#105

COMPLETE

Collector:	Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started:	Wednesday, March 16, 2022 8:12:59 AM
Last Modified:	Wednesday, March 16, 2022 9:12:29 AM
Time Spent:	00:59:29

Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Renata L. Muylaert

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?

Q7

Age

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

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?

University

Q14

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

No

Q15

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Agricultural, veterinary and food sciences,

Biological sciences,

Engineering,

Environmental sciences,

Health sciences,

Information and computing sciences

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

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)

Stablish a good workflow, prioritizing human needs. A research project should prioritize optimization limited by guaranteeing the well being of people who are conducting the project and people affected by the project outcomes. Ethics in research should come both ways: researcher and researched subjects, combating exploitation of human resources.

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)

Including Māori expertise in all research areas and leadership positions is essential to give effect to Te Tiriti.

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)

Providing ways for actionable science is challenging. Stablish conversations among different groups from governance to research and research management can be an important step to operationalise these things. Cost-benefit analyses of those priorities can help narrow down the list of priorities.

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)

Reducing inequalities is a good way of engaging with minorities and these changes will be reflected in the research system.

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)

From an immigrant point of view, I hear a lot about these concepts and how to support them, but they usually come from white people. I think this question should be answered by Māori people.

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)

NA

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 agree with the definitions in the Green Paper. I would also add human-AI interface as another one, because we depend on AI and many aspects of it are still being overlooked. This site has some information on that: https://www.ajl.org/learn-more
All the systems you mention on this part depend on AI, so the influence, building and values of AI systems per se should be a core function to be regulated and better investigated.

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)

I think the funding model should be focused on research topics, but not necessarily on people or organizations. This can support so much needed long-term monitoring research and integration of different organisations.

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)

I agree with what is suggested by the global trends mentioned. However, there must always be room for fundamental sciences and education. Application and industry-targeted research is important, but so is 'slow-science'.

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 agree with what was mentioned in the Green Paper.

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)

NA

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)

NA

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)

Promoting more space and time for discussions essential. Since COVID-19, every scientific event has being compressed to a hideous zoom format that is really underwhelming. Attempts of brainstorm sessions try to extract a availability of connection that is simply not real in virtual meetings. People need to improve remote formats, including buffers for delays and adaptations between people who just met virtually so they can actually 'bond' and try to think about ideas and solutions feeling safer and with less pressure from hosts. This is even more problematic for people working in multidisciplinary teams. Also, regarding knowledge transferring, the overload of newsletters and notifications became a problem I am not sure how to solve. A focus on synthesis should be given, while also supporting time for digesting knowledge and allowing impact to grow.

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)

COVID-19 is not new anymore. It is time to again empower international collaborations, support and allow people to contribute to New Zealand even when they are not here, from here, or in here. Same for the rest of the world. New Zealand has a great potential of contributing even more to conduct research at global scale, and we should continue to support researchers to do so.

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)

If focused on topics instead of groups of people, it ensures that the answers we need for actionable research will be more likely provided.

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)

NA

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)

Sustainability is a huge challenge. People promote 'OneHealth' and 'Sustainability' everyday. However, is is a lot of lip service. We can't even deal with our plastics, many of them are going to landfill. It is shameful what goes into landfill. When it comes to residuals coming from research purposes, it is even more problematic. So supporting projects that deal with this 'basic' problem needs to be done. Take as example Germany and how they deal with sustainability of their resources.