#130

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Confidentiality - 9(2)(ba)(i)

Q2

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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.

No

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

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?

Physical 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)

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Yes

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)

My feedback refers to the specific design of Callaghan Innovation. I have worked as a scientist in both Callaghan Innovation, and in the former CRI, Industrial Research Ltd (IRL). Callaghan Innovation was set up as a hybrid model, with the important functions of administering programmes and grants and being a connector and advocate for innovative businesses on the one hand, and R&D services in industrial physics, engineering and chemistry, on the other. The official remit of the industrial R&D moved from being a broad mix of short, medium and long-term, as it was in a CRI (IRL), to being short-term (close-to-market) only, at that time. Contestable funding sources became out of reach for staff, in some respects a time-saving mercy, however, the size of the R&D capacity inherited reduced significantly over time as several areas which could not find new commercial funding to replace the contestable funding evaporated or were exported (some not lost to the overall NZ ecosystem). This is despite the strategic need for this area not diminishing (since the 1990s, when the CRIs were set up), and arguably increasing, with a view to leveraging high-value manufacturing that can place less of a burden on finite resources when scaled-up compared to primary produce. Some of the outcomes of these changes have been:
1/ An R&D workforce in Callaghan Innovation that risks being less than a critical mass.
2/ An organisation made up of parts which are very different in nature, leading to the scientific parts being administered wholly by non-scientific SMT staff (though right down to Tier 4 management in some groups), and with few scientists on the Board. Government science administration is a specialised field with unique challenges.
3/ A partial lack of a CRI-style research capability and advocacy to offer NZ (i.e. with a range of time-lines) for a crucial NZ sector, including strong science and technological leadership, e.g. proactively accessing, showcasing and implementing knowledge developed outside of NZ (not only waiting to respond to NZ company enquiries).
One solution could be to move (administratively) the R&D part of Callaghan Innovation into another organisation(s) (co-administered with other R&D groups), whose primary purpose is R&D capability, CRI-like or whatever new organisational structure might evolve through TAP. Failing that, perhaps the make-up and focus of the management and Board of Callaghan Innovation might be modified.

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)

Research institutions could view their science personnel as assets that need to be maintained (personal development, pay, job satisfaction, enablement), much like important capital equipment and buildings need to be maintained so that they may continue to function productively. The accumulated skills, knowledge and networks/stakeholder relationships of personnel are intangible and not always acknowledged, sometimes leading to decisions being made as though personnel (expertise) do not need to be conserved (where possible) and are instead easily replaceable or can be turned off and on again like a tap when required.

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