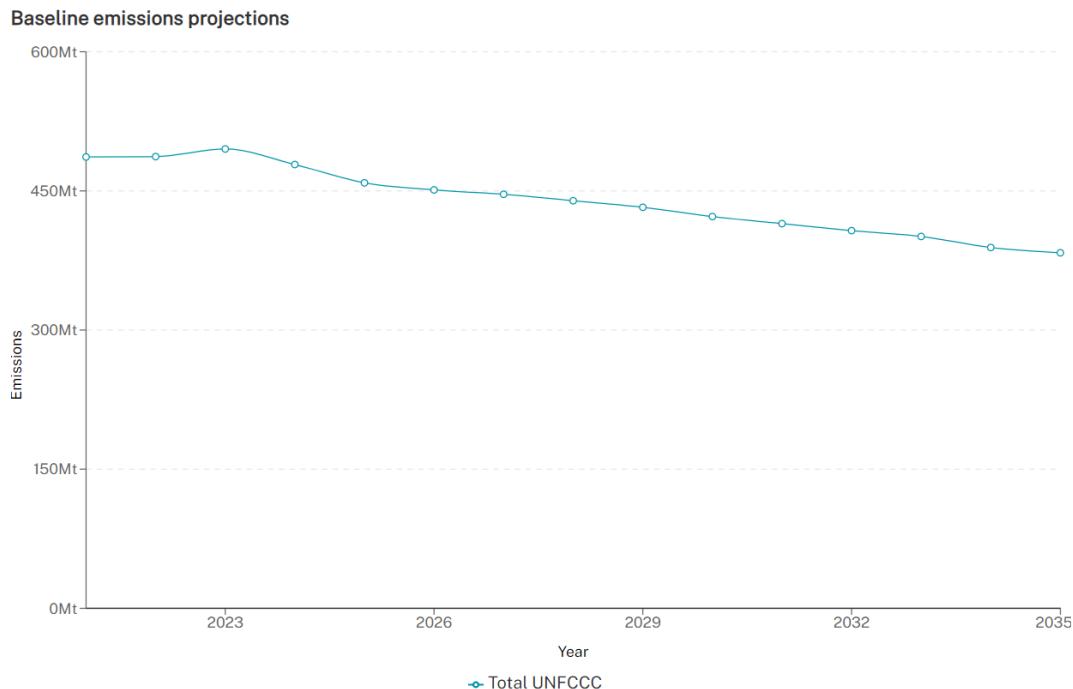
Figure 1

scheme =AGLSTERMS. AglsAgent; corporateName=Department of Climate Change, E.

(2022, September 1). *Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts*.

Www.greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au.

<https://www.greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au/>



*Figure 2*

scheme =AGLSTERMS. AglsAgent; corporateName=Department of Climate Change, E. (2022, September 1). *Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts*.  
Www.greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au.

<https://www.greenhouseaccounts.climatechange.gov.au/>

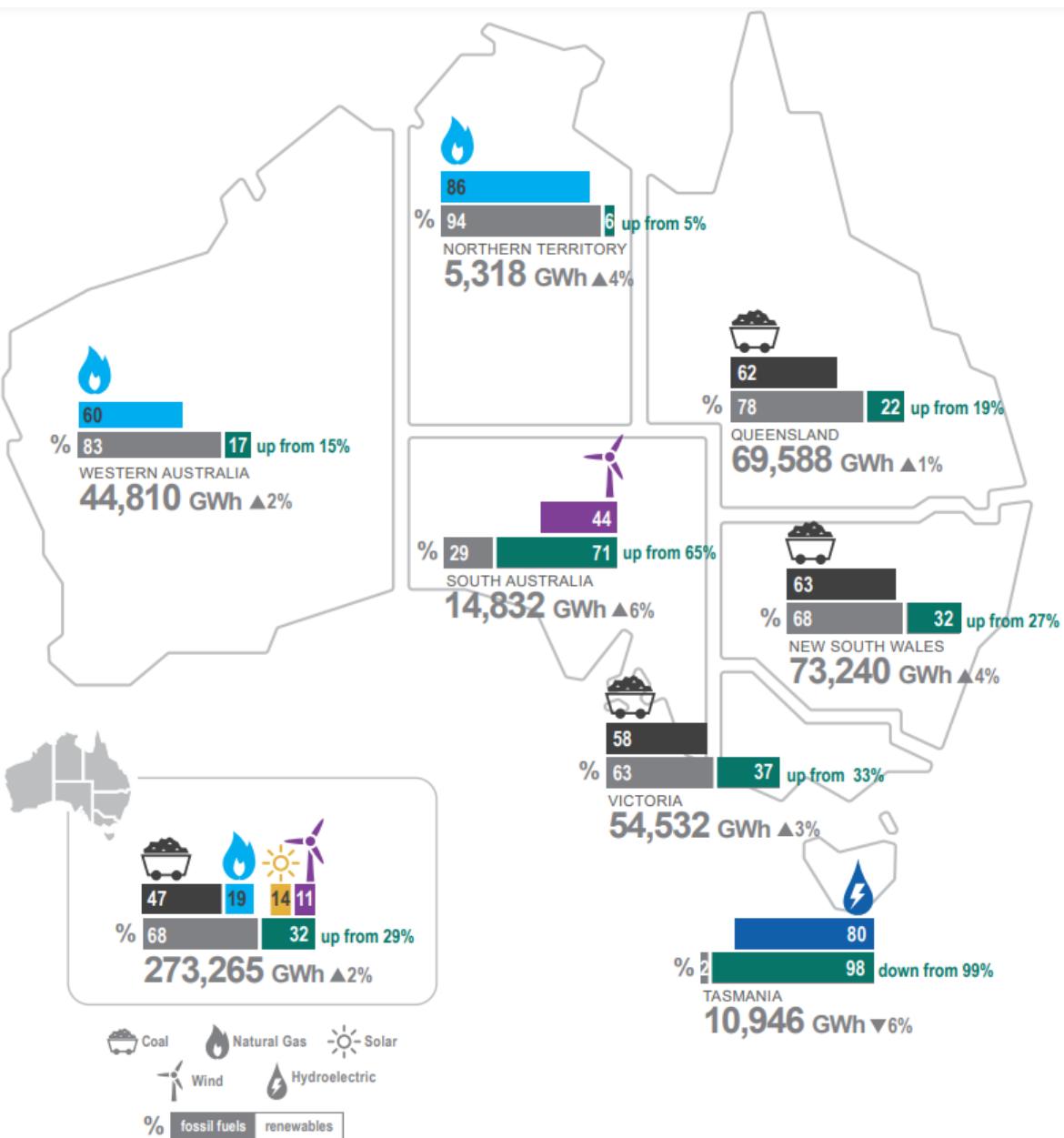


Figure 3

Australian Energy Statistics, Table O Electricity generation by fuel type 2021-22 and 2022 |

energy.gov.au. (2023, June 15). Energy.gov.au.

<https://www.energy.gov.au/publications/australian-energy-statistics-table-o-electricity-generation-fuel-type-2021-22-and-2022>

## Who's causing climate change now?

Sixty-three percent of annual emissions are produced by developing countries. The economic growth behind that is a very good thing, but it has a dangerous side effect—carbon emissions. Source: GHG emissions including LUCF, 2011 (CAIT v2.0)

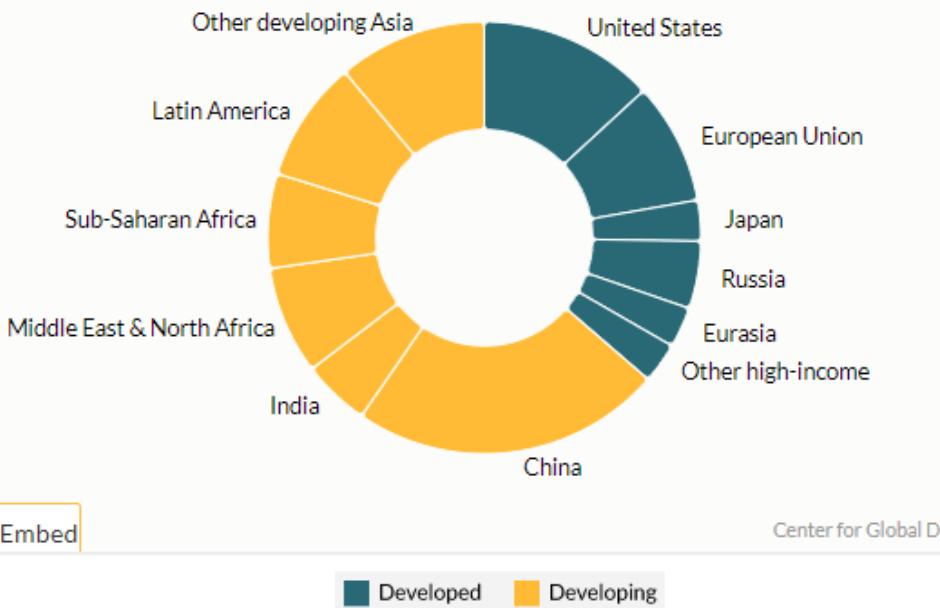


Figure 4

Center for Global Development. (2011). Developing Countries Are Responsible for 63 Percent of Current Carbon Emissions. Center for Global Development.

<https://www.cgdev.org/media/developing-countries-are-responsible-63-percent-current-carbon-emissions>

# Primary Research

## Survey

### Emissions and the need for accuracy of measurement

Form description

Have you even ran into problems dealing with the measurement and recording of emissions? - If so, specify what challenges you faced.

Long answer text

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What is the reason for you needing to record and measure emission rates?

Long answer text

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In your personal opinion, do individual households and small business contribute largely to emission rates?

Short answer text

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The NGER Scheme, introduced by the Australian Government, aims to provide data and accounting on greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption and production by covered entities, typically large corporations.

Why is it important for larger companies and organisations to report accurate measurements and reports and take accountability?

Long answer text

What other measures or initiatives could be implemented to make the measurements concerning emissions in larger companies more accurate and reliable?

Long answer text

What are your thoughts concerning the reliance Australia has on fossil fuels for the creation of electricity and its impact on the climate?

Long answer text

How can people, businesses, individual households and governments contribute towards the ultimate transition towards the generation of clean energy?

Long answer text

Would you enjoy going to a business with a lot of emission rates?

Short answer text

Responses 3

## Responses from survey

### What is the reason for you needing to record and measure emission rates?

3 responses

climate change and additional problems evoked from deforestation and combustion from fossil fuels

The reasons for you needing to record and measure emission rates include monitoring progress towards goals, accountability and transparency, policy development and regulation, assessing climate impact, while enhancing credibility and verification of certain initiatives.

Recording and measuring emission rates is essential for environmental monitoring, regulatory compliance, climate change mitigation, public health protection, and resource management.

### In your personal opinion, do individual households and small business contribute largely to emission rates?

3 responses

Yes, majority of emissions come from households and businesses

Although it may seem like they all have an equal contribution rate to emission rates, I still believe that small businesses contribute more to emission rates.

While individual households and small businesses may contribute to emission rates on a local scale, the overall contribution of these sources to total emissions is typically lower compared to large-scale industrial activities, transportation, and power generation sectors.

The NGER Scheme, introduced by the Australian Government, aims to provide data and accounting on greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption and production by covered entities, typically large corporations.

Why is it important for larger companies and organisations to report accurate measurements and reports and take accountability?

3 responses

This is because it goes against NGER Act and could potentially cause significant problems to occur such as global warming and climate change as the significance of the problem is diminished as some companies purposely lower the rates to give a good reputation on sustainability.

This is important for transparency and stakeholder trust, compliance with regulations, climate change mitigation, risk management and operational efficiency, reputation and competitive advantage, investor and financial considerations, and long-term business resilience.

Accurate measurements and reporting, along with taking accountability, enable larger companies and organizations to understand and address their environmental impact, comply with regulations, meet stakeholder expectations, enhance their reputation, and contribute to global sustainability goals.

What other measures or initiatives could be implemented to make the measurements concerning emissions in larger companies more accurate and reliable?

3 responses

Monthly reports, better management in work areas and business processes

Other factors that can be implemented include standard methodologies, quality assurance and independent verification, robust data management systems, employee training and awareness, regular internal audits, collaborative industry efforts, and technological advancements.

To make measurements concerning emissions in larger companies more accurate and reliable, some measures and initiatives that can be implemented include adopting standardized measurement methodologies, implementing quality assurance procedures, conducting independent third-party audits, investing in advanced monitoring technologies, promoting data transparency and integrity, and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility throughout the organization.

What are your thoughts concerning the reliance Australia has on fossil fuels for the creation of electricity and its impact on the climate?

3 responses

It is still quite concerning even the recent report shows that there is a decline but majority of electricity generation is still largely from the combustion of fossil fuels.

I think that the entire world, including Australia, has been relying too much on fossil fuels, which releases hazardous gases into the atmosphere. I think that renewable energy are the future and this will have the most benefits regarding the climate.

Australia's reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation has significant implications for climate change due to the associated greenhouse gas emissions, hindering the transition to a low-carbon economy and contributing to global warming.

How can people, businesses, individual households and governments contribute towards the ultimate transition towards the generation of clean energy?

3 responses

Solar panels use alternative energy sources (natural), accurate reports, simple behavioural like turning off lights when not needed

To transition towards the generation of clean energy, factors like energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, sustainable transportation, energy conservation and supportive policies and regulations have to be considered. Later, people can also be educated to achieve awareness of the subject matter and how they can help as well.

People, businesses, individual households, and governments can contribute to the transition towards clean energy by embracing energy conservation practices, adopting renewable energy sources, supporting clean energy policies and incentives, investing in renewable infrastructure, promoting research and development of clean technologies, and fostering public awareness and education on the benefits of clean energy.

Would you enjoy going to a business with a lot of emission rates?

3 responses

Absolutely not

No, it may be too hazardous for my health and well-being.

Personnally no, I generally support businesses that prioritize sustainability and have lower emission rates, as it contributes to a healthier environment and a more sustainable future.

Call 1 (Industry Professional A):

Carbon and overall emissions have a significant impact on the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect and global climate change. It is crucial for industries to adopt cleaner technologies and reduce their carbon footprint to mitigate adverse impacts and ensure a sustainable future.

Call 2 (Industry Professional B):

The continuous release of carbon emissions into the atmosphere by industries is a pressing concern. It not only contributes to global warming but also disrupts the delicate balance of the Earth's atmosphere. Industry professionals must actively seek sustainable alternatives, such as renewable energy sources and energy-efficient practices, to combat climate change and preserve the integrity of the atmosphere.

Meeting / talk (Paul Brown):

A short conversation with Paul about our subtask and the need for accurately measuring and reporting emissions revealed multiple aspects of this theme that we can pursue. The following are examples:

- Carbon
- Science based targets
- Accounting
- Engineering perspectives

This allowed us a starting point from which we could start our research and gain newfound insights.

## Appendix: Analysing data and interpreting the problems/issues

The journey towards achieving net zero in New South Wales (NSW) necessitates a thorough understanding of the challenges and potential innovation opportunities. We can analyse the data collected from surveys, interviews, and primary and secondary research to gain valuable insights into current affairs. From this, we can also discover the hurdles stakeholders encounter and areas with potential for improvement and innovation.

One of the significant challenges identified through the data is the need for more awareness and education among individuals, organisations, and policymakers. Many respondents expressed limited understanding of the concept of Net Zero and its implications. This knowledge gap hinders progress and the adoption of sustainable practices. Addressing this challenge requires focused efforts to raise awareness and provide education on the importance of Net Zero and the strategies to achieve it.

Financial constraints emerged as a common challenge for businesses and individuals alike. Transitioning to Net Zero requires significant investments in renewable energy infrastructure, energy-efficient technologies, and carbon offset projects. However, many organisations and individuals need more financial incentives to undertake these investments. Overcoming this challenge necessitates the development of financial mechanisms, such as grants, subsidies, and favourable financing options, to support adopting sustainable practices and incentivise investment in clean technologies.

Technological limitations were found to hinder the transition to Net Zero. Some organisations need help finding suitable technologies to reduce emissions and accurately measure their carbon footprint. Moreover, integrating renewable energy sources into existing infrastructure is a technical challenge for industries heavily reliant on fossil fuels. To overcome this challenge, there is a need for innovation in renewable energy development, such as advancements in solar, wind, and hydro technologies, as well as the integration of energy storage solutions and grid modernisation.

The data analysis also highlights the need for a robust policy and regulatory framework to drive the transition to Net Zero. Respondents emphasised the importance of consistent and long-term policies that provide clarity, stability, and incentives for businesses and individuals to adopt sustainable practices. Ambiguities and frequent policy changes create uncertainty and impede progress. It is crucial to establish clear and ambitious emission reduction targets, implement carbon pricing mechanisms, and provide financial incentives for sustainable investments to create an enabling environment for Net Zero.

Inadequate infrastructure and supply chain limitations pose challenges to achieving Net Zero. There need to be more charging stations for electric vehicles, limited public transportation options, and outdated grid systems to ensure the adoption of sustainable transportation. Additionally, the reliance on carbon-intensive su

Within our research findings, statistics were displayed within graphs (line, bar), which demonstrated the outlining problem that New South Wales is facing. This underlying problem is the main issue and a contributing factor to preventing organisations and people struggling today from reaching net zero emissions. From the data collected across Australia, New South Wales had a significant amount of combustion of fossil fuels, which is indicated in Figure 1, with a high percentage of 68% of fuels used to generate energy primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels. This further depicts the economic nature of businesses neglecting sustainable environmental factors rather than focusing primarily on profit generation and the state of the economy. From this, we were also able to implicate further insights 'What is so difficult to create an effective decarbonisation plan?' and 'Why have companies not developed or adapted to sustainable materials such as natural resources of energy,' and if so 'How are companies and people are going to do that to achieve that particular goal?'.

Not only do our findings and research help our understanding of the question? I was also assisted by the method cards that were used; we learned not only to approach the question logically but also to approach it visually, considering the visual element of the question further to have more profound insights and understanding of the question. This leads to better research and understanding of the overall problem and gives us a better idea of the complex problem/situation that the question is trying to portray.

Additionally, the cards further expanded our ideas and understanding of the problem, as some cards, such as the FTDI 002 and FTDI 025, helped us realise the impact of humans and organisations towards sustainable change. It evoked questions and ideas about why humans do this or why companies and organisations only consider short-term benefits rather than long-term ones. With the great assistance of the cards, more new ideas and insights were formed to help us expand our research even further, not only towards familiar stakeholders' behaviour such as businesses but also organisations and people and discovering the behavioural changes over time from these stakeholders and to form further deeper insights and understanding of the factors contributing to the struggle and prevention of the overall goal of reaching net zero.



## Appendix: collecting data

### How Data Was Collected

All the data used throughout the research task was collected through multiple methods, some primary and others secondary. Primary data was collected through the use of surveys which were conducted through google forms we also used in person calls as well as in person meetings with family and friends. The data collected through these sources has been directly applied to our writings. Secondary data has been mostly collected through articles on the internet with some exceptions being videos, the articles provide valuable insights and analyses, authored by a variety of experts in the field. Most graphs and charts collected are secondary sources except the few collected from government websites which guarantee correct and up to date data. The large sum of secondary data used throughout this research task are articles and information from government websites and trusted websites as well as independent organisations such as Lowitja which deals with the Aboriginal and Torres strait islander perspectives, allowing for variation in the data collected.

## Report on the responses and findings:

The findings concerning the responses we received from our primary research into the field, surveys from everyday people that possessed limited knowledge concerning emissions, industry professionals and academics all provided great needed perceptions and thoughts on our research task. Throughout the research we inquired about the role of large companies as well as individual households and small businesses in emission production and their effects on the climate. The survey was used to directly influence our insights into the task and our subtheme, it provided the ability to gauge the awareness, concerns and any misconceptions or lack of understanding dealing with emissions. All questions asked in the survey directly answered questions we were reaching for to better the comprehension of our insights. While the phone calls with industry professionals (family friends) and the one consultation with an industry professional / academic (Paul Brown) was to achieve a base for our work and where to go and reach for, from our previous understanding of emissions, Paul Brown provided a foundation for the current understanding of emissions and their relations to accounting in the field, this information was invaluable to us. The calls and meetings provided firsthand knowledge and understanding of the task, their years of experience allowed us to further understand the challenges, possible solutions and any complexities that may be faced within our subtheme.

## Appendix: Planning the observational study

### Key Aspects of Planning / Research Plan

#### Defining Clear Research Objectives

We first defined our objectives, this was done through making a list of all tasks to be completed and communicating with each other to reach a list of objectives and articulate the purpose of each objective. Doing this provides a clear direction for all members when moving forward with the rest of the task.

#### Overall Research

We completed some research to understand the key question which concerns part A so we can come to understand most subtopics. The research led us to understand the overall topic and therefore allowed for a list of themes from which we chose one to go deeper and research further into. The chosen cards are also used to conduct research; after finding our subtheme we picked appropriate method cards that allow for further analysis into the research question.

#### Ways Of Collecting Data

In order to collect primary data we decided to deploy the use of 4 main methods:

1. Google form surveys: survey everyday people to understand their opinions and insights on our sub theme.
2. Phone calls: call people with understanding in the field.

3. In person meetings:meetings with academics .
4. Email: emails with academics and people in the field as well as fellow students.

In order to collect required secondary data we decided to use information available online, mainly articles and verified sources such as government and large organisation websites which dealt with research in emissions and climate.

### Ethical Consideration When Collecting Primary Data

In order to allow for ethical considerations when collecting data we have made sure to keep the confidentiality of all participants in our research. We have also ensured that all questions do not offend anyone. We also asked all people we collected first hand data off if we were able to use the information we received from them in our project.

### Group Work Approach

Rather than dispersing the task between our group of 4 we decided to have a more “group” approach. We outlined the main tasks at hand and discussed all the necessary steps to be taken to achieve our group goals, this allowed for everyone to work at their own pace and not overstep each other's work. We worked around each other and contributed equally to all aspects of the research task such as the collection of data and its representation. We all collaborated on decisions not allowing one person to make decisions without the others knowing, we also shared all ideas and constantly provided feedback. Overall our group's approach towards this research project was to have a shared commitment for achieving the best result possible, focusing on the task as a whole and not broken sections of a whole handed to each of us.

### Method Cards Chosen

The method cards we chose were

Card Name	Reason for choosing card	Critical reflection on how you used the method card
FTDI 042	This card is relevant to the previous assignment that we did which was building a prototype. Its relevance was able to give additional insights to a more practical approach to the problem or question.	Even though there was no prototype being built, this card's approach and idea helped and expanded our research even further. This is mainly from the card's 'why?' learning through observations, and using feedback from primary and secondary sources, whether it is google or google forms to refine our understanding and find hidden requirements needed for this research to properly

		execute the right insights and to further expand into new areas and insights.
FTDI 043	The card provides a different approach into understanding complex problems such as the problem or question we are doing for this assignment.	Through using the card's approach, it was able to assist us to approach in a visual manner and consider the visual element behind every problem. This was effective in our research as visualisations such as pictures, graphs, displays showed better understanding not only for viewers but also for researchers which additively created more insights. Furthermore, the visual element from this card also complements the information needed to be displayed such as statistics and reports packed with information.
FTDI 015	The card provides a clustered approach focusing on the people who are specifically in a field or area.	From this card, we were able to have a more specific approach in a particular area and specific groups of stakeholders. These are businesses, organisations and people which we further classify as clusters. This allowed a more narrowed research as it trims down other insignificant stakeholders and allowed us to do specific research which allowed us to attack the question a lot better. The whole idea of people and whether they enjoy an area or not has further been used to develop the overall insight of focus. Its insight of clustering and focusing on an area compliments and adds value to our approach as statistics can be broad and it narrowed down the stats to be more specific which allowed better and concise research.

FTDI 025 Swimming in data	The card provides a unique way of realising our role in destroying the climate.	By using the cards "how?" task and changing it slightly to better suit our research I was able to achieve an insight into the effect a single person can have on emissions. By noting over an hour or two the amount of emissions i was causing and noting them down i realised that if one person is capable of causing so much damage then imagine a household or even a suburb.
FTDI 002	The card demonstrated a realistic approach in today's society in terms of transactions neglecting sustainability for profit and revenue.	Within the ideology and insight of this card, it further demonstrated the events of transactions within today's society especially businesses and organisations fail to recognise the cause and effects of emissions on sustainability. This further proves the statistics of higher combustion levels of fossil fuels as companies are not willing to make transactions which put them at financial risks and potential profit losses due to sustainability approaches or deforestation plans being too costly and time consuming. This insight further captures parties not willing to lose in certain transactions to rather benefit the economy rather than the environment as the ideology of the two are adjacent/contradict to each other.
FTDI 011 - StoryTelling	The card allows for a hypothetical thought process which enables for further thought into our challenge space.	Through this method card we have the ability to research hypothetically into many problem situations which are not currently being explored. These hypotheticals can be explored through the following 6 questions, who?

		<p>What? When? Why? How? and Where?</p> <p>In order to conduct this research we examined an incident concerning the irregularity of the climate and asked questions which provoked thought and sought answers.</p> <p>Who did it? As in was it due to a huge corporate company or was it the collective people.</p> <p>When did they do it? At what time, was it at a time which could have increased the effects?</p> <p>Where? Was it a river or another place which could have moved the effects further.</p>
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