

Catalyst: Seeding

Ngā aratohu arotake Review Guidelines

2026

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Hītori putanga Version history

Version	Date	Change
3.0	January 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added information on the Catalyst Fund's priority research areas.Amended Criterion 3 to further reward applications that articulate a clear line of sight to expected benefits of national and global significance in line with New Zealand's science priorities, and which

		initiate link with relevant New Zealand capabilities to facilitate research/knowledge transfer.
2.0	January 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes 1-3 have been added under the selection criteria (page 9-10). Information on honoraria for Catalyst Seeding reviewers has been added (page 12).

He whakamārama Background

The Catalyst Fund supports activities that initiate, develop and foster collaborations leveraging international science and innovation for New Zealand's benefit. It targets investment in leadership, influence, seeding and strategic cooperation through four funding streams.

Royal Society Te Apārangi (the Society), on behalf of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), administers a number of opportunities in the funding streams Catalyst: Leaders, Catalyst: Seeding, and Catalyst: Influence.

These guidelines are intended to facilitate the smooth operation of the Catalyst Fund Assessment process for the appointed review panels to Catalyst: Seeding.

Mō Whakahohoro: Kākano About Catalyst: Seeding

Catalyst: Seeding seeds new small and medium pre-research strategic partnerships that cannot be supported through other means, and with a view to developing full collaborations that could be supported through other research funding mechanisms, including those administered by the Ministry.

The objectives of Catalyst: Seeding

- To enhance knowledge creation in New Zealand by linking with world-class international research groups, infrastructure and initiatives, and,
- To create enduring international science partnerships for New Zealand by providing multiple scale pre-research collaboration for new projects which are capable of becoming 'mainstreamed' i.e. funded, after the initial work is done by the New Zealand researcher and their international partner, by other New Zealand research mechanisms.

For more information on the specific Programmes included in the respective Kotitātea January, Paenga-Whāwhā April and Hōngongoi July calls for Catalyst: Seeding, please refer to *Appendix 1: Annual Call times and programme information for Catalyst: Seeding*. The published guidelines are also available to reference on the Society's [Catalyst: Seeding](#) website.

Priority research areas

The Catalyst Fund investment plan released in December 2024, identifies six priority research areas for the Fund. These are:

- o Quantum technology
- o Health and biomedicine
- o Biotechnologies
- o Artificial Intelligence
- o Antarctic research
- o Space and Earth observations

Subject to the number and quality of submitted applications, proposals aligning with the Catalyst Fund priority research areas are expected to make up 75% of awarded Catalyst: Seeding contracts unless otherwise noted in the specific programme requirement for each sub-programme. The remaining 25% of awarded contracts can be in any field of research (including social sciences and the humanities).

For more information on the specific Programmes included in the respective Kotitātea January, Paenga-Whāwhā April and Hōngongoi July calls for Catalyst: Seeding, please refer to *Appendix 1: Annual Call times and programme information for Catalyst: Seeding*. The published guidelines are also available to reference on the Society's Catalyst: Seeding website.

Ngā whakamāramatanga Hira Key definitions

The assessment criteria below should be read in conjunction with the following key definitions:

Applicant means the New Zealand research organisation submitting the Catalyst Proposal.

Call means the request for proposals towards specific Programmes or Sub-Programmes, as outlined in Appendix 1 of this document, *Table 1: Annual call timeline for Catalyst: Seeding*.

New Zealand Principal Investigator (PI) means the New Zealand individual nominated by the Applicant, who is responsible for the proposed activity if awarded funding.

Collaboration Partner means the international researcher (and New Zealand researcher(s) from organisations other than the Applicant organisation if applicable) collaborating with the New Zealand Principal Investigator.

Partner Institution means the international research organisation (and New Zealand organisation other than the Applicant organisation if applicable) of the Collaboration Partner.

Programme (or Sub-Programme) means the individual funding opportunity within Catalyst: Seeding as outlined in Appendix 1 of this document, *Table 2 Catalyst: Seeding programmes*.

Project means the unique research collaboration proposed by the Proposal.

Project Team means the Principal Investigator, Collaboration Partner and supporting individuals collectively identified in the Proposal as critical to the success of the Project.

New Zealand Project Team means the New Zealand based individuals, including the New Zealand Principal Investigator, identified in the proposal as critical to the success of the Project.

Proposal (or Application) means the application submitted by the Applicant to Catalyst: Seeding.

Research Organisation means an organisation that has internal capability to carry out substantive research, science, technology or related activities. Public service departments as listed in [Schedule 1 of the State Sector Act 1988](#) are not eligible to apply under the Catalyst Fund.

Te mahi a ngā kaiarotake Role of Reviewers

Reviewers are essential to the Catalyst Fund assessment process. Significant funding decisions will be made on the basis of your assessment. As an independent expert, you are asked to grade and comment on the proposals assigned to you in a given call. All proposals will be reviewed remotely and there is no requirement to attend a meeting in person.

- The Society endeavours to ensure that each Reviewer will review a **maximum of 22 proposals**, and that the review activities will not take more than one day to complete.
- Each proposal is between 15–20 pages long with the principal content contained within 3–5 pages depending on the programme applied for (excluding CVs, letters of support, etc.). Consequently, we expect few applications will take longer than 30 minutes to assess.
- Reviewers are responsible for carrying out the evaluation of the proposals. Delegating the work to another person is not permitted.
- Reviewers may be asked to review applications that are outside their specific field of research.

Kopounga Appointment

The review panels for assessing applications submitted to the Catalyst: Seeding programmes are appointed by the Society. For more information on the appointment process, please refer to the [Catalyst Reviewer Expression of Interest](#) document.

All Catalyst Fund Reviewers used by the Society will be listed on our website but are not expected to give feedback to applicants.

Note, that when you agree to the terms and conditions set out in these guidelines, you additionally agree to being named as a Reviewer on the website.

Ngā mātāpono ārahi Guiding principles

In evaluating proposals, Reviewers should be cognisant of the following guiding principles:

- **Independence:** Reviewers are evaluating in a personal capacity, you do not represent your employer.
- **Impartiality:** Reviewers must treat all proposals equally and evaluate them impartially on their merits, irrespective of their origin or the identity of the applicants.
- **Objectivity:** Reviewers must evaluate each proposal as submitted; meaning on its own merit, not its potential if certain changes were to be made.
- **Accuracy:** Reviewers must make their judgment against the official evaluation criteria and the call or topic the proposal addresses, and nothing else.
- **Consistency:** Reviewers must apply the same standard of judgment to all proposals.

Whakatoihara rehu Unconscious bias

Unconscious bias refers to a bias which we are unaware of and which happens outside of our control. The Society wants to ensure that this bias has minimal influence on funding recommendations being made by Society-appointed Reviewers. The literature suggests that awareness of unconscious bias can limit the impact of this bias. We therefore encourage Reviewers to watch the short (3 minutes) introduction video below from the Royal Society London to familiarise/reacquaint yourself with the topic.

Royal Society London – Understanding unconscious bias

Some recommendations to blunt the impact of unconscious bias are to:

- be prepared to **recognise** the impact of unconscious bias
- deliberately **slow down** decision making
- **reconsider** reasons for decisions
- **question** cultural stereotype.

Please also feel free to explore some of the additional resources below:

- <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html>

Link to Harvard University implicit association tests (IAT) on unconscious bias in relation to Gender and Science, and Gender and Career.

- <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/inclusion-journey/learn>

Short Microsoft eLesson course designed to help participants understand what unconscious bias is, how it works, and strategies to counter it in the workplace.

- <https://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/2017-implicit-bias-review.pdf>

“State of the Science: Implicit Bias Review” from Ohio State University’s Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity – this publication covers a wide range of issues relating to implicit or unconscious bias and general mitigation strategies.

- <https://www.awis.org/creating-equitable-stem-workplaces-by-addressing-unconscious-bias/>

Material from Association for Women in Science.

Ngā take whai taharua Conflicts of interest

The Society takes the issue of conflicts of interest very seriously. A rigorous position is taken in order to maintain the credibility of the allocation process and to ensure that applications are subjected to fair and reasonable appraisal. During Reviewer selection the Society will try, as far as possible, to minimise the known conflicts of interest in any Reviewer. However, where further conflicts of interest arise for Reviewers the following rules will apply:

- All conflicts of interest must be declared in writing to the Society. Society staff will note all conflicts of interests and actions taken.

- Where a Reviewer is a family member or a close friend of any applicant(s), that person will not assess the proposal and take no part in the consideration of that proposal. They will hear about the outcome of that proposal when official letters are sent to all applicants.
- If a Reviewer has an interest in an application, such as collaborating with an applicant or an applicant's group, then that member shall not assess the proposal.

Hui ataata whakamārama a te kaiarotake Reviewer briefing video conference

The Reviewer briefing video conference is an opportunity for the Society to introduce the objectives and the assessment process for Catalyst: Seeding to the Reviewers, as well as an opportunity for the Reviewers to ask questions about the process. We therefore strongly encourage Reviewers to take part in this meeting if possible, but participation in the meeting is not a pre-requisite for being a Reviewer.

The meeting will take place via Zoom from 10–11 AM on the dates indicated in the timeline below. A URL link to access the meeting will be sent out prior to the meeting.

Hātepe arotake Evaluation procedure

The Society will forward each member of the Catalyst: Seeding review panel(s) a PDF containing the applications they will be required to assess and a spreadsheet to record their scores. In the instance where Reviewers are not required to evaluate all proposals, all submitted proposals will still be made available to the Reviewers.

The scores are automatically combined in the scoring spreadsheet to produce an overall assessment using the weighting for each of the three scoring criteria below.

In evaluating proposals, Reviewers are asked to adhere to the following guidelines:

- Each proposal is graded on three criteria using a scale from 1 (poor) to 10 (exceptional). For a list of assessment criteria for Catalyst: Seeding, see below.
- The Reviewer must be cognisant of the Guiding Principles for assessing proposals above.
- The grades must be submitted on the spread sheet template supplied by the Society.
- The grades should be returned to the Society by 5pm, on the deadline for Reviewer's submission of grades as tabled under Timeline below.
- For Catalyst: Seeding, the assessment panel(s) will score and rank all proposals together, independent on the identified programme of sub-programme.

Reviewers are additionally asked to consider if each reviewed proposal is deemed “worthy of funding” if the amount of funding available was not a limiting factor. Due to funding limitations, it is expected that many excellent proposals cannot be funded. However, by answering “No” to the above question, the Reviewer indicates that a proposal does not have the quality to be considered for funding.

Following the closing of the review round, the Society will use the collated grades from the Reviewers to create a ranked list of applications.

The final decision on what proposals will be funded lies with the Society. In making its decisions, the Society will take into account recommendations made by the assessment panel and the total investment across Catalyst: Seeding to ensure it is a balanced portfolio across both research fields and country relationships supported, while still ensuring quality.

This means, for example, ensuring that:

- the Society is not over-invested in collaborations with one country or topic area to the neglect of others
- funding is balanced across longer and shorter-term projects
- funding is not disproportionately invested in either research with short-term impact horizons versus research with a long-term impact horizon
- joint decision making with bilateral partners is enabled.

Wātaka Timeline

Tabled below is the calendar of events for the 2026 Catalyst Fund ‘Call for Proposals’ and associated review activities. Each call includes programme activities in both Catalyst: Leaders and Catalyst: Seeding. For more information on included programmes, please refer the Society’s [Catalyst Fund](#) website.

2026 Activity	Catalyst Seeding Call for Proposals		
	Kohitātea January Call	Paenga-whāwhā April Call	Hōngongoi July Cal
Call for proposals via Catalyst Portal	29 January	30 April	30 July
Reviewer EOI closing date for current Catalyst Call	1 April	2 July	1 October
Catalyst application closing date	23 April	23 July	22 October
Notification of selected Reviewers	No later than 30 April	No later than 30 July	No later than 29 October
Reviewer briefing video conference (10-11 AM)	30 April	30 July	29 October
Collated applications forwarded to Reviewers	30 April	30 July	29 October
Deadline for Reviewer’s submission of grades	2 June	31 August	30 November
Award announcement	11 June	10 September	10 December

Paearu whiriwhiri a Whakahohoro: Kākano Catalyst: Seeding selection criteria

Criterion 1: Enduring collaboration (weight in assessment 30%)

Will the proposed activity establish an enduring collaboration with world class international partners?

Reviewers should base their grading of this criterion measured by:

- track records¹ of the New Zealand PI and their Collaboration Partner (relative to opportunity²)
- clearly demonstrated excellence of the Partner Institution(s)
- potential of the collaboration to create an enduring partnership
- ability of the Project Team to deliver on proposed activities.

In scoring this criterion as 10: the Project Team will have demonstrated a combined record of achievement and/or research translation that is outstanding by the international standards of their research field and for their career stage; there will be evidence of strong commitment to collaboration between these partners. In scoring a 1: the Project Team will have provided no evidence of productivity in a relevant research field; have a team that appears underpowered for the research area; and are without any record of forming stable collaborations.

¹ *Reviewers should consider a person's track record relative to the person's role on the proposal, e.g. research capability and/or linking with world-class international research groups.*

² *When assessing the track record of New Zealand early career researchers, reviewers should consider if the researcher has the skills and knowledge to lead the project based on the research outputs and/or other experiences presented in their CV, rather than simply dismissing applicants with few published research publications.*

Criterion 2: Novel knowledge and partnership³ (weight in assessment 40%)

Will the activity lead to the creation of new knowledge and a novel research partnership?

Reviewers should base their grading of this criterion measured by:

- how the Collaboration Partner will bring world-leading knowledge that complements the New Zealand Project Team members' skills and knowledge (see note 2)
- how the proposed collaboration will support either a new partnership or a new research focus for an established collaboration.

In scoring this criterion as 10: the Collaboration Partner will possess international standing and skills that complement, and not simply duplicate, those of the New Zealand Project Team; and, the proposed linkage is either an entirely new collaboration between partners, or a novel and exciting change in research direction building from an existing collaboration. In scoring a 1: the Collaboration Partner will not appear able to add anything

of significance to the New Zealand Project Team, with the proposal being a continuation of business-as-usual.

³Creation of new knowledge can include the demonstration of a clear pathway to enhance knowledge creation if a proposal has:

- clearly identified collaboration partner(s); and
- a strong commitment to, and a pathway towards, and enduring partnership; and
- an obvious strategic benefits to New Zealand and demonstrated links with relevant New Zealand research organisation/capabilities that endure beyond the duration of an awarded grant.

Criterion 3: Strategic benefits (weight in assessment 30%)

Will the activity lead to a collaboration of strategic benefit to New Zealand?

Reviewers should base their grading of this criterion measured by:

- ability to leverage international investment, facilities and infrastructure not available in New Zealand
- clearly demonstrated pathway to building a substantive collaboration beyond an initial engagement that is in line with New Zealand's science priorities
- ability of Project Team to use the partnership to initiate links with relevant New Zealand research capabilities beyond the participating institutions.

In scoring this criterion as 10: the Collaboration Partners will provide access to major resources that cannot be found in New Zealand; there will be a clearly defined and practical plan for both partners to extend their networks through this collaboration; and the research programme is clearly aligned with, or complements, an identifiable New Zealand science priority. In scoring a 1, the Collaboration Partners will appear uncommitted or duplicate infrastructure found in New Zealand; there will be no plan for ongoing activity beyond the direct proposal, and the linkage is of marginal relevance to any New Zealand science priority.

New Zealand science priority may refer to any high priority research fields as evidenced by links to a CoRE, National Science Challenge, biodiversity documents, central or local government priorities, or any other science priority argued in the proposal.

Vision Mātauranga

Vision Mātauranga is a policy about innovation, opportunity and the creation of knowledge that highlights the potential contribution of Māori knowledge, resources and people.

Where research projects are of particular relevance to Māori or involve Māori, the Society expects that applicants are in consultation with Māori to ensure that the research is well planned, that appropriate etiquette is observed when access to Māori sites, culturally sensitive material and knowledge is sought from their owners, and that Māori intellectual and cultural property rights are respected. Cultural understanding is required to ensure

good quality research. As a first step it is expected that researchers will have sought advice from their institution, many of which have established processes for consultation with Māori.

Consultation with Māori is not expected, and may not be appropriate, for proposed projects where no specific interest for Māori can be identified. In this case, the relevant section in the proposal will be left blank.

Vision Mātauranga is not explicitly part of the scoring criteria but, where it is appropriate to a proposal, it can contribute to the overall excellence. Aspects of Vision Mātauranga relating to relevant experience may be included in the “Roles and Resources” section of the proposal application.

Mata Confidentiality

The applications, Reviewers’ worksheets and grades are confidential in every respect. An application is submitted on the understanding that: (i) it will only be used in the appraisal process; (ii) it is confidential to the review panels appointed by the Society; and, (iii) that it will not be made available to the public. The Society takes the issue of confidentiality very seriously.

- Reviewers must ensure the safe keeping of all applications and related confidential documents (for example, application spreadsheets, scoring summaries, letters of recommendation, referee reports).
- At the conclusion of the assessment (concludes with the announcement of successful applicants), Reviewers must destroy/delete any documentation.
- Reviewers should not enter into correspondence or discussion of the contents of the applications with referees, third parties, or the applicants. Any necessary correspondence shall be addressed by the Society upon receipt.
- The intellectual property of the ideas and hypotheses put forward in the applications must be treated by the Reviewer in strict confidence.

Tūmataitinga Privacy

The Society has obligations under the [Privacy Act 2020](#) to keep confidential certain information provided by individuals. During the course of assessing applications to the selection round, Reviewers may have access to personal information about individuals associated with an application. Where this occurs, the principles of the Privacy Act must also be adhered to.

Te mahi a ngā kaimahi a Te Apārangi Role of Society staff

In addition to the above roles, the Society will furthermore:

- record funding decisions
- record any conflicts of interest and identify problem areas

- convey funding decisions to applicants and their Host organisations – all decisions related to a decision should occur through Royal Society Te Apārangi staff
- negotiate contract details with Host institutions.

Honoraria for Catalyst reviewers

Royal Society Te Apārangi acknowledges Catalyst Seeding and Catalyst Leaders review activities (deemed to take a day or more to complete) by paying reviewers a honorarium of \$200 per round reviewed. For more information, please see [Honoraria for Catalyst Seeding and Leaders Reviewers](#).

Ngā mihi Thank you

Royal Society Te Apārangi appreciates the time and effort that Reviewers put into the Catalyst Fund assessment process. The time, advice, contribution to the research community and suggestions for improvements from Reviewers on the assessment process is highly valued.

Mō ētahi atu mōhiohio More information

For more detailed information on the funding opportunities the review activity supports, refer to the [Catalyst Fund](#) webpage.

For any queries or further information, please contact Royal Society Te Apārangi Research Funding (International) team at: International.Applications@royalsociety.org.nz

Appendix I: He Hōtaka ā-tau Annual call times and programme information for Catalyst: Seeding

TABLE 1: Annual call timeline Catalyst: Seeding

Call	Open Date	Close Date	Programmes
Kohitātea January	29 January 2026	23 April 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General
Paenga-whāwhā April	30 April 2026	23 July 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General New Zealand – Germany Science & Technology Programme (not available in 2026) Dumont d'Urville NZ-France Science & Technology Support Programme
Hōngongoi July	30 July 2026	22 October 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General New Zealand – Japan Joint Research Projects (tbc)

Please note: Specific programme information is updated at each call release.

TABLE 2: Catalyst: Seeding Programmes

Type	Partner	Application(s) Required	Allowable expenses	NZ\$ Funding (excl. GST)
General	International	New Zealand	Travel, research expenses, expenses related to hosting workshops	Up to \$80,000 in total for up to two years
Bilateral Sub-Programme				
New Zealand – Germany Science & Technology Programme	Germany	New Zealand and Germany	Travel, research expenses, expenses related to hosting workshops	Up to \$80,000 in total for up to two years
Dumont d'Urville NZ-France Science & Technology Support Programme	France	New Zealand and France	Travel, research expenses, expenses related to hosting workshops	Up to \$80,000 in total for up to two years
New Zealand – Japan Joint Research Projects	Japan	New Zealand and Japan	Travel, research expenses, expenses related to hosting meetings	Up to \$30,000 per annum for up to two years

Appendix II: He Kuputaka Glossary of te reo Māori terms

Definitions taken from maoridictionary.co.nz

Ka mihi ki a Ahorangi Angus Macfarlane, Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha, mō tēnei.
With thanks to Professor Angus Macfarlane, University of Canterbury, for his input.

Aotearoa	the Māori name for New Zealand
Aroha	affection, sympathy, charity, compassion, love, empathy
Atua	ancestor with continuing influence, god, demon, supernatural being, deity, ghost, object of superstitious regard, strange being - although often translated as 'god' and now also used for the Christian God
Hapū	kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society. It consisted of a number of whānau sharing descent from a common ancestor, usually being named after the ancestor, but sometimes from an important event in the group's history. A number of related hapū usually shared adjacent territories forming a looser tribal federation (iwi)
Hau kāinga	home, true home, local people of a marae, home people
Hauora	health, wellbeing
Hui	gathering, meeting, assembly
Iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory
Kāinga	home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling
Kaitiaki	trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, caregiver, keeper, steward
Kaitiakitanga	guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship
Kaumātua	adult, elder, elderly man, elderly woman, senior person - a person of status within the whānau or iwi
Kaupapa	philosophy, topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose, scheme, proposal, agenda, subject, programme, theme, issue, initiative
Kaupapa Māori	Māori approach, Māori topic, Māori customary practice, Māori institution, Māori agenda, Māori principles, Māori ideology - a philosophical doctrine, incorporating the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of Māori society
Koha	gift, present, offering, donation, contribution - especially one maintaining social relationships and has connotations of reciprocity
Kōiwi tangata	human bones or remains
Kōrero	to tell, say, speak, read, talk, address; speech, narrative, story, news, account, discussion, conversation, discourse, statement, information
Mamae	be painful, sore, hurt

Mana	prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma - mana is a supernatural force in a person, place or object. Mana goes hand in hand with tapu, one affecting the other. The more prestigious the event, person or object, the more it is surrounded by tapu and mana. Mana is the enduring, indestructible power of the atua and is inherited at birth, the more senior the descent, the greater the mana. The authority of mana and tapu is inherited and delegated through the senior line from the atua as their human agent to act on revealed will. Since authority is a spiritual gift delegated by the atua, man remains the agent, never the source of mana. This divine choice is confirmed by the elders, initiated by the tohunga under traditional consecratory rites (tohi). Mana gives a person the authority to lead, organise and regulate communal expeditions and activities, to make decisions regarding social and political matters. A person or tribe's mana can increase from successful ventures or decrease through the lack of success
Manaakitanga	hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others
Māori	Māori, Indigenous New Zealander, Indigenous person of Aotearoa/New Zealand - a new use of the word resulting from Pākehā contact in order to distinguish between people of Māori descent and the colonisers
Marae	courtyard - the open area in front of the wharenu (meeting house), where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae
Mātauranga	knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill - sometimes used in the plural; education - an extension of the original meaning and commonly used in modern Māori with this meaning
Mauri	life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located
Moana	sea, ocean, large lake
Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa	the Pacific Ocean
Pākehā	English, foreign, European, exotic - introduced from or originating in a foreign country; New Zealander of European descent - probably originally applied to English-speaking Europeans living in Aotearoa/New Zealand
Pepeha	tribal saying, tribal motto, proverb (especially about a tribe), set form of words, formulaic expression, saying of the ancestors, figure of speech, motto, slogan - set sayings known for their economy of words and metaphor and encapsulating many Māori values and human characteristics
Pūrākau	myth, ancient legend, story
Rangatahi	younger generation, youth

Rangatira	chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess, master, mistress, boss, supervisor, employer, landlord, owner, proprietor - qualities of a leader is a concern for the integrity and prosperity of the people, the land, the language and other cultural treasures (for example, oratory and song poetry), and an aggressive and sustained response to outside forces that may threaten these
Rangatiratanga	chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief
Rohe	boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rūnanga	council, tribal council, assembly, board, boardroom, iwi authority - assemblies called to discuss issues of concern to iwi or the community
Tamariki	children - normally used only in the plural
Tāne	husband, male, man
Tangata whenua	local people, hosts, indigenous people - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried
Taonga	treasure, anything prized - applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques
Tapu	be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection; restriction, prohibition - a supernatural condition. A person, place or thing is dedicated to an atua and is thus removed from the sphere of the profane and put into the sphere of the sacred. It is untouchable, no longer to be put to common use
Te reo Māori	Māori language
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi
Tikanga	correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context
Tino rangatiratanga	self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, domination, rule, control, power
Tipuna	ancestor, grandparent, grandfather, grandmother - singular form of tīpuna and the eastern dialect variation of tupuna
Tohunga	skilled person, chosen expert, priest, healer - a person chosen by the agent of an atua and the tribe as a leader in a particular field because of signs indicating talent for a particular vocation
Tupuna	ancestor, grandparent – singular form of tūpuna and the western dialect variation of tipuna
Tūrangawaewae	domicile, standing, place where one has the right to stand - place where one has rights of residence and belonging through kinship and whakapapa

Wairua	spirit, soul - spirit of a person which exists beyond death. It is the non-physical spirit, distinct from the body and the mauri
Wahine/wāhine	wahine - woman, female, lady, wife; wāhine - women, females, ladies, wives – plural form of wahine; female, women, feminine
Wairuatanga	spirituality
Wānanga	seminar, conference, forum, educational seminar; tribal knowledge, lore, learning - important traditional cultural, religious, historical, genealogical and philosophical knowledge; tertiary institution that caters for Māori learning needs - established under the Education Act 1990
Whaikōrero	oratory, oration, formal speech-making, address, speech - formal speeches usually made by men during a pohiri/pōwhiri and other gatherings
Whakapapa	genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent - reciting whakapapa was, and is, an important skill and reflected the importance of genealogies in Māori society in terms of leadership, land and fishing rights, kinship and status. It is central to all Māori institutions. There are different terms for the types of whakapapa and the different ways of reciting them including: tāhū (recite a direct line of ancestry through only the senior line); whakamoe (recite a genealogy including males and their spouses); taotahi (recite genealogy in a single line of descent); hikohiko (recite genealogy in a selective way by not following a single line of descent); ure tārewa (male line of descent through the first-born male in each generation)
Whakataukī	proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism. Like whakatauākī and pepeha they are essential ingredients in whaikōrero
Whānau	extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society. In the modern context the term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members
Whānaungatanga	relationship, kinship, sense of family connection - a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of kinship rights and obligations, which also serve to strengthen each member of the kin group. It also extends to others to whom one develops a close familial, friendship or reciprocal relationship
Whenua	land - often used in the plural; territory, domain; country, land, nation, state



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