#77

`COMPLETE`

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Page 2: Section 1: submitter contact information

Q1

Name

Gustavo Olivares

Q2

Email address

`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?

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

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?

Chemical sciences,

Earth sciences,

Engineering,

Environmental sciences,

Physical 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)

Any focus will, by definition, leave things out and that needs to be clearly articulated to manage expectations of the community. The principles that should be applied are those that "force" interdisciplinary work. Focusing on a "field of research" will further isolate that field from those they consider to be "outside". Focusing on "problems" is only feasible if there is a mechanism to deal with the "we've solved this problem, what do we do now?".
A well crafted "mission statement" that is concrete and specific can include problems, technologies and cut across fields of research. BUT, it is necessary that the mission is clear and that all participants UNDERSTAND what that mission MEANS.

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)

IF we want to give effect to Te Tiriti, then we need to clearly specify that this is NOT a popularity contest and that tangata whenua needs to have "veto" power over the final set of priorities.
Sitting below that overarching process, there needs to be a discussion informed by the needs/wants of the country (as expressed by the people) and what's feasible/required (as assessed by the experts on the field).
IF field experts are in fact, experts, they will be able to anticipate challenges and can act as a "filter" between what's expressed by the country and the "short list" that parliament evaluates.
Ultimately, the final decision on priorities is a POLITICAL one and it should be made by PARLIAMENT (not cabinet!) in an open and robust debate.
It is necessary to decouple the election cycles from the priority setting and the only way to do that is if it is a wide consensus on the priorities, not only from a circumstantial majority. 5 years sounds like a good round number to repeat part of the exercise

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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 researchers and Māori communities should define this.

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)

Training of ALL researchers on Mātauranga Māori.
Coming from a non-English speaking country, I need to learn the language before "practicing" as a researcher here. In the same way, it should be required that researchers learn Mātauranga Māori before being awarded grants from MBIE.

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)

Māori researchers and Māori communities should define this.

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)

Core functions should be defined by the research community with input from administrators. In principle, core functions will be those functions that ENABLE the research to occur but are not innovations in themselves, e.g. database maintenance, collections curation, personnel management (HR) and infrastructures ... in general, overheads.
Trying to define "core functions" tied to institutions can result in increasing isolation of researchers and can put those institutions as gatekeepers which will keep research(ers) out of certain resources.

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 base grant should make it so that it is irrelevant which institution a researcher works at, they can collaborate seamlessly with other researchers and there is no "double dipping" in terms of overheads or other obstacles to collaboration (current commercial pressures on CRI actively work against collaboration)

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)

Employ EVERYONE by the state (like teachers) BUT devolve decisions on extra funding/activities to cross-(current)-institutions entities.
For example, we don't need GNS, NIWA and Manaaki Whenua as 3 completely separate entities, they can be merged and "platforms" can be established for soil, air and water research, to reduce the corporatisation of our research and enhance collaborations

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)

Collaboration, collaboration, collaboration.
Any obstacle that gets in the way between a researcher from ESR and working with colleagues in GNS should be removed. Career progression should not be closed to one institution and "jumping" between institutions should be facilitated in order to foster grater collaboration.

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 should allocate and decide what to spend money on. Individual institutions should NOT try to come up with a business case for a super computer, or a particle accelerator because that will turn them into gatekeepers and if they face pressures to increase their revenue, they will try to maximise that from the infrastructure they manage as well.

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)

Boards should have 2 co-chairs, one representing tangata whenua and another representing tangata Te Tiriti, as well as require that all entities have tangata whenua representation at the executive level.

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)

CRI-like entities should NOT seek profit. They should, very clearly, be expected to release ALL their IP to NZ institutions and, where relevant, assist their commercialisation but NOT commercialise by themselves. Create spin-off companies, collaborate with industry, whatever may work but NOT trying to commercialise their IP by themselves.

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)

Remove collaboration obstacles and enhance incentives to reward mentoring. Require that senior researchers DO LESS RESEARCH and in fact SUPPORT less experienced staff ... they're too valuable to waste them working, they need to be teaching the next generation.

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)

A well designed base grant should give stability to the workforce so that they have the "mental space" to mentor and collaborate with others, as well as have the "actual time" to come up with new ideas and try them out.

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)

ALL grants SHOULD include MSc and/or PhD formation roles as we should ensure that ALL our grants work to achieve the goal of growing our talent pool.

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)

Any infrastructure that will be useful to more than 1 entity should be centrally funded through an open, transparent and balanced process and it should be clear that "management" of a certain infrastructure does not equate to "ownership" of said infrastructure. NIWA should NOT have "discretionary" time on the super computer to be used to increase their revenue streams. Same applies to the Tangaroa, particle accelerators, the eScience Infrastructure, etc.