#134

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Respondent skipped this question

Q2

Email address

Respondent skipped this question

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.

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Respondent skipped this question

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?

No

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   **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   **Crown Research Institute or Callaghan Innovation**

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   **Respondent skipped this question**

Organisation name

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)

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

My comments are specifically in relation to the Forensic Science Function of ESR, which must be viewed as a core function. This is because it is a vital service that is provided for the public good, contributing to the health and safety (and therefore standard of living) of all New Zealanders. Key points:

1. Forensic science is a high priority service - it is essential to the wellbeing of New Zealanders through its ability to resolve crime.

2. Forensic science has vital databases - for example the National DNA Database, which is governed by an act of parliament and probably the most powerful tool in the resolution of crime in New Zealand.

3. Forensic science requires critical research to be undertaken - for example population genetic studies need to be carried out and maintained to ensure that DNA profiles generated from crime scenes can be appropriately interpreted when compared with persons of interest.

4. Forensic science must remain independent of prosecuting agencies - this is because forensic science is an objective, unbiased science assisting the justice system to identify evidence that may assist courts (specifically the jury) to make judgments about guilt or innocence.   Whether by perception or reality, forensic science must remain separate to prosecuting agencies (such as NZ Police).

5. Forensic science must remain locally provided - it cannot be provided from overseas, because it is often urgent, with a requirement to attend a crime scene quickly. ESR currently has crime scene labs in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch to ensure that this can be achieved nationally. Any reduction in the ability to attend quickly would reduce the chances of finding forensic evidence, therefore reducing the effectiveness of the service (and the risk) to the NZ public. In addition the databases that are maintained for comparison with forensic evidence (e.g. the NZ DNA Databank), must be locally maintained, with NZ specific reference samples to ensure that relevant interpretation can be undertaken.

6. Access to forensic science must be increased - the current way that forensic science is procured significantly limits the amount of forensic science that is available to investigate crime.   Given the benefits of fast identification of the perpetrators of crime in increasing public safety and reducing recidivist offending there is s strong argument for it being provided in a way that it is not so limited (e.g. a less profit-based model). An example of increased access might be through the addition of another crime scene laboratory, based in Hamilton.

7. Forensic science must be provided by accredited, proficient, experts - forensic scientists are trained to only operate within their specific discipline (e.g. crime scene examination, DNA, firearms, chemistry, etc), and require a very sold understanding of the legal process, chain of custody and investigative procedure. They must also remain proficient and accredited. For this reason forensic science services generally cannot be provided by other academic institutions such as universities, with the exception of very defined specialist services which can be provided by academic experts (on a case by case basis).

8. Research funding - underpinning research to continually improve forensic science services (validation, new technologies, more efficiency, more effectiveness, faster results) has historically been very hard to access. The value of forensic science to the NZ public could be greatly improved by better funding this research.

Q29

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)

Respondent skipped 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question