



### Volunteer facilitators

- **Ramola Yardi**  
 Director and Principal  
 Acacia
- **Scott Losee**  
 Director  
 Losee Consulting P/L



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### Agenda

- 4:00 Tea/coffee and fruit/biscuits and mingling
- 4:15 Welcome by Prof Neville Plint, SMI
- 4:20 Welcome by Emeritus Prof Roger Scott, TJ Ryan
- 4:25 Scene Setting by Dr Geoff Edwards
- 4:40 Scott/Ramola introduce hack process
- 4:50 Initial facilitated group discussion
- 5:10 Break-outs—
  1. Business model canvas
  2. Behavioural economics
- 6:10 Report back, discuss outcomes/next steps
- 6:40 Refreshments and networking

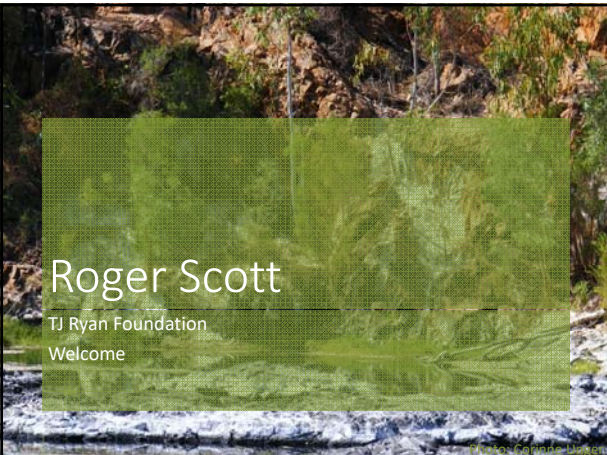
Photo: Corinne Unger



### Neville Plint

Sustainable Minerals Institute  
 Welcome

Photo: Queensland Gulf Catchments



### Roger Scott

TJ Ryan Foundation  
 Welcome

Photo: Corinne Unger

### Hack—A clever solution to a tricky problem

- Group hacking—collective problem solving
- Not sponsored
- Crosses boundaries to feed creativity
- Extra-curricular
- Undogmatic
- Egalitarian
- Generating implementable solutions not only success criterion
- Anonymous


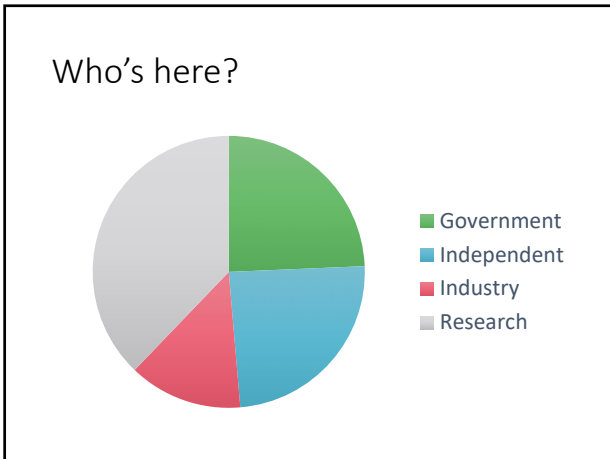


Photo: Northwest Qld acid mine drainage; Southern Gulf Catchments



### Facilitated discussion (20 min.)

- What can we hope to achieve today?
- What will stop us?
- What are the 3 biggest issues?
- What are the best questions to ask ourselves?

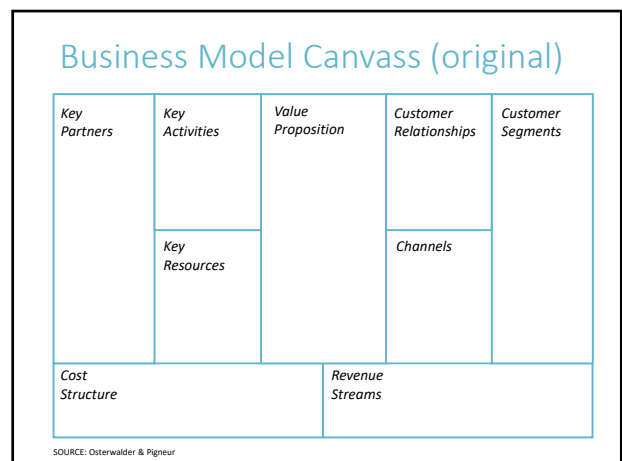
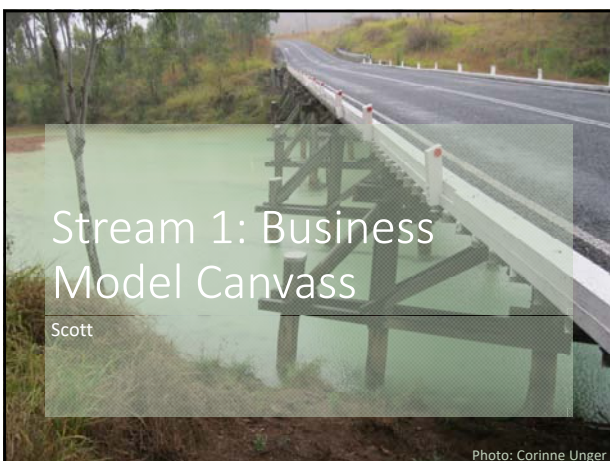
Photo: Northwest Qld acid mine drainage, Southern Gulf Catchments

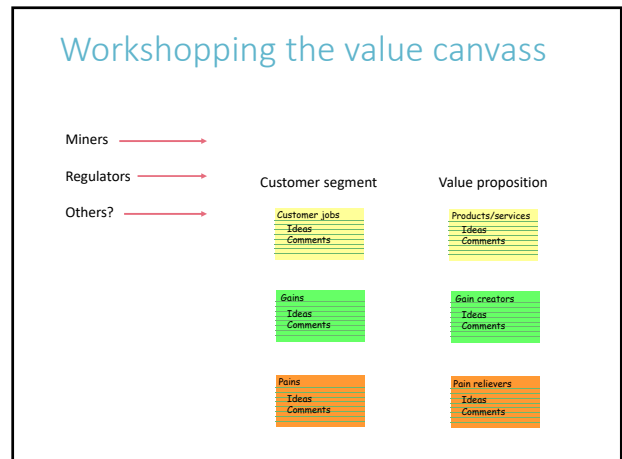
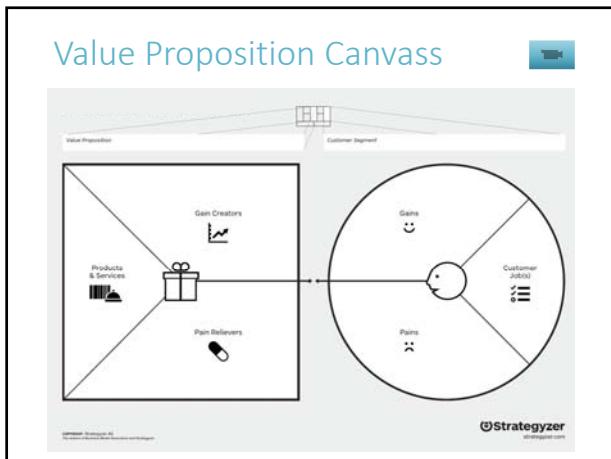
### Break outs

**Stream 1**  
**Scott**  
**Business Model**  
**(Value Proposition)**  
**Canvass**

**Stream 2**  
**Ramola**  
**Behavioural**  
**Economics**

- Goal
  - Get responsible mine closure and rehabilitation to happen
- Customers/target groups
  - Mining companies/operators
  - Government regulators
  - Others?





### What is behavioural economics?

- A field of economic analysis
- Application of psychological insights to explain and predict how people make decisions.
- Empirical evidence that decisions are often powerfully and predictably shaped by psychological and social influences
- For example: How we treat possibility of loss as opposed to possibility of gain

Definition by BETA DPMC

### What is behavioural economics?

- As consumers, employees or recipients of government services:
  - We rely on shortcuts and contextual reference points to make choices in quick and routine ways
  - We tend to 'go with the flow', follow default settings, are prone to procrastination, and let others actions influence our choices
- This is more so when choices are complex, or when the benefits of a decision are not immediate or certain.

Definition by BETA DPMC

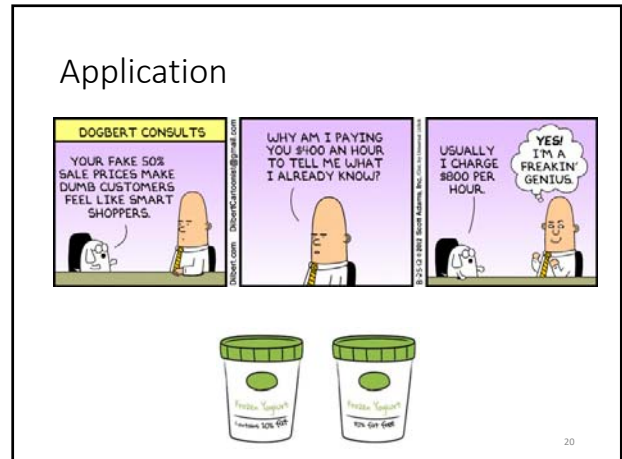
### Behaviours that shape Decision Making

Concept	Description
1 Anchoring	Influenced by a reference point
2 Choice architecture	Way choices are presented
3 Choice overload	Complexity and decision fatigue
4 Cognitive bias	Systematic error in thinking
5 Herd behaviour	Doing what others are doing
6 Heuristics	Short cuts and rules of thumb
7 Endowment Effect	Overvalue things in our ownership
8 Framing Effect	How positives & negatives are framed
9 Habit	Automatic & rigid pattern of behaviour

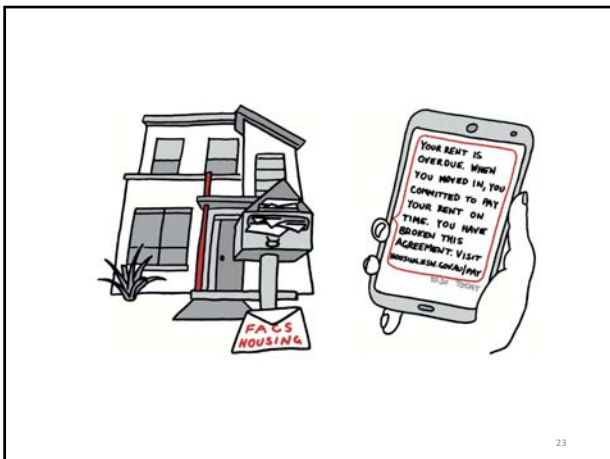
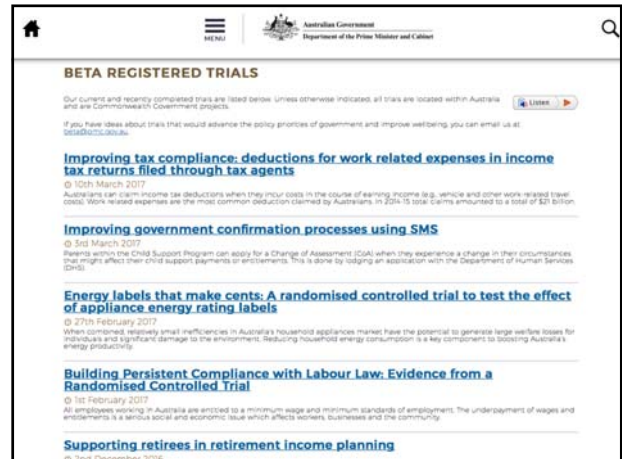
Behavioural Economics 2016, edited by Alain Samson



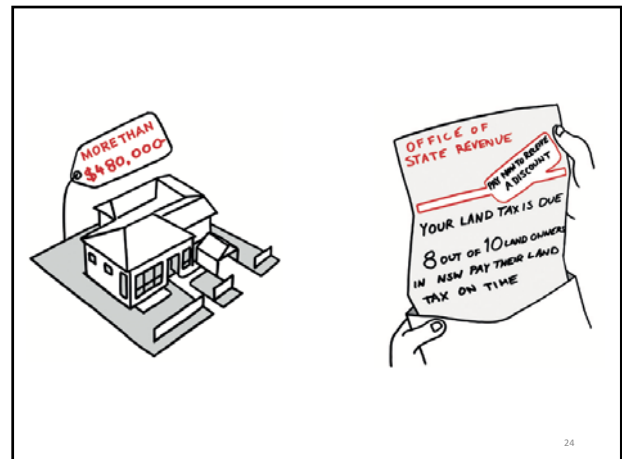
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THE BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TEAM



**EAST**  
Four simple ways to apply behavioural insights

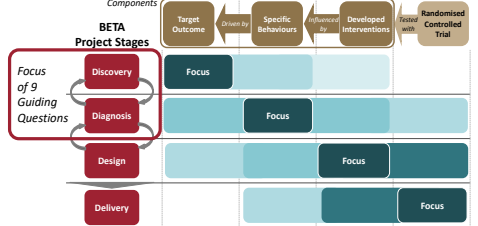
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## BETA Application



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### Stream 2 proposed Approach

What is the Outcome of Interest?      **Identify Target Group e.g**

Which people/roles are involved in making decisions and in what context?      1. Planners/designers

What challenges or barriers are these people facing in making decisions?      2. Site staff

What intervention can we recommend based on behavioural insights?      3. Policy makers

4. Head office

When

Ideas

Comments

How

Ideas

Comments

What

Ideas

Comments

Collectively determine Interventions

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## Thank you!

