Appendix 4:

Table 1 Government department strategies relating to science from July 1994 to June 2014*

This table lists government department strategies relating to science in order of alphabetical department and year published.

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
1	*The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy* (DOC 2000)	The Strategy's vision describes a future in which all New Zealanders contribute to sustaining the full range of indigenous biodiversity and share in its benefits, and in which the genetic resources of our important introduced species are secure. (Executive Summary)	Goal One: Community and individual action, responsibility and benefits, Goal Two: Treaty of Waitangi, Goal Three: Halt the decline in New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity, Goal Four: Genetic resources of introduced species. (page 5)	
2	*Science Counts! National Strategic Science & Research Portfolios, Programmes, Priority Actions* (DOC 2001)	Enhancing the contribution of top-quality science advice to conservation management remains our motivating vision and one that will bring long-term sustainable gains to conservation in New Zealand. (page 2)	Ecosystem Restoration, Animal Pests, Weeds, Species and Communities, Classification and Measurement, Freshwater protection and restoration, Marine protection and restoration, Historic and cultural Heritage protection, Visitor use, Community participation. (pages 3-7)	It is important for the Department of Conservation to communicate its own strategic research directions to the wider scientific community. In this way scientific provider agencies gain some indication of where the Department is heading, while offering at the same time opportunities to engage with the Department in science and research activities of mutual benefit. (page 2)
3	*Science Counts! National Strategic Science & Research Portfolios, Programmes, Priority Actions 2002/03 and Beyond* (DOC 2002)	These Priority Actions have been developed as much to guide the Department's national science effort, as they have to encourage external science provider collaboration. (page 2)	Ecosystem Restoration, Animal Pests and weeds, Species Communities and Ecosystems, Classification and Measurement, Marine and Freshwater protection and restoration, Visitor use, Community participation, Historic and cultural Heritage protection, (pages 2-5)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
4	*New Zealand Subantarctic Islands Research Strategy* (DOC 2005)	The challenge for the Department of Conservation is to know as much about the condition of the Subantarctic islands as possible without putting them at risk. (page 5)	Preference has been and will be given to scientific research that will significantly enhance scientific knowledge and effective management of the islands. (page 14)	
5	*Science Counts! The Department of Conservation's Strategic Science and Research Priorities 2011-2016* (DOC 2011)	...to provide a clear framework for DOC's scientific research directions and needs. (page 1)	Natural Heritage - Understanding and managing agents of biodiversity decline and change, Developing classification systems and measurement and assessment methodologies to enhance reporting on biodiversity change, Establishing the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and prosperity, Improving tools and practices to manage species and ecosystem outcomes, Connecting community, tangata whenua and business expectations, and opportunities Recreation - Increasing conservation's role in recreation and tourism, Historic Heritage - Understanding the importance of heritage places that DOC manages, Applying best practice management of heritage places, Assessing the public's engagement in heritage places, Corporate Social - Assessing social research needs in support of organisational development, (pages 2-4)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
6	*Science Capability Development plan 2010 - 2015* (DOC2010)		(Note: A copy of this strategy document was released to the McGuinness Institute by DOC on the understanding that it could be used to inform our central government strategies study, but as it was an internal document it could not be made available to the public. In support of this submission we have omitted any direct quotations from the document to comply with DOCs wishes. We have however, included our observations of the aspects of our submission which the document aligned to.	(McGuinness Institute observations from reviewing the internal document) Importance of R&D for scientific research are relevant to all priority areas. This research will underpin the mechanisms used to inform data collection. Increase of R&D funding. Support for scientists and the talent workforce available through skills and collaboration. Encourage a culture of investigation Stress test science projects early on. Leadership from within the department. Develop accessible data management for scientific data. Develop the communication of science and a future focus for communications.

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
7	*Growing an Innovating New Zealand* (DPMC 2002)	We look forward to a future in which New Zealanders: • Celebrate those who succeed in all walks of life and encourage those who fail to try again. • Are full of optimism and confidence about ourselves, our country, our culture, and our place in the world, and our ability to succeed. • Are a nation that gains strength from its foundation in the Treaty of Waitangi and in which we work in harmony to achieve our separate and collective goals. • Are excellent at responding to global opportunities and creating competitive advantage. • Are rich in well-founded and well-run companies and enterprises characterised by a common sense of purpose and achievement. They are global in outlook, competitive and growing in value. • Derive considerable value from our natural advantages in terms of resources, climate, human capital, infrastructure and sense of community. • Cherish our natural environment, are committed to protecting it for future generations and eager to share our achievements in that respect with others. • Know our individual success contributes to stronger families and communities and that all of us have fair access to education, housing, health care, and fulfilling employment. (page 12)	Economic - Our economic objective is to return New Zealand's per capita income to the top half of the OECD and to maintain that standing. This will require New Zealand's growth rate to be consistently above the OECD average growth rate for a number of years. That will require sustained growth rates in excess of our historical economic performance. (page 12) Framework - strengthening the foundations. building effective innovation, enhancing the innovation framework, developing skills and talent, increasing global connectedness, focusing government resources (page 25-49)	

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8	*Ross Sea Region: Strategy 2003–2012 (version 1.0)* (LINZ 2003)	LINZ will provide quality geospatial information that contributes to New Zealand's stewardship of the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica. (page 3)	Effective information collection, management and dissemination are the prime factors in successfully realising the Ross Sea Region Strategy. The objective is to give all users easy access to authoritative land and seabed information for the region, at cost and at any time. Collective interagency efficiency Geodetic survey information Place name information Topographic and hydrographic information Sea level information (page 11)	
9	*A Pastoral Greenhouse Gas Research Strategy* (MPI 2003)	The target is to have safe, cost effective greenhouse gas abatement technologies, which will lower total New Zealand ruminant methane and nitrous oxide emissions by at least 20 percent as compared with the 'business as usual' emissions level, by the end of the first commitment period (2012). (page 2)	The goals of this strategy are: To identify, establish and develop on-farm technologies to improve production efficiency for ruminants, To identify, establish and develop on-farm technologies for sheep, dairy and beef cattle, and deer, which lower methane emissions from New Zealand ruminants and nitrous oxide from grazing animal systems and To exploit commercial opportunities arising from the science and technologies in a global market. (page 2)	
10	*New Zealand's climate change solutions: Sustainable land management and climate change* (MPI 2007)	Climate change is probably the greatest environmental threat facing humanity. No part of New Zealand society will be immune, but our land-based sectors are particularly affected. We look forward to establishing effective and durable partnerships with all those groups with an interest in meeting the climate change challenge. (page 2)	Pillar 1: Adapting to climate change Pillar 2: Reducing emissions and creating carbon sinks Pillar 3: Capitalising on business opportunities (page 3) Research and innovation, especially involving reduction of methane on farms, is fundamental to addressing the challenge of greenhouse gas emissions in the land management sectors. The broad themes have been identified as priorities following consultation, and discussion with research providers: • impacts of climate change and adaptation; • mitigation of agricultural and forestry greenhouse gas emissions; • National Greenhouse Gas Inventory: Measurement and Validation; • cross-cutting issues, including economic analysis, life-cycle analysis, farm catchment systems analysis and social impact. (page 13)	
11	*A biosecurity Science Strategy for New Zealand* (MPI 2007)	Biosecurity science is effectively contributing to keeping New Zealanders, the plants and animals we value and our unique natural environment, safe and secure from damaging pests and diseases. (page ii)	Goal 1: Science Direction. To clearly identify and address research needs. Goal 2: Science Delivery. To build and maintain biosecurity science capability and capacity in priority areas Goal 3: Science Uptake. To ensure that uptake of science is timely and effective. (page ii)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
12	*The Government's Aquaculture Strategy and Five-year Action Plan to Support Aquaculture* (MPI 2011)	The Ministry for Primary Industries' (MPI) vision for our primary sectors is "Growing and Protecting New Zealand". (page 1)	A healthy aquatic environment, Quality planning and permitting, Effective and responsive regulation, Supporting Māori objectives, Increase market revenues, Increase value through R&D, Sound governance. (page 2)	
13	*Meeting the Challenges of Future Flooding in New Zealand* (MfE 2008)	New Zealand needs to have the best possible flood risk management framework to minimise the distress and disruption that floods have on communities. We need to understand how the factors contributing to flood risk can best be managed by central and local government, in partnership with the community. (page vi)	Improvements are needed to meet the challenge of future climate change and to satisfy communities and central government that an acceptable level of risk remains. Improving practice requires the following actions: • an active and engaged risk management approach by central and local government in meeting their respective roles and responsibilities • the goal of risk reduction being embedded within the policy framework • appropriate resources, including sufficient information, guidance and funding, being made available to promote good practice in the daily management of flood risk • central and local government monitoring to understand the levels of flood risk and inform future policy and management practices. (page 6)	

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14	*Water Research Strategy* (MfE 2009)	Water needs to be sustainably managed to provide for New Zealand's economic development and growth and other values important to New Zealanders (including biodiversity)..... The research strategy is intended to guide FRST and the science sector in delivery of the information and tools required to enable world-class management of water resources in New Zealand. The strategy is particularly targeted to guide investment in water research over the next 10 years. This is the timeframe for current and emerging science to be delivered and converted into the tools required for better water allocation and control, better water conservation and better water quality. (page v)	a) limits put in place to identify and protect valuable ecosystem services and basic ecological, social and cultural values in water bodies b) most water bodies providing for most 'public values' and some level of use, which may impose constraints on economic development and land use c) relatively few water bodies being highly protected in a pristine or natural state (although many will have some level of protection through being located within the conservation estate) d) very few water bodies being degraded (in flow or quality) if it is agreed that the economic benefits are sufficient to outweigh the other costs (for example, the benefit of hydro-electric generation may, in a few instances, outweigh costs such as reduced stream flow). (page 2)	There are currently gaps in the information and science necessary to underpin good planning and decision-making to meet these objectives. (page 2)
15	*Clean Healthy Air for All New Zealanders: The National Air Quality Compliance Strategy to Meet the PM10 Standard* (MfE 2011)	All New Zealanders are entitled to breathe clean air. This compliance strategy is a key step in making this an achievable goal. (page iii)	Mandatory offset requirement Woodburner design and efficiency standards Ban on new solid-fuel open fires WarmUp New Zealand: Heat Smart funding Vehicle emission legislation Recommendations for councils regarding assisted compliance Existing good practice guidance New guidance on managing domestic fire emissions Funding research on improving air quality management Recommendations for councils regarding advice (page 26)	This research stream is seeking to increase engagement with regulators and policy makers who work in policy development and/or other areas that directly influence air quality, such as landuse and transport planning. (page 31)
16	*Freshwater Reform: 2013 and Beyond* (MfE 2013)	Because water is so precious, it is vital that it is looked after and used sustainably – for today and future generations. (page 8)	Actions are grouped according to the key reform areas: • Planning as a community – immediate reforms and next step reforms • A National Objectives Framework – immediate reforms and next step reforms • Managing within quantity and quality limits – immediate reforms and next step reforms (page 20)	A lack of clarity and certainty in some regional plans (eg, a lack of enforceable limits) has led to issues being decided consent by consent and often re-litigated. (page 18)

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
17	*A Framework for Environmental Reporting in New Zealand* (MfE 2014)	The purpose of national-scale environmental reporting is to inform the public and decision-makers of the current state and long-term trends in the environment. Reporting helps us identify and understand national-scale environmental problems and opportunities, along with their causes and significance. (page 5)	Reporting needs to be based on monitoring data and analysis which is robust and can be trusted. To be accessible to a wide range of end-users, reports need to be understood by a non-technical audience. Information should be clear and not open to mis-interpretation. Reporting needs to be produced on a regular basis to provide certainty to users about information availability. Reporting needs to be independent from the government of the day to avoid any perception of political interference in report content or messaging. The scope of reporting should be shielded from changing political preferences. The reporting framework should be consistent through time to identify long-term trends. The environmental reporting framework should be sufficiently broad to encompass measures that can help identify emerging issues, or areas of improvement. The reporting framework should facilitate international comparisons and integrate with our agreements to provide environmental information to international agencies. The development of the reporting framework and underlying indicators should take into account information that is currently available. The identification of data sets not currently held, but which would enrich reporting, can help prioritise resources for future collection. The scope of reporting should encompass not only the state and trends in the environment, but the relationship with society's use of, and impact upon, natural resources. Therefore, reporting should integrate environmental information with social and economic information. This allows the public and decision-makers to consider the trade-offs inherent in policy making, and incorporate these considerations into broader policy decisions. A range of government agencies report on aspects of environment-society relationships. Information sharing should be facilitated to maximise data value and ensure clarity and consistency of messaging. (page 6)	The data underpinning reporting can inform research initiatives. Reporting can help prioritise research effort. (page 5)

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
18	*RS&T: 2010: The Government's Strategy for Research, Science and Technology in New Zealand to the Year 2010: Strategic Overview* (MBIE 1996)	The vision for Research, Science and Technology in New Zealand to the year 2010 is a strategy which understands and values science and technology, and their critical role in assuring New Zealand's future prosperity and wellbeing. It is for a society that maximises the contribution of science and technology to wider economic, social and environmental goals through scientific research and technological innovation of the highest quality. (page 6)	To fulfil the vision for research, science and technology, the following goals need to be achieved: Fostering societal values and attitudes that recognise science and technology as critical to future prosperity. Ensuring an adequate level of investment in science as a component in national life which has cultural value in its own right; and Maximising the direct contribution of science and technology to diverse social, economic and environmental goals. (page 6)	
19	*Industry Development Strategy* (MBIE 2000)	Industry development initiatives aim to increase the international competitiveness of New Zealand's business environment in order to generate more wealth, create more jobs and promote New Zealand as an attractive place to invest and do business. (page 1)	• to make expertise and information available to improve industry performance and market prospects, and to provide access to key resources into the innovation process, such as capital • to catalyse investments and major events in New Zealand to exploit significant opportunities that do not come often • to develop effective partnerships between central and local government, industry organisations and individual enterprises • to reduce costs and improve the effectiveness of government activity through better coordination between government agencies. These objectives will be achieved by: Year One - Establish Industry NZ, develop new initiatives, review the effectiveness of existing industry development programmes and improve coordination between programmes providers. Year Two - Implement the outcomes of the review through an enhanced suite of industry development initiatives. (page 2)	

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20	*Regional Development Strategy* (MBIE 2000)	Regional development is about applying sustainable development on a regional scale. The overall aim is to assist individuals, firms, industries and communities within regions to identify local opportunities, develop capability and capacity to respond to opportunities, and exploit opportunities. (page 2)	Three key principles on which to base a regional development strategy are: an approach based on making the most of what the region has rather than solely a vehicle for transfers from prosperous regions to less prosperous regions engagement with the local community that allows and facilitates the development of local strategies to respond to local opportunities, and that integrates social, environmental and economic concerns a "whole of government" response where the activities of central government are integrated into regional strategies together with local players. Three key principles on which to base a regional development strategy are: • an approach based on making the most of what the region has rather than solely a vehicle for transfers from prosperous regions to less prosperous regions • engagement with the local community that allows and facilitates the development of local strategies to respond to local opportunities, and that integrates social, environmental and economic concerns a "whole of government" response where the activities of central government are integrated into regional strategies together with local players. (page 2)	
21	*E-Commerce: Building the Strategy for New Zealand* (MBIE 2001)	New Zealand will be world class in embracing e-commerce for competitive advantage (page 2)	• To capitalise fully on our competitive advantages in a networked world • To support enterprise by providing an environment that rewards innovation and entrepreneurship • To foster the highest quality e-commerce skills to build innovation, technical and management capability • To provide an environment that supports ICT infrastructure development, business performance and increased economic well-being for individuals. (page 2)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
22	*New Zealand Biotechnology Strategy: A Foundation for Development With Care* (MBIE 2003)	A Vision for Biotechnology in New Zealand: New Zealand responsibly develops and applies our world-class biological knowledge, skills, innovation and technologies to benefit the wealth, health and environment of New Zealanders, now and in the future. (page 3)	• Three goals support the Government vision for biotechnology: • Build understanding about biotechnology and constructive engagement between people in the community and the • biotechnology sector. • Grow New Zealand's biotechnology sector to • enhance economic and community benefits. Manage the development and introduction of new biotechnologies with a regulatory system that provides robust safeguards and allows innovation. (page 3)	
23	*Vision Mātauranga: Unlocking the Innovation Potential of Māori Knowledge, Resources and People* (MBIE 2005)	To envision knowledge, to think about new ways of doing things, to find answers, to solve problems. To unlock the innovation potential of Mäori knowledge, resources and people to assist New Zealanders to create a better future. (cover page 2)	The Ministry has four strategic priorities: • Sharpening the agenda for science • Engaging New Zealanders with science and technology • Improving business performance through research and development • Creating a world-class science system for New Zealand. Vision Mätauranga seeks to make contributions to each of these strategic priorities. Four research themes Indigenous Innovation: Contributing to Economic Growth through Distinctive R&D Taiao: Achieving Environmental Sustainability through Iwi and Hapü Relationships with Land and Sea Hauora/Oranga: Improving Health and Social Wellbeing Mätauranga: Exploring Indigenous Knowledge and RS&T (page 18)	
24	*Labour Market & Employment Strategy: Better Work, Working Better* (MBIE 2005)	Improving the wellbeing of all New Zealanders (page 4)	Opportunity for all New Zealanders: Growth and Innovation Framework: skills and talent international connections innovation and enterprise investment and economic foundations Labour market and Employment: (page 4)	

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25	*Roadmaps for Science: Energy Research (MBIE 2006)*	The provision of reliable, resilient and affordable energy is critical to New Zealand's economic future as well as to our environment and our personal wellbeing. (page 2)	Broadly the Roadmap covers research that contributes to: • an understanding of the location, extent and characteristics of New Zealand fossil and renewable energy resources; • the development and use of technologies, systems and policies that enable the efficient utilisation of energy resources; • the maintenance and development of New Zealand's energy infrastructure; • understanding the needs, attitudes and perceptions of energy users toward energy services, and the types of incentives needed to make the transition to a more sustainable energy future; and • the initiation and development of commercial opportunities in the energy area. (page 4)	This Energy Research Roadmap identifies the core research capabilities that will help us meet the energy challenges we face. It also makes it clear these challenges require a co-ordinated approach. We need to improve research co-ordination, enhance our international connections and ensure effective partnerships with industry.
26	*Roadmaps for Science: Nanoscience + Nanotechnologies* (MBIE 2006)	This document provides the guidance to ensure we develop the capabilities that are necessary to responsibly develop and manage nanoscience and nanotechnologies in New Zealand. (page 2)	Three objectives underpin this goal: Nanoscience and nanotechnologies should be developed and managed responsibly. Nanoscience and nanotechnologies should contribute to economic transformation through higher productivity, higher value products and diversifying the economy. Nanoscience and nanotechnologies should contribute to sustainable development and social well-being. (page 4)	
27	*Roadmaps for Science: Biotechnology Research* (MBIE 2007)	Biotechnology is an area which is playing a central role in driving long term economic growth and prosperity for New Zealand. Biotechnology research is the engine which fuels biotechnology sector growth and which will help to sustain and transform New Zealand's biologically-based industries. Biotechnology research will also provide the knowledge and tools which will assist in protecting our pristine natural environment. (page 2)	This Roadmap identifies four main objectives for New Zealand's involvement in biotechnology research: Biotechnology research should contribute to economic transformation, through higher productivity, higher value products and diversification of the economy. Biotechnology research should assist in protecting the natural environment and developing environmentally sustainable industries. New Zealanders should benefit from biotechnology developments which will improve their health and wellbeing. Biotechnology research should be developed and managed responsibly. (page 3)	

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28	*New Zealand Energy Strategy to 2050: Powering our Future: Towards a Sustainable Low Emissions Energy System* (MBIE 2007)	The New Zealand Energy Strategy (NZES) sets out the government's vision of a sustainable, low emissions energy system and describes the actions that will be taken to make this vision a reality. (page 8)	Resilient, low carbon transport Security of electricity supply Low emissions power and heat Using energy more efficiently Sustainable energy technologies and innovation Affordability and wellbeing. Further initiatives set out in the NZES and NZEECS will complement and support an ETS. Improved policy guidance and regulation. Financial incentives, including subsidies for solar water heating and home insulation. Addressing regulatory barriers and market failures. Improved standards and codes, including energy efficiency standards for new homes and household appliances. Public education and information. (page 8)	
29	*New Zealand Energy Strategy 2011–2021: Developing Our Energy Potential and the New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy 2011–2016* (MBIE 2011)	The Government's goal is for New Zealand to make the most of its abundant energy potential, for the benefit of all New Zealanders. This will be achieved through the environmentally-responsible development and efficient use of the country's diverse energy resources, so that: • The economy grows, powered by secure, competitively-priced energy and increasing energy exports. • The environment is recognised for its importance to our New Zealand way of life. (page 4)	**Diverse resource development**: Develop renewable energy resources Develop petroleum and mineral fuel resources Embrace new energy technologies **Environmental responsibility** Best practice in environmental management for energy projects Reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions **Efficient use of energy** Warm, dry, energy efficient homes An energy efficient transport system Enhance business competitiveness through energy efficiency Better consumer information to inform energy choices **Secure and affordable energy** Competitive energy markets Reliable electricity supply Oil security and transport (page 4)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
30	*Strategy to 2040: He kai kei aku ringa: The Crown-Māori Economic Growth Partnership* (MBIE 2012)	Our vision for Māori economic development is he kai kei aku ringa – literally, to provide the food you need with your own hands – whereby, where whānau, hapū, iwi and enterprises are actively seeking opportunities to sustainably develop their own resources (human and natural) to improve Māori economic performance. We see whānau and Māori Inc being empowered to create economic growth, enabled by Government. (page 4)	We have set six goals for lifting the Māori contribution to the economy to 2040. Greater educational participation and performance. Skilled and successful workforce. Increased financial literacy and savings. Government, in partnership with Māori, enables growth. Active discussions about development of natural resources. Māori Inc as a driver of economic growth.	
31	*The Business Growth Agenda: Future Direction 2014* (MBIE 2014)	The Business Growth Agenda (BGA) is central to the Government's priority of building a more productive and competitive economy. (page 9)	Key areas: Export markets Infrastructure Capital markets Natural resources Innovation Skilled and safe workplaces. (page 4)	
32	*Tertiary Education Strategy 2002-2007* (Ministry of Education 2002)	The Government's vision for a New Zealand knowledge society is clear. New Zealand will be: • a birthplace of world-changing people and ideas; • a land where diversity is valued and reflected in our national identity; • a great place to live, learn, work and do business; and • a place where people invest in the future. (page 10)	Six national goals of: • economic transformation; • social development; • Māori development; • environmental sustainability; • infrastructural development; and • innovation. (page 10)	

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33	*Enabling the 21st Century Learner an E-Learning Action Plan for Schools 2006-2010* (Ministry of Education 2006)	For New Zealand, the development of a prosperous and confident knowledge society means the development of new skills and knowledge. It will require a culture of continuous enquiry, innovation and improvement, risk taking, and entrepreneurship. (page 3)	Students use ICT to: • relate to others • increase feedback and self-assessment • work interactively with local and global learning communities • pursue knowledge • represent, negotiate, and communicate ideas in a creative and critical way. (page 5)	
34	*The International Education Agenda - A Strategy for 2007-2012* (Ministry of Education 2007)	International education connects New Zealand with the world through the flow of ideas, and the relationships formed between people and institutions. These help to build a sustainable economy based on innovation and quality, and sustain our national identity, in a world of globalised business, media, and culture. (page 1)	Goal 1: New Zealand students are equipped to thrive in an inter-connected world Goal 2: International students are enriched by their education and living experiences in New Zealand Goal 3: Domestic education providers are strengthened academically and financially through international linkages Goal 4: New Zealand receives wider economic & social benefits. (page 9)	
35	*Tertiary Education Strategy 2010-2015* (Ministry of Education 2007)	The Government's vision is for a world-leading education system that equips all New Zealanders with the knowledge, skills and values to be successful citizens in the 21st century. (page 6)	We expect the tertiary education system to: • provide New Zealanders of all backgrounds with opportunities to gain world-class skills and knowledge • raise the skills and knowledge of the current and future workforce to meet labour market demand and social needs • produce high-quality research to build on • New Zealand's knowledge base, respond • to the needs of the economy and address • environmental and social challenges • enable Mäori to enjoy education success as Mäori. (page 6)	

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36	*Ka Hikitia Accelerating Success 2013-2017* (Ministry of Education 2013)	The vision of Ka Hikitia – Accelerating Success 2013–2017 is 'Māori enjoying and achieving education success as Māori'. This vision means ensuring that all Māori students, their parents and their whānau participate in and contribute to an engaging and enjoyable educational journey that recognises and celebrates their unique identity, language and culture. This journey will support Māori students to achieve the skills, knowledge and qualifications they need to achieve success in te ao Māori, New Zealand and in the wider world. (page 13)	All Māori students will: • have their identity, language and culture valued and included in teaching and learning in ways that support them to engage and achieve success. • know their potential and feel supported to set goals and take action to enjoy success. • have experienced teaching and learning that is relevant, engaging, rewarding and positive. • have gained the skills, knowledge and qualifications they need to achieve success in te ao Māori, New Zealand and the wider world (page 13)	
37	*Tertiary Education Strategy 2014 - 2019* (Ministry of Education 2014)	This strategy has been designed to guide tertiary education and its users (learners and businesses) towards a more prominent contribution to a more productive and competitive New Zealand. (page 2)	Priority 1: Delivering skills for industry Priority 2: Getting at-risk young people into a career Priority 3: Boosting achievement of Māori and Pasifika Priority 4: Improving adult literacy and numeracy Priority 5: Strengthening research-based institutions Priority 6: Growing international linkages (page 1)	
38	*New Zealand Antarctic & Southern Ocean Science: Directions and Priorities 2010–2020* (MFAT 2010)	Advancing New Zealand's interests through relevant high quality, collaborative Antarctic and southern Ocean Research. (page 4)	The key research outcomes in which scientific progress is sought over the next 10 years are: **1. Climate, Cryosphere, Atmosphere and Lithosphere**: Improved understanding of the past and current state of Antarctica, its significance and implications of the role of Antarctica in global change, and implications of global change for Antarctica. **2. Inland & Coastal Ecosystems**: Improved understanding of inland and coastal ecosystems of the Ross Sea region leading to enhanced knowledge, conservation and protection priorities in Antarctica. **3. Marine systems**: Improved conservation and resource management of the Antarctic marine environment. (page 4)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
39	*The New Zealand Cancer Control Strategy* (MoH 2003)	The development of this Strategy reflects a shared commitment to reducing the incidence of cancer and improving the quality of life of those who develop cancer. (page iii)	Goal 1: Reduce the incidence of cancer through primary prevention. Goal 2: Ensure effective screening and early detection to reduce cancer incidence and mortality. Goal 3: Ensure effective diagnosis and treatment of cancer to reduce morbidity and mortality. Goal 4: Improve the quality of life for those with cancer, their family and whānau through support, rehabilitation and palliative care. Goal 5: Improve the delivery of services across the continuum of cancer control through effective planning, co-ordination and integration of resources and activity, monitoring and evaluation. Goal 6: Improve the effectiveness of cancer control in New Zealand through research and surveillance. (page iv)	
40	*New Zealand suicide prevention strategy 2006-2016* (MoH 2006)	The inspiration for this strategy is a vision of a society where all people feel they: • are valued and nurtured • value their own life • are supported and strengthened if they experience difficulties • do not want to take their lives or harm themselves. (page 1)	The seven goals of the New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy are to: 1. promote mental health and wellbeing, and prevent mental health problems 2. improve the care of people who are experiencing mental disorders associated with suicidal behaviours 3. improve the care of people who make non-fatal suicide attempts 4. reduce access to the means of suicide 5. promote the safe reporting and portrayal of suicidal behaviour by the media 6. support families/whānau, friends and others affected by a suicide or suicide attempt 7. expand the evidence about rates, causes and effective interventions. (page 1)	
41	*National Drug Policy 2007-2012* (MoH 2007)	The overarching goal of the National Drug Policy is to prevent and reduce the health, social and economic harms that are linked to tobacco, alcohol, illegal and other drug use. (page 4)	• control or limit the availability of drugs (supply control) • limit the use of drugs by individuals, including abstinence (demand reduction) • reduce harm from existing drug use (problem limitation). (page 3)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
42	*Medicines New Zealand: Contributing to Good Health Outcomes for All New Zealanders* (MoH 2007)	Medicines New Zealand aims to ensure that the decisions made about prioritisation and funding are as transparent as possible, understood and open to debate. It is important for New Zealanders to have confidence that the medicines system is fair, even if they do not always agree with all of the decisions made. (page iii)	New Zealanders will have a medicines system that: • Delivers quality medicines that are safe and effective • Provides access to the medicines they need • Ensures that medicines are used effectively. (page 7)	
43	*Rising to the Challenge: The Mental Health and Addiction Service Development Plan 2012–2017* (MoH 2012)	All New Zealanders will have the tools to weather adversity, actively support each other's wellbeing, and attain their potential within their family and whānau and communities. Whatever our age, gender or culture, when we need support to improve our mental health and wellbeing or address addiction, we will be able to rapidly access the interventions we need from a range of effective, well-integrated services. We will have confidence that our publicly funded health and social services are working together to make best use of public funds and to support the best possible outcomes for those who are most vulnerable. (page vi)	• Actively using our current resources more effectively • Building infrastructure for integration between primary and specialist services • Cementing and building on gains in resilience and recovery for: a. people with low-prevalence conditions and/or high needs (psychotic disorders and severe personality disorders, anxiety disorders, depression, alcohol and drug issues or co existing conditions) b. Māori c. Pacific peoples, refugees, people with disabilities and other groups • Delivering increased access for: a. infants, children and youth b. adults with high-prevalence conditions (mild to moderate anxiety, depression, alcohol and drug issues or co-existing conditions, and medically unexplained symptoms) c. our growing older population (page 5)	
44	*New Zealand Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2013-2016* (MoH 2013)	…together we can be successful in reducing the number of New Zealanders who die as a result of suicide… (page 2)	• support families, whānau, hapū, iwi and communities to prevent suicide, and reduce the impact of suicide • improve the range, coverage and targeting of suicide prevention services • lift the quality of information and evidence for effective suicide prevention. (page 3)	

	Name of government department strategy (GDS)	Vision (exerpt from the strategy document)	Objectives (exerpt from the strategy document)	Issues highlighted in the McGuinness Institute submission
45	*'Ala Mo'ui Pathways to Pacific Health and Wellbeing 2014-2018* (MoH 2014)	...the vision of achieving health equity for all Pacific peoples in New Zealand. (page iii)	The aims are that Pacific families: • are prosperous in Aotearoa/New Zealand (for a definition of social and economic prosperity, see Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs 1999) • are strong and confident in their Pacific identity self-determine what they need in their lives to be successful • influence decision-making on matters that affect Pacific peoples at all levels. (page 5)	
46	*Transport Research Strategy* (Ministry of Transport 2007)	The New Zealand Transport Strategy (NZTS) sets out the government's overall vision for an affordable, integrated, safe, responsive, and sustainable transport system by 2010. The vision is underpinned by four principles: sustainability, integration, safety, and responsiveness, and provides the framework within which transport policy is developed. (page 4)	The government has adopted the theme of economic transformation as one of its three major areas of focus for the next decade. For transport, this means: • ensuring the efficient use of transport infrastructure • reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport • ensuring high quality investment allocation • addressing under-investment • addressing infrastructure bottlenecks and failures • articulating the critical role urban form must play in the development of transportation.1 The strategy identifies the need for improving understanding of the economic impact of transport, with a particular focus on understanding freight growth. (page 3)	
47	*National Infrastructure Plan* 2011 (The Treasury 2011)	New Zealand's infrastructure is resilient and coordinated and contributes to economic growth and increased quality of life. (Executive Summary)	• Businesses and investors are confident that the infrastructure environment is responsive to their needs. • Infrastructure providers are working in an integrated manner to resolve long-term challenges and the short- to medium-term priorities for investment. • Many parties (from public and private sectors) are involved in managing our assets with clear roles and responsibilities. • Investment in infrastructure supports the productive and tradable sector (goods and services). • Investment improves our global connectivity. • All infrastructure providers focus on getting more from existing assets before new investments are considered. (page 11)	

* Please note that due to time and resource constraints, this table is only indicative of strategies relating to science during this timeframe. The data has been taken from our upcoming *Working Paper 2014/01 List of government department strategies between 1 July 1994 and 30 June 2014* which is currently under review pending publication. Hard copies of all of the strategies in this working paper can be found on the McGuinness Institute website Government Department Strategies Timeline.