

#124

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Matt Plummer

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

Q8

Gender

Q9

In which region do you primarily work?

Q10

Ethnicity

Privacy - 9(2)(a)

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

Which disciplines are most relevant to your work?

Education,
Human society,
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)

Cooperation and collaboration over competition, targeted resource allocation (including specific investment in training and researcher development).

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)

Information and analysis, but not just limited to what our systems currently measure easily, as this only gives a partial picture. Who is doing this analysis is also important, and should include a strong Te Ao Māori perspective to give voice to Te Tiriti concerns and opportunities. Robust consultation and expert opinion should complement and support this information and analysis process - in other words these functions should contribute to both the information collected and how it is analysed and operationalised.

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)

Coordinated governance approach, with an open-minded view of how quality and impact are determined and measured (particularly in relation to projects with a strong mātauranga component)

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)

Focus on building sustained relationships that extend beyond the term of a government or life of a research project, rather than just point-in-time or project specific engagement. A spirit of reciprocity and working to mutual benefit, or akoranga and manaakitanga, should govern these engagements.

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)

Employment of more Māori and Pasifika researchers, clearer articulation of benefits and opportunities for research distinctiveness in a global setting afforded by strong Mātauranga-informed or led approach to research and science

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)

strong local engagement with Māori critical in my opinion - it is too easy to (unintentionally) promote a false homogeneity of Māori perspectives - remembering that the term Māori itself only came after contact with Europeans necessitated it. Crown (incorporating Māori and non-Māori perspectives) has a fruitful role to play, however, in collating these different iwi and hāpu perspectives, and providing a coordination role where appropriate, to identify opportunities for collaboration and cross-fertilisation etc.

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)

A combination of consultation and strategic prioritisation, as discussed in previous sections

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)

A negotiated system

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)

Who is doing the 'designing' here? Role of central fu

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)

There is a space for a central organisation to specifically support this, see the Australian Research Data Commons' Skilled Workforce Team for example: <https://ardc.edu.au/collaborations/skilled-workforce/>. More strategic direction and support at senior levels to encourage collaboration not just of researchers, but of research support staff. Build on existing collaborative models for research skills delivery such as ResBaz Aotearoa, co-organised by the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, and NeSI: <https://resbaz.auckland.ac.nz/>

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)

MBIE could lead the implementation of a system-wide research resource and activity identification infrastructure, similar to what was done with the ORCID consortium. This would provide mutual benefit to researchers, institutions and central government bodies such as MBIE. Two options to consider: RAiD (<https://www.raid.org.au/>) and ORCID's new Research Resources functionality (<https://info.orcid.org/orcid-for-research-resources/>)

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)

Consider the Te Papa model, which has a Kaihatū role on the same organisational tier as the CEO. Once again "design" is problematic, as most institutions are already in place. Another question to ask might be, how can current institutions adapt to better achieve Tiriti principles and outcomes?

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)

Having a requirement for robust but researcher-centric Research Data Management plans for funded research projects could be helpful here, as they could help shape at the outset how research data is collected and curated in order to achieve impact. See https://auckland.figshare.com/articles/journal_contribution/Design_thinking_developing_a_researcher-centric_DMP/5537122. Have impact specific funding opportunities (potentially building on Curious Minds and similar). Support a central Data repository where data can be curated and served to a range of stakeholders, in both research and operational environments, and where researchers can have another opportunity to extend the impact and reach of research - not just through publications, but through the reuse of research data

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)

Focus on researcher development and support staff that can foster the skills needed to be successful collaborative researchers with the ability to pivot to different research approaches and projects. Address precarity, inclusion and diversity

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)

May have some stabilising effect, but potentially limit the ability of individual institutions to determine how they support their researchers. How overheads are utilised by institutions is not always transparent

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)

Focus on talent development and researcher capability training first, recruitment second. The infrastructure and training staff and resources can endure even if/when specific researchers move overseas

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)

More parity across disciplinary areas - currently MBIE funds nationally significant science databases at \$19m p/a. But equivalent cultural infrastructure for humanities and social sciences is absent, putting at risk many nationally significant and culturally-rich databases, collections and other research resources. Models to consider include Australia's HuNi (<https://huni.net.au/#!/about>) and the United States' NEH (<https://www.neh.gov/>). Investment in infrastructure needs to be accompanied by a strong researcher training and development programme relevant to researchers across different disciplines, so that a broader range of our research community is able to take advantage of tools such as high performance computing for large data analysis.
