#107

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Li Day

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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.

Q4   **Yes**

Can MBIE contact you in relation to your submission?

Page 3: Section 2: Submitter information

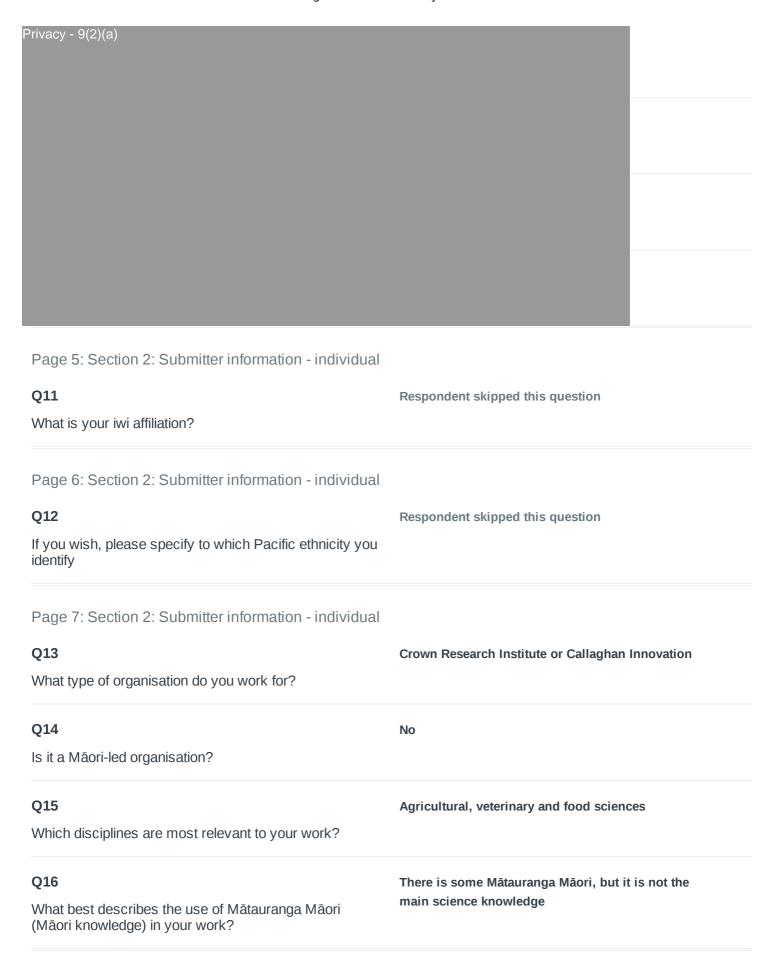**Q5**   **Individual**

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)

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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?

Agricultural, veterinary and food sciences

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)

Benefits to NZ and (international) competitive advantages. Given the natural resource agriculture sector is one of the key industries for New Zealand, research priorities linked to the Agrifood sector are critically important to help generate the future knowledge, new technologies and people skills required to help address the unprecedented challenges and complex issues facing the food sector in a rapidly changing world.

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)

Secure our competitive global advantages
Consider a broad range of social, environmental and economic priorities together
Inclusive process (government, research providers and industry together)
Reduce repetition - New Zealand is not big enough to have several groups with similar capabilities.
Pull complimentary resources together and ensure long term success to deliver national interests e.g. there is a next step for maintaining the relevant and new science capabilities established through the Endeavor Programme (Fermented Foods). NZ is ready for a National Technology Platform for Fermentation to consolidate different parts of this capability to meet the future needs.

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)

Reduce repetition - New Zealand is not big enough to have several groups with similar capabilities.
Having funding mechanisms for short-term, medium-term and long-term goals and priority areas.
Pull complimentary resources together and ensure long term success to deliver national interests e.g. there is a next step for maintaining the relevant and new science capabilities established through the Endeavor Programme (Fermented Foods). For example, NZ is ready for a National Technology Platform for Fermentation to consolidate different parts of this capability to meet the future needs.

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)

Building long-term relationships. There needs to be specific funding for relationship building.

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)

Relationships and partnerships - it needs to be natural, rather than just a policy

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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)

There should be a regular dialog between researchers and local community. Again this needs to be recognised as part of the learning and relationship building - value the time spent as part of the job.

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)

Based on the national priorities, the core function should support the long term science capability development, people's career development and skills to work with industry.

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)

Mixed funding model is important to meet the needs of science and technology development at different stages. The clarity needs to be around whether it is a short-term idea, medium term need or long term big challenge.

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)

There are plenty collaborations in New Zealand. This issue is the current funding system and competitions between some of the CRIs. Establishing big Research Centres, Technology Platforms, or Research Consortium (such as Bioresource Processing Alliance model) specifically for tackling big issues that need capabilities across science disciplines naturally encourage collaboration.

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)

Having a base funding model for specifically supporting the career and workforce development.

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)

Establish National Centres for significant resources such as biobanks and large facilities. Learn from overseas success, e.g. Melbourne University Bio21 Centre, Synchron, etc.

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)

Establish "Technology Enabling Platforms" to specifically focusing on knowledge (that are generated from research programmes) exchange and facilitate/accelerate technology transfer and uptake by industry, i.e. generating 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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)

Having them as a separate funding directly from government