

#51

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 No

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 Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Age

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

Privacy - 9(2)(a)



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?

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

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)

Research priorities could be determined by region (not excluding other criteria), with think global act local approach.

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)

A mix of bottom-up with scientist driving, top-down with govt setting strategic areas and community based process

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)

Governance structure should accommodate realities of the complex research programs we need to run. They should include strong democratic principles rather than vertical command-and-control style.

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

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)

It would be a excelente idea, based on building strong and long-term collaboration with kainga. We need to be there to stay, not just for short term projects, and be able to commit serious time (years, not hrs).

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)

Decision should be made democratically. Core functions should be funded through stable mechanisms. E.g., it could be a fixed proportion of GDP. Good science with impact takes time

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)

Research organization should be mostly funded with base grants. Each of them should be in place robust governance systems, with high democratic quality that ensure the participation of scientists, input from govt and citizens.

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)

Should be based on polycentric governance systems, which are recognizes as being more agile and responsive that top-down ones and more cohesive than completely decentralized systems

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)

Yes, through well structured and comprehensive scholarship systems that would sustain early caree scientist until they finish their PhD training. The nrs and specialities should be coordinated so that most of them find research jobs quickly, either in NZ of abroad. If the latter, there could be systems in place you facilitate their insertion into out organization when they want to return home.

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)

There should be dynamic interactions with the private sector, but with us concentrating on the science part of the pipeline not the commercialization. If we work together with stakeholders (which is not the same as companies), oru research would be much more impactful. However, not all the research should directed to impact. Knowledge per-se, in the long run, is a powerful tool for human progress. E.g., think of climate-change research in the early days, only now, in hindsight, we know the hupe impact it ended up having.

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)

The more autonomy to the researchers the can be afforded for them to form teams, based on common interests, the better. This include across research organization in NZ and abroad.

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)

It would mean that researchers don not have their livelihood attached to competitive grants. Then they can allocate their time more flexibly, and at the same time be able to focus on specific areas for as long as it is needed. Democratic governance systems would ensure accountability on how each scientist is using their time and resources.

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)

Whatever you do, look at this indicator. What is the proportion of the total investment in the science sector actually goes to science work. E.g. if i look at my salary, you need to multiply it by 3 to calculate my charge out. Since the 90's, a strong focus on accountability meant that a huge proportion of the cost goes into controlling and monitoring functions. There seems to be an obsession with managing the free-riding problem, but in fact, it is costing way more than any free-riding that may have occurred. The system need to trust people a lot more.

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)

Efficiency is important, but also the size of the investment needs to be commensurate with the size of the task. Maybe NZ should invest less in "pharaoh-like" roading projects and more on sci.
