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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Julia Mullarney

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

University

What type of organisation do you work for?

Q14

No

Is it a Māori-led organisation?

Q15

Earth sciences,

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Environmental sciences

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

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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)

Data storage, availability, and management should be considered a core function or core infrastructure. To date, the fragmentation and competition in the funding system has produced difficulties in getting hold of publicly funded data. For example, it's even hard to get hold of basic environmental parameters such as weather data. Providing open and available data should be a condition for publicly funded research, (as is in many other countries).

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)

Rather than, or in addition to, providing base funding to institutions, could small amounts of base funding be provided to individual researchers, in a scheme similar to the NSERC scheme in Canada? This ensures some continuity of research even in lean funding years.

Page 12: Section 6: Institutions

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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)

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)

Multi-institution infrastructure resources are crucial to allow NZ researchers to access cutting-edge equipment. Access to these pieces of equipment also needs to include access to full technical support. Research rather than commercial work should be prioritised.

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)

Providing open and available data should be a condition for publicly funded research, (as is in many other countries).

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)

When allocating research to priority areas for a longer duration (1.2.1. - priority 4), funding mechanisms should consider implementing systems to ensure that new investigators can be brought into the system (by a genuine process, not just bringing in students/postdocs/group members of those already funded). This consideration is particularly important for ECR or new arrivals to NZ's scientific workforce.

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

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)

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 would like to make several points on the current and future funding systems:

1. It is essential that support for 'blue skies' research continues.
 2. For big "best teams" projects such as the National Science Challenges, these funding mechanisms are actually incredibly restrictive (contrary to the stated aims). In reality, they promote "an old-boys network". For researchers who are not in these networks, it's twice as hard to obtain funding for similar research areas from different sources (such as the Endeavour round) as there is perception from reviewers that this work is covered elsewhere. These barriers are particularly pronounced for women and minority researchers, thus actually worsening the diversity of the workforce.
 3. It is difficult to retain talent in New Zealand owing to the scarcity of postdoc funding. Postdocs are almost prohibitively expensive for all but the largest grants. Any new funding system should increase funding for postdocs.
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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)

Multi-institution infrastructure resources are crucial to allow NZ researchers to access cutting-edge equipment. Access to these pieces of equipment also needs to include access to full technical support. Research rather than commercial work should be prioritised.
