

#49

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Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Wednesday, March 02, 2022 10:56:58 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, March 02, 2022 3:57:12 PM
Time Spent: 05:00:14

Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Raymond Tan

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

Individual

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

Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

Q6

Yes

Are you a researcher or scientist?

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q7

Age

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

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

University

What type of organisation do you work for?

Q14

Yes

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Built environment and design,
Commerce, management, tourism and services,
Engineering

Q16

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

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

Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation name

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation type

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

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

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)

The selected features presented are appropriate as most if not all are in most research being conducted. I would suggest a time-based factor should be emphasised in the prioritisation process i.e. will the findings or outputs be available within one or two years. Any longer period may not achieve the desired outcome considering there are other international players (private and public sectors) that are able to achieve more in a shorter period of time as compared to NZ.

The current process tends to lead to unproductive activities as each institution spends considering resources to bid for the same result based on funding availability. There needs to be a centralised body that can more accurately ascertain the likelihood of success of the research area as opposed to selection based on previous success record that may or may not be relevant to what is crucial for society.

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)

Te Tiriti considerations should be embedded in all research cultural and societal outcomes must be an output/s of any study area. All researchers must be appropriately trained on Te Tiriti principles at all phases of the research and not simply retrofitting a study area to aligned with Ti Kanga Maori principles.

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)

Each national research must clearly describe the impact significance for society, industry and country. It is disheartening to see research carried out in the same field in the construction/built environment sector for decades and having the regulatory body ignoring all findings that could better capitalise and/or commercialise for the betterment of society and productivity gains for a specific sector.

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)

All research must have inputs relating to Mātauranga Māori. All outputs and outcomes of the research must outline the benefits or value for Māori, our treaty partners. Engagement needs to occur in mind and spirit in addition to physical interaction or dialogue with relevant parties.

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)

As above

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)

In the current technological age, borders and regions are less defined as the appropriate person from any region may be located elsewhere but have interests in the outputs and outcomes of the research. I would suggest centrally based (virtual or physical) with representation from all groups, whānau, hapū and iwi.

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)

I would suggest a results-based approach is used to define the core function of a research program of the CRIs and their partners. There appears to be unnecessary competition for resources (intellectual & monetary). In some instances such as new technologies to resolve NZ housing issues, the CRIs can be facilitators of the private and public sectors to address a common problem. Different research institutions are prioritising and funding programmes that do not produce the right outcomes or could achieve more if the research was more coordinated. If possible the funding should be allocated to critical outcomes desired that have specific milestones. Every research program once identified critical to the country, society or specific communities should be allocated funding for organisation/planning, data collection and application by their own merit and specific purpose. Currently, I believe in many areas it is still too institution- focused and not the outputs or outcomes to be received.

Q29

No

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)

There needs to be a rethink of what is the purpose of a knowledge-based economy. Even the best research result cannot deliver the expected benefits if there is no commercial viability or can be implemented economically. The design and implementation of a funding model must consider the likelihood of success as well as practical application i.e results- or impact based.

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)

Co-location and co-funding models such as some large PPP projects can also apply to research programmes. The involvement of all stakeholders in the research value system is critical to avoid unnecessary competition and unproductive efforts such as convincing others whose capability is more superior. Scarce research facilities at some institutions that can be underutilized or under capacity could be further optimised for co-locating participants of both CRI or Institution-led research.

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)

New Zealand needs to be competitive globally and is best placed to attract the brightest minds around the world. In theory, it should be able to retain its brightest but anecdotally it is often not the case. It is suggested CRIs, Institutions should identify where there are gaps in the disciplines or where there are opportunities to consolidate the resources. It is not uncommon for the top universities around the world to be recognised as leaders in a specific field as compared to New Zealand where there is much duplication of qualifications and the associated resources such as facilities and equipment that it is almost impossible to ascertain the returns on investment for funding provided to date for some fields. Design of the curriculum needs to align with physical and intellectual assets available. It appears to be quite fragmented in many disciplines such as engineering and health sciences.

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)

Decisions should be made based on the actual research results, the outcomes and impact on the industry, sector or society. Co-locaton of research group is an option and co-funding 7of any facility is another. Optimising the use of excess or redundant space should be an option regardless of which institution or organisation it belongs to.

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)

It should be mandatory that all researchers receive adequate training on Te Tiriti principles as a foundation before any participation in any research programs or receive funding. This is a huge effort and current gaps needs to be better understood.

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)

Similar to the suggestion of a PPP approach. Joint ownership and benefactor of both risks and rewards.

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)

Work force design requires a stocktake of current expertise and potential expertise based on research priorities. The lack of or abundance should not influence research priorities. NZ should aim to attract and retain the brightest in the field by providing the right environment (e.g. facilities, equipment, resources). Identifying young and new researchers should also be part of the design considerations.

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)

A base grant alone would not address the lack of expertise in an area or lack of results or impact of current research outputs. What is needed is a targeted approach based on key research priorities. The recruitment functions can be assigned to research partners as part of the funding model.

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)

Page 72 appears to be missing in the publication on the website. I do not believe the new funding mechanism should be strongly focused on workforce outcomes but should focus on research outcomes. Workforce is an enabler not an objective.

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)

A whole-of-system based approach such as the application of ISO asset management principles should be adopted for infrastructure investment. There needs to be a clear vision of what is the desired outcome. Before any new investment is decided, very attempt to optimise current assets must be pursued. A strategic asset management plan must be developed that clearly define the demand, supply, opportunities and risks of current and future infrastucture.
