

#100

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Joep de Ligt

Q2

Email address

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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

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

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

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Biological sciences,
Health sciences,
Information and computing sciences,
Mātauranga Māori (Māori Knowledge)

Q16

What best describes the use of Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) in your work?

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

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)

Real positive impact for people & communities
Equity focused

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)

Implementation > (re-)invention
Prevention > Resilience > Reactive
(> is better/more important than)

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)

Mission led / NOT competitive bids
Expert driven across institutes

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)

Māori led should become normal not the exception

Having meaningful impacts for communities will ensure Te Tiriti is upheld more strongly

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)

Put it on equal footing with western science and support true practitioners of Mātauranga

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)

Te Tiriti should recognise Hapu as Mana Whenua and therefore it makes sense to have local knowledge hubs, there should still be national connection and collaboration but different areas will naturally have different focus areas

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)

We would be wise to better recognise and plan for resources and infrastructure of national significance. Take genomics for example, this cannot sit with Confidentiality - 91 any one institute, it needs Māori co-governance from get go and be implemented in a fashion that it can serve clinical decision making if we want true and meaningful benefit for people. A meaningful delivery of positive outcomes will then build trust and the foundations for a research infrastructure where people are still in control of their data but allow national insights to be gained where and when appropriate.

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)

Competitive bidding costs large amount of money to perform the evaluation. Provide institutes with base grants and evaluate them on their delivery from it. i.e. only increase their base funding after a sustained period of achievement of outcomes (teaching/research/impact/etc...)

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)

International bodies have found large national initiatives or virtual institutes (moon landing type feel) to be conducive to collaboration but only when there was guaranteed funding over a period of time and a clear mission statement that people could rally around and there was enough base level capability to support the cause.

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)

NZ would be wise to define areas of growth/development it sees as needed in the future. Currently many studies are training people for jobs that are disappearing rapidly due to changing markets and technology

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)

Climate and geo hazard proof buildings should be the priority with a focus on shared activities and needs rather than 'a building per institute'

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)

institutions should be co-led where possible and have boards that understand the te tiriti expectations and obligations

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)

collaboration is a key success factor to better knowledge exchange. impact generation requires close collaboration and understanding of the systems we work in, for example personalised cancer treatment, there are current approved drugs with known biomarkers that have not made it into NZ systems, so inventing new drugs is not magically going to make it have an impact. Such a project needs involvement with clinical practitioners and pharmac to truly have impact

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)

NZ can only deliver on key areas of interest if we have the people to deliver in those

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)

Stable working conditions are highly conducive to better outcomes and greater equity for women and under represented communities

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)

funding mechanisms should provide ECRs with constructive feedback and direction on where their research should be headed

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)

Infrastructure is a key driver of NZ successes to date. Services like REANZZ have meant researchers can transfer data quickly and securely. And NeSI has been supporting researchers in their computational needs but should not be looked at when it comes to service delivery and implementation like that of genomics. There are certain key initiatives that require a different model and these need to be supported by things like bespoke governance and legislation ensuring people's data is secure and private while NZ undertakes law reform like an anti genetic discrimination act. We should be focusing our infrastructure not just on the research sector but also on the translational front where research findings can have real life impact on peoples lives and can meaningfully address inequities. Currently infrastructure is not geared to translating research findings into practice.
