

Briefing for the incoming Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology

January 2025



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1. Welcome to the Science, Innovation and Technology portfolio

1. Congratulations on your appointment as Minister for Science, Innovation and Technology. We look forward to meeting with you to discuss your priorities.
2. Science, innovation and technology are central to Government's goal of unleashing economic growth.
3. The Prime Minister has recently announced an ambitious programme of reform to the science, innovation and technology system to enable it to deliver on that goal, which will introduce the most significant set of changes to the system in over thirty years. These changes sit alongside Government's commitments to reform gene technology regulation, now well in train.
4. As the incoming Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology, you will be responsible for leading these reforms, as well as leading day-to-day operations of the science, innovation and technology system.
5. The purpose of this briefing is to provide:
 - advice on the strategic issues facing the New Zealand science, innovation and technology system, and how the reforms underway respond to those issues (sections 2 and 3 of this briefing).
 - background information about the science, innovation and technology portfolio (sections 4 and 5 of this briefing).
6. Further briefings will be provided to you as needed, focussing on specific topics in greater depth.

2. High priority reform programmes

Science, Innovation and Technology System Reform

Change to science, innovation and technology is needed to unleash economic growth

7. New Zealand urgently needs to improve its economic productivity to unleash economic growth. Our 150-year experience with agriculture has proven that an active science and innovation strategy can deliver huge productivity dividends. However, the current system was designed in the 1990s and been slow to adapt to the huge global changes in science and technology which have taken place in the intervening decades.
8. All other countries with growing and productive economies have science and innovation investment at the centre of their economic strategies. Around the world, countries that have driven investment in new advanced fields of science and technology have achieved better economic growth and productivity, and better living standards. The scarce resources we do commit to science and innovation are not focussed on the kinds of science that would be likely to make a difference to our economic productivity, and our public research organisations are not set up or supported to translate that science into growth.

In response to the Science System Advisory Group, Government has agreed to progress an initial set of priority reforms

9. The Government has recently announced the most significant reset of our science, innovation and technology system in more than 30 years. The main changes announced are:
 - A Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council will be established to provide strategic direction and oversight of the science, innovation and technology system.
 - New Zealand's existing seven Crown Research Institutes (CRIs) will be consolidated or repurposed to form three public research organisations. They will be shaped around the focus areas of the bioeconomy, Earth sciences including climate and hazard resilience, and health and forensic science services.
 - A fourth new public research organisation will be established to focus on advanced technology and deliver research while building capabilities and commercial outreach in areas such as artificial intelligence, synthetic biology, aerospace, medical technology and quantum technology.
 - Callaghan Innovation will be disestablished and its most important functions will be transferred to other parts of the science, innovation and technology system to better support and incentivise innovation for economic growth.
 - New agency Invest NZ will be established as government's one-stop-shop for foreign direct investment, attracting people, businesses and capital into New Zealand across industries and technologies. Note, the establishment of Invest NZ will be overseen by the Minister for Trade and Investment.
 - New Zealand Trade and Enterprise will be refocused to drive export growth and facilitate trade and access to international markets to ensure New Zealand businesses have the necessary support to expand their international reach.

10. A national policy for managing intellectual property for science, innovation and technology-funded research will be developed.

Numerous reviews have made the case for change

11. Numerous reviews and reports over the past 14 years¹ have repeatedly identified the same problems with New Zealand's science, innovation and technology system. These are:
 - The system is seriously underfunded compared to other peer countries, and compared to the scale of impact we expect it to produce. Our science spend is much lower than it needs to be to make any difference to our productivity, at 1.45 per cent of GDP compared to the OECD average of 2.7 per cent.
 - The system lacks focus, and delivers smaller results across many areas, rather than doing fewer things well. There is no strategy to say what is important, or direct scarce resources towards those priorities.
 - The system is fragmented, with poor visibility of the effectiveness of current investments, and lacks direction and strategy-setting.
 - The impact of research is reduced because there are weak connections between those who conduct research and those who use it.
 - Poor integration between research organisations, and wasteful or unnecessary competition for research funding, further reduce system effectiveness and impact.
 - Investment in research by, with, or for Māori is disproportionately low.
 - Our research workforce is under pressure, lacks diversity, and career paths are unstable.
12. The most recent review, the Science System Advisory Group chaired by Professor Sir Peter Gluckman, repeated these findings, and recommended wide-ranging reforms in response. The group's report is provided to you as part of this package of briefings.

Changes, once made, should deliver benefits quickly

13. The new system will have a stronger focus on key priorities of government with the ability to pivot and redeploy scientists and funding as needed. We expect to see simplified engagement for industry, with fewer organisations to navigate. We also expect new science organisations to begin optimising the return on investment in infrastructure including buildings and specialist R&D equipment, by sharing it across fewer, larger organisations.
14. We need the reforms to lead to New Zealand developing new technologies at a rate comparable to other first world countries, becoming a destination of choice for global technology development, and attracting and retaining global talent in advanced technology.
15. We expect that research organisations will have the scale and agility to deliver core science services, respond to New Zealand's science, innovation and technology priorities, and pivot to emerging new opportunities. Research organisations will have more opportunities and responsibilities to address

¹ e.g. The CRI Taskforce (2011), Powering Innovation (2012), Callaghan Innovation PIF Review (2016), Te Pae Kahurangi (Review of CRIs) (2020), Te Ara Paerangi – Future Pathways (2022), Science System Advisory Group (2024)

New Zealand's enduring and systemic challenges and enable New Zealand to benefit from rapidly advancing technologies.

Reforms are ready to begin

16. While the full scope of the reforms agreed by Cabinet will require a programme of legislation taking around 12 months, we are able to progress initial steps of reform much sooner if you wish. The Boards of Crown Research Institutes are ready to progress work consolidate into larger public research organisations under existing policy frameworks, and we can begin work quickly on extending advanced technology investment. Similarly, Callaghan Innovation can quickly begin preparations for disestablishment once it has received formal confirmation of the Government's intentions and expectations.
17. Given the size and significance of the reform programme just announced, and the central role Crown Research Institutes and Callaghan Innovation Boards will have in delivering it successfully, **we recommend you meet with Chairs of the Crown Research Institutes and Callaghan Innovation as soon as you are able.**
18. The Science System Advisory Group also made recommendations on which Cabinet has not yet made a decision, such as the structure of the science funding system and funding bodies. We are keen to have early conversations with you on these recommendations.

Gene Technology Reform

19. The Gene Technology Bill was introduced in December 2024 to establish a modern, enabling regulatory system for managing the use of gene technology in New Zealand. New legislation was a Coalition Agreement commitment and was included in the Government's Q4 2024 Action Plan. The Bill is primarily adapted from Australia's Gene Technology Act 2000 and will establish a dedicated Regulator within the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The Regulator will oversee a risk tiering framework where higher risk activities require case-by-case license assessments while lower risk activities can be conducted if certain conditions are met (e.g. containment).
20. There are four key workstreams that require your attention.
 - **Progressing the Gene Technology Bill.** The Bill was intended to be progressed through all House stages by August 2025, and was referred to the Health Select Committee for a standard six-month consideration in December 2024. Most immediately, public submissions close on Monday 17 February. MBIE is preparing an initial briefing for the Committee that we will provide to you on 29 January for feedback by 5 February (ahead of a 10 February deadline for the Committee). We will separately seek your decision on several policy areas in the Bill that may require changes through amendment papers **Confidential advice to Government**. The next milestone is a Departmental Report in March summarising submissions and making recommendations for amendments to the Bill.
 - **Secondary legislation.** Regulations and notices will detail how the Bill will work in practice so must be completed before the Regulator begins operation in late 2025. Key topics include the Regulator's risk assessment process and the organisms and technologies that will be exempt from regulation or placed within the 'unlicensed' risk tiers (ie not requiring case-by-case assessment). MBIE is currently preparing a draft consultation document as the Bill requires public consultation

on any secondary legislation. We expect to provide it to you for feedback in March and to seek Cabinet approval for its release shortly afterwards.

- **Implementation.** MBIE is working with the EPA and MPI to ensure the Regulator is ready to begin operation by December 2025. You will be responsible for appointing the Regulator and its Technical and Māori advisory committees (likely Q3 2025). MBIE can support you in identifying suitable candidates.
- **Funding:** Cabinet has agreed the Regulator will be funded through reprioritisation from the wider SIT portfolio. Confidential advice to Government

Artificial Intelligence

21. A third priority in your portfolio is artificial intelligence (AI). The Government has agreed a clear strategic direction for adopting AI in New Zealand. Increased uptake and use of AI in New Zealand can help deliver better outcomes for people in New Zealand. The goal is to give confidence to firms and wider organisations within the economy to safely use, develop, and innovate with this transformative technology.
22. Cabinet has agreed to New Zealand taking a proportionate and risk-based approach to AI regulation, rather than developing a standalone AI Act. Existing legislation and regulations such as privacy, consumer protection and human rights, will be used to manage risk and privacy concerns. As these regulations are largely principles-based and technology neutral, they can be updated as and when needed, to enable further AI innovation or address AI harms, should they arise.
23. New Zealand's approach to adopting AI is in accordance with the OECD's AI principles, including respecting the rule of law, human rights, and democratic values, including fairness and privacy, as well as robustness, security, and safety.
24. The Government's intention to create a national AI Strategy for New Zealand was announced in 2024. The strategy will coalesce efforts across both the public and private sectors and help communicate New Zealand's commitment to increasing the uptake of AI, in a safe and responsible way. MBIE is leading the development of the strategy, with the aim to have a draft to you in late February for Cabinet in March, public consultation thereafter, and completion in mid-2025. Responsible AI guidance for business will accompany the AI Strategy as a practical tool for business to support safe, secure, responsible use of AI, drawing on similar international efforts.
25. These AI workstreams comprise the bulk of the portfolio's Digital futures policy work programme. As you know, Digital technologies can be a powerful driver of innovation, productivity, and economic growth. We distinguish between opportunities for technologies like AI to lift performance 'horizontally' across the entire New Zealand economy, versus opportunities for the local digital tech sector 'vertically' to grow faster and export more. You have digital programmes of work in the science, innovation and technology portfolio in both domains. The focus vertically is mostly on the game development sector, but there are handful of other smaller projects aimed boosting the wider New Zealand tech sector.

3. Background and policy context

Science, Innovation and Technology in New Zealand

26. Science, innovation and technology in New Zealand consists of businesses, people, institutions such as research organisations, and infrastructure. Many people are engaged day-to-day in developing and using technology, innovating, researching, and connecting with each other in a wide range of activities that contribute to science, innovation and technology. Government is only partially responsible for this activity.
27. Using the NZTech definition, the New Zealand technology sector consists of around 23,000 businesses, employing nearly 120,000 people. In 2022 the tech sector made up around \$22.6 billion (eight per cent) of New Zealand's GDP. According to NZTech, the sector is the second largest contributor to New Zealand's exports, making up 11 per cent of all exports worth \$10.7 billion.
28. The Research and Development (R&D) intensive parts of the New Zealand economy consist of 42,000² researchers, around 2500 R&D performing businesses (with many more reporting innovation), eight Universities, seven Crown Research Institutes, and many independent research organisations, business accelerators and incubators, and other support functions.
29. Overall investment in R&D was approximately \$5.2 billion in 2023. Businesses perform well over half of the R&D that happens in New Zealand, which the Government supports and encourages through a variety of mechanisms. The remainder takes place in public and private research organisations.

Economic growth in advanced economies relies on investment in R&D

30. New Zealand's economy faces several long-term challenges. Most important of this is our weak economic productivity, which has been declining compared to our peers for several decades, and continues to do so. Science, innovation and technology are tools to arrest this decline. They underwrite the productivity of key industries and contribute skills and knowledge to the creation of new ones.
31. Science, innovation and technology have been identified by almost all developed countries as critical factors in economic growth. Such countries invest far more heavily in growth-enhancing R&D than New Zealand.
32. New Zealand also spends one of the highest proportions of government R&D investment in the OECD on environmental and agricultural research. However, in real terms, these levels of investment would likely look comparable to our peers if our overall R&D investment was commensurate with other advanced economies.
33. The 'gap' - a major shortfall in investment - is mainly one of research into advanced technologies, which could form the bedrock of a growing, productive future technology sector for New Zealand. Government's SIT reform programme has recognised this gap, and is seeking to address it via several of the measures outlined above, in particular the creation of an advanced technology focused public research organisation.

² By headcount

Expenditure on R&D has been growing overall...

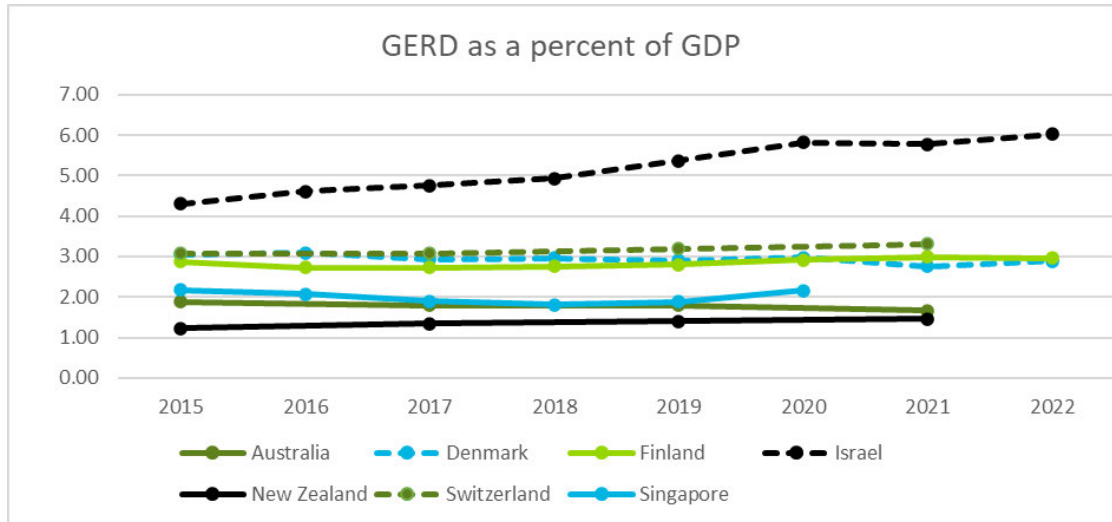


Figure 1: Total expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP (Source: OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators). The OECD offsets New Zealand data by one year to align to international comparison data. The data for New Zealand in this graph are the most recent data Stats NZ is able to provide.

34. In 2022, New Zealand spent 1.45 per cent of GDP on R&D, compared to the OECD average of 2.71 per cent. Most advanced economies are above, or have serious plans to get above, three per cent of GDP.

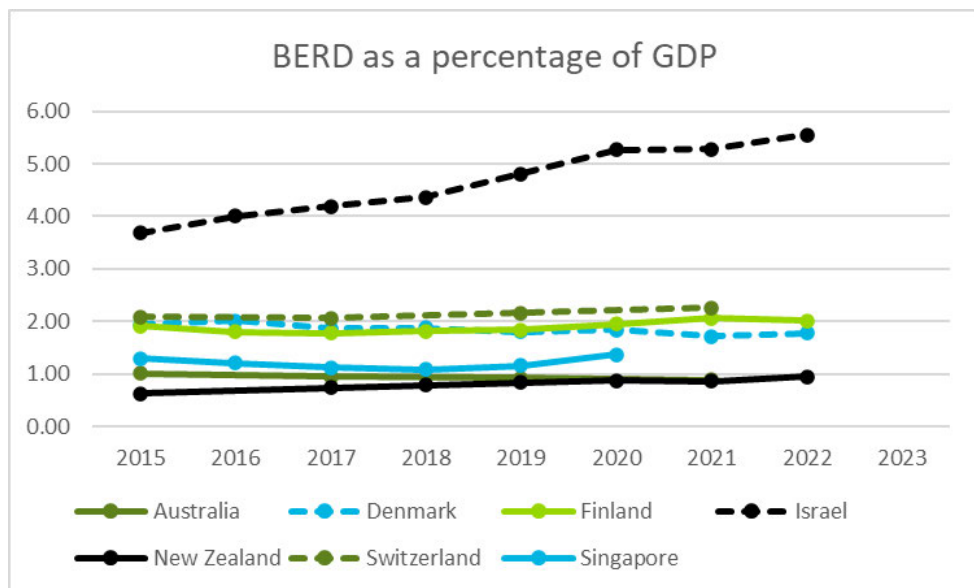


Figure 2: Business R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP (Source: OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators). The OECD offsets New Zealand data by one year to align to international comparison data. The data for New Zealand in this graph are the most recent data Stats NZ is able to provide.

... but recent reductions in public investment mean we are losing ground, and will struggle to generate future economic growth

35. Business R&D has grown steadily over the last ten years and has been responsible for the majority of growth in R&D expenditure. Real government funding for R&D has declined from its peak in 2021/22, and funding for research in public research institutions (e.g., Universities and Crown Research Institutes) is now lower than it was in the 2016/17 financial year. This is placing significant

pressure on the financial viability of research organisations, and some Crown Research Institutes, in particular. The reform programme should help future public research organisations to be more resilient to these challenges, but it will not solve the fundamental problems. It will become increasingly difficult for us to retain research capability sufficient to meet all our needs as a country.

36. The chart below disaggregates government support into funding for business (BERD) and funding for public research organisations (GOVERD and HERD).

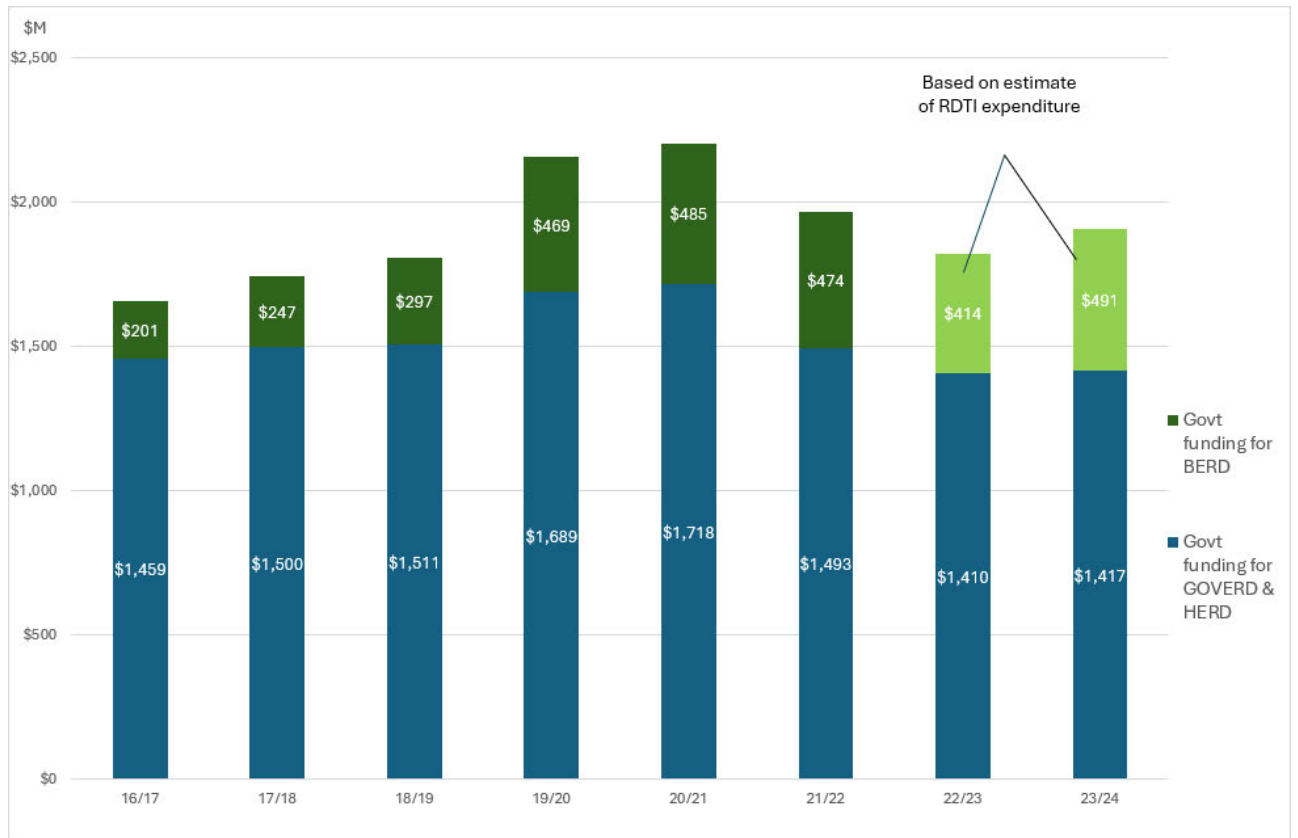


Figure 3: Real government funding for R&D (2024 dollars, \$m) Source: MBIE analysis based on appropriations data

Increased investment in both public and private R&D, helped by predictable government support, could transform our economic future

- 37. The development of new, unique technologies via R&D, and leveraging their commercial applications, is the lifeblood of a thriving technology sector. Performing R&D makes it more likely that a product or service will have novel technology that is harder to replicate, meaning they can command higher prices and make New Zealand firms more internationally competitive.
- 38. One of the most important factors for the success of Government supports for business R&D is predictability. R&D projects often take several years to complete, and more time to result in successful products and services. Consistency of support over that time is key to firm’s confidence in making decisions and has been highlighted as an important factor by the tech sector. The evaluation of the R&D Tax Incentive (RDTI) currently underway will provide a more formal accounting of the impact of Government supports to R&D expenditure in New Zealand.

39. R&D expenditure yields high rates of return, both to the organisation or sector performing the R&D and to the wider society and economy. A recent state-of-the-art study³ estimated an annual economy-wide rate of return of at least 20 per cent, even under relatively conservative assumptions. A meta-analysis⁴ of the literature found average rates of return to private R&D of at least 14 per cent and for public R&D of around 20 per cent.
40. New Zealand specific studies have found similar results for the benefits of R&D conducted in New Zealand. The estimated annual rate of return for New Zealand agricultural R&D is 17 per cent⁵. An analysis of New Zealand's total R&D expenditure over the period 1989-2021⁶ found a minimum estimated economy-wide annual rate of return of 11 per cent (comparing favourably for estimates for Australia and the US of 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively).

Science, innovation and technology have an important international dimension

41. Research has always been a global enterprise, and mechanisms for international scientific collaboration are well-established. Because of our small population, and correspondingly smaller research community, New Zealand is more reliant on global research to fill important knowledge gaps than larger countries. Our innovators also need to operate in global markets. Access to offshore capital and market connections have become key ingredients for the success of New Zealand technology companies. Yet despite these imperatives, New Zealand is not as well-connected globally as other small, advanced economies.
42. At the same time, the global environment for research and innovation collaboration has become more complex. Technology is now at the centre of geopolitical competition, and large economies are actively seeking to structure technology markets in their favour. In this more contested environment, national security considerations have become an increasing part of technology policy globally, and New Zealand is no exception. New Zealand's existing political, security and trading relationships provide opportunities for us to do well in the emerging global technology environment, but as states seek to intervene in their own markets, these will require an increasing amount of effort to maintain and exploit.
43. Some New Zealand research institutions have a significant leadership role in their fields. Government has a role in promoting and funding our world-leading research capability to act as a lighthouse to attract more research talent and to create pathways to markets for the innovations arising from that research.

³ Jones, B F & Summers L H (2020), "A calculation of the social returns to innovation"

⁴ Frontier Economics (2023), "Rate of return to Investment in R&D"

⁵ New Zealand Treasury (2006), "The role of R&D in productivity growth: The case of agriculture in New Zealand: 1927 to 2001"

⁶ CSIRO Australia (2021), "Quantifying Australia's returns to Innovation"

4. Portfolio responsibilities

Your Responsibilities

44. As Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology you are responsible, on behalf of the Government, for overall stewardship of the science, innovation and technology portfolio. This is achieved in the following ways.
- **Sets direction.** Government's involvement in the science, innovation and technology system has significant influence over the direction of science, innovation and technology activities.
 - **A regulator.** The government is closely involved in regulating technology activities. The work to reform gene technology regulation is already well underway (see above). Other notable areas where regulation and technology intersect include aerospace, medical technology, and defence. Often these regulations are the responsibility of other portfolios.
 - **An owner of organisations,** most notably Crown Research Institutes and Callaghan Innovation.
 - **A funder** of science, innovation and technology activities and infrastructure.
 - **A provider of information.** The government collects and shares information to support good decision-making.
 - **A coordinator and connector.** The government is active in coordinating activity including connecting tech sector and R&D intensive firms with research institutions and other firms both domestically and internationally.
 - **A user of science, innovation and technology.** Many government departments rely heavily on the technological or scientific outputs of firms and research organisations.

Vote Business, Science, and Innovation and appropriations

45. You have overall responsibility for science, innovation and technology expenditure in 2024/25 of \$1,354 million in Vote Business, Science and Innovation and a further \$466 million in Vote Revenue (for the R&D Tax Incentive). You set the priorities for investment via terms of reference for funding bodies, investment plans for specific funds and policy settings for investment processes.
46. The annual Budget round is particularly important in the science, innovation and technology portfolio because funding is one of the main tools you have for shaping the New Zealand science, innovation and technology system. A large amount of science, innovation and technology funding is committed to existing funding contracts, meaning funding with that commitment is harder to reprioritise quickly.
47. **The 2025 Budget round is underway. The science, innovation and technology submissions are essential for delivering on the reforms and other priorities within your portfolio. We would appreciate an early opportunity to discuss Budget 25 with you.**
48. A range of different types of appropriations (technical funding categories) are used to deliver science, innovation and technology funding, but it is more practical to think of the breakdown in terms of what it purchases. This is set out in the table below. A full table of science, innovation and technology expenditure by appropriation is included at Annex 2.

Item	2024/25 ¹ \$million	Share of total %
Departmental expenditure (policy and contract management)	\$42.8	2.2%
Funding for Research	\$907.7	46.7%
Other non-departmental programmes	\$46.1	2.4%
Callaghan operational funding	\$85.8	4.4%
Support for Business R&D and Innovation	\$209.5	10.8%
Game Development Sector Rebate scheme	\$39.9	2.1%
Total (operating expenditure)	\$1,331.8	68.5%
Capital expenditure	\$22.4	1.2%
Total (Vote BSI)	\$1,354.2	69.6%
Research and Development Tax Incentive (in Vote Revenue)	\$590.5	30.4%
Total	\$1,944.6	100.0%

Notes

- Expenditure estimates include changes to accounts implemented at the 2024October Baseline Update.
- R&D Tax Incentive expenditure is based on forecast for 2024/25 reported for the 2024/25 Half-Yearly Economic Fiscal Update (HYEFU).

Funding bodies in the Science, Innovation and Technology portfolio

49. Several bodies are responsible for independent funding decisions from the science, innovation and technology portfolio. You appoint members and set the parameters within which these bodies make funding decisions.

- Science Board.** Responsible for making independent funding decisions for the Endeavour Fund. The total value of this fund is \$248 million in 2024/25.
- Marsden Fund Council.** Responsible for making independent funding decisions for the Marsden Fund. The total value of this fund is \$79 million in 2024/25.

Note: The previous Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology recently made policy changes to the Marsden fund. These changes removed social science and humanities from the remit of the fund and specified that 50 per cent of the funds should go towards proposals with economic benefits to New Zealand.

- Health Research Council.** Responsible for making independent funding decisions for health research. The total value of this fund is \$128 million in 2024/25.
- Callaghan Innovation.** Responsible for delivering funding programmes and services to incentivise businesses to invest in R&D and grow the size of their R&D programmes. It also provides advice

to the IRD on applications for the R&D Tax Incentive. The Callaghan Innovation operating appropriation of \$86 million in 2024/25.

Note: There will be significant changes to the range of innovation and business R&D funding and supports as the science, innovation and technology reforms are implemented and Callaghan Innovation is disestablished.

Major links with other portfolios

50. The work of the science, innovation and technology portfolio has a direct impact on the ability of other portfolios to deliver on their mandates, and vice versa. The most significant relationships are:

- **Universities.** We note the creation of the new portfolio of Minister for Universities, and that you are the first holder of this portfolio. This is a unique opportunity to improve alignment of both science and education policies as they apply to Universities.

Universities conduct over half of the research that takes place in public institutions, more than Crown Research Institutes, and are therefore key delivery agents for this portfolio. Universities conduct most of our publicly funded health, advanced technology, engineering, veterinary, and social research, as well as training the bulk of our future tech and research workforce.

Universities as organisations currently receive most of their funding from education portfolios, but policies governing them have a direct impact on the outcomes achieved by the science, innovation and technology portfolio.

- **Revenue.** The Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) is funded from Vote Revenue, but the RDTI appropriation is the responsibility of the Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology. You, supported by MBIE, are responsible for policy relating to the RDTI. The Minister of Revenue, supported by Inland Revenue, is responsible for tax policy and for the delivery of the scheme through the tax system. Callaghan Innovation has a role in providing advice to Inland Revenue on applications.
- **Finance.** You share ownership responsibilities for the Crown Agents and companies with the Minister of Finance.
- **Health.** The Health Research Council, which funds the bulk of the health research in New Zealand, is the technical responsibility of the health portfolio. The Minister of Health is responsible for legislation, ownership and appointments governing the Health Research Council. You are responsible for administering its funding. A memorandum of understanding sets out an agreement whereby past Ministers have agreed to be jointly responsible for some Health Research Council functions, including setting expectations and making appointments to the Council.
- **Environment, primary industries and health.** The work programme on gene technology is closely linked to the Environment portfolio, which holds the existing policy and regulatory function, and Primary Industries and Health portfolios.
- **Economic Growth.** The Economic Growth portfolio holds responsibility for New Zealand Growth Capital Partners, amongst other supports for business, all of which play a key role in Government support for the tech sector. Maintaining close alignment between policies across the science, innovation and technology, Economic Growth, and Trade & Investment portfolios is important to

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maximise the impact of our science, innovation and technology investments, and maximise the economic growth impact of interventions across all the portfolios.

- **Natural resources and hazards portfolios**, including Primary Industries, Environment, Conservation, Emergency Management, and other related areas. A large proportion of the funding in the science, innovation and technology portfolio is spent on research on the environment (including climate change) and primary industries.

All seven Crown Research Institutes, for which you have ownership responsibility alongside the Minister of Finance, do work in these areas, either predominantly or exclusively. Much of this work is critical to the successful functioning of those portfolios and agencies. Ministers in these portfolios, and their agencies, have typically taken a keen interest in research programmes and services.

Legislation

51. You have functions, duties and powers under several Acts of Parliament as Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology. These are summarised below. Some of the Acts will need to be repealed or amended as part of the science, innovation and technology reforms.

Research, Science, and Technology Act 2010

52. This Act establishes the purposes the government's research, science and technology for which funding can be allocated and the processes for allocation. You are responsible for:
- Establishing and appointing members of the Science Board. The Science Board is responsible for making independent funding decisions on science, innovation and technology.
 - Setting criteria for the assessment of funding applications. The Science Board must make funding decisions according to these criteria.
 - Depending on the fund, some funding decisions are made by the Science Board, and others are made by you, MBIE, or other entities.

Crown Research Institutes Act 1992

53. This Act establishes your role as one of the shareholding Ministers responsible for the Crown Research Institutes, these being (see Annex 1 for more detail):
- AgResearch Limited
 - The Institute of Environmental Science and Research Limited (ESR)
 - The Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited (GNS Science)
 - Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd (Manaaki Whenua)
 - The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
 - The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Limited (Plant and Food Research)
 - The New Zealand Forest Research Institute Limited (Scion).

Callaghan Innovation Act 2012

54. This Act established Callaghan Innovation as a Crown Entity with the aim of supporting science and technology-based innovation and its commercialisation by New Zealand businesses to improve their growth and competitiveness.

Income Tax Act 2007 and Tax Administration Act 1994

55. The Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology and the Minister of Revenue are jointly responsible for the policy settings of the RDTI. The RDTI was introduced from the 2019/20 tax year for businesses conducting eligible R&D and enacted by the Taxation (Research and Development Tax Credits) Act 2019. MBIE and Inland Revenue provide advice about the scheme. Callaghan Innovation also plays a critical role in the delivery of the RDTI through assessing the eligibility of R&D activities.

Measurement Standards Act 1992

56. This Act provides for the use of uniform units of measurement for physical quantities throughout New Zealand, and for the establishment and maintenance of standards of measurement of physical quantities. The Measurement Standards Laboratory of New Zealand operates as a business unit of Callaghan Innovation and is funded by a separate appropriation. Under the Act, the Minister shall provide for the use throughout New Zealand of uniform units of measurement of physical quantities, and for the establishment and maintenance of standards of measurement of physical quantities.

Building Research Levy Act 1969

57. This Act allows for a levy to be drawn from building and construction work and then paid to an industry organisation to fund building and construction research. You are the Minister responsible for the levy and may prescribe the rate of levy after consulting the New Zealand Master Builders' Federation Incorporated and the Building Research Association of New Zealand Incorporated (BRANZ). The latter entity receives the levies prescribed under this Act.

Heavy Engineering Research Levy Act 1978

58. This Act allows for a levy to be drawn from producers and importers of steel goods and then paid to an industry organisation to fund heavy engineering research. You may prescribe the rate of levy after recommendation from The New Zealand Heavy Engineering Research Association (Incorporated) and consultation with the New Zealand Manufacturers and Exporters Association Incorporated. The latter entity trades as "The Manufacturers Network". The Heavy Engineering Research Association receives these levies. Please refer to the Science, Innovation and Technology work programme (Section 57) for the action required to amend this Act.

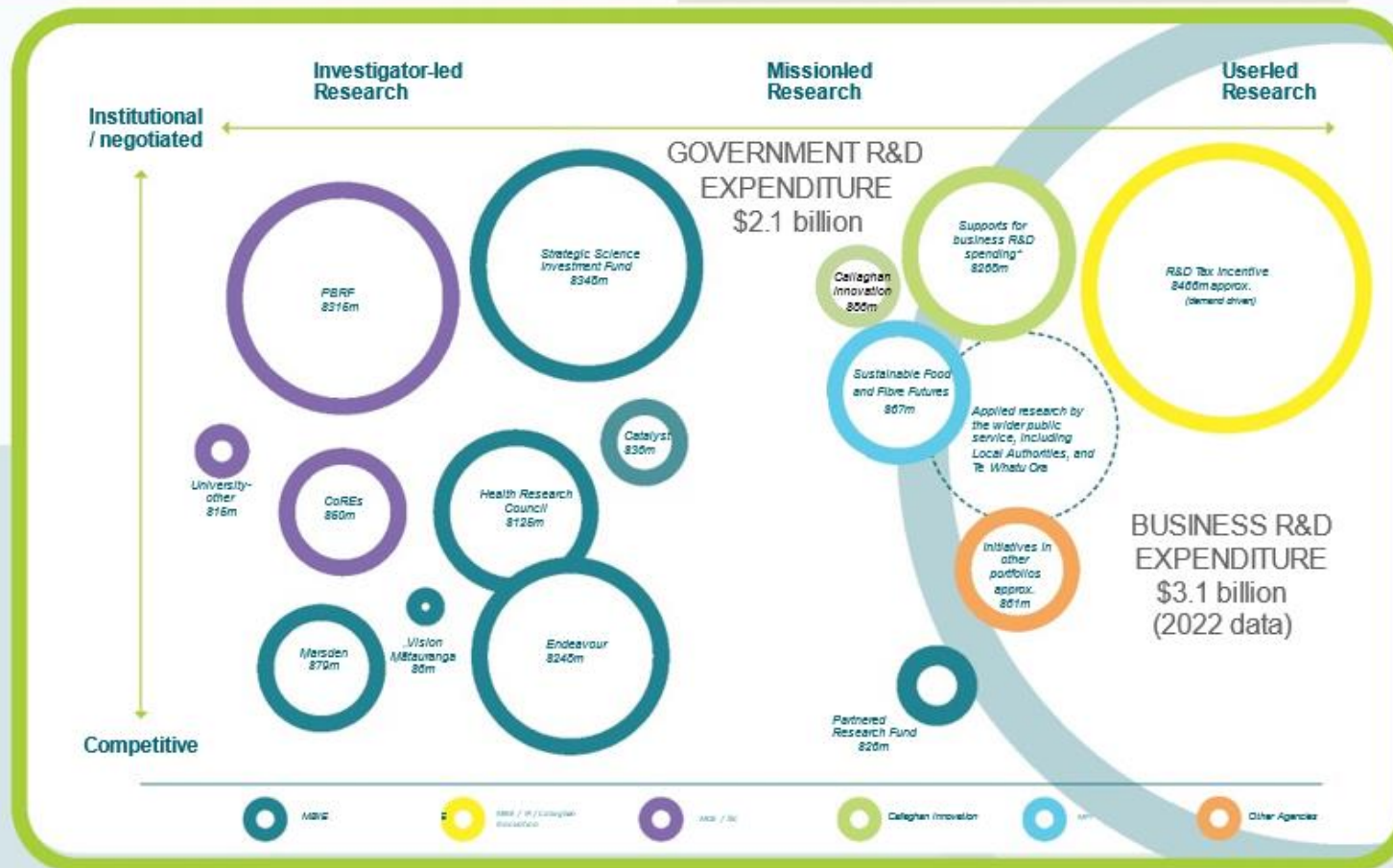
Wheat Industry Levies Act 1989

59. This Act allows for a levy to be drawn from wheat growers, flour millers, and purchasers of flour to be supplied to various industry organisations to fund research. United Wheat Growers (NZ) Limited determines the levy and reports to you annually about how it is spent.

Royal Society of New Zealand Act 1997

60. This Act continues The Royal Society Te Apārangi as an organisation with the objective of advancing and promoting science, technology, and the humanities in New Zealand.

Science Investment based on 2024/25 Financial Year



Dollar amounts represent appropriations used in the GBOARD calculation
 GBOARD = Government Budget outlays and appropriations on R+D. Business R+D Expenditure from Business R+D survey.
 * delivered by Callaghan Innovations, including R&D grants, services and repayable loans

Funding and Ownership

61. We will provide you with separate advice on the mechanisms and opportunities you have to influence the direction and settings of the science, innovation and technology funds.

Research and Development Tax Incentive

62. The RDTI (estimated to cost \$590 million in 2024/25) is government's main initiative to incentivise increased business investment in R&D and encourage more New Zealand businesses to undertake R&D. Delivering the incentive through the tax system has the benefit of being broad-based (all businesses undertaking eligible R&D can access it) and rules-based (providing businesses with certainty).
63. New Zealand drew from international best practice in designing the RDTI, thus ensuring robustness and fiscal sustainability over the long term. Requirements such as a pre-approval process and record keeping of R&D activities and expenditure further aids in preventing any abuse of the scheme.
64. After some early implementation challenges the RDTI is now operating well, seeing an increase in business R&D, and is highly valued by R&D performing businesses. An independent evaluation is underway.

Strategic Science Investment Fund

65. The Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF) (\$348 million) supports longer-term underpinning infrastructure and programmes for mission-led science. An SSIF Investment Plan sets out what the Government is seeking from SSIF investments. Just under \$200m of SSIF programmes are tied to specific Crown Research Institutes and their respective missions. Others fund specific research areas across organisations; for example, Antarctic research, and genomics research. The infrastructure category of the appropriation funds large scale research infrastructure, such as the research vessel Tangaroa.

Endeavour Fund

66. The Endeavour Fund (\$248 million) is the Government's main competitive, mission-led science investment, designed to allocate funding to support research, science or technology that has the potential to positively transform New Zealand's economic performance and the sustainability and integrity of our environment, help strengthen our society, and to give effect to the Vision Mātauranga policy.

Marsden Fund

67. The Marsden Fund (\$79 million) is the Government's major investigator-led research contestable fund. Decisions on grants are made by the Marsden Council, which you appoint. The Marsden Fund is administered by the Royal Society Te Aparangi on behalf of MBIE.

Catalyst Fund

68. The Catalyst Fund (\$20-30 million) is the Government key mechanism to initiate, develop and foster to collaborations leveraging international science and innovation for New Zealand's benefit.

69. MBIE is the decision-maker for the Catalyst Fund. We tend to work through bi-lateral and multi-lateral science and technology partnerships. Investments are guided by the new Catalyst Fund Investment Plan and a set of six priority research areas: quantum technology, health and biomedicine, biotechnologies, artificial intelligence, Antarctic research, space and earth observation.
70. New Zealand is an associate to Horizon Europe, the world's largest multilateral research funding programme with a budget of \$160 billion over seven years. Association allows New Zealand research organisations and private firms to take part in Horizon Europe Pillar 2, "Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness", whose explicit aim is to boost technological solutions to major global challenges. Our current investment runs until 2027.

Digital Technology Sector programmes

71. We support the sector through the Game Development Sector Rebate (GDSR) and Centre of Digital Excellence (CODE):
 - **GDSR** is a new 20 per cent rebate on game development expenses, capped at \$3 million per year, per firm. The rebate was intended to halt potential relocation of NZ firms to Australia. The first full round of the GDSR was in 2023/24 paying out \$22.3 million, from a \$40 million appropriation. The GDSR rebate is administered by NZ on Air and monitored by MBIE.
 - **CODE** was set up in 2019 with \$10 million as an Otago regional development initiative, to provide grants, connect educators to industry, and offer capability support such as workshops. In 2022, separate funding of \$2.25 million per year was provided via the tech portfolio to scale CODE nationally.

Talent and Science Promotion

72. Talent and Science Promotion (\$38 million) funds engagement between scientists and the public by contributing to the development of talented, skilled individuals and their organisations. Initiatives include New Zealand's research fellowships schemes and the He Ara Whakahirihiko Capability Fund which will replace the Te Pūnaha Hihiko – Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund.

Expanding the Impact of Vision Mātauranga

73. This initiative focusses on creating a sustainable Māori research and science workforce and making research fit-for-purpose for Māori people, mātauranga Māori and rangahau Māori, in areas that are relevant to science, innovation and technology. Existing initiatives include:
74. The He Tipu Ka Hua Programme Fund (2023 –2030) invests a total of \$30 million over five years into three Māori-led research programmes that will generate tangible benefits from science, innovation and technology activities. The programmes will generate new knowledge towards achieving the economic, social, cultural, environmental aspirations of Māori communities. The three research programmes are currently developing their full proposals.
75. The He Aka Ka Toro Navigation Fund (2023) invested \$4 million into the research and science capability development of Māori organisations. This fund has recently been merged into the He Ara Whakahirihiko Capability Fund.
76. Kanapu (2022 – 2028) invests \$1 million per year into a programme that comprises a suite of science, innovation and technology initiatives to connect, attract, support and accelerate Māori talent and

leadership in the science, innovation and technology system. Kanapu is currently led by the Centre of Research Excellence, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and hosted at the University of Waikato.

Health Research Fund

77. The Health Research Fund is administered by the Health Research Council and awarded through Vote Business, Research and Innovation provides around \$128 million per year. Funding is administered by the Health Research Council via annual contestable Project (short term) and Programme (longer term) grants and through investment streams aligned with key Government priorities through a Crown Funding Agreement with MBIE.

Business R&D grants

78. Callaghan Innovation administers several programmes that complement the broad-based RDTI by providing direct and targeted financial support to businesses to encourage innovation:
- The New to R&D Grant (\$30.7 million) subsidises the cost of building R&D capability within businesses that have not performed R&D before. It is designed to increase the number of businesses engaged in R&D across the economy by helping them build the capabilities necessary to conduct R&D over the longer term.
 - The Student Grant (\$16.5 million) subsidises the cost of employing a current or recently graduated student on a R&D project. The objective is to build the base of people with R&D skills.
 - The Arohia / Innovation Trailblazer Grant (\$29 million in 2024/25) subsidises the cost of non-R&D activities for businesses likely to generate significant spill over to the rest of the innovation system and the economy more broadly. For example, it might support businesses that are seeking to establish the viability of a new market or business model, thereby generating knowledge useful to others seeking to do something similar. The grant was set up as a pilot and the funding finishes in 2025/26.

Commercialising public research

79. The Commercialisation Partner Network (\$6 million) was established to share commercialisation expertise among public research organisations. There are currently two commercial partners: Return on Science (run by the University of Auckland), and KiwiNet (a collaboration of the other New Zealand universities, all the Crown Research Institutes, Cawthron Institute, Malaghan Institute, and the Health Innovation Hub).
80. The PreSeed Accelerator Fund (\$15 million), co-funds early-stage commercialisation activities from publicly funded research by Crown Research Institutes and universities. PreSeed helps researchers to develop opportunities to attract private investment that prompts further growth.

Other Government agencies' investment in research

81. The Tertiary Education Commission administers the Performance-Based Research Fund (\$315 million) and Centres of Research Excellence (\$50 million), which are both directed at Tertiary Education Organisations.
- Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs) are inter-organisational research networks working on commonly agreed researcher-led, curiosity-driven programmes. They are funded through a

contestable process that considers research excellence, benefits to New Zealand, outcomes for tertiary education and the governance/management strength.

- The Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) is a performance-based funding system to encourage and reward excellent research in New Zealand's degree-granting organisations.
82. The Ministry for Primary Industries co-invests in industry-led research and innovation in New Zealand's food and fibre sectors through the Sustainable Food & Fibre Futures Fund (\$67 million).
 83. Several departments fund mission-led research to support their own activities, including the Department of Conservation (\$22 million), the Ministry for the Environment (\$1.5 million), and the Ministry for Primary Industries (\$44 million).
 84. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a significant interest in New Zealand's relationships with the major science powers, especially as regards Antarctica, New Zealand's Association to Horizon Europe, and MBIE's research and policy work around sensitive technologies and shaping international norms and standards in science.

Advisory Bodies

85. There are several sources of advice in the science, innovation and technology system.

The Royal Society Te Apārangi

86. The Royal Society Te Apārangi is an independent, non-government organisation with a key role as New Zealand's academy of sciences. Its core purpose is the advancement and promotion of science, technology and the humanities in New Zealand. The Royal Society's broader functions include providing expert advice on important public issues for the Government and the community. The Royal Society also administers several funds on your behalf, including the Marsden Fund and the Fellowships for Excellence.

The Health Research Council

87. The Minister of Health is the Minister responsible for the HRC, whose statutory functions include advising the Minister of Health on national health research policy and advising on health research priorities for New Zealand.

MBIE Chief Science Advisor and Departmental Science Advisors

88. MBIE's Chief Science Advisor Dr Gill Jolly, leads the Science Leadership team which includes fellow Departmental Science Advisors. The team:
 - provides scientific leadership within MBIE in areas requiring scientific depth
 - is part of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor forum, providing connectivity between a variety of Government agencies and ministries around science-related issues.

5. Immediate Decisions

89. A summary of immediate and urgent decisions we would like to discuss with you are provided in the following table.

Topic	Description	Driver	Timing
Science, innovation and technology reforms	Approve letter to Callaghan Innovation Board setting out changes and expectations under the science, innovation and technology reforms.	Science, innovation and technology reforms	As soon as possible
Science, innovation and technology reforms	Meet with Chairs of CIRs and Callaghan Innovation	Science, innovation and technology reforms	As soon as possible
Budget 25	Meet with officials to discuss Budget 25	Science, innovation and technology reforms	As soon as possible
Gene Technology	Send a letter to Health Select Committee approving appointment of officials as advisors on the Gene Technology Bill.	Gene technology reforms	End Jan
Gene technology	Provide feedback on draft briefing about the Gene Technology Bill for the Health Select Committee.	Gene technology reforms	5 Feb
Legislation bids	Agree and provide legislation bids to Cabinet Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • science, innovation and technology reforms • Weather Forecasting Review • Gene Technology 	Related reforms	29 Jan
Horizon Europe	Approve application to European Commission seeking access to restricted calls in quantum and space technologies under the Horizon Europe 2025 work programme.	Horizon Europe process	29 Jan
Artificial Intelligence Strategy	Approve sharing of draft Artificial Intelligence Strategy and guidance for businesses with selected stakeholders.	Ministerial prerogative	Early Feb
Weather Forecasting Review	Agree to lodge Cabinet paper that provides implementation details and seeks agreement to issue of drafting instructions.	Weather forecasting reforms	Mid Feb
Science, innovation and technology reforms	Approve Cabinet papers agreeing policy decisions and issuing of drafting instructions to move into Ministerial consultation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public research organisations • Callaghan Innovation • Setting priorities and funders • Legislation 	Science, innovation and technology reforms	Mid Feb

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PM’s Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council	Approve draft APH paper seeking appointment of members to PM’s Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council	Science, innovation and technology reforms	Mid Feb
Gene Technology	Agree policy for secondary legislation and approval to consult	Gene technology reforms	Late Feb
Board appointments	Agree approach for upcoming board member vacancies across your portfolio including key appointments for the chairs of Callaghan Innovation and NIWA	Ministerial responsibility	Late Feb

6. Science, Innovation and Technology work programmes

90. A summary of the portfolio's current major work programmes is provided below.

Programme	Description	Action/next step
Research and Development Tax Incentive evaluation	Legislation requires an evaluation of the RDTI every five years. The first evaluation is in progress with a final report due at the end of March 2025. Confidential advice to Government	Interim evaluation report (currently with Ministers) Confidential advice to Government
Science, innovation and technology reforms	Progress legislation to enable the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of three public research organisations through the merger of the seven current Crown Research Institutes. Creation of an advanced technology focused public research organisation, starting with an investment in a SSIF platform. Disestablishment of Callaghan Innovation with its most important functions moved to other parts of the system. <p>We also need to support the Science System Advisory Group to develop its advice on the funding system and other topics.</p>	Agree final policy settings and draft Cabinet papers.
Gene technology	Government is seeking to establishing a modern, enabling regulatory system for managing the use of gene technology in New Zealand. The programme includes passing primary and secondary legislation in 2025, and establishing a regulatory and compliance regime.	Cabinet decisions on secondary legislation.
Weather Forecasting Review	Cabinet has agreed, in-principle, to merge NIWA and MetService to provide an integrated weather forecasting service, subject to further advice on implementation matters and on data access arrangements. Ministers have agreed the approach and planning to take final decisions to Cabinet in February/March 2025 <small>Confidential advice to Government</small>	Inter-party consultation on draft Cabinet paper Final Cabinet decisions (Feb/Mar 2025) Confidential advice to Government
Artificial intelligence	Seek Cabinet agreement to National AI strategy and guidance for businesses. Progress year two review of the Game Development Rebate.	Cabinet process
International Science Partnerships	Review the priority partners, planned investments, upcoming announcements and your international travel plans for 2025.	Review priority partners, planned investments, potential announcements and travel
International Science Partnerships	Enabling New Zealand's association to Pillar Two (Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness) of Horizon Europe, the European Union's research framework programme.	Engage with European Union's Programme Committees and policy fora.
Investment rounds	Applied training for Research Talent. Preparing for first round of new scheme. Endeavour Fund. Supporting assessment and decisions for 2025 round and preparing for the 2026 round. Vision Matauranga Capability Fund. Supporting the 2025 round.	Announce early 2025 Announce decisions Aug 25 Announce decisions Mar/Apr 25

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	<p>He Ara Whakahihiho. Preparing to open first round.</p> <p>Strategic Science Investment Fund. Finalising platform plan for new Resilience and Hazards Platform, establishing Advanced Technology Platform, assessing re-investment in Antarctica Platform.</p>	<p>Approve investment plan</p> <p>Potential announcements</p>
EResearch	<p>Progressing the integration of New Zealand Infrastructure and Research Education Advanced Network of New Zealand. Integration process underway for contracting by end June 2024,</p>	<p>Assessment of transition and platform plan and investment decision in April 2025</p>
Geohazards	<p>Supporting the National Emergency Management Agency to secure sustainable funding and accountability arrangements for GeoNet and the National Seismic Hazards model.</p>	<p>Future accountability arrangement with Minister of Emergency Management and your role as shareholding Minister of GNS ongoing</p>
Entity monitoring	<p>Ensuring our science, innovation and technology entities are having the impact sought:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funders – Health Research Council, Royal Society Te Apārangi, Callaghan Innovation. • Crown Research Institutes. 	<p>Health Research Council Q2 report. Letter of Expectations sent to Ministers.</p> <p>Review of inaugural round of the New Zealand Tāwhia Te Mana Research Fellowships</p>

7. How MBIE assists you

91. MBIE assists you in fulfilling your portfolio responsibilities through its roles in:
- **Science, Innovation and Technology policy** as well as advice on the leadership and development of the Science, Innovation and Technology system.
 - **management of Science, Innovation and Technology appropriations** within Vote Business, Science and Innovation, including planning and prioritising funding.
 - **Crown Entity ownership and monitoring** including commenting on draft statutory planning documents, developing and communicating Government’s ownership priorities and objectives for Crown Research Institutes, and monitoring Crown Research Institute performance.
 - **international science and innovation partnerships** including advice on investments, developing international partnerships, and providing support for your missions and international meetings.
 - **innovative partnerships** including advice on promoting research and development intensive businesses activity in New Zealand (from both domestic and international firms) and co-invests with international partners into New Zealand-based R&D.
92. We would normally provide information at this point on the number of MBIE staff employed in the science, innovation and technology portfolio. However, Over the past year, MBIE has gone through significant organisational change involving 34 processes that have resulted in an 11 per cent reduction of MBIE’s workforce overall, and significant change to the science, innovation and technology policy workforce. An update of the FTE portfolio attribution data is currently underway following the completion of the 2024 change processes and we will report this to you separately in the near future.

Key MBIE officials

93. The table below sets out the key MBIE officials who will support you in this portfolio.

Contact	Role	Priority Area	Contact details
<p>Carolyn Tremain</p> 	Secretary, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	All	Privacy of natural persons
<p>Nic Blakeley</p> 	Deputy Secretary, Labour, Science and Enterprise *	All	Privacy of natural persons

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Contact	Role	Priority Area	Contact details
<p>Danette Olsen</p> 	<p>General Manager Science System Investment and Performance</p>	<p>Science Investments</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>
<p>Iain Cossar</p> 	<p>General Manager, Science and Space</p>	<p>Science policy, international science partnerships</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>
<p>Willy-John Martin</p> 	<p>Director Māori Research Science and Innovation</p>	<p>Māori Research Science and Innovation</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>
<p>Prue Williams</p> 	<p>Chief Advisor Science System</p>	<p>Science policy</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>
<p>Michael Bird</p> 	<p>General Manager, Entity Performance and Investment, Labour, Science and Enterprise</p>	<p>Science, innovation and technology entity performance and monitoring, including board appointments and statutory functions</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>
<p>Gill Jolly</p> 	<p>Chief Science Advisor, Labour, Science and Enterprise</p>	<p>Science advice and science sector relationships</p>	<p>Privacy of natural persons</p>

Annex 1: Crown Research Institutes

You have responsibility for overseeing and managing the Crown's interest in, and relationship with Crown Entities in the science, innovation and technology portfolio and to carry out any statutory responsibilities including:

- Making sure an effective board is in place to govern each entity through the appointment, reappointment and removal of board members. There are a number of appointment process underway awaiting the outcome of the science reform that you may wish to take into consideration.
- Participating in setting the strategic direction and annual expectations of the entities.
- Reviewing performance and results.
- Managing risks on behalf of the Crown.
- Agreeing to the levels of funding for reportable outputs for Crown Agents (not Crown Research Institutes).
- Answering to Parliament for entity performance.

Crown Research Institutes

Crown Research Institutes are Crown-owned companies that undertake scientific research for the benefit of New Zealand. Each of the seven Crown Research Institutes is aligned with a productive sector of the economy or a grouping of natural resources. Crown Research Institutes are also partner investors in science and innovation alongside MBIE and are some of New Zealand's most significant producers of science and technology.


Crown Research Institutes Act 1992


Under this Act the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology are shareholding Ministers responsible for the Crown Research Institutes. The Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology generally takes the lead shareholder role, particularly as the formal point of contact with the Crown Research Institute Boards.


Given the significant reform programme underway, we recommend you meet with Crown Research Institutes Chairs as soon as possible.


 AgResearch Limited – AgResearch's purpose is to enhance the value, productivity, and profitability of New Zealand's pastoral, agri-food, and agri-technology sectors.	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
Chief Executive: Dr Sue Bidrose	Kim Louise Wallace	Chair	1/07/2017	31/05/2026
	Louise Cullen	Deputy Chair	16/03/2020	29/09/2025
	Jessie Chan	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Mary-Anne Macleod	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Andrew Morrison	Director	17/7/2024	16/7/2026
	Hone McGregor	Director	17/7/2024	16/7/2026
	Vacancy			

BRIEFING TO THE INCOMING MINISTER OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY


 <p>The Institute of Environmental Science and Research Limited (ESR) – ESR’s purpose is to deliver scientific and research services to the public health, food safety, security and justice systems, and the environment sector.</p> <p>Chief Executive: Ashley Bloomfield</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Kate Thomson	Director	1/07/2018	30/06/2026
	Sarah Young	Chair	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Ashley Bloomfield	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Bruce Campbell	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Catherine Abel-Pattinson	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Justine Gilliland	Deputy Chair	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Melissa McLeod	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2025
	Matthew Glenn	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027


 <p>The Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited (GNS Science) – GNS Science’s purpose is to deliver research that drives growth in New Zealand’s geologically based energy and minerals industries, and to improve understanding of geological processes and hazards.</p> <p>Chief Executive: Chelydra Percy</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Felicity Evans	Deputy Chair	1/07/2018	30/06/2024
	David Smol	Chair	1/05/2023	30/04/2026
	Wendy Venter	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Livia Esterhazy	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Andrew Cordner	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Brian Young	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Paul White	Director	14/08/2017	31/08/2026
	Vacancy			

 <p>Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd (Landcare Research) – Landcare Research’s purpose is to drive innovation New Zealand’s management of terrestrial biodiversity and land resources, in order to both protect and enhance the terrestrial environment.</p> <p>Chief Executive: James Stevenson-Wallace</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Gray Baldwin	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026
	Colin Dawson	Chair	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Justine Gilliland	Director	16/03/2020	29/09/2025
	Andre Byrom	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	John Rodwell	Deputy Chair	1/07/2017	31/05/2026
	Warren Williams	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
Marjory Russ	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027	

 <p>The National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) – NIWA’s purpose is to enhance the value and management of New Zealand’s aquatic resources and environments, and to improve understanding and prediction of climate and weather hazards.</p> <p>Chief Executive: John Morgan</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Barry Harris	Chair	1/07/2018	30/06/2025
	Mary-Anne Macleod	Director	1/07/2018	30/06/2026
	Peter Landon-Lane	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026
	Livia Esterhazy	Director	1/06/2023	31/05/2026
	Dean Moana	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2025
	Vacant			
Janice Fredric	Deputy Chair	1/02/2022	31/01/2027	

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 <p>Plant & Food Research Rangahau Ahumāra Kai</p> <p>The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Limited (Plant and Food Research) – Plant and Food Research’s purpose is to enhance the value, productivity and sustainability of New Zealand’s horticultural, arable, seafood, and food and beverage industries.</p> <p>Chief Executive: Mark Piper</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Paul Connell	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026
	Candace Kinser	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026
	Nicola Shadbolt	Chair	1/09/2019	29/09/2025
	Dean Moana	Director	16/03/2020	29/09/2025
	Nadine Tunley	Deputy Chair	16/03/2020	29/09/2025
	Justine Daw	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2027
	Vacancy			

 <p>scion FORESTS • PRODUCTS • INNOVATION</p> <p>The New Zealand Forest Research Institute Limited (Scion) – Scion’s purpose is to drive growth from New Zealand’s forestry, wood products, wood-derived materials, and other biomaterials.</p> <p>Chief Executive: Julian Elder</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Murray Sherwin CNZM	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026
	Stana Pezic	Director	14/08/2017	31/05/2025
	Nicole Anderson	Deputy Chair	10/07/2023	9/07/2026
	Philip Taylor	Director	10/07/2023	9/07/2026
	Kiriwaitangi Rei	Director	10/07/2023	9/07/2026
	Brendon Green	Director	1/02/2022	31/01/2025
	Richard Westlake	Chair	1/07/2024	30/06/2026
Tony Allison	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2026	

Crown Agents

Callaghan Innovation

Callaghan Innovation works across the science and innovation system to help translate scientific knowledge into economic value. It provides services to businesses such as:

- Providing research and technical services to support near-to-market innovation by businesses and acting as an intermediary to help link firms to the commercialisation of services and funding.
- Supporting the administration and approval of R&D funding and tax credits.
- Managing the business incubator and business accelerator programmes.
- Helping firms acquire the skills and expertise needed to take ideas to market successfully.

<p>CallaghanInnovation New Zealand's Innovation Agency</p> <p>Callaghan Innovation is a Crown agent, established on 1 February 2013. As a business-facing organisation, its purpose is to accelerate the commercialisation of innovation by New Zealand businesses.</p> <p>Chief Executive: Stefan Korn</p>	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Jennifer Kerr	Chair	1/10/2018	27/03/2025
	Elena Trout	Member	19/06/2019	4/07/2025
	Matanuku Mahuika	Member	19/06/2019	4/07/2025
	Shaun Hendy	Member	1/10/2018	27/03/2025
	Nicole Buisson	Member	19/06/2023	18/06/2026
	Sally McKechnie	Member	19/06/2023	18/06/2026
	Hon David Bennett	Member	8/04/2024	7/04/2027

Other Crown Entities


The Research Education Advanced Network New Zealand

The Research Education Advanced Network New Zealand (REANNZ) is New Zealand's official National Research and Education Network and provides a critical component of New Zealand's eResearch infrastructure through a dedicated network to meet the unique requirements of New Zealand's science and research community.

Schedule 4A of the Public Finance Act 1989

REANNZ is a crown-owned company under Schedule 4A of the Public Finance Act 1989. Crown entity companies are subject to the accountability regime set out in the Crown Entities Act 2004. The shareholding Ministers of REANNZ are the Minister of Finance and Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology. The Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology generally takes the lead shareholder role for REANNZ.

BRIEFING TO THE INCOMING MINISTER OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

 Research and Education Advanced Network New Zealand Ltd (REANNZ) provides a high-performance computing network to promote research, education and innovation for the benefit of New Zealand. It was formed in September 2005 under the Companies Act 1993 and is listed under schedule 4 of the Public Finance Act 1989. Chief Executive: Amber McEwan	Board Members	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
	Mike Harte	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2027
	Helen Robinson	Chair	17/07/2024	16/07/2027
	Ian Simpson	Director	17/07/2024	16/07/2027
	Warren Williams	Director	15/11/2021	13/02/2025
	Sara Brownlie	Director	1/10/2018	28/06/2026
	Jim Metson	Director	1/09/2019	30/06/2025
	Johnathan Eele	Director	7/11/2022	6/11/2025

Other Advisory Boards in the science, innovation and technology portfolio

Marsden Fund Council

Name	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
Professor Jan Lindsay	Member	1/12/2023	30/11/2026
Professor Gillian Dobbie	Chair	1/12/2022	30/11/2025
Professor Richard Newcomb	Member	1/03/2018	30/11/2026
Distinguished Professor Geoff Chase	Member	1/03/2018	30/11/2026
Professor Colin Brown	Member	1/12/2019	30/11/2026
Professor Michelle Spiller	Member	5/07/2022	3/02/2025
Professor Jaqueline Beggs	Member	5/07/2022	4/07/2025
Vacant	Member		
Vacant	Member		

Science Board

Name	Role	Term start date	Term expiry date
Professor Aidan Byrne	Chair	1/03/2017	23/10/2025
Dr Jessica Hutchings	Member	1/07/2019	23/10/2025
Dr Elizabeth Wedderburn	Member	30/04/2018	3/04/2025
Ms Kirikowhai Mikaere	Member	4/04/2022	3/04/2025
Professor Charles Eason	Member	4/04/2022	3/04/2025
Professor Nicholas Long	Member	4/04/2022	3/04/2025
Dr Laura Domigan	Member	4/04/2022	3/04/2025
Dr Sereana Naepi	Member	4/04/2022	3/04/2025

Annex 2: Science, Innovation & Technology components of Vote Business, Science and Innovation as at October Baseline Updates 2024

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Science, Innovation and Technology Portfolio					
Departmental Output Expenses					
Science, Innovation and Technology: Departmental administration of in-year payments loans 2022-2026	493	393	392	392	392
Science, Innovation and Technology: Innovative Partnerships	129	-	-	-	-
Science, Innovation and Technology: National Research Information System	2,631	1,727	1,725	1,725	1,725
Total Departmental Output Expenses	3,253	2,120	2,117	2,117	2,117
Non-Departmental Output Expenses					
Research, Science and Innovation: Innovation Trailblazer Grant 2023-2028 (MYA Expense)	29,278	22,066	10,132	6,700	-
Research, Science and Innovation: New to R&D Grant 2023-2028 (MYA Expense)	30,728	26,354	26,355	28,854	-
Research, Science and Innovation: R&D Project Grant 2023-2028 (MYA Expense)	3,052	50	50	2,000	-
Research, Science and Innovation: Technology Incubator Programme 2023-2027 (MYA Expense)	23,886	22,827	19,511	-	-
Science, Innovation and Technology: Endeavour Fund	247,746	245,124	248,913	232,960	232,960
Science, Innovation and Technology: Founder and Startup Support	2,860	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Science, Innovation and Technology: Health Research Fund	115,434	107,660	107,512	102,559	102,559
Science, Innovation and Technology: Marsden Fund	78,545	78,545	78,545	75,459	75,459
Science, Innovation and Technology: National Measurement Standards	8,986	8,986	8,986	8,986	8,986
Science, Innovation and Technology: Non-departmental administration of in-year payments loans 2022-2026	650	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Science, Innovation and Technology: Partnered Research Fund	24,647	21,178	18,311	18,311	18,311
Science, Innovation and Technology: Student Grant	16,499	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Science, Innovation and Technology: Transitional Support to Research and Development Performing Businesses	69,285	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Output Expenses	651,596	552,707	538,232	495,746	458,192
Non-Departmental Other Expenses					

BRIEFING TO THE INCOMING MINISTER OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Public Sector Pay Adjustment – Business, Science and Innovation Remuneration Cost Pressure	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Research, Science and Innovation: In-year payments fair value write-down and impairment (MYA Expense)	33,887	-	-	-	-
Science, Innovation and Technology: Catalyst Fund	53,155	41,441	35,491	28,641	21,751
Science, Innovation and Technology: Innovative Partnerships Strategic Facilitation Fund	577	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Other Expenses	89,619	43,441	37,491	30,641	23,751
Non-Departmental Capital Expenditure					
Research, Science and Innovation: In-year payments loans (MYA Expense)	7,364	-	-	-	-
Science, Innovation and Technology: Kenepuru Science Centre 2023-2026 (MYA Expense)	15,000	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Departmental Capital Expenditure	22,364	-	-	-	-
Multi-Category Expenses and Capital Expenditure					
Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA	18,609	14,251	14,228	14,220	14,220
<i>Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Science Innovation and Technology	18,609	14,251	14,228	14,220	14,220
Science, Innovation and Technology: Talent and Science Promotion MCA	38,313	42,772	48,946	48,917	48,917
<i>Non-Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Applied training for Research Talent	1,770	3,352	5,089	5,089	5,089
- Fellowships for Excellence	20,439	23,377	27,814	27,785	27,785
- Science in Society	6,108	6,168	6,168	6,168	6,168
- Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982	5,982
<i>Non-Departmental Other Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Expanding the Impact of Vision Mātauranga – Talent and Navigation	1,121	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
- Royal Society of New Zealand	2,893	2,893	2,893	2,893	2,893
Science, Innovation and Technology: Strategic Science Investment Fund MCA	370,121	377,135	385,663	345,454	345,454
<i>Non-Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Strategic Science Investment Fund - Infrastructure	69,472	64,370	64,518	64,559	64,559
- Strategic Science Investment Fund - Programmes	300,649	312,765	321,145	280,895	280,895
Science, Innovation and Technology: on - Operations MCA	85,844	85,429	80,429	80,929	80,929
<i>Non-Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Building Business Innovation	34,293	33,878	38,931	39,431	39,431

BRIEFING TO THE INCOMING MINISTER OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- Business Innovation Support Programme Management	17,946	17,946	7,893	7,893	7,893
- Research and Development Services and Facilities for Business and Industry	33,605	33,605	33,605	33,605	33,605
Science, Innovation and Technology: Contract Management MCA	30,539	30,553	29,529	29,551	29,551
<i>Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Science and Innovation Contract Management	20,372	20,386	19,362	19,355	19,355
<i>Non-Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Research Contract Management	10,167	10,167	10,167	10,196	10,196
Science, Innovation and Technology: Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives MCA	43,911	43,816	42,936	39,892	39,892
<i>Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives	569	474	544	-	-
<i>Non-Departmental Output Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Game Development Sector Rebate Administration	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742	1,742
- Game Development Sector Rebate Scheme	38,150	38,150	38,150	38,150	38,150
<i>Non-Departmental Other Expenses</i>	-	-	-	-	-
- Centre of Digital Excellence (CODE) Regional Hubs	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-
- Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives	1,200	1,200	250	-	-
Total Multi-Category Expenses and Capital Expenditure	587,337	593,956	601,731	558,963	558,963
Total Annual and MYA Expenses	1,354,169	1,192,224	1,179,571	1,087,467	1,043,023