

Box 1. Key relevant Government and public sector priorities and strategies

The National Statement of Science Investment: The NSSI sets out the Government's strategy for the public science and innovation system over the period 2015–2025.

System Performance Report: A compendium that describes the science system and its performance.

Business Growth Agenda: The Business Growth Agenda applies across research funds with an economic development focus or a focus on resource development and management. Goals of particular relevance include growing exports, improving the quality of our natural resource base, harnessing Māori resources, encouraging more business expenditure on research and development, and building international linkages.

He kai kei aku ringa: This Crown-Māori economic growth partnership aims to grow the Māori economic sector and deliver prosperity to Māori and resilience and growth to the national economy.

Vision Mātauranga: The Vision Mātauranga policy aims to unlock the science and innovation potential of Māori knowledge, resources, and people for the benefit of New Zealand. The policy applies across and is integrated within all MBIE science investment mechanisms.

Tertiary Education Strategy 2014–2019: The strategy sets out the Government's long-term strategic direction for tertiary education. This strategy highlights the need to build international relationships that contribute to improved competitiveness, support business and innovation through development of relevant skills and research and improve outcomes for all.

The Treasury Living Standards Framework: The framework identifies four factors considered to be essential to achieve the overarching goal of higher living standards for New Zealanders: financial and physical capital, natural capital, social capital and human capital.

Better Public Services: Results for New Zealanders: These set 10 challenging results for the public sector to achieve over the next five years.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management: The statement supports improved freshwater management in New Zealand by directing regional councils to establish objectives and set limits for fresh water in their regional plans. The Statement resulted from a blueprint for New Zealand's land and water management reform developed by the Land and Water Forum.

New Zealand Antarctic and Southern Ocean Science Directions and Priorities 2010–2020: This sets the framework for New Zealand's Antarctic science during this decade and identifies three high level research outcomes encompassing climate, ice and atmosphere; inland and coastal ecosystems; and the broader marine environment.

The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: A framework for action to conserve and sustainably use and manage New Zealand's biodiversity, in response to New Zealand's obligations as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.

The New Zealand Biosecurity Strategy 2003: This sets out an overall direction for biosecurity, and contains a detailed list of expectations. This will be replaced by the Biosecurity 2025 Direction Statement currently under development.

Environment Domain Plan 2013: This is an initiative to address our environmental information needs.

The Thirty Year New Zealand Infrastructure Plan 2015: The Plan provides a new approach to infrastructure management and planning to tackle the challenges of the next 30 years, along with supporting actions.

The Conservation and Environmental Science Roadmap

The Primary Sector Science Roadmap – Te Ao Tūroa

New Zealand is also involved in a number of **international agreements, treaties and conventions** that make it easier for information and trade to flow between New Zealand and other signatory countries.