

# #135

**COMPLETE**

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

**Q1**

Name

Erina Watene-Rawiri

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**Q2**

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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**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.

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**Q4**

**Yes**

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

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Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

**Q5**

**Individual**

Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

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Page 4: Section 2: Submitter information - individual

**Q6**

**Yes**

Are you a researcher or scientist?

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**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?

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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?

Biological sciences,  
Chemical sciences,  
Environmental sciences,  
Indigenous studies,  
Mātauranga Māori (Māori Knowledge)

**Q16** **There is a balance between Mātauranga Māori and other science knowledge**  
What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your work?

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Page 8: Section 2: Submitter information - organisation

**Q17** **Respondent skipped this question**  
Organisation name

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**Q18** **Respondent skipped this question**  
Organisation type

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**Q19** **Respondent skipped this question**  
Is it a Māori-led organisation?

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**Q20** **Respondent skipped this question**  
Where is the headquarters of the organisation?

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**Q21** **Respondent skipped this question**  
What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your organisation?

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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)

I think firstly before getting to the priority design phase; its more important to set the conditions for the RSI system to honour Te Tiriti and for the institutions to become honourable Te Tiriti partners. Noting that the Treaty is only mentioned once in the CRI act, and not even in a meaningful way. After that is achieved i agree with the design features 1-8 listed in the Te Ara Paerangi Document pg 26/27.

I think a mix of focus areas is the way to go and having that flexibility to act/adapt to the changing environment eg. Mission focused is great for things like New Zealand Biological Heritage Science Challenge but discipline focused could also be great in terms of building capability/capacity in a certain area eg. Maatauranga Maaori approaches within the RSI area (this could be in addition to the development of Te Tiriti led institutions and a Maori Science Authority) type model. Issue led priorities like Climate change etc - also all makes perfect sense.

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### 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)

I think some priorities may be as per the document 1. Information/analysis 2. Engagement 3. Expert decision making (eg Space exploration or something)

But others should be 1. Scoping/engagement of issues (or priorities) for iwi/community 2. Co-design Priority (and ultimately research strategy) 3. Further information/analysis (identifying gaps and opportunity to make an IMPACT) 4. Joint decision making (iwi as well as other expertise).

Pretty much for everything nationally relevant (Water/Land/Taonga Species/Climate change etc etc)

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### 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)

I think that some of the science challenges eg NZ Biological Heritage provide an excellent exemplar of how these should be operationalised - (Tangata whenua/Tangata Titriti Independent governance boards with a range of skills) Shared Power - the Co-governance/Co-chairs/Co-directors Shared resources -(some Maori led research as well as some research that incorporates matauranga and science; and some science led). Empowered people -co-research leads/co-designed research strategy. Iwi and communities integral to the research. along with stakeholders eg Central govt, industry, independent orgs.

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## 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)

Have a conversation with Māori.

But in essence being cognisant and respectful of Kaupapa Māori principles are a great start:

e.g The key elements or principals of Kaupapa Māori research are outlined here:

Tino Rangatiratanga - The Principle of Self-determination

Tino Rangatiratanga relates to sovereignty, autonomy, control, self-determination and independence. The notion of Tino Rangatiratanga asserts and reinforces the goal of Kaupapa Māori initiatives: allowing Māori to control their own culture, aspirations and destiny.

Taonga Tuku Iho - The Principle of Cultural Aspiration

This principle asserts the centrality and legitimacy of Te Reo Māori, Tikanga and Mātauranga Māori. Within a Kaupapa Māori paradigm, these Māori ways of knowing, doing and understanding the world are considered valid in their own right. In acknowledging their validity and relevance it also allows spiritual and cultural awareness and other considerations to be taken into account.

Ako Māori - The Principle of Culturally Preferred Pedagogy

This principle acknowledges teaching and learning practices that are inherent and unique to Māori, as well as practices that may not be traditionally derived but are preferred by Māori.

Kia piki ake i ngā raruraru o te kainga - The Principle of Socio-Economic Mediation

This principle asserts the need to mediate and assist in the alleviation of negative pressures and disadvantages experienced by Māori communities. This principle asserts a need for Kaupapa Māori research to be of positive benefit to Māori communities. It also acknowledges the relevance and success that Māori derived initiatives have as intervention systems for addressing socio-economic issues that currently exist.

Whānau - The Principle of Extended Family Structure

The principle of Whānau sits at the core of Kaupapa Māori. It acknowledges the relationships that Māori have to one another and to the world around them. Whānau, and the process of whakawhanaungatanga are key elements of Māori society and culture. This principle acknowledges the responsibility and obligations of the researcher to nurture and care for these relationships and also the intrinsic connection between the researcher, the researched and the research.

Kaupapa - The Principle of Collective Philosophy

The 'Kaupapa' refers to the collective vision, aspiration and purpose of Māori communities. Larger than the topic of the research alone, the kaupapa refers to the aspirations of the community. The research topic or intervention systems therefore are considered to be an incremental and vital contribution to the overall 'kaupapa'.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi - The Principle of the Treaty of Waitangi

Pihama (2001) identified another principle to be taken into account within Kaupapa Māori theory: Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840) is a crucial document which defines the relationship between Māori and the Crown in New Zealand. It affirms both the tangata whenua status of whānau, hapū and iwi in New Zealand, and their rights of citizenship. The Tiriti therefore provides a basis through which Māori may critically analyse relationships, challenge the status-quo, and affirm the Māori rights.

Āta - The Principle of Growing Respectful Relationships

The principle of āta, was developed by Pohatu (2005) primarily as a transformative approach within the area of social services. The principle of āta relates specifically to the building and nurturing of relationships. It acts as a guide to the understanding of relationships and wellbeing when engaging with Māori.

**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)

Definitively needs to be protected and (any IP) should stay with the communities from which it has come from - not the research institute.

Funding should be amplified and ring fenced in this VM space. It has recently been increased which is great but still more could be done. There is a co-funding requirement that can inhibit access by some communities.

Ultimately, i support Maaori being resourced to self determine how this could ultimately look, but in the interim tautoko amplifying resources, protecting matauranga, and building Maaori capability and capacity.

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**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)

Hubs are one idea, but again have a conversation with Maaori.

Some Maaori (Iwi led) research Institutes already exist for example Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development who have a special focus on the Waikato River; but currently do not get topped up by SSIF funding/baseline funding that would flourish given the equal opportunity.

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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)

Support Rauika Mangai submission

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**Q29**

**Not sure**

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)

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**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)

Need to think about equity across the whole RSI system, and not privileging CRIs and inadvertently disadvantaging other potential contributors to the rsi system. ie Iwi, community researchers etc.

MBIE needs to revise how endeavour and Smart ideas are reviewed; and actually not just relegate Maori led research to the VM fund only. But the criteria in for example the Smart Ideas fund does not encourage/or provide for Maori led smart ideas through the assessment criteria and the assessment panels.

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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)

Be Te Tiriti led;

Maybe incorporate Maaori values eg as per NZ Biological Heritage Science Challenge.

Clear focus for CRIs - heaps of overlaps amongst current model (eg NIWA, Ag research, Manaaki Whenua and ESR all do freshwater research).

Not being a company model that drives making a profit, potentially over and above doing great science.

Best teams approach encourage collaboration, and not competition.

Be kaupapa driven.

Have equal representation on the boards (with a mix of skills, not just Maori accountants for example; but Maori scientists, Kaupapa Maori expertise; Indigenous methodologies knowledge expertise, Iwi expertise, Maori business expertise etc etc)

Equal representation in the executives and key decision making roles.

Provide flexibility, and agility not supportive of recentralised model.

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### Q32

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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### 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)

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### 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)

Support the co-governance Te Tiriti led model of the NZ Biological Heritage National Science Challenge of how this can occur; this science challenge is significantly more advanced than the CRI model. I see this as a stepping stone towards a model where Maaori self determine how, why, what is done for Maaori in the RSI system eg A MAori Science Authority model - based on existing examples eg Maori Health Authority; Te Kohanga Reo Model; and Te Matawai model.

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### 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)

This is key again, i defer to the innovation pathway for 'collective impact' designed in the NZBHSC and the following report [https://bioheritage.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/LC3849\\_Codesigning-for-research-impact-FINAL-REPORT.pdf](https://bioheritage.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/LC3849_Codesigning-for-research-impact-FINAL-REPORT.pdf)

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**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)

I support the Rauika Mangai Submission in this regard

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**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)

I support the Rauika Mangai Submission in this regard

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**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)

I support the Rauika Mangai Submission in this regard

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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)

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