

#104

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Kevin Ross

Q2

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q3

Yes

Can MBIE publish your name and contact information with your submission?
Confidentiality notice: Responding "no" to this question does not guarantee that we will not release the name and contact information your provided, if any, as we may be required to do so by law. It does mean that we will contact you if we are considering releasing submitter contact information that you have asked that we keep in confidence, and we will take your request for confidentiality into account when making a decision on whether to release it.

Q4

Yes

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

Q5

Organisation

Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Are you a researcher or scientist?

Q7 Respondent skipped this question
Age

Q8 Respondent skipped this question
Gender

Q9 Respondent skipped this question
In which region do you primarily work?

Q10 Respondent skipped this question
Ethnicity

Page 5: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q11 Respondent skipped this question
What is your iwi affiliation?

Page 6: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q12 Respondent skipped this question
If you wish, please specify to which Pacific ethnicity you identify

Page 7: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q13 Respondent skipped this question
What type of organisation do you work for?

Q14 Respondent skipped this question
Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15 Respondent skipped this question
Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Q16 Respondent skipped this question
What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your work?

Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

Q17

Organisation name

Precision Driven Health

Q18

Organisation type

Other (please specify):
Research partnership

Q19

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

No

Q20

Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

Auckland

Q21

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your organisation?

There is some Mātauranga Māori, but it is not the main science knowledge

Page 9: Section 3: Research Priorities

Q22

Priorities design: What principles could be used to determine the scope and focus of research Priorities? (See page 27 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Respondent skipped this question

Q23

Priority-setting process: What principles should guide a national research Priority-setting process, and how can the process best give effect to Te Tiriti?(See pages 28-29 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

New Zealand is small and geographically remote, and we need to acknowledge this in priority setting. It would appear advantageous to focus more specifically on a problem or technology, rather than on an entire field. Some principles that guide the selection of priorities would include (1) building upon our strengths, (2) areas where we have a natural or sustained advantage and (3) areas where we have a specific societal need. Some examples that come to mind are environmental and agricultural sustainability, Māori and indigenous knowledge, health/bio technology, and digital technologies.

Q24

Operationalising Priorities: How should the strategy for each national research Priority be set and how do we operationalise them?(See pages 30-33 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Respondent skipped this question

Page 10: Section 4: Te Tiriti, mātauranga Māori, and Māori aspirations

Q25

Engagement: How should we engage with Māori and Treaty Partners?(See page 38 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Māori leadership is critical to successful science models. In the health sector, the formation of the Māori Health Authority presents an excellent opportunity to reset the relationship between different parts of the sector.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Mātauranga Māori: What are your thoughts on how to enable and protect mātauranga Māori in the research system?(See pages 38-39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q27

Regionally based Māori knowledge hubs: What are your thoughts on regionally based Māori knowledge hubs?(See page 39 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Regional Māori knowledge hubs appear to be a worthwhile model, as long as we don't end up with small groups of people being asked to provide for all. This happens today, where excellent individuals or groups are constantly asked to contribute to every discussion. We must provide sustainable support for Māori as well as following the leadership provided by Māori.

Page 11: Section 5: Funding

Q28

Core Functions: How should we decide what constitutes a core function, and how do we fund them?(See pages 44-46 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

The current overhead-based system creates a major barrier to engagement between research institutions (Universities or CRIs) and the commercial sector. It is frequently more cost-effective to try to attract researchers away from their institution than it is to engage them where they are. Someone might easily offer a postdoc a 50% pay increase to join a company rather than pay 115% in overhead. This dynamic does not incentivize research excellence, good relationships or long-term resilience.

New Zealand cannot afford to have multiple competing centres in the same fields, so some stability to the funding model for institutions and individuals would seem to be critical to sustaining excellence. With a limited pool and capacity, the risk of losing key capability will always exist so we must ensure that the environment remains attractive.

Q29

Yes

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: Do you think a base grant funding model will improve stability and resilience for research organisations?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Establishing a base grant and base grant design: How should we go about designing and implementing such a funding model?(See pages 46-49 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Page 12: Section 6: Institutions

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Institution design: How do we design collaborative, adaptive and agile research institutions that will serve current and future needs?(See pages 57-58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Role of institutions in workforce development: How can institutions be designed to better support capability, skill and workforce development?(See page 58 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Better coordinated property and capital investment: How should we make decisions on large property and capital investments under a more coordinated approach?(See pages 58-59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Institution design and Te Tiriti: How do we design Tiriti-enabled institutions? (See page 59 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q35

Knowledge exchange: How do we better support knowledge exchange and impact generation? What should be the role of research institutions in transferring knowledge into operational environments and technologies?(See pages 60-63 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Future NZ research institutions must work together with industry more closely to see the benefits of research come to light. Co-location and alignment of priorities would appear to be important enablers of a more successful research system. The discussion of Medtech-iQ, a medtech innovation hub near the University of Auckland and Auckland City Hospital is one proposal with high potential. This is a national initiative to collect and showcase New Zealand's activities in research, training and commercialisation, with opportunities to co-locate.

Page 13: Section 7: Research workforce

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Workforce and research Priorities: How should we include workforce considerations in the design of national research Priorities?(See pages 69-70 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Base grant and workforce: What impact would a base grant have on the research workforce?(See pages 70-71 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Q38

Better designed funding mechanisms: How do we design new funding mechanisms that strongly focus on workforce outcomes? (See page 72 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

The workforce development efforts in New Zealand seem rather ad hoc and opportunistic. We have supported internships throughout our program, and these have been fruitful for all involved. However, a more targeted and sustained program may be required to develop new workforce capacity, particular where this applies to diversity.

As one example, we would like to see multiple-year cohorts, particularly of Māori and Pasifika students, in fields where there is underrepresentation. A coordinated effort which is supporting both a broad range (possibly co-located) of students and a longer (multiple years) would be required to truly build the critical number of future workforce leaders.

Page 14: Section 8: Research infrastructure

Q39

Funding research infrastructure: How do we support sustainable, efficient and enabling investment in research infrastructure?(See pages 77-78 of the Green Paper for additional information related to this question)

Data infrastructure is an important enabler for research in New Zealand. We have a global advantage in the coverage and quality of some of our data assets, as well as leadership from Māori in valuing data as taonga. An investment in robust data systems and technology for researching that data would pay great dividends over time.

Providing data governance leadership for New Zealand needs to be provided across research institutions, but also in industry and government. A clear framework for this, and related areas such as ethics and privacy management, data sovereignty would provide an advantage compared with other countries.
