#120

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?

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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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?

Biomedical and clinical 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)

It is a good idea to focus priorities around big problems/missions. This enables a variety of disciplines to come up with diverse approaches to the problem. In contrast, framing priorities around specific opportunities or technologies limits the pool of potential contributors to the priority.
Some priorities can be designed around an area of research, especially if that area is specialised and critical to the nation and is perhaps an area that is at risk of going 'in-and-out of fashion'. It may be critical to retain capabilities in that area to survive the cycles. It is important that capabilities such as taxonomy for example are supported in a way that allows continuity and succession, since these types of skills underpin our biosecurity and conservation, and yet they take many years to build up. Note: I am not a taxonomist. But I do require their services every now and again. Molecular ID does not have enough answers, and reliance on overseas experts can be fragmented and causes crippling delays to our work.

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)

In no particular order:

1.   Government priorities should be a key driver of the process, alongside priorities for Māori. Areas where the two drivers converge are likely to take higher priority.

2.   Science leaders and Chief Science Advisors from all government departments should be involved in priority setting in an advisory role.

3.   Scientists should be involved at strategy/operationalising stages to advise on feasibility of preferred approaches.

4.   Māori should be well resourced to participate in the process.

5.   Each cycle and stage of the process should be time-bound, so not to let the process drag with no decisions.

6.   Data and recommendations from the OECD and the UN about measures for New Zealand should inform priorities in the relevant areas. We must commit to improve measures where we lag behind as well as where we lead.

7.   The process should identify

a.   Areas of RSI where NZ is world leading. Prioritise those to strengthen them even further.

b.   Areas where we can rely on excellent science from other countries. Abandon those. Be bold! We are too small to work on every science area under the sun. The point of having priorities is to – well – prioritise… Give direction, focus… It will hurt but it will be better for the long run.

c.   Areas where NZ is not particularly strong, but where our needs are unique and we cannot rely on overseas research. Prioritise those to strengthen them.

8.   Priorities should align with values. The values guiding the process should be outlined at the outset. Naturally, values change over time, and priorities will update based on the values at the time of re-evaluation.

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)

In no particular order:

1.   Any individual organisation serving as the locus of coordination for a Priority should receive additional resources to cover administration and communication of the Priority.

2.   Long-term funding for a Priority is critical. Inflation adjustment is also critical as part of long-term funding. At least periodic adjustment within the term.

3.   It is critical that a change of government does not impact on an existing Priority. Continuity must be safe-guarded against political changes within the term of a Priority

4.   Seek out the silent voices. It is all too easy to listen to the loud voices when setting priorities and strategies. We must make special effort to seek out the quieter voices (disabled, minorities…) and those without an effective voice (young people under voting age, the environment…). It is the responsibility of those holding the power to be proactive in finding these voices and creating systems that are accessible to them to make their voice heard.

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

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)

A base grant funding model should be designed such that it removes the discrepancy between the amount of work a CRI vs. a university can offer for a contestable grant. Under the current model, a CRI can offer a lot less work for a capped contestable grant. A base grant should cover the scientist's time, while a contestable grant can cover operational expenses and stipends/salaries for research students/post-doctoral fellows.
Any performance-based components must be designed in a way that would not disadvantage any groups such as women going on maternity leave, for example.

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)

NOT by pushing our buildings to become open plan... Scientists need space to focus and concentrate in order to best collaborate. Our collaborators are often in other institutions, or even overseas. Having a quiet office environment to collaborate with them is so important.

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)

The answer to this must be driven by Maori! We must respond to their direction.

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)

Some skillsets are clearly unique to NZ (e.g., someone who specialises in rare plants of a specific region), and we must give them certainty and continuity. They cannot be re-recruited once they are gone in a restructure.
These unique skillsets need to be identified. If they fall into areas of priority for the nation, they should be regarded as national treasures.

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)

We will be able to provide so much more science for the benefit of NZ for the same amount of overall science funding if we didn't have to spend our days applying endlessly for funding for the survival of our position and the positions of our team members...

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)

Such funding mechanisms must ensure that scientists spend a large proportion of their time putting their unique skills and knowledge to the betterment of NZ. It is a waste of time that we let our best brains battle administration, endless funding applications, a large range of comms and extension, compliance....
The balance between science and 'other' must tip back towards science.
Current funding situation also results in scientists being thinly spread across many projects. This is inefficient. Any new structure should lead to fewer, larger pieces of work per scientist - not having to scramble for crumbs of work to populate their timesheets.

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