ACCESS4.EU

ACCESS4EU: NZ

NEW ZEALAND RTDI SCHEMES INFORMATION MATERIAL: PROGRAMMES AND RULES

Mapping NZ's research and innovation programmes and conditions for European access and participation

CAPACITIES

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OBSERVATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected through a combination of desk-research and key informant interviews conducted with representatives from the newly established Ministry of Science and Innovation (MSI) and New Zealand's other Funding and Investment Agencies (FIAs), namely the Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ) and the Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC). It gives an overview of the NZ research and funding system and how it operates, as well as the rules, conditions and eligibility criteria for accessing NZ's publicly-funded research and innovation programmes. At the time of initial data collection, only the HRC has madethird country national eligibility explicit in its rules. The RSNZ has recently made amendments to the 2011 Marsden Fund Application Guidelines to make their eligibility criteria more explicit. MSI rules for participation and eligibility for funding are the least explicit. Nevertheless, all three organisations recognise the importance of overseas input into NZ science and technology research, and welcome collaboration with overseas researchers.

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the 1st edition of the ACCESS4EU:NZ Information Material!

The ACCESS4EU:NZ Project aims to increase awareness of access opportunities for European researchers in NZ's national science and innovation programmes, and to inform bilateral EU-NZ science and innovation policy dialogue. It is a collaborative project drawing on the research and project management expertise of our four partners: Sigma-Orionis (France), the International Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Germany), the Royal Society of New Zealand and the National Centre of Research on Europe (New Zealand).

In this 1st edition of the ACCESS4EU:NZ Information Material, we are very pleased to bring to your attention an overview of the New Zealand science and innovation system, and eligibility conditions and criteria for participation of European researchers in New Zealand's publicly-funded research programmes. It incorporates recent changes in the New Zealand research policy landscape, to ensure that the information presented to you is accurate and up-to-date.

We do hope that you will enjoy reading this material and find it a useful source of information.

Enjoy your reading!

Yours sincerely,

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Project Executive and Coordinator, ACCESS4EU:NZ

Shristchurch, September 2011

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PART 1
The ACCESS4EU:NZ Project

1.1. INTRODUCTION

There is a long history of cooperation between researchers from Europe and New Zealand (NZ). A 2003 survey conducted by NZ's Ministry of Research, Science and Technology (MoRST*) found that over half of all NZ-based researchers are actively engaged in research collaboration with at least one European partner. However, this collaboration has traditionally been a bilateral cooperation between NZ and the United Kingdom (UK), Germany or France - three of the major research 'powerhouses' of the European Union (EU). Whilst evidence from data on co-authoring of academic outputs suggests that collaboration between NZ and the EU has been increasing over the last decade, there is little understanding of the exact mechanisms of how this collaboration has been supported or initiated.

With the signing of the Science and Technology Cooperation (STC) Agreement between the European Community (EC) and NZ in July 2008 (www.morst.govt.nz/international/global/eu/stc-agreement), and the establishment of formal bilateral planning activities through the Joint Science and Technology Committee (JSTC) meetings, there has been a renewed impetus for closer EU–NZ cooperation, led by the EC and MoRST*. However, to date, the main focus of NZ government-supported joint science and technology activities has been on the participation of NZ researchers in European activities, specifically under the aegis of the European Commission's Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7). the ACCESS4EU:NZ project seeks to improve understanding of this collaborative research relationship and redress the balance in this relationship, by highlighting opportunities and facilitating access for European researchers to NZ's publicly-funded research and innovation programmes. It aims to establish a platform to increase awareness and dissemination, within EU Member States and Associated Countries, of opportunities for European researchers and research organisations to participate in NZ's publicly-funded research and innovation programmes. The ACCESS4EU:NZ project acknowledges the importance of improving the provision of information on research opportunities available to European researchers in NZ, and the identification of prospective NZ partners with whom European researchers can collaborate, as key to enhancing this collaborative research relationship.

(*) Note: on 1 February 2011, FRST (Foundation for Research, S&T) and MoRST (Ministry of Research, S&T) amalgamated to form the MSI (Ministry of Science & Innovation)

Project Acronym	ACCESS4EU:NZ
Project Baseline	Supporting EU access to New Zealand research programmes
Project Number	244463
Funding Scheme	Coordination and Support Action (CSA)
Programme	SP4-Capacities
Call Identifier	FP7-INCO-2009-5
Duration	36 months
EC Project Officer	Armand Beuf
Project Coordinator	University of Canterbury, NZ
Project Partners	UC, NZ / DLR, Germany / NCRE, NZ / Sigma Orionis, France

1.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives (as stated in FP7-INCO-2009-5) of the ACCESS4EU:NZ platform are two-fold.

- First, it aims to increase awareness and dissemination of access opportunities for European researchers in NZ's national research and innovation programmes.

- Second, it aims to provide outputs that would be useful in the context of the JSTC meetings and the STC agreement between the EU and NZ. It is important to note that the ACCESS4EU:NZ project does not involve any survey of bilateral programmes between NZ and the EU Member and Associated States (in NZ, these programmes are focused exclusively on mobility and researcher exchange activities, which are specifically excluded in the FP7-INCO-2009-5 call).

A series of five integrated work packages (WP1: Mapping of access opportunities / WP2: Dissemination of information on access and opportunities / WP3: Building EU-NZ researcher connections / WP4: Monitoring and Feedback / WP5: Project Management), each representing a specific project objective, has been designed to ensure that the above overall objectives are achieved within the duration of this project (36 months).

The objectives and related outcomes of the ACCESS4EU:NZ project are identified as follows:

Overall objective 1: Increase awareness and dissemination of access opportunities for European researchers in NZ's national research and innovation programmes

- Project objective 1 - Map NZ's research and innovation programmes and conditions for European access
- Project objective 2 - Identify gaps in NZ capability and focus on European collaboration opportunities
- Project objective 3 - Disseminate information on NZ research and innovation programmes and access opportunities to a wide European audience
- Project objective 4 - Promote EU-NZ researcher-researcher connections
- Project objective 5 - Assess and monitor European researcher participation in NZ's research and innovation programmes

Overall objective 2: Provide outputs useful in the context of the JSTC meetings and STC agreement

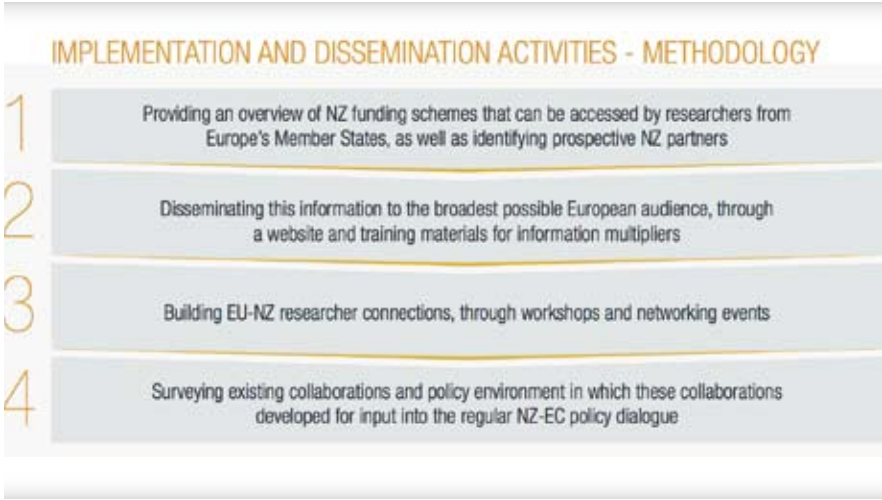
- Project objective 6 - Report on issues relating to reciprocity between NZ and the EU research and innovation programmes

1.3. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was collected through a combination of desk-research and key informant interviews conducted between March and July 2010 with representatives from NZ's FIAs as they existed over this period, namely the HRC, the RSNZ, and the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology (FRST).

On 1 February 2011, FRST and MoRST amalgamated to form the MSI (Ministry of Science & Innovation). Following this merger, the relevant data was formally requested from MSI to ensure that the information contained in this report is up-to-date. This report therefore incorporates important changes in the NZ Science & Innovation (S&I) system, and the impact these changes may have on the eligibility of European researchers to access publicly-funded research.

During the initial contacts with the FIA representatives, an outline of the project was provided, along with a summary of the relevant Work Package components. The respondents offered enthusiastic support to the project, and provided relevant contracting data, noting aspects of transparency and acknowledging the opportunities that the project could provide to promote NZ research through EU-NZ connections.



The data collated and requested specifically included:

- An overview of the NZ research and funding system and how it operates;
- Rules, conditions and eligibility criteria for accessing NZ's publicly-funded research and innovation programmes; and
- Specific rules and conditions for European participation in NZ's publicly-funded research and innovation programmes, including compliance-related costs.

PART 2
The New Zealand Research Landscape

2.1. INTRODUCTION

As a first step towards identifying opportunities for European researchers in NZ's research and innovation schemes, formally mapping the dimensions of NZ's research and innovation programmes is necessary. The figure below illustrates the current NZ research and research policy landscape.

Minister of Science and Innovation

System Policy

Ministry of Science and Innovation

Funding & Investment

Ministry of Science and Innovation
Business
Health Research Council
Royal Society of New Zealand
NZ Trade and Entreprise
Tertiary Education Commission

Research Users

Business
Governement
Local governement
Non-governement organisations public

Research organisations

Crown research institutes
Research consortia
Private research organisations
Tertiary education institutions
Business

** The Ministry of Economic Development, Treasury, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education also contribute to governement science and innovation policies, programmes and related activities.*

The research system in NZ is comprised of approximately 23,000 researchers employed by a range of research-oriented institutions including universities, government departments, city and regional councils, research associations and private firms, and the government-owned Crown research institutes (CRIs). Also included in the system are the various government bodies that set up or manage the range of legislation, regulations and policy relating to S&I, and provide and manage S&I investments.

2.2. POLICY AND FUNDING AGENCIES

Ministry of Science and Innovation (MSI)

The MSI is the lead agency driving the S&I sector in New Zealand, and is tasked with directing knowledge and technology transfer from this sector to businesses and other research users. Created from the merger of MoRST and FRST, it assumes responsibility for the policy and investment functions of both those agencies. This amalgamation is part of a broader Government focus intended to boost the S&I sector's contribution to economic growth. Among MSI's key roles and functions are: advising the Government on New Zealand's science and innovation system; overseeing S&I investment; supporting infrastructure and fostering commercialisation; enhancing productivity; and achieving wider benefits for NZ through the application of research results. The Ministry's two new investment Boards are responsible for funding decisions: the Innovation Board oversees business facing schemes, such as the TechNZ investments, the new Technology Development Grant and Technology Transfer Voucher, and PreSeed Funding, while the Science Board is responsible for allocating decisions in respect of research organisation science funding.

Ministry of Education (MoE)

The MoE is the Government's lead advisor on the New Zealand education system, and shapes the direction for sector agencies and providers. It also contributes towards the Government's goals for education. Among its priority outcomes for 2010/11 is the provision of relevant and efficient tertiary education that meets both student and labour market needs.

Ministry of Economic Development (MED)

The MED is tasked with ensuring that NZ is one of the best places in the world to do business and contribute to the country's economic performance. Its Statement of Intent (SOI) covering the period 2010-2013 supports the Government's goal of lifting the long-term performance of the NZ economy through creating conditions for more balanced growth supporting exporters and producers of tradable goods and services, and ensuring a more business-friendly environment. The MED's six long-term outcomes contributing to the Government's goal are as follows: creating enterprising and innovative businesses; improving international linkages to encourage trade and flows of investment, skills and technology; making NZ's largest city, Auckland, more productive and competitive; improving the competitiveness, integrity and effectiveness of NZ's markets; improving the regulatory framework for business; and improving the quality and reliability of key infrastructure services that support economic growth.

Ministry for the Environment (MFE)

In NZ, much of the responsibility for day-to-day environmental management lies with the local government through regional and district councils, and they are supported and guided by the central government through national policy statements and environmental standards. The MFE's role is to provide advice to the Government on all matters involving climate change, the environment and sustainable development in NZ, and works closely with natural resources agencies.

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF)

The Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry merged with the New Zealand Food Safety Authority (NZFSA) on 1 July 2010 to form a single legal entity. MAF is tasked with enhancing the integrity and performance of NZ's biological value chain, which covers animals, plants, food and related sectors. This is of key importance to NZ, given that around two-thirds of its merchandise exports are animal and plant products, and over 60,000 farms and 35,000 food businesses operate in this sector. Among its key functions are providing policy advice and programmes supporting the sustainable development of NZ's land-based industries, providing whole leadership of NZ's biosecurity system, managing forestry assets for the Crown, protecting consumers of NZ food, providing effective food regulation and developing policies promoting food safety.

Ministry of Fisheries (MFish)

The MFish is tasked with ensuring that fisheries are used in a sustainable way and ensuring a healthy aquatic ecosystem for NZ. They do so via research, management of the process for access and allocation of fisheries, and enforcement of rules and regulations governing the use of these resources. It has been signalled that the MFish will be amalgamated with MAF. This merger is planned for February 2012.

Ministry of Social Development (MSD)

The MSD is the lead provider of policy advice and services for the protection of children and young people, the delivery of employment and income support services, the provision of affordable health care for older people and lower income families, and the provision of student allowances and loans. Immediate priorities for MSD are: access to employment, strengthened care and protection for vulnerable infants, increased opportunities for youth and reducing offending by young people, providing more options for older people to lead independent lives, and increased government and non-government organisations joint work to address complex social issues.

2.3. FUNDING AND INVESTMENT AGENCIES (FIA)

Health Research Council of New Zealand (HRC)

The HRC is the Crown agency responsible for the management of the NZ government's investment in public good health research. Although funding administered by the HRC is primarily provided from Vote Science and Innovation, the HRC's research priorities are aligned with those of the policy priorities of the Ministry of Health (MOH). This alignment is intended to enable the HRC to invest more effectively in areas of strategic priority for New Zealand, to reduce health disparities, and to meet the information, service delivery and policy development needs of the health sector (HRC Statement of Intent 2010-2013). These priorities include simplifying processes and transaction costs for the health research community, supporting high quality research, and investing in research that matters for the NZ health sector. Indeed, these priority areas align with MSI strategy to: improve health research; look for ways to create healthy and sustainable communities; build knowledge of the factors influencing health status; and develop new medical therapies and health strategies.

Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ)

The RSNZ is NZ's national academy of scholars covering science, technology and the humanities, with a long history dating back to 1867. Its overall goal is to promote science, technology and the humanities in schools, in industry and in society. The RSNZ's strength lies in the diverse range of activities it initiates and supports including administering research funds, publishing science journals, supporting science education in schools, offering advice to Government, and fostering international contact and co-operation in research. It is comprised of elected Fellows, Companions, members and regional and constituent societies who form the foundation of the organisation, providing valuable expertise. The schemes that the RSNZ operates, e.g., the Marsden Fund, are typically of an untargeted investigator-initiated nature.

Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)

The TEC is a crown entity responsible for managing relationships with the tertiary sector and for policy development. It is responsible for funding the government's contribution to tertiary education and training offered by universities and other post-compulsory education and training providers. Over $3,000 million is invested by the Government annually on tertiary education through the TEC, with the objective of creating a highly skilled workforce able to contribute to the social and economic well-being of the country.

NZ Trade and Enterprise (NZTE)

The NZTE is the national economic development agency in NZ. It aims to improve the international competitiveness and sustained profitability of NZ businesses by facilitating access to people, knowledge and opportunities, and works to encourage economic growth by helping boost export earnings, strengthening regional economies, and providing economic development assistance to industries and individual businesses. NZTE also connects NZ businesses with overseas markets to stimulate trade and international investment opportunities.

2.4. RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

Tertiary Education Institutions (TEIs)

NZ's Tertiary Education Institutions have the broadest range of subject specialisations out of NZ's research providers, and produce the largest number of publications in NZ as a whole. The TEIs have received increased scrutiny by the TEC since the introduction of the Performance Based Research Fund (PBRF) in 2004. The PBRF process cyclically and systematically evaluates the quality and impact of the research produced by universities and other tertiary institutions. Primarily focused on research quality, the PBRF ranks individuals, with most weight placed on the value of the five nominated outputs in their research portfolios. For institutions, the PBRF aggregates the score of the institutions researchers together with metrics on post-graduate degree completions and external research funding, with the overall score used to determine funding levels. In addition to the universities, NZ's TEIs are comprised of twenty polytechnics and institutes of technology, and three Wānanga with Crown Entity status.

A Wānanga is a type of publicly-owned tertiary institution providing education in a Māori cultural context. The Wānanga offer certificates, diplomas, and Bachelor-level degrees, and some provide programmes in specialized areas up to Doctorate level. Wānanga educational programmes are accredited through the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) and the Ministry of Education, and are partly governed by the NZ TEC.

Centres of Research Excellence (CoREs)

In 2002, the CoREs were established to help produce innovative and excellent science and train a new generation of scientists, and have since played a prominent role in the NZ research system. The eight Centres currently operating are collaborative organisations enabling scientists from CRIs, universities and other organisations to work together on research projects. They cover a diverse range of research areas (for example: bio-protection, nanotechnology, drug discovery, and human development, etc.), and each CoRE has a specific focus that is producing internationally acclaimed research outputs and is assisting New Zealand in its shift towards becoming an innovation-led economy and society.

Crown research institutes (CRIs)

The CRIs' primary purpose is to undertake science research for the benefit of NZ. This research is undertaken for a variety of end-users, namely: central and local government; private sector markets in New Zealand and abroad; and NZ businesses. Established in 1992, they aim to provide solutions to the critical issues for the NZ economy, environment and society, via blue-sky and applied science and technology research and development.

In 2010, the purpose, governance and funding of the CRIs underwent a review, with a view to enhancing the value of Government investment in the eight CRIs currently operating. These are:

- AgResearch is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Pasture-based animal production systems; ii). New pasture plant varieties; iii). Agriculture-derived greenhouse gas mitigation and pastoral climate change adaptation; iv). Agri-food and bio-based products and agri-technologies; v). Integrated social and biophysical research to support pastoral sector development. (www.agresearch.co.nz/)

- ESR is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Forensic science services; ii). Harm prevention from drugs and alcohol; iii). Surveillance of human pathogens and zoonotic diseases; iv). Domestic and export food safety in partnership with the regulator; v). Impacts of the environment on human health, including groundwater, fresh and drinking water quality and safe biowaste use; vi). Integrated social and biophysical research to support decision making in the environmental, public health and justice sectors. (www.esr.cri.nz/)

- GNS Science is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Geothermal energy, oil, gas, gas-hydrates (including carbon sequestration); ii). Mineral and geobiological resources; iii). Geological hazards, risk mitigation and societal impacts of natural hazards; iv). Earth-system processes and landscape evolution; v). Groundwater processes and quality; vi). The geological component of global environmental processes and climate change; vii). Application of nuclear and isotope science and ion beam technology. (www.gns.cri.nz/)

- IRL is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Manufacturing, production and process engineering technologies; ii). Materials, energy, and minerals technology; iii). Electronic and information engineering; iv). Measurement standards; v). Industrial chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing; vi). Medical technologies. (www.irl.cri.nz/)

- Landcare Research is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Catchment-level ecosystems (including wetlands) and related ecosystem services; ii). Terrestrial vertebrate pest control; iii). Terrestrial carbon processes and inventory, and other greenhouse gases from soil and land; iv). Land cover, land-use capability and effects, and spatial land information that integrates across sectors and scales; v). Soil characterisation, processes and services; vi). Integrated social and biophysical research to support sustainable land resource management, including natural and urban environments. (www.landcareresearchco.nz/

- NIWA is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Aquatic resources and environments (with a focus on surface freshwaters and coastal environments); ii). Oceans; iii). Freshwater and marine fisheries; iv). Aquaculture; v). Climate and atmosphere; vi). Climate and weather hazards; vii). Aquatic and atmospheric-based energy resources; viii). Aquatic biodiversity (including biosystematics) and biosecurity (www.niwa.co.nz/)

- Plant & Food Research is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Novel fruit, vegetable and crop cultivars for the horticultural and arable industries; ii). Sustainable production and processing systems for the horticultural and arable industries; iii). Plant- and sea food-based foods, ingredients and biomaterials. (www.plantandfood.co.nz/)

- Scion is the lead CRI in the following areas: i). Sustainable forest management and tree improvement; ii). Forestry biosecurity and risk management and mitigation; iii). Wood processing, wood-related bioenergy, waste streams and other biomaterials; iv). Forestry and forestry-based ecosystem services to inform land-use decision making. (www.scionresearch.com/)

The CRI Taskforce Final Report found that while there were no structural problems with the CRIs, they lacked direction and a long-term focus. The CRIs were found to be in need of clearer objectives, particularly in regard to how the research they carry out would benefit NZ as a whole, as well as a single line of accountability so as to clarify their sense of purpose and direction. The report also found a need to improve incentives for research collaboration by changing the existing funding and governance process. Recommendations to improve the performance of CRIsinclude clarifying their roles, funding changes to focus on each CRI's core purpose, and for that funding to be provided directly on a long-term basis, given the current level of contestable and at risk funding creating uncertainty and undermining the ability of the CRIs to act strategically. The review also highlighted the need to change the funding allocation from being contingent on promises of delivery, to focusing on delivering core purpose benefits, as well as the need to set up a single entity to both manage contestable funds and funding the CRIs' infrastructure.

CRIs are science research businesses owned by the Crown (i.e. the New Zealand Government) in New Zealand. They were formed in 1992 from existing government-owned research bodies, the largest of which was the DSIR (Department of Scientific & Industrial Research) established in 1926. More than 4,400 people are employed within the CRIs.

Independent Research Association of NZ (IRANZ)

IRANZ is an association of independent research organisations in NZ. Its member organisations make vital contributions to a broad range of scientific areas, and offer an important complement to university-based and CRI research. Because of their smaller size and greater flexibility, they provide an environment that is particularly conducive to innovation and end-user engagement. First, they provide high quality scientific research, development or technology transfer, and work in a diverse range of settings and subject specialities. Second, they collaborate with a large and diverse group of research partners ranging from universities to industrial organisations. Third, they have a variety of governance and ownership agreements, and strong linkages with end-users.

The nine members of IRANZ are:

- **Aqualinc Research Limited** for the Groundwater & Water Management sector (www.aqualinc.co.nz/)
- **BRANZ** or the Building & Construction Research sector (www.branz.co.nz/)
- **Opus Central Laboratories** for the Cities & Infrastructure Research sector (www.opus.co.nz/)
- **CRL Energy** for the Energy and Environmental Research sector (www.crl.co.nz/)
- **LASRA** for the Leather & Shoe Research sector (www.lasra.co.nz/)
- **Cawthron Institute** for the Environmental and Aquaculture Research sector (http://www.cawthron.org.nz/)
- **Lincoln Ventures Ltd** for the Primary Sector Research (http://www.lvl.co.nz/)
- **TERNZ** for the Transport Engineering Research sector (www.ternz.co.nz/)
- **HERA** for the Metals Engineering Research sector (www.hera.org.nz)

Universities

Te Pãkai Tara Universities NZ (www.universitiesnz.ac.nz/) the representative body for New Zealand's eight universities, provides useful information about the NZ university system, admission requirements, scholarship opportunities and immigration requirements for international students considering studying in New Zealand. This information is very useful to EU researchers and PhD students who are likely to collaborate with universities in NZ. Information on research opportunities at each of the eight universities in NZ can be requested at the related international offices:

- Auckland University of Technology

It has specific research areas for each of the five faculties: i). Applied Humanities; ii). Business and Law; iii). Design and creative technologies; iv). Health and environmental sciences; v). Te Ara Poutama (Mãori development). The University also operates a number of research institutes, listed at http://www.aut.ac.nz/research/research-institutes. (www.aut.ac.nz/)

- Lincoln University

Its Postgraduate research themes include: i). Agricultural and Primary Production; ii). Applied computing; iii). Biological and Physical Sciences; iv). Business and Economics; v). Dairy Research; vi). Ecosystem Services; vii). Environmental Design and Management; viii). Food, Wine and Health; ix) Gene-Marker Laboratory; x). International Development; xi). Mãori Development; xii) Society and Culture; xiii). Tourism. The University also operates a number of internationally renowned research centres, consisting of a group of individual researchers and/or groups of research teams. (www.lincoln.ac.nz/)

- Massey University

It has the greater concentration of research-active staff in New Zealand and is among the top three New Zealand universities in winning external research income. Massey research projects cover a wide spectrum of topic areas, available at www.massey.ac.nz/massey/research/research-projects/. (www.massey.ac.nz/)

- University of Auckland

It has nine faculties and schools, each representing a major area of research and teaching: i). Faculty of Arts; ii). Business School; iii). National Institute of Creative Arts and Industries; iv). Faculty of Education; v). Faculty of Engineering; vi). Faculty of Engineering; vi). Faculty of Law; vii). Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences; viii). Faculty of Science; ix). Faculty of Theology. In addition, the University currently supports two large-scale research institutes (The Liggins Institute and The Auckland Bioengineering Institute) and is host to four of the seven national Centres of Research Excellence, established by the New Zealand Government in 2001 to encourage world-class research contributing to New Zealand's development: the National Research Centre for Growth and Development (NRCGD), Ngã Pae o te Mãramatanga, The Maurice Wilkins Centre for Molecular Biodiscovery (CMB) and the New Zealand Institute of Maths and its Applications (NZIMA). In addition to the Centres of Research Excellence, the University of Auckland supports the work of various Research Units, Research Centres and Research Institutes enabling cross-disciplinary and cross-faculty research initiatives. (www.auckland.ac.nz/uoa/)

- University of Canterbury

Established in 1873 it is a public institution that is funded through a combination of government grants, student fees and research income. The UC is known as a research leader both nationally and internationally in many different fields. It is making a multi-million dollar, multi-year investment to raise its international profile and allow it to become widely known as a world-class institution by establishing two new research institutes: the Biomolecular Interaction Centre (BIC) and New Zealand Institute of Language, Brain and Behaviour (NZILBB). It is also home to a number of research centres, including the Centres for Atmospheric Research, Bioengineering, Integrated Research on Biosafety, the Centre of Excellence for Aquaculture and Marine Ecology and Gateway Antarctica. (www.canterbury.ac.nz/)

- University of Otago

The two major graduate research programmes at Otago are the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree and other various research Masters' degrees (a Master's degree with a thesis component is referred to as a research Master's degree). The University of Otago is home to many established pre-eminent research programmes while other areas are emerging as internationally recognised centres of research excellence. Applied Research Units and Research Themes are available in the website of the University. (www.otago.ac.nz/)

- University of Waikato

Each Faculty and School of Studies within the University performs research, many having their own research centres and units: i). Arts & Social Sciences; ii). Computing & Mathematical Sciences; iii). Education; iv). Law; v). Management; vi). Maori & Pacific Development; vii). Science and Engineering. In the Government's 2006 Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) assessment, Waikato was first in 10 subject areas with more firsts in the sciences than any other university. It can also claim top honours for the Waikato Management School, the Faculty of Computing and Mathematical Sciences, and the Faculty of Education. (www.waikato.ac.nz/)

- Victoria University of Wellington

Its research institutes and centres play a significant role in the graduate teaching and research programmes, including the Antarctic Research Institute and the MacDiarmid Institute for Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology in partnership with the University of Canterbury. The research areas of the University are: i) Biosciences; ii). Earth and its people; iii). Materials Science; iv). Logic and Computation; v). Built Environments; vi). Business and Law; vii). Creative Research; viii). Policy, Governance and Society. (www.victoria.ac.nz/)

PART 3
New Zealand's S&I Investments

New Zealand provides 0.2% of the total research and development (R&D) investment for, and an economy representing 0.3% of, the OECD (Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI): 2010/2 edition). The NZ Government acknowledges that investment in this area makes vital contributions to NZ's knowledge base, economy, environment and society, and recent increases in the budget structure reflect this recognition. On 11 May 2010, the Government further announced its investment in new initiatives in S&I as amounting to $321 million over four years, with the centrepiece being a $234 million increase over the same period in support for business R&D. The 2010 Budget also included significant increases in support for the science infrastructure and talented scientists. The breakdown of the funding was as follows: $172m for Biological Industries; $138m for High Value Manufacturing and Services; $87m for Health; $74m for Environment; $26m for Energy & Minerals; and $24m for Hazards & Infrastructure.

On 19 May 2011, the Government released its most recent Budget (Budget 2009 invested in basic science and science capability, while Budget 2010 included a major boost of $234 million over four years to support business R&D). The major feature of this year's Budget is the reprioritisation of $36m over four years for business research and development, commercialisation and earthquake research. In particular, $24m will be devoted to business R&D and commercialisation, with developing high-value manufacturing products and services and 'connecting research with business innovation' identified as priority areas. Funding has been moved from biological and social research to accommodate the budget reprioritisation.

PART 4
New Zealand: Traditions in Research

4.1. A TRADITION OF RESEARCH EXCELLENCE

In absolute terms, NZ's S&I base makes up only a small proportion of global research, with its share of science and engineering papers being 0.58% of the world's annual output. That this is notably higher than New Zealand's share of research expenditure, and the relative size of the NZ economy, reflects New Zealand's tradition of research excellence. Its strengths in science and research lie in the areas of Biology, Agriculture, Horticulture, Environmental Science, Earth Science, Materials Science, and Health Research. By international standards, it has a productive and high-performing S&I system.

4.2. A TRADITION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COLLABORATION

In 2010 the NZ Prime Minister, John Key, identified Science and Innovation as key factors that will make NZ a more prosperous country. Having connections with the larger global network of S&I is an important source of new knowledge and technologies that NZ can access and adapt for its own needs and benefits. Establishing international science linkages and collaborations at country, regional or research institute levels enables NZ to achieve its economic objectives.

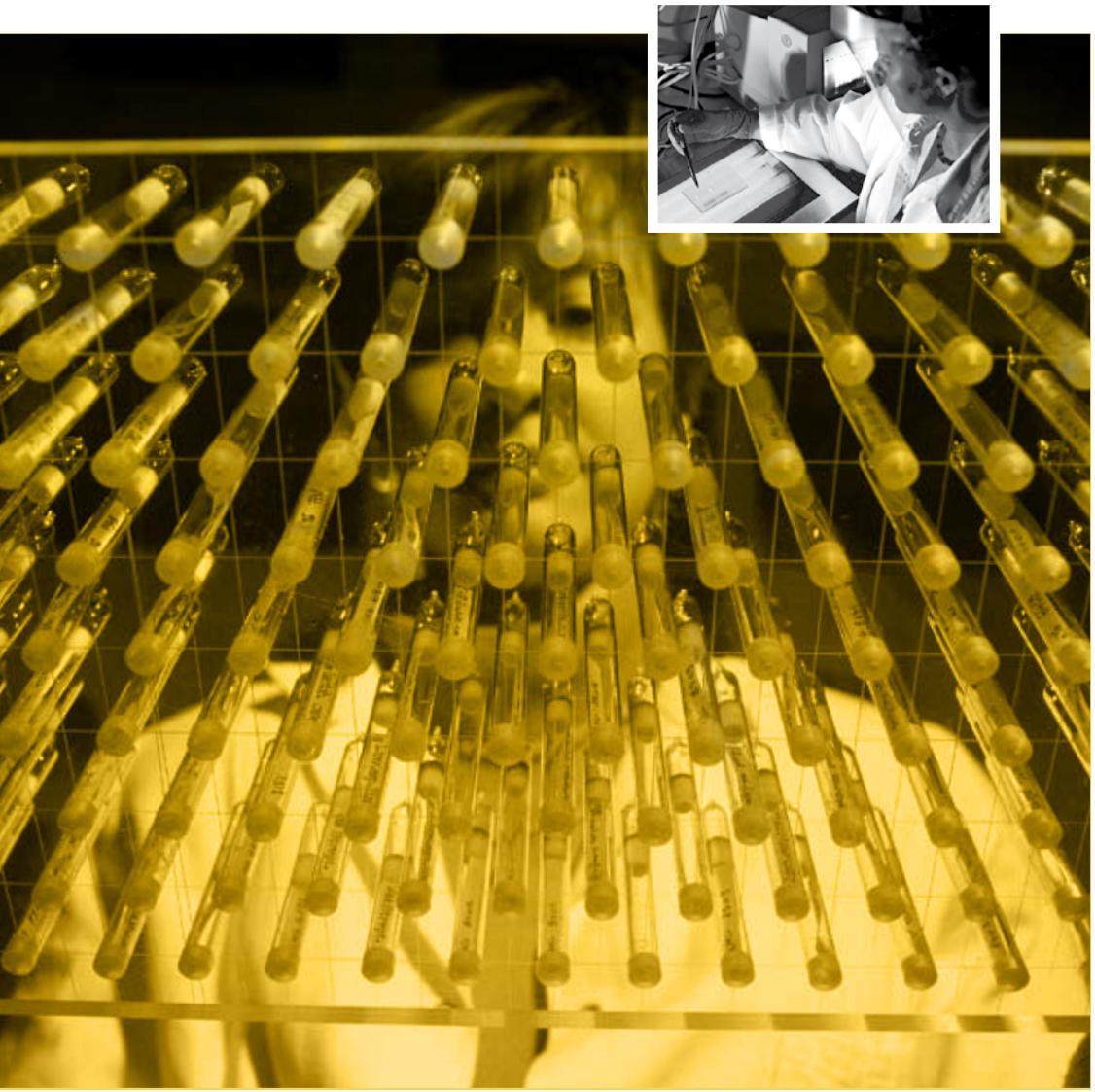
According to MSI's 2011-14 Statement of Intent…

> *"New Zealand is recognised as a smart nation internationally. Participation in international science and innovation partnerships deliver significant benefits for New Zealand."*

…the number of countries NZ collaborated with increased by 94% between 2002 and 2010, and in 2010, NZ researchers co-authored publications with researchers from 138 countries. As with all other OECD countries, NZ appears to be increasingly diversifying the number of countries that it collaborates with. Ranking 19th in the OECD for the number of countries that it collaborated with in 2007, NZ collaborates most heavily with the US, Australia, UK, France and Germany within the OECD, and has established increasingly strong linkages with China and Southeast Asian countries outside of the OECD.

In line with its goal of promoting economic prosperity, the NZ Government is committed to ensuring that, for the benefit of NZ, its S&I system is internationally connected in order to participate in the creation of new knowledge and technologies developed globally. In the 21st century, the nation's challenge is to build a sustainable future where economic, environmental, social and cultural needs intersect, and international collaboration is seen as an effective way to address this challenge.

PART 5
Opportunities for European Researchers in NZ S&I System



The ACCESS4EU:NZ project conducted a mapping exercise to ascertain existing opportunities for access to NZ's S&I system by third country nationals, including researchers from EU Member and Associated States. Preliminary findings from this study suggest that while it is a general requirement that the project's lead agency must be based in NZ, the involvement of researchers from third countries are nevertheless welcome, and generally encouraged.

5.1. RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING PARTICIPATION IN NZ S&I SYSTEM BY THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS

The Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ)

The Society operates a number of funding schemes. The largest of which, the Marsden Fund, is the primary funding scheme that supports excellent, researcher-driven and fundamental research in New Zealand. The Marsden Fund supports excellence in investigator-initiated research through contestable funding, and offers support for emerging researchers through its Fast-Starts awards. The Terms of Reference of the Marsden Fund stipulate that applicants be:

[…] New Zealand-based researchers undertaking research to be carried out in New Zealand or overseas if its nature demands that it be carried out elsewhere. Collaborating researchers from outside New Zealand are able to be included in proposals, but are not able to receive direct funding support for their time or institutional costs [emphasis added].

The Marsden Fund's eligibility criteria have been updated for 2011 to define "New-Zealand-based" as being based in New Zealand for 0.5 FTE (or more) per year. While collaborating researchers from outside NZ are not able to receive direct funding support for their time or institutional costs, costs associated with collaboration, such as travel and accommodation costs, may be covered under "direct costs" and receive funding.

The Health Research Council (HRC)

The HRC funds individual projects of 3-year duration, or larger, multi-disciplinary programmes for a maximum of six years (HRC 2007:1). The HRC is also the point of contact for the Human Frontiers Science Program (HFSP), which is an international research-funding programme supporting novel and innovative research involving complex mechanisms of living organisms. Emphasis is placed on collaborations bringing biologists together with scientists from diverse fields as physics, mathematics, chemistry, computer science and engineering to focus on problems at the frontier of the life sciences. HFSP provides research grants, fellowships and career development awards. In regard to eligibility conditions for all HRC Proposals or Contracts, section 1.3.4 of the HRC Rules (2007) stipulates that:

First Named Investigators will usually be required to have New Zealand as their principal domicile and place of employment and be employees of the Contractor. However, at HRC's discretion, a First Named Investigator domiciled overseas may be a co-investigator on a Contract. If financial support is required for individuals who are not employees of the Contractor (irrespective of whether they are in New Zealand or overseas), a copy of the relevant signed subcontract must be submitted to HRC for approval at the time of filing the Proposal. HRC will not contribute to the overhead of investigators whose principle domicile is outside New Zealand [emphasis added].

First Named Investigators are usually required to be based in NZ and be employed by a NZ contractor. However, the HRC has the discretion to award funding to research projects led by a First Named Investigator based overseas, and investigators outside New Zealand may claim salary, but not their institutional overheads, from the Council.

The Ministry of Science & Innovation (MSI)

The Research, Science and Technology Act 2010 repeals the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology Act 1990. Section 10(3) of the Research, Science and Technology Act 2010 stipulates that the Science Board is responsible for making decisions for funding used predominantly by research organisations. The funding decisions made by the Science Board are expected to enable NZ research organisations to conduct high-quality research creating economic, social and environmental benefits for NZ (New Zealand Gazette Supplement 'Establishment of Innovation Board and Science Board and Other Related Notices Pursuant to the Research, Science and Technology Act 2010', Issue 9, 31 January 2011). The criteria for the assessment of proposals by the Science Board commence on 1 February 2011, and reflect the criteria applied by FRST, consistent with the Ministerial Directions issued under the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology Act 1990 in June 2010.

The research funding approved by the Science Board applies to the following output expenses:

- Biological Industries Research
- High Value Manufacturing and Services Research
- Energy and Minerals Research
- Environmental Research
- Hazards and Infrastructure Research; and
- Health and Society Research (note: the appropriation of the funds for Health Research is decided by the HRC)

For all of the above output expenses, there is an explicit provision that 'International collaboration will be supported where this is relevant and of benefit to the objectives of the fund'. This means that the MSI will fund projects that include international collaboration if these would be beneficial to NZ, and if the involvement of overseas researchers will add value to the projects and outcomes for NZ.

The funding criteria of MSI also include the requirement that the project lead is a NZ organisation, regardless of whether the project is carried out in NZ or overseas. MSI funding of third country researchers

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS IN NZ S&I SYSTEM

overhead costs (information obtained from key informant interviews conducted in June 2011).

When making a funding decision, the Science Board must use one of the following investment tools:

- Long-Term Non-Contestable Funding

Funding under this investment tool targets large-scale, long-term projects. Most funding will be led by research organisations, primarily CRIs, universities and independent research associations. While there is specific scope for European involvement through one of the FRENZ sandpits, this investment tool is not relevant or applicable to the objectives of the ACCESS4EU:NZ project.

Sandpit for 'Developing a sustainable future for freshwater resources'. When making funding decisions for this sandpit, the Science Board must make funding decisions consistent with the Call for Participants issued on 6 December 2010.

- Partnerships

This investment tool aims to develop ongoing relationships between research organisations, and requires a formal consortium to be established that will match funding with at least 50% cash funding from the private sector.

- Science-led Contestable Funding

To be eligible to receive funding under this investment tool, entities must have the capability to provide basic-targeted and/or applied research, science and technology. Most funding will go to research organisations, primarily CRIs, universities and independent research associations, on the basis of their research, S&T having the potential to: i) enhance the productivity of established industries, ii) generate new industries for NZ, iii) add new value to public services in NZ, or iv) develop world leading technological capabilities by supporting research programmes to develop technology able to support a range of applications, products and services.

Out of the three investment tools available, the Science-led Contestable Funding is most applicable to the ACCESS4EU:NZ project.

5.2. ACCESS TO INFORMATION REGARDING RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION

The HRC has clear and accessible documented instructions in regard to eligibility rules for participation of third country nationals in publicly-funded programmes that it administers (www.hrc.govt.nz).

The Marsden Fund's eligibility criteria for participation of overseas researchers have also recently been updated to ensure clarity, particularly in relation to funding support as well as the requirement that collaborating researchers be "New Zealand-based".

The MSI's eligibility criteria for involvement of overseas researchers are less clear, with the Supplement to the NZ Gazette only mentioning that 'international collaboration will be supported' for the six areas of research approved by the Science Board. Nevertheless, calls for MSI proposals, as well as rules and procedures for submitting proposals, are published on the MSI website (www.msi.govt.nz). Information regarding rules and procedures for participation in the research programmes offered by the HRC and the RSNZ's Marsden Fund can also be accessed on their respective websites (see 'useful links' section).

As part of the dissemination activities under WP2 of the ACCESS4EU:NZ project, open calls for NZ research projects and programmes open to European researchers can be accessed on the RTDI database on the common ACCESS4EU web portal (www.access4.eu). This database is maintained and updated on a regular basis, and makes the eligibility rules and application process as clear as possible to the European audience. The links to the actual application forms and guidelines are also provided on the database, and the contact details of the representatives of the organisations responsible for the projects are clearly set out.

5.3. NZ 'RESEARCH AGENDA' AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS

In May 2010, the Government released a publication entitled 'Igniting Potential: New Zealand's Science and Innovation Pathway'. This landmark document describes in depth the Government's strategy for Science and Innovation, the major changes being made to NZ's science and innovation system. It revises the research priorities and strategies in earlier publications (official documents produced by MoRST/MSI from 2006 to 2011), and identified the priority areas for NZ research and innovation. These priority research areas are identical to those for which the MSI Science Board is responsible.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS IN NZ S&I SYSTEM

Effectively addressing each of the priorities identified in the NZ research agenda would rely on the following factors: a strong local research base and multidisciplinary approaches reflected in strong national and international linkages (MoRST 2009:20). First, the NZ science system needs to have a sufficient number of researchers specialising in the subject areas matching the priority areas in the agenda. Second, multidisciplinary approaches enable the NZ science system to develop a range of solutions that would address the interconnection between the economic, environmental and health/social aspects of the research agenda. Finally, international connections would enable NZ to cooperatively build on the S&I of overseas partners and help 'achieve faster and more effective RS&T impacts' for NZ (MoRST 2007: 7-11; MoRST 2010:6).

NZ's research needs, coupled with its commitment to both S&I investment and international research collaboration, make New Zealand's participation in the global research environment necessary. This need is already reflected in the rules and procedures for applications for research funding by the FIAs. Although New Zealand has strong linkages with the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, there is scope to increase New Zealand's engagement with the non-traditional research member states from the EU-27 and Associated States. Growing this engagement presents both opportunities and challenges in terms of access to research projects and funding.

PART 6
EU-NZ Cooperation Priorities in the Field of Research

The European Community and New Zealand signed a S&T Cooperation Agreement in July 2008, which entered into force on January 30, 2009 in order to enhance and reinforce cooperation that has been active and steadily increasing in diverse areas, such as: People; Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Biotechnology (FAB); Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and others.

The Agreement is put into effect through the actions of the Joint Science and Technology Cooperation Committee (JSTCC). In 2009, the JSTCC created a roadmap for EU–New Zealand Science & Technology and Innovation Cooperation. Following the most recent meeting of the JSTCC in 2011, the roadmap has been revised and a new plan is now settled over 2010-13 with targeted thematic joint initiatives in a number of key areas and new emerging directions.

The roadmap describes the following domains as containing areas of common interest between the New Zealand and the EU.

6.1. PEOPLE

- Staff exchanges: to bring researchers together
- International exposure for their work and strength and utility of the collaborations formed
- Access to new technology, data, resources and knowledge

6.2. FOOD, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND BIOTECHNOLOGIES

- Non-food bio-products
- Food & health
- Sustainable agriculture
- Fisheries & aquaculture
- Commercialisation of research (how to best facilitate knowledge transfer)

6.3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES

- NZ and EU have an active interest in participating in Asia-Pacific Research (e.g. EU TEIN project)
- Mapping shared benefits of co-investments between institutions/ nations
- ESFRI participation / initiatives
- Practicalities of sharing large data sets
- Difficulties of latency and bandwidth EU–New Zealand
- Interest in sharing views on programme funding / governance structures

6.4. HEALTH

- Genetic and environmental influences on obesity, diabetes and metabolic disorders in specific populations
- Building on the areas of strength of: investigator driven clinical trials, public health interventions in specific populations; and longitudinal studies.

6.5. ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE)

- This domain is linked to other several FP7 areas, such as: Knowledge Based Bio-Economy (e.g. food, fisheries and relation to resources), Social Sciences and Humanities (e.g. sustainable development) and Energy (relations to climate change)
- Specific mutual interest and common benefit to cooperate on climate change and natural disasters

EU-NZ COOPERATION PRIORITIES IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH

6.6. INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

- View “nanotech” as part of more general materials and devices research and development
- Examples of successful models for technology/ knowledge transfer. Any of the NMP calls are potentially of relevance to New Zealand, so criteria to prioritise are needed: national significance (e.g. waste reduction, improving water quality), substantial existing research capabilities, strategic importance to particular sectors (e.g. food exports).

6.7. GLOBAL CHALLENGES

- Moving beyond science to the whole innovation chain and considering the importance of cross-disciplinary approaches to solve global challenges
- Identifying knowledge gaps and future challenges through foresight and making better use of digital tools to expand cooperation
- Exploring views and perspectives of Science diplomacy.

In addition, the domains of Energy, Socio-economic sciences and Humanities are recognised as activities related to «The Ocean of Tomorrow», where strong collaborations exist between NZ social scientists and EU Member States. However, existing cooperation in these themes is at a very low level, despite areas of particular interest and relevance (e.g. bioenergy and Biofuels).

PART 7
International Mobility Funds

The Ministry of Science and Innovation funds a programme for fostering international support. The Royal Society of New Zealand administers parts of the programme, including the International Mobility Fund, International Workshop Fund and IRSES. It provides funding to allow New Zealand researchers to travel abroad to form new connections and to work with international collaborators and by bringing foreign researchers to New Zealand to work with their counterparts in selected areas.

Specific programs available from the Royal Society of New Zealand (www.royalsociety.org.nz/ programmes/funds/international/) include the following:

The International Mobility Fund (IMF)

The IMF objectives are to:

- Develop international opportunities and utilise overseas advances in research, science and technology of economic benefit to New Zealand;
- Promote international recognition of New Zealand as a centre for innovation;
- Positively influence regional and international RS&T linked activities that advance New Zealand's national interest; and
- Increase the level of funding, scientific skills and technological capabilities that New Zealand is able to source from other countries.

The programme facilitates bilateral research through the provision of funding for New Zealand researchers to travel overseas, or overseas researchers to travel to New Zealand, to work on joint research projects. Funding under this programme generally supports travel related costs. There are target funding levels for priority countries and sub-schemes operate specifically for Spain and with the European Commission's Cooperation of Science and Technological Research (COST Actions) programme.

The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Scheme (DFG)

The objective of the DFG Scheme is to facilitate cooperation between New Zealand and German specialists in scientific disciplines within their mutual competence.

This is achieved through the provision of funding for research visits, exploratory missions and Joint Seminars and Workshops.

The New Zealand-Germany Travel Grant Programme (FRG)

The objective of the New Zealand-Germany Travel Grant Programme is to enhance bilateral research cooperation, particularly in priority research fields, through coordinated reciprocal researcher exchanges of up to three weeks' duration.

The programme facilitates bilateral research through the provision of funding for New Zealand researchers to travel to Germany to establish joint research projects.

The Julius von Haast Fellowship Award (JvH)

The New Zealand Government established the Julius von Haast Fellowship Award to complement the programmes of Germany's Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.
Under a JvH Fellowship, German scholars and scientists will be able to undertake research in New Zealand, for a minimum of four weeks per year over a three year period by spending time working collaboratively with their New Zealand colleagues, thereby establishing, or enhancing collaborative research of benefit to both countries.

The Dumont d'Urville New Zealand/ France Science & Technology Support Programme (DdU)

This scheme provides funding for New Zealand researchers to visit and interact with their counterparts on projects that are selected in conjunction with the French Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research.

The New Zealand-European Union International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES)

This scheme is part of the European Commission's Marie Curie programme and provides for a more substantive exchange of staff between European research groups and their counterparts in New Zealand and elsewhere to pursue long term research projects.

The objectives of the Fund are to:

- Raise the level of research collaboration between New Zealand and European Union based research institutions, and
- Strengthen New Zealand research institutions' capability in areas of mutual importance for New Zealand and the European Community, as prescribed in the Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement.

PART 8
The ACCESS4EU:NZ Partnership

Coordinator
The University of Canterbury (UC)
www.canterbury.ac.nz

The University of Canterbury was established in 1873 and is a public institution that is funded through a combination of government grants, student fees and research income. Canterbury is known as a research leader both nationally and internationally in many different fields. The University is comprised of 5 Colleges and 5 university-wide Research Centres (including the NCRE). The NCRE, based at the University of Canterbury (UC), constitutes New Zealand's leading EU-dedicated tertiary level centre. Established in 2002, the NCRE is a multi-disciplinary centre focusing on research on European Union (EU), and Europe-related topics.

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The International Bureau (IB) of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
www.internationales-buero.de/en/

The International Bureau of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) implements, on behalf of the BMBF, a wide range of international cooperation activities. The IB is part of the Project Management Agency at the DLR, which is the largest funding agency working for the BMBF and other governmental bodies. It provides direct services to the Ministry and also administers BMBF support for German Universities, public research institutions and industries to identify and develop international links in strategic fields of mutual interest. The IB is preparing joint research activities in strategic fields of common interest, linked to national and European research funding programmes. It supports bilateral cooperation programmes in S&T with approximately 50 countries around the world in order to facilitate the preparation and implementation of international cooperation of German institutions. In addition, IB coordinates a number of accompanying measures to set up a framework for the stimulation of future cooperation in close cooperation with BMBF. TIB currently participates in a number of EU projects for setting up frameworks for international cooperation, e.g. SEE-ERA-NET (Western Balkans), EULANEST (Latin America) and CO-REACH (China). The IB is involved in all current INCO-Net projects and co-ordinates the SEA-EU-NET (INCO-NET with South-East-Asia).

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Consortium Members
The Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ)
www.royalsociety.org.nz/

The Royal Society of New Zealand is an independent, national academy of sciences, a federation of some 60 scientific and technological societies, and individual members. They promote science and technology in schools, in industry and in society. The RSNZ administers several funds for research, science and technology; publish science journals; offers advice to Government; and fosters international scientific contract and cooperation. As part of these roles, it administers the Marsden Fund, which is the primary funding scheme to support excellent, researcher-initiated, primarily fundamental, research in New Zealand. The RSNZ membership currently comprises over 1500 members and 423 elected fellows, plus nine regional branches, and 58 constituent scientists, technologists and technicians in New Zealand.

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Sigma Orionis
www.sigma-orionis.com

Sigma Orionis is a private and independent company founded in 1984 and based since then in the Sophia Antipolis science park in France. Sigma Orionis specialises in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) with a focus on Science and Technology (S&T) and is mainly involved in international projects, providing research labs, companies, and institution active in the ICT domain worldwide with services such as business intelligence, technology assessments and product definition, market research reports and industry analysis, business and cooperation events, back office operations of associations and alliances, EU-funded project definition and management, etc. Sigma Orionis is a member of several European Technology Platforms (ETP) in the ICT domain (Net!Works, ISI, NEM, NESSI) and is involved in the Future Internet Assembly (FIA) flagship initiative launched in 2008 under the aegis of the EC. Sigma Orionis has been, and is still involved in projects funded by the EC under the FP5, FP6 and FP7, either as a partner or a coordinator. In particular, Sigma Orionis has been coordinating several projects funded by DG INFSO or DG RESEARCH aiming at supporting the development of S&T cooperation on ICT between Europe and other countries or regions of the world (China, Japan, South Korea, South East Asia, Latin America, Africa and New Zealand).

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- MoRST - Science for New Zealand (2006)
- MoRST - New Zealand Research Agenda (2007)
- MoRST - Statement of Intent 2010/11 (2010)
- MoRST - Igniting Potential (2010)
- Department of Internal Affairs NZ Gazette Supplement Establishment of Innovation Board and Science Board and Other Related Notices Pursuant to the Research, Science and Technology Act 2010. Issue 9 (January 2011)
- MSI - Statement of Intent 2011-2014
- MSI - Improving the access to and uptake of R&D in the high value manufacturing sector including high tech and related services (2011)
- RSNZ - Terms of Reference (2010)
- RSNZ - Marsden Fund 2011, Preliminary Proposal Guidelines for Applicants (2010)
- Statistics New Zealand - Research and Development in New Zealand (2006)

USEFUL LINKS

ACCESS4EU:NZ - Supporting EU access to New Zealand research programmes www.access4.eu/newzealand/index.php
Science and Technology Cooperation (STC) Agreement between the European Community (EC) and NZ in July 2008
www.morst.govt.nz/international/global/eu/stc-agreement
MSI Innovation Board
www.msi.govt.nz/about-us/investment-boards#innovation-board
MSI Science Board
www.msi.govt.nz/about-us/investment-boards#science-board
Beehive 'Ministry of Fisheries merges with MAF' (10 March 2011)
www.beehive.govt.nz/release/ministry-fisheries-merges-maf
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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_New_Zealand
Wānanga
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wānanga
Business, science welcome report on CRI shakeup
www.nbr.co.nz/article/business-science-welcome-report-cri-shakeup-119642
Science New Zealand
www.sciencenewzealand.org/about_science_new_zealand/who_we_are
MoRST Igniting Potential
www.morst.govt.nz/publications/govt-policy-statements/Igniting-Potential-New-Zealands-Science-and-Innovation-Pathway/
RSNZ Terms of Reference for the Marsden Fund
www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/marsden/about/tor/
RSNZ Marsden Fund - 2011 Preliminary Proposal Guidelines for Applicants
www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/marsden/application/2011-prelim-guidelines/
MoRST Funding Budget
www.morst.govt.nz/funding/Budget-2010/
MoRST 'New RST Funding Priorities'
www.morst.govt.nz/current-work/New-RST-funding-priorities/ (Sept. 2010)
More support in Budget 2011 for business R&D
www.beehive.govt.nz/release/more-support-budget-2011-business-rampd (May 2011)

ACRONYMS

- BMBF - German Federal Ministry of Education and Research www.bmbf.de/en/
- CoREs - Centres of Research Excellence www.acore.ac.nz
- CRIs - Crown research institutes www.msi.govt.nz/cris
- DFG - The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Scheme www.dfg.de/index.jsp
- DG INFSO - Information Society and Media Directorate General, European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/information_society/index_en.htm
- DG RESEARCH - Directorate General for Research, European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/research/index.cfm
- DLR - German Aerospace Center www.dlr.de/dlr
- DSIR - Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (NZ)
- DdU -The Dumont d'Urville New Zealand/France Science & Technology Support Programme www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/international-relationships/durville/
- EC - European Commission http://ec.europa.eu
- ETP - European Technology Platform
- FIAs – Funding and Investment Agencies
- FP7 – EC Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7
- FRG - The New Zealand-Germany Travel Grant Programme www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/international-relationships/germany/
- FRST - Foundation for Research, S&T www.frst.govt.nz
- FTE - Full-time equivalent
- HRC - Health Research Council of New Zealand www.hrc.govt.nz
- HFSP - Human Frontiers Science Program www.hfsp.org
- IB - International Bureau (Germany) www.internationales-buero.de/en/
- ICT - Information and Communication Technologies
- IMF – International Mobility Fund www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/international-relationships/mobility
- IRANZ - Independent Research Association of New Zealand www.iranz.org.nz
- IRSES - The New Zealand-European Union International Research Staff Exchange Scheme www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/international-relationships/nz-eu/
- JSTC - Joint Science and Technology Committee
- JvH - The Julius von Haast Fellowship Award www.royalsociety.org.nz/programmes/funds/international-relationships/von-haast/
- MAF - Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (NZ) www.maf.govt.nz
- MED - Ministry of Economic Development (NZ) www.med.govt.nz
- MFE - Ministry for the Environment (NZ) www.mfe.govt.nz
- MFish - Ministry of Fisheries (NZ) www.fish.govt.nz
- MoE - Ministry of Education (NZ) www.minedu.govt.nz
- MoRST - Ministry of Research, Science and Technology (NZ) www.morst.govt.nz/
- MSD - Ministry of Social Development (NZ) www.msd.govt.nz/
- MSI - Ministry of Science and Innovation (NZ) www.msi.govt.nz/
- MSTI - Main Science and Technology Indicators
- NCRE - National Centre for Research on Europe www.europe.canterbury.ac.nz/
- NZ - New Zealand
- NZQA - the New Zealand Qualifications Authority www.nzqa.govt.nz/
- NZTE - NZ Trade and Enterprise www.nzte.govt.nz
- OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development www.oecd.org
- PBRF - Performance Based Research Fund
- R&D - Research and Development
- RSNZ – Royal Society of New Zealand www.royalsociety.org.nz/
- S&I - Science and Innovation
- S&T - Science and Technology
- STC - Science and Technology Cooperation
- TEC - Tertiary Education Commission (NZ) www.tec.govt.nz
- TEIs - Tertiary Education Institutions (NZ)
- UC - University of Canterbury (NZ) www.canterbury.ac.nz/
- WP - Work Package

www.access4.eu/newzealand