#61

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Kurt

Q2

Email address

McBeth

Q3

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.

Yes

Q4

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Yes

Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

Q5

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

Individual

Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q6

Are you a researcher or scientist?

Yes

Q7

Age

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Page 5: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q11

What is your iwi affiliation?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q12

If you wish, please specify to which Pacific ethnicity you identify

Respondent skipped this question

Page 7: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q13

What type of organisation do you work for?

Crown Research Institute or Callaghan Innovation

Q14

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

No

Q15

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Chemical sciences,

Environmental sciences

Q16

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

It does not contain Mātauranga Māori

Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

Q17

Organisation name

Respondent skipped this question

Q18

Organisation type

Respondent skipped this question

Q19

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Respondent skipped this question

Q20

Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

Respondent skipped this question

Q21

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

Respondent skipped this question

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)

You need the opportunity for Blue-sky research (ie: the Marsden fund), provision of specialized or new analysis, above the capabilities of commercial labs, to government agencies and industry.

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)

Environmental mentoring, International treaty and trade obligations, A vehicle for working with industry to assist them with their research opportunities.

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)

NZ's RSI organizations must go to the iwi and other Maori organizations with funding and resources already scurried, ask what they want to be researched, and then develop plan s and goals both organizations mutually agree too.

Q26

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)

Scientists and researchers will need training to learn what mātauranga Māori is and when it applies. For example, all mātauranga Māori is taonga, but when is it science and when is it culture?

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)

A worthwhile idea for the gathering and preserving of the many branches of mātauranga 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)

Core function can be defined as the analysis and consulting unable to be provided by industry that is:
- required by law or treaty,
- essential for environmental, societal, or industrial functioning
- Pure Public good research which is unable to provide profit or commercialization.

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

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)

A base grant must cover the routine business services needed for any organization to function, eg: facilities maintenance (building upkeep, water, power) IT services, HR and accounting. Then for the actual science and research split the operations into service and research. Services get funded on a cost recovery model for the non business services costs including staff reimbursement. Research has a base grant for staff reimbursement and the work beyond routine business services is funded by grant application.

Page 12: Section 6: Institutions

Q31

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)

Removal of the incentives for competition between institutions. In most cases this will be removal of profit as a requirement of operation.
Significant reduction in the number of institutions.
Removal of boards from the business structure of non-university RSI and shifting of oversite directly to MBIE and/or the ministers.
A requirement for RSIs to support or provide conferences and workshops for the disciplines they cover, ie: bring the people together.

Q32

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)

I feel that this is being done well already. Requiring RSI to provide national conferences and or participate in and international conferences will expose opportunity to scientists and researches. This will also rise the profile on NZ science.

Q33

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)

Significant reduction in the number of institutions will centralize property and capital planning.
A set fund for property and capital investment in RSI which institutions can apply to or submit 10-30 year plans too will provide the stability RSI's need to plan rather than just dealing with the nest failure.

Q34

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)

Require the inclusion of an outreach unit within the business services of RSI's.
Educate the research and science workforce in matauranga maori and in communication with the lay person. This will require that there is the time available for this to happen.

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)

For governmental, NGOs, and iwi organizations RSI's must go to them, tell what we can off, and ask what they want from us. For this to be of use RSI's must be able to cover some or all of the cost of this work. The current requirement of CRI's to make a profit makes outreach to governmental, NGOs, and iwi an exercise to extract money rather than knowledge exchange or impact generation.

Page 13: Section 7: Research workforce

Q36

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)

Targeted support for university departments and courses in areas of national research priorities. MBIE work with Immigration New Zealand to ease immigration and then citizenship of foreign experts

Q37

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)

I worked in the water dating laboratory of GNS science when it became part of the National Groundwater Monitoring Programme (NGMP) which provided base funding to the lab. The main result was giving GNS Science business services and management confidence in the future of the water dating lab and the hydrogeology department as a whole. This meant we did not have to fight each finical year to justify our existence, capex became available, and the lab started to grow in capabilities and review.

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)

CRI's continue to struggle with the competing drives of profit and public good. Because of this management is forced to view the organization as a profit driven commercial entity while the science staff tend to view it as a government department or apparatus for the service and betterment of the New Zealand public.
To give better workforce outcomes the need to provide a profit, and thus compete with other CRI's, needs to be removed.
OR
Split the CRI's into 1) a set of profit driven service businesses and 2) research institution(s) to further knowledge and improve the lives of New Zealanders. Then manage each as such so that the direction of any of the organizations are clear.

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)

The most impactful change is to remove the requirement for a governmental RSIs to behave as a business.
For large expenditure, such as buildings and major equipment (the GNS science particle accelerator or NIWA research vessel) a fund with a reliable finical input that RSI's must submit 30year plans to.
For communal equipment (cold store, distilled water, vehicles, safety equipment, cryogenics) covered in a base grant for the operation of the RSI.