

Draft Research Agenda

2015-2020

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL OBSERVATORY

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Purpose

This document serves as a discussion document for determining the nature and scope of the proposed Research Agenda for the cultural and creative industries of South Africa. As such it aims to:

- define research requirements;
- define individual research agenda items required to address the research needs of the industry; and
- determine the alignment of proposed research agenda items with strategic and policy imperatives.

In order to achieve these aims, this document has been structured to provide an overview of the cultural and creative industry, followed by a high-level review of policy and strategic mandates, which in turn is followed by a presentation of the current research requirements and research agenda items. This is followed by an alignment of all research agenda items with relevant strategic and operational imperatives. This document concludes with a summary of actions required to finalize the proposed Research Agenda.

It is important to note that the proposed Research Agenda should be treated as a dynamic and ongoing work in-progress, which will be continuously subjected to review and updating as new data and challenges emerge.

Background

The “creative economy” looks at the relationship between creativity and economics, leading to a growing understanding of the nature of the relationship between the two and the ability to create wealth and extensive social value. The “Creative economy” covers creative activities/industries from the arts to science and technology. At the heart of the creative economy are the creative industries.

The creative economy could be defined as an evolving concept based on creative assets potentially generating economic growth and development (UNDP 2010):

- It can foster income generation, job creation and expert earnings while promoting social cohesion, cultural diversity and human development;
- It embraces economic, cultural and social aspects interacting with technology, intellectual property and tourism objectives;
- It is a set of knowledge-based economic activities with a development dimension and cross-cutting linkages at macro and micro levels to the overall economy;
- It is a feasible development option calling for innovative, multidisciplinary policy responses and inter-ministerial action.

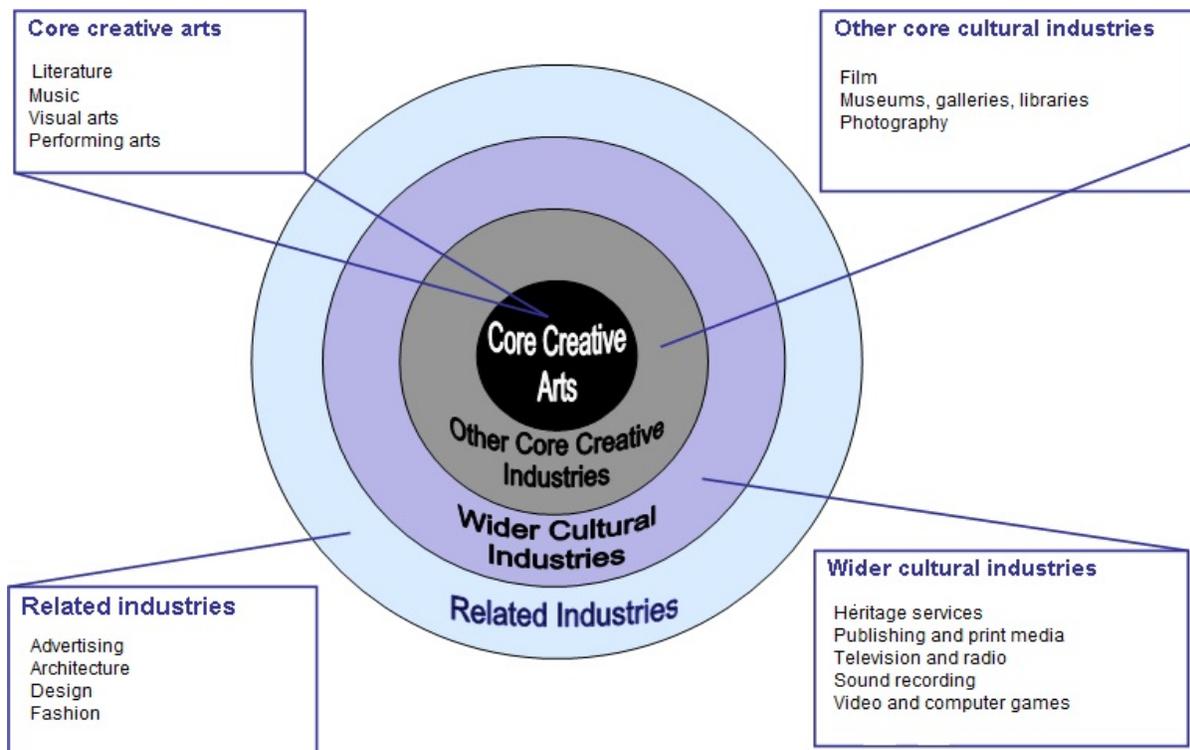


Figure 1: The Concentric Rings Model of the Cultural and Creative Industries (Throsby, 2013)

The “Creative Industries in South Africa” report (Department of Labour, 2008) sets out a number of recommendations for further research on the economic and social impact of the sector. Firstly, the lack of reliable quantitative data is acknowledged, but they also note that, since there is no hub for the collection of previous research on the creative industries, studies tend to be duplicated and/or not cross-referenced properly. Important functions of the Cultural Observatory would thus be to **develop rigorous data collection methodologies** as well as to provide a central point for the collection and analysis of creative industries research to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Another important point that the report raises is that data collection is expensive and needs to be carefully informed by theory so that it is clear *why* the data is being collected and what it will be used for. The report also makes the point that “There is now an ample body of ‘best practice’ international examples that can be benchmarked and intelligently copied when deciding on cultural indicators and survey methodology” (Department of Labour, 2008). An important function of the Cultural Observatory would be to **collate such international best practice** and to determine appropriate methods for data collection based on policy-relevant research questions in the South African context.

For example, there has been much work done on the development of **cultural satellite accounts** (CSAs) – an extension of the system of national accounts, already used by most countries to measure GDP, that focus on measuring the economic contribution of the cultural sector. While there is currently no standardised method for generating CSAs, they usually include such key concepts as output, intermediate consumption, value added and employment (UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics: Handbook 1, 2009). The development of a set of CSAs for South Africa has already

been proposed in a recent report on trade on the creative industries (EuropeAid, 2013), and Statistics South Africa has developed tourism and draft ICT satellite accounts. A report on the development of a South African Framework for Cultural Statistics has already been drafted (DAC, 2014). A research focus of the Cultural Observatory could thus be an exploration of how to work with Stats SA to create a set of CSAs for South Africa in line with international best practice.

The Culture Cycle

There are a number of possible frameworks for the establishment of a research agenda. One is the “Culture cycle” described in the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (2009) as follows:

1. **Creation:** the originating and authoring of ideas and content (e.g. sculptors, writers, design companies) and the making of one-off production (e.g. crafts, fine arts).
2. **Production:** the reproducible cultural forms (e.g. TV programmes), as well as the specialist tools, infrastructure and processes used in their realisation (e.g. the production of musical instruments, the printing of newspapers).
3. **Dissemination:** the bringing of generally mass-produced cultural products to consumers and exhibitors (e.g. the wholesale, retail and rental of recorded music and computer games, film distribution). With digital distribution, some goods and services go directly from the creator to the consumer.
4. **Exhibition/Reception/Transmission:** refers to the place of consumption and to the provision of live and/or unmediated cultural experiences to audiences by granting or selling access to consume/participate in time-based cultural activities (e.g. festival organisation and production, opera houses, theatres, museums). Transmission relates to the transfer of knowledge and skills that may not involve any commercial transaction and which often occurs in informal settings. It includes the transmitting of intangible cultural heritage from generation to generation.
5. **Consumption/Participation:** the activities of audiences and participants in consuming cultural products and taking part in cultural activities and experiences (e.g. book reading, dancing, participating in carnivals, listening to radio, visiting galleries).

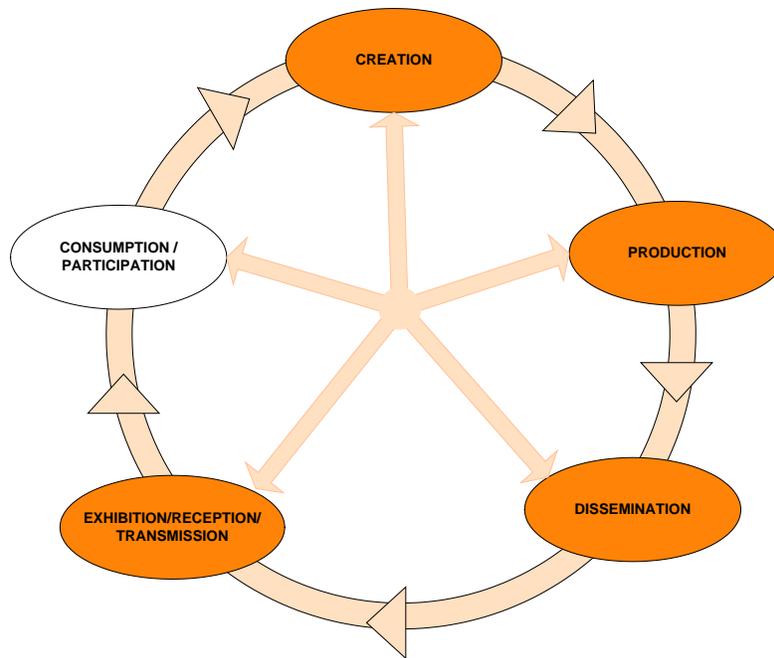


Figure 2: The Culture cycle

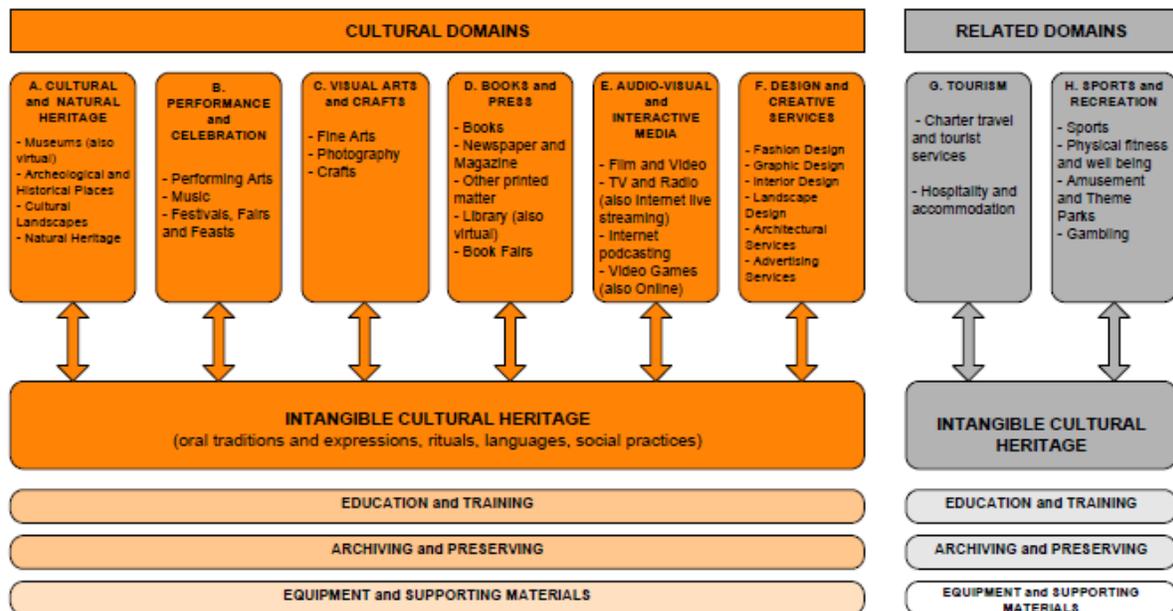
Policy Imperatives

The **Draft Revised White Paper** on Arts and Culture (RWP) (2014) seeks to achieve a set of fifteen outcomes; namely:

- A policy and legislative environment that ensures effective transformation, organisation, development, co-ordination, management and delivery of ACH;
- The existence of high quality, well-maintained and accessible infrastructure that supports the Cultural and Creative Industries;
- The Cultural and Creative Industries holistically supported in all activities of the ACH Value Chain;
- The existence of appropriate, streamlined institutional arrangements and structures designed for effective and efficient delivery of services, programmes and projects;
- An increased number of suitably skilled and qualified Cultural and Creative Industries practitioners that meet the human resource and capacity needs of the sector, and are active participants in socio-economic development;
- The Cultural and Creative Industries transformed in terms of demographic representation and involvement at all levels of the Value Chain of ACH activities and the approach to delivering ACH to all;
- The Cultural and Creative Industries actively contributes to the creation of decent work and economic growth;
- Tangible and visibly higher levels of inclusion, social cohesion, social justice and social solidarity;
- Tangible and visibly higher levels of active citizenship and citizen responsibility;

- Tangible and visible alignment of work between government and all Cultural and Creative Industries role-players, based on a common understanding and approach;
- Enhanced co-operative governance between DAC, provincial and local government structures and government departments that have an impact on the delivery of ACH;
- ACH promoted, protected and preserved whilst increasing access to, and participation by all;
- Increased delivery of ACH in rural areas;
- Tangible and visibly increased levels of moral regeneration and national consciousness; and
- Support and enhance the international competitiveness of South Africa’s Cultural and Creative Industries.

Cultural Domains as classified by the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (2009)



Alignment between the Research Agenda and the DAC Strategic Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20

The DAC contributes to national policy agenda in a number of ways. These include general policies, such as the NDP and IPAP, and also the specific outcomes of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). In particular, DAC leads on MTSF Outcome 14, which relates to the development of “a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity”. To this end, Social Cohesion Development Indicators have been developed using data from the Development Indicators Report and SA Social Attitudes Survey. More than any other sector, Arts, Culture and Heritage (ACH) play a vital role in the development of social cohesion, giving DAC a comparative advantage in this sector. The research agenda of the Cultural Observatory needs to take this into account.

Other MTSF outcomes to which DAC contributes are:

- Outcome 1: Quality basic education (ACH curriculum development)
- Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (CCI growth; Mzansi Golden Economy; labour absorbing sectors – craft & music)
- Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path (skills development through bursaries and programmes to increase employment in CCI and Culture, Arts, Tourism, Hospitality & Sports Sectoral Education and Training Authority CATHSETA; planned establishment of the National Cultural Industries Skills Academy of South Africa (NaCISA).
- Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all (establishment of community libraries and Community Arts Centres (CACs) development of CCIs in rural communities)
- Outcome 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation & African Continental Cultural Seasons; multilateral engagements with BRICS)

While contribution to all these outcomes may be beyond the initial scope of the 5-year research agenda of the Cultural Observatory, they can be used as a guide to prioritise research areas, and to produce evidence-based and policy relevant research that feeds into these outcomes.

The DAC Strategic Plan (2014) identified five priorities:

1. An enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment: Coherent policies that guide directional planning towards the transformation of the ACH Sector, resulting in sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion;
2. Inclusive economic development: An ACH Sector that is dynamic and efficient, and fosters inclusive growth;
3. Nation building and social cohesion programmes: The implementation of programmes that promote nation building and social cohesion;
4. Radical economic transformation: The alignment of policies and programmes with transformative outcomes;
5. Effective governance and implementation institutions: The alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department’s mandate.

For each priority, the DAC Strategic Plan identifies challenges and policy priorities. The table below presents some ideas for the shaping of a 5 year research agenda for the Cultural Observatory, linking them to the MTSF outcomes that

DAC contributes to, and to the priorities identified in the DAC Strategic Plan. They are also aligned with the draft Revised White Paper on Arts and Culture.

Sector Specific Studies

IPAP identifies certain CCI sectors as “Cluster 2” – sectors that will receive scaled-up and broadened interventions because of their labour absorption capacity, and/or because South Africa has a comparative advantage in these sectors already, which can be used to drive growth and development. The **Election Manifesto** also identifies some CCI sectors for special investment. They include the craft sector (particularly important in rural development), the music sector, film, books and publishing. Within the broader research agenda, domain specific studies on such strategic sectors, across the whole culture cycle, would also be possible (and would be particularly suitable for the more focused projects of Masters and PhD students).

Research Agenda

The table below defines the proposed Research Agenda which contains 31 agenda items.

Ref #	Research Requirement	Proposed Research Agenda Item(s)	Additional Information	Alignment with MTSF and DAC Strategic Plan priorities
1	<p>Currently databases are scattered across a number of sectors; each containing individual data sets in different degrees of completeness and applicability to the research needs of the sector.</p> <p>This essentially creates a situation where the body of knowledge pertaining to cultural and creative research areas is highly fragmented, incomplete and sometimes duplicated.</p> <p>The research requirement is therefore for the development of an integrated platform where various databases can be consolidated.</p>	1.1 Develop and host an Interactive Culture and Creative Industries Consolidated Database Platform.	<p>A range of databases and data sets are located within the public and private sector, including amongst others Art Councils, the National Lottery, the HSRC, the CSIR and the Department of Arts and Culture, Civil Society institutions and private research companies.</p> <p>The creation of an integrated and interactive database should allow for substantial stakeholder, inoputs, engagement and collaboration.</p>	<p>Baseline data are needed for the monitoring and evaluation of all interventions, particularly where quantitative measures are available on the contribution of the CCI as in:</p> <p>MTSF 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (Mzansi Golden Economy & Employment in the CCI);</p> <p>DAC Strategic plan priority 2: Inclusive economic development</p> <p>DAC Strategic plan priority 5:</p>

Ref #	Research Requirement	Proposed Research Agenda Item(s)	Additional Information	Alignment with MTSF and DAC Strategic Plan priorities
				Effective governance and implementation institutions
2	<p>There appears to be limited accurate data available regarding the span and scope of government spending within the cultural and creative industry sector.</p> <p>Furthermore it would appear that cultural and creative industry products are not accurately and consistently classified in existing product indexes which makes it difficult to accurately determine spending levels within the cultural and creative industry.</p> <p>The research need is therefore to develop an accurate Cultural and Creative product Index which can in turn be used to accurately determine levels of government spending within this economic sector.</p>	<p>2.1 Develop a South African Cultural and Creative Industries Product Index (SACCIP).</p> <p>2.2 Develop a Status Report on Levels of Government spending in the Creative and Cultural Sector utilising the proposed South African Cultural and Creative Industries Product Index.</p> <p>2.3 Develop Cultural Satellite Accounts, based on the existing South African Framework for Cultural Statistics.</p>	<p>This research intervention would require substantial interaction and collaboration with both the National Treasury and StatsSA.</p> <p>The research should also focus on both export and import data pertaining to cultural and creative products and services.</p>	<p>MTSF 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (Mzansi Golden Economy & Employment in the CCI);</p> <p>DAC Strategic plan priority 2: Inclusive economic development</p> <p>DAC Strategic plan priority 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions</p>
3	Currently limited reliable data exists pertaining to the size, profile, location and contribution levels of both creative industries	3.1 Determine the size, profile, location and contribution levels of creative industries and audiences to the cultural and creative sector.	From inputs gathered during engagements with DAC it would appear that the biggest need is to obtain data regarding the nature, location and	MTSF 14: Social cohesion – participation in ACH is about more than just consumption, since it can also be used to develop inter-cultural

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	<p>and particularly creative audiences.</p> <p>As a result processes to identify future opportunities for sustainable development and growth within the cultural and creative sector are negatively impacted.</p>	<p>3.2 Determine the role of cultural and creative industries in countering de-industrialisation within the South African Spatial Economy.</p> <p>3.3 Determine the role of cultural and creative industries in the regeneration of urban and rural spaces and economies.</p> <p>3.4. Determine the impact of creative and cultural industries on South African Cities and Rural spaces.</p> <p>3.5 Determine the impact of identity and place-making in creating and enabling environment for the development of cultural and creative industries</p>	<p>profile of creative audiences.</p> <p>Addressing this research agenda item would require the development or use of a number of tracking tools and platforms; of which some could be found with the social media space.</p> <p>This might have to include the development of APPS.</p>	<p>understanding which is important for building social cohesion.</p> <p>MTSF 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (Mzansi Golden Economy & Employment in the CCI);</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan priority 1: An enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment: Coherent policies that guide directional planning towards the transformation of the ACH Sector, resulting in sustainable livelihoods and <u>social cohesion</u>;</p>
4	<p>There is a need to objectively determine and track the economic contribution of cultural and creative industries to the South African Economy.</p> <p>Determining the contribution of the</p>	<p>4.1 Determine the Contribution of Creative and Cultural Industries to the South African Economy.</p> <p>4.2 Develop an economic input-output model (or GCE model) pertaining to the Cultural and Creative Industry.</p>	<p>A key success factor would be strong cooperation and linkages with the National Treasury and STATS SA.</p> <p>The use of GIS to plot data would be an essential value add.</p> <p>Builds on CCI Mapping Study already completed;</p>	<p>DAC Strategic Plan 2: Inclusive economic development: An ACH Sector that is dynamic and efficient, and fosters inclusive growth;</p>

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	<p>cultural and creative economies must comply with the UNESCO Statistical Framework as well as the approved South African Statistical Framework.</p> <p>Additionally could be expanded to include the development of economic input-output models so that economic multi-pliers can be identified and their contribution to the South African Economy determined.</p> <p>There is also a clear need to develop a value-chain analysis of the cultural and creative industries to assist in policy development, which in turn needs to inform the development of a clustering model that would increase the competitiveness of the industry.</p>	<p>4.3 Develop a proposed clustering model for the Cultural and Creative Industry.</p> <p>4.4 Determine the regional, continental and global impact of the South African Cultural and Creative Industry.</p> <p>4.5 Mapping studies of South African Cultural and Creative Industries</p> <p>4.6 Monitoring and Evaluation of Cultural and Creative Industries interventions</p>	Data gathered could be added to and used to identify clusters.	<p>MTSF 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (CCI growth; Mzansi Golden Economy; labour absorbing sectors)</p> <p>MTSF 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path</p> <p>MTSF 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all</p>
5	Determine the role, nature and impact of innovation and disruptive technologies in advancing the development of the South African Creative and Cultural Industry.	5.1 Determine the role and Innovation in advancing the development of the South African Creative and Cultural Industry.		<p>MTSF 1: Quality basic education (ACH curriculum development)</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 2: Inclusive economic development: An ACH Sector that is dynamic and</p>

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				efficient, and fosters inclusive growth;
6	<p>Very limited data is available regarding the value of Intellectual Property of the Cultural and Creative Industry for both policy and implementation purposes.</p> <p>The need is therefore to determine the value of Intellectual Property within the Cultural and Creative Economy and to present a framework for ensuring the effective and efficient management and protection of Intellectual Property in line with the policy imperatives of the South African government.</p>	<p>6.1 Determine the value of Intellectual Property in the South African Economy.</p> <p>6.2 Develop a strategic and Policy Framework for protecting and expanding the value of Intellectual Property within the South African Cultural and Creative Industry.</p>	<p>These interventions must also focus on bi- and multi-lateral agreements that exist pertaining to Intellectual Property within the Cultural and Creative Industry.</p>	<p>MTSF 1: Quality basic education (ACH curriculum development)</p> <p>MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation; multilateral engagements with BRICS)</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 2: Inclusive economic development: An ACH Sector that is dynamic and efficient, and fosters inclusive growth;</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 4: Radical economic transformation: The alignment of policies and programmes with transformative outcomes;</p>

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				DAC Strategic Plan 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions: The alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department's mandate
7	Data is required to determine the current and potential impact of cultural and creative education on learners and economic growth and competitiveness.	7.1 Determine the impact of cultural and creative education on learners and determine its potential contribution towards increasing the competitiveness of the South African economy.	A case study to consider in this regard pertains to the impact of design education of the increased competitiveness of the Indian economy.	MTSF 1: Quality basic education (ACH curriculum development) MTSF 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path DAC Strategic Plan 3: Nation building and social cohesion programmes: The implementation of programmes that promote nation building and social cohesion;
8	Currently social cohesion as an outcome of the Medium Terms Strategic Framework (MTSF) is	8.1 Develop a Social Cohesion Statistical Index	Close collaboration with all 13 National Departments is required to ensure optimal integration.	MTSF 14: Social Cohesion

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	<p>being measured by 88 indicators across 13 National Departments.</p> <p>This makes the integration of data and communication to decision-makers very difficult which in turn reduces the ability to make informed strategic, policy, legislative and implementation decisions.</p>	<p>8.2 Determine the degree of cultural diversity in South Africa, as set out in the UNESCO guidelines (Technical Paper 6, 2011) for the measurement of the “diversity of cultural expressions”</p>	<p>Mechanisms must also be developed to include data captured at a Provincial and Local Government level.</p> <p>The proposed Social Cohesion Statistical Index should also be able to integrate with GIS platform so that data can be presented from a spatial perspective.</p>	<p>MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 1: An enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment: Coherent policies that guide directional planning towards the transformation of the ACH Sector, resulting in sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion;</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 3: Nation building and social cohesion programmes: The implementation of programmes that promote nation building and social cohesion;</p>
9	<p>South Africa is a signature to an international agreement which requires it to develop a response that would increase the collaboration of libraries on the African continent.</p>	<p>9.1 Develop a proposed AU Library Integration Protocol</p> <p>9.2 Develop an AU Library status Report and supporting Policy and Implementation Framework pertaining to achieving continental</p>	<p>Close collaboration with the International Federation of Library Associations and the African Union will be required as well as relevant AU member states.</p>	<p>MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation; multilateral</p>

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	<p>This would require the development of and African Union (AU) Library integration Protocol and proposed implementation framework, which should be based on a detailed assessment of the state of relevant libraries in Africa; the degree of legislative, policy and systems compatibility across the continent.</p> <p>In addition a strategic, policy and operational framework would be required to operationalise the proposed protocol.</p>	library integration and cooperation.		<p>engagements with BRICS)</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions: The alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department's mandate</p>
10	<p>Currently a number of highly significant cultural and historical artefacts pertaining to South African history are located abroad under the custodianship of a number of heritage and historical institutions.</p> <p>The requirement is to catalogue all these artefacts and engage through bi- and multi-lateral agreements and institutions to return</p>	10.1 Develop a catalogue of significant artefacts which should be returned to South Africa.		<p>MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation; multilateral engagements with BRICS)</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions: The</p>

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	these artefacts to South Africa.			alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department's mandate
11	In order to track and ensure the implementation international agreements (both bi- and multi-lateral) and protocols in an effective and efficient manner, a consolidated repository of all relevant strategic, policy and protocols is required.	11.1 Develop and maintain a digitised and hard copy repository of all relevant international agreements, protocols and policy documents.		<p>MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation; multilateral engagements with BRICS)</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions: The alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department's mandate</p>
12	Data and knowledge associated with Living Human Treasures (LHT) is under threat of not being secured for future generations.	<p>12.2 Develop and populate a Consolidated National Living Human Treasure Database.</p> <p>12.3 Develop methods and platforms that would allow</p>	In addition to the development and population of the database mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that inputs are captured and	MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international

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	The requirement is therefore to identify and such data and knowledge sources in order to define and operationalise relevant domains, representative lists and identify LHT under threat of disappearing.	communities, civil society and all spheres of government to identify potential LHT that could be considered for inclusion onto the database.	stored for use by future generations.	cooperation; multilateral engagements with BRICS) DAC Strategic Plan 5: Effective governance and implementation institutions: The alignment of structures, authorities and systems with goals and objectives towards the implementation of the department's mandate
13	In order to develop focussed high-impact international engagements with multi- and bi-lateral partners a detailed analysis of relevant trends and potential growth and collaboration points within the cultural and creative industry has be developed.	13.1 Develop Cultural and Creative Industry Country Briefings to inform Cultural Diplomacy efforts aimed at accelerating economic development.		MTSF 11: Create a better SA and contribute to a better Africa and world (Cultural diplomacy ; cultural agreements, international cooperation; multilateral engagements with BRICS) DAC Strategic Plan 1: An enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment: Coherent policies that guide directional planning towards the transformation of the

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				ACH Sector, resulting in sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion;
14	CCI labour markets (employment, training & skills, earnings, transformation)	<p>14.1 Define the scope and size of the labour market in the creative industry</p> <p>14.2 Develop a skills profile and development framework within the cultural and creative industry.</p> <p>14.3 Determine empowerment and transformation levels within the cultural and creative industry.</p> <p>14.4 Determine existing levels of current policies, and institutional levels of government support to the creative and cultural industry.</p>	<p>The works of and research methods employed by Higgs and Cummings (Creative Trident) should also be considered particularly regarding the location of creatives and related industries within the spatial economy of South Africa.</p> <p>The creative trident classifies creative workers into three categories: <i>specialist workers</i>: those employed in core creative occupations within creative industries; <i>support workers</i>: those employed in other occupations within the creative industries; and <i>embedded workers</i>: those employed in core creative occupations within other industries (Throsby, 2008)].</p>	<p>MTSF 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth (Mzansi Golden Economy & Employment in the CCI);</p> <p>DAC Strategic Plan priority 1: An enabling policy, legislative and regulatory environment: Coherent policies that guide directional planning towards the transformation of the ACH Sector, resulting in sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion;</p>

The way forward

In order to consolidate the Research Agenda, the following action will have to be taken. They include:

- Consolidate DAC inputs and obtain approval for the Research Items contained in the Draft Research Agenda
- Develop a Research Agenda Discussion Document for consultation with external stakeholders
- Conducted external stakeholder engagements and consolidate the Research Agenda
- Continuously review and update the Research Agenda.