

Overview of New Zealand's Research and Innovation

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### **Overview**

- Government view of science & innovation
- Research priorities
- New initiatives



### Government's Business Growth Agenda: Goals

1

The current situation...

1.30%

Total New Zealand
expenditure on
research and
development as a %
of GDP

New Zealand currently spends 1.3% of GDP on R&D (2010). The OECD average is 2.4%. 0.54%

Business
expenditure on
research and
development as a %
of GDP

Business expenditure on R&D was 0.54% of GDP in 2010, up from 0.41% of GDP in 2002. The OECD average is 1.62%. 0.59%

Government funding of research and development as a % of GDP

Government funding of R&D was 0.59% of GDP in 2010 (up from 0.49% in 2005).

The OECD average is 0.73%.

2

The Government is committed to...

Creating the right business environment and incentives to encourage the business sector to double its expenditure on research and development to more than 1% of GDP

Continuing to increase annual public science and innovation funding towards 0.8% of GDP, as fiscal conditions allow



### What is Government doing?

- Business Growth Agenda core role for science and innovation
- Science sector reforms
  - Appointment of Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor
  - Core funding for CRIs
  - Increase in business assistance initiatives
- Establishment of MBIE







### **MBIE – New Zealand's newest Ministry**



### Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment

Ministry of Science and Innovation

Science investment Science policy

Department of Labour

Immigration Health and safety Employment relations Department of Building and Housing

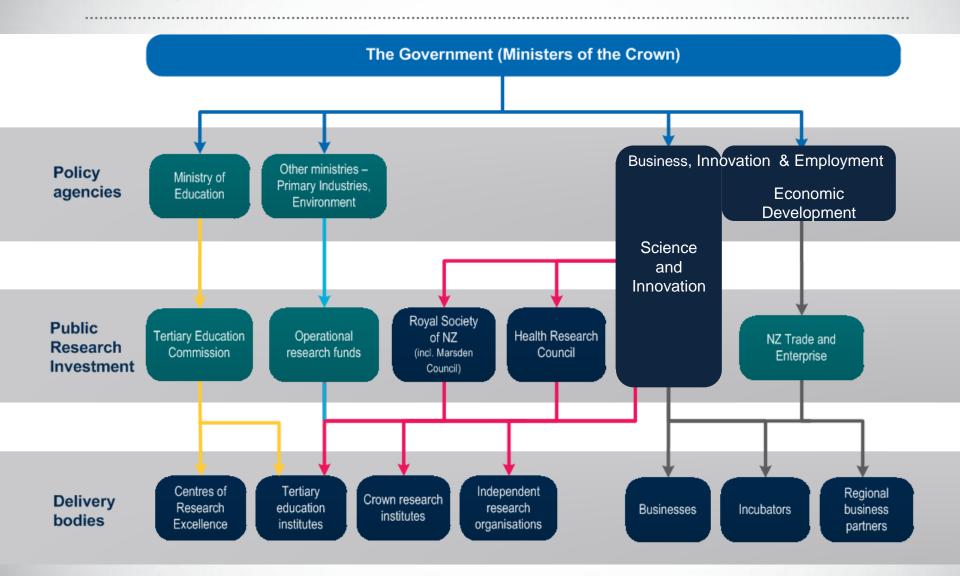
Building compliance Tenancy issues Trades licencing Ministry of Economic Development

Energy
Tourism
Natural resources
Consumer affairs
Radio spectrums
Intellectual property
Minerals, petroleum
Regional growth

Merged on 1 July 2012

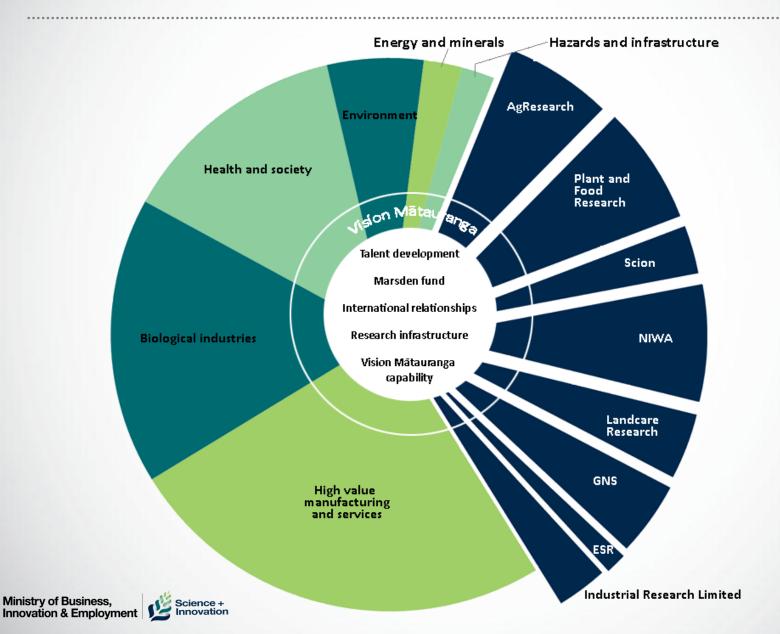


### The government side of the S&I system





### 2012 Research Funds



### **Biological Industries Research Fund**

Support productivity growth of NZ's primary industries and development of premium food and industrial biological products and technologies responsive to global consumer preferences

#### Primary sector productivity and sustainability

includes pastoral, horticultural, arable, seafood, aquaculture, forestry

# High value food and industrial biological products, processes and technologies

Includes functional food, manufactured food, ingredients, nutraceuticals, supplements, industrial biomaterials, biosensing technologies, bioprocessing technologies















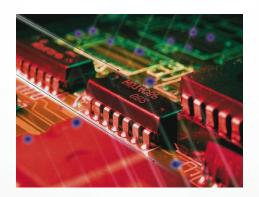
# High Value Manufacturing & Services Research Fund

Diversify NZ's economy through development of new technologies, novel materials, new products, processes and services resulting in growth of existing, new and emerging technologies

Novel materials, manufacturing and applications ICT

Medical and health technologies
Agri-technologies







### **Health & Society Research Fund**

Increased understanding of the social and economic factors contributing to health and social wellbeing in NZ

#### **Society**

Research used to inform social and economic policies and services Includes inequality, social exclusion, poverty, housing, crime, delinquency and drugs

#### **Economy**

Economic performance, productivity, knowledge production and exploitation, innovation systems, sustainable development of technologies



### **Environment Research Fund**

Underpins the management, use, protection and enhancement of species, natural ecosystems, land, marine and fresh water resources, climate and atmosphere within NZ and Antarctica

Land fresh water resources
Climate and atmosphere
Marine resource
Terrestrial ecosystems
Marine ecosystems
Antarctica





### **Energy & Minerals Research Fund**

Increase the contribution of energy and minerals to NZ's economic growth, enhance energy security and assist NZ to meet future energy and mineral needs in efficient, affordable and environmentally responsive ways

#### **Energy resources**

Economically viable, environmentally sustainable and efficient energy generation from indigenous sources

#### **Minerals**

Understand our resource base in ground & seabed

Commercially viable and environmentalinformed decision making for extraction

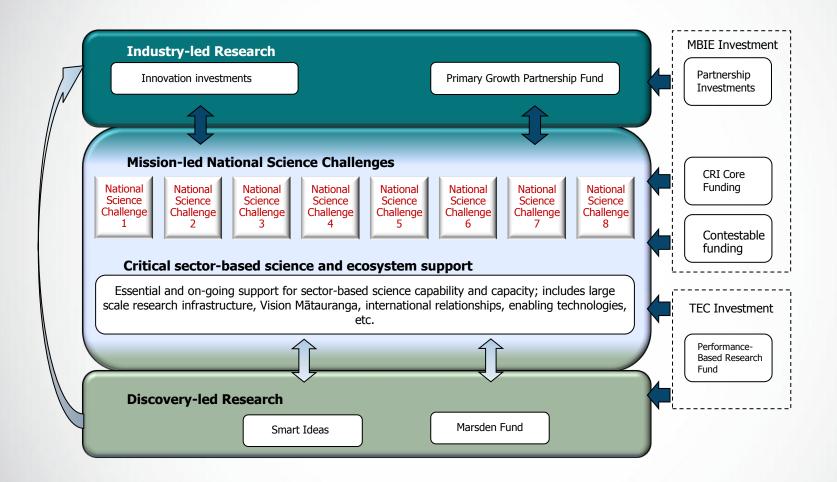




### **The National Science Challenges**

- The Government has announced an initiative to identify 10 or so big challenges that are crucial for New Zealand's future.
- It is likely that a significant amount of work currently underway is already contributing to some aspects of National Science Challenges.
- Over time, most mission-led public investment in science will be directed towards the Challenges.
- This approach to National Science Challenges permits a more strategic approach to managing and coordinating science investments to achieving national scale, cross-sectoral Challenges

## The Challenges will complement industry-led, discovery-led and other mission-led research



### Thank you

### Any questions?



