

#7

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1 Respondent skipped this question

Name

Q2 Respondent skipped this question

Email address

Q3 Respondent skipped this question

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 Respondent skipped this question

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 Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Age

Q8

Gender

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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

No

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15

Agricultural, veterinary and food sciences,

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Biological sciences

Q16

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

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

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

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

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

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

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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 functions represent areas of knowledge that depend on long-term monitoring, collating and preservation of data in all its forms - these are the datasets/samples/records that allow us to review the past and make predictions for the future.

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 to cover institutional overheads, including maintenance of infrastructure, and 50% of salaries for permanent staff would improve stability in the CRI system. This would create the mental space and funds to engage in creative work and engagement with stakeholders as genuine collaborators to develop new ideas. A huge barrier to engagement with Maori and industry stakeholders is the endless round of funding submissions/failures/resubmission. If a funding application fails first time, how can a researcher maintain engagement without funding to support that engagement? With many proposals taking 2-3 attempts, if not more, it is not surprising stakeholders get frustrated and feel they are being used to gild the proposal lily rather than participating in a genuine collaboration.

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)

Reduce competition for funding between CRIs that work in similar research space - the base grant would be a key contribution here. Real world problems do not abide by institutional boundaries - the researchers tasked with finding solutions should not be hampered by such boundaries either.

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)

support succession planning to allow knowledge transfer between generations by stabilising funding with a base grant.

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)

Shift CRIs to a non-profit status and provide clear guidelines regarding the use of IP generated from public funds. If all public funded research is to be published in open-access journals, scientists need substantial dedicated funds (ca. \$3K/paper). If IP has commercial value and the research that produced it was publicly funded, why not set clear benchmarks for the expected licence fees or royalties to be paid by those who wish to use it. This puts these discussions in the open and sets clear expectations for industry partners. Desperation to generate profit in the CRI system can lead to poor decisions around IP - either it is sold too cheaply or it is ring fenced so tightly that no one gets the benefit.

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

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)

Enormous benefit by reducing the endless churn of funding applications, failures, resubmissions, and stop the loss of skills when certain fields fall out of fashion - this often leads to redundancies only for people with similar skills to be recruited again 1-2 years later. Give scientists the time and stability to do their jobs effectively!

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)

Stability is the key, combined with succession planning so that the accumulated knowledge of older scientists is transferred to the next generation. Early, middle and late career scientists need to work side by side but this won't happen if everyone is fighting for a tiny slice of a shrinking pie, as they do now.

Page 14: Section 8: Research infrastructure

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

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)
