

# 2026 New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship Proposal guidelines for applicants

NGĀ ARATOHU MĀ NGĀ KAITONO

The **Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship** is one of the Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships. Mana Tūārangi is designed to support researchers with expansive and international reputations to make contributions that will extend beyond their own career span.

Supported by the New Zealand Government with funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Nā Te Hīkina Whakatutuki te mana hāpai.

**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,  
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**  
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

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## Changes for 2026

### Ngā huringa mō te tau 2026

The following changes have been made for the 2026 round:

- Added selection criteria that applicants will be assessed on alignment with Government priorities and rationale for how the research proposal may contribute to, support or build capability in those priority areas.
- Added guidance on Trusted Research and the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in applications.
- In the 2026 round, Royal Society Te Apārangi is offering Fellowships for:
  - **Artificial Intelligence (AI) Technologies**

# Background to the Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships

## He whakamārama mō Tāwhia te Mana

The Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships are administered by Royal Society Te Apārangi on behalf of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (the Ministry).

The Fellowships will support researchers at different career stages to produce excellent and impactful research and to develop into leaders in their fields, their respective host organisations and across the whole of the Aotearoa New Zealand science, innovation and technology (SI&T) system. It is expected that Fellows, throughout their careers, will contribute to positive outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand, including (where applicable) giving effect to the Vision Mātauranga policy in their work and their community.

Receipt of an Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowship is expected to have significant value for the future career development and leadership potential of a researcher.

The Māori terms in the fellowship names reference the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's values, which includes Tāwhia tō Mana (building and retaining your reputation) as part of enabling the aspiration to "Hīkina Whakatutuki - Grow Aotearoa New Zealand for all". Tāwhia te Mana Fellowships contribute to building excellence in the SI&T sector.

The Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships consists of three schemes, targeted at early, mid- and established career researchers respectively. The three schemes are:

- New Zealand Mana Tūāpapa Future Leader Fellowship
- New Zealand Mana Tūānuku Research Leader Fellowship
- New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship (discussed in these guidelines).

The schemes target excellent candidates at three career stages: early-career researchers/future leaders building the foundations of their career (mana tūāpapa); mid-career researchers, further establishing themselves as research leaders (mana tūānuku); and distinguished researchers with expansive career success and a prominent international reputation (mana tūārangi).

# New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowships

## Mana Tūārangi

The application guidelines below provide applicants with information on how to apply for the New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. The fellowship targets distinguished researchers with expansive career success and a prominent international reputation (mana tūārangi)

### Objectives

#### Ngā whāinga

The New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship will support researchers with expansive, international and transdisciplinary reputations to make contributions that will extend beyond their own career span.

All Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships include the overriding objective to develop the future leaders of the Aotearoa New Zealand science, innovation and technology system, and:

- improve the retention of talented, future research leaders within the SI&T system, both during the fellowship and in their post-fellowship careers, through development of a strong track record
- support career development, to empower Fellows to become leaders in their fields, their organisations and across the SI&T system
- improve equity and diversity within the SI&T system, in particular by creating opportunities for Māori, Pacific peoples and women who are excellent leaders and future leaders of research
- reward and support a range of boundary-pushing research activities that build SI&T capability in areas of Government priority, including those that focus on generating economic impact from research.

### Description

#### Whakamāramatanga

Two New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowships of between one and two years of length will be awarded annually.

### Scheme operation

#### Whakahaere o te kaupapa

The total value of the Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship is \$220,000. The funding is able to be used over a period of between one and two years, as indicated by the applicant at the time of application. Up to \$100,000 per year can be taken as a contribution to the researchers' salary, with the remaining amount to be used for research related expenses to deliver the research and benefit to the Aotearoa New Zealand SI&T system outlined in the application.

Funding can be used for overheads up to a maximum contribution of 100% of FTE. However, it is expected that the host organisation will work with applicants to maximise the benefit of the award.

This study or research may be undertaken in a location and organisation in Aotearoa New Zealand or overseas, as agreed by the Fellow and the host organisation at the time of application.

## Rules

### Ngā ture

- A Mana Tūāurangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship applicant may not apply for another Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowship in the same funding round.
- A former successful applicant for a Mana Tūāurangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship may not apply for a second Mana Tūāurangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship.
- A previous holder of a James Cook Research Fellowship may not apply for a Mana Tūāurangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship.
- Successful applicants will commence their programme of research within twelve months of the award notification.
- Successful applicants may not engage in other professional employment during the Fellowship without prior approval by Royal Society Te Apārangi.

## Applicant eligibility

### Āheinga o te Kaitono

To be eligible applicants must:

- be either a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident (i.e. hold a New Zealand Permanent Resident Visa)
- have a PhD, or have completed all requirements for their PhD to be conferred at the time of application
- be supported by a New Zealand-based research organisation, with a supporting declaration that affirms that:
  - The applicant satisfies the eligibility criteria
  - The applicant has good potential to develop and progress their research career
  - It will employ the applicant at least for the duration of the Fellowship
  - It will facilitate the provision of support and facilities to enable the applicant to succeed in their Fellowship for the duration of the Fellowship.

## Host eligibility

### Āheinga o te kaitaurima

The host must be a New Zealand-based research organisation that can demonstrate it is capable and willing to provide support and facilities that will enable the applicant to succeed in their Fellowship.

The host cannot be a department of the public service as listed in Part 1 of the Schedule 2 of

the Public Service Act 2020.

Eligible hosts are research organisations based in New Zealand that meet the following definition: “An organisation that has sufficient internal capability for carrying out research, science or technology, or related activities in New Zealand”.

More information for prospective hosts can be found on the [Royal Society Te Apārangi website](#).

## Additional requirement

### Whakaritenga tāpiri

In accordance with the Russia Sanctions Act 2022 the applicant and their research must not benefit a Russian state institution (including but not limited to support for Russian military or security activity) or an organisation outside government that may be perceived as contributing to the war effort.

## Research categories

### Ngā wāhanga o ngā rangahau

In the 2026 round, Royal Society Te Apārangi is offering fellowships in the area of **Artificial Intelligence (AI) Technologies**. For the purposes of this funding round, AI Technologies comprises research related to the development and application of artificial intelligence methods and systems, including (but not limited to): machine learning; natural language processing; computer vision; generative AI; adversarial AI; AI algorithms and models; AI-specific hardware and hardware accelerators (including advanced integrated circuit design and fabrication); and advanced data analytics where these are driven by AI techniques.

## Criteria

### Paearu

Applicants will be assessed on:

- research quality (excellence in research)
- reputation of the applicant as a research leader, which may include:
  - vision for their field of work,
  - demonstration of how their research can benefit New Zealand (including potential benefits in areas of future value, growth or critical need for New Zealand),
  - team leadership,
  - knowledge transfer activity,
  - entrepreneurial activity (where applicable) and,
  - giving effect to the Vision Mātauranga policy in their research and community (where applicable).
- benefit to the wider New Zealand SI&T system (strengthening international or domestic research connections, mentoring and training of early career researchers and research students).
- Alignment with Government priorities and rationale for how the research proposal may contribute to, support or build capability in those priority areas.

## Selection process

### Hātepe mō te tīpako

Royal Society Te Apārangi will establish an assessment panel, chaired by the President of Royal Society Te Apārangi, or their nominee. The panellists will cover a wide range of expertise relevant for the research category in a given year. The panel will provide recommendations on the relative merit of the proposals and recommend two applicants for funding each year. The panel will apply the selection criteria to assess both the applicant’s research career and the proposed project.

Successful applicants will have demonstrated a portfolio of outstanding research excellence, leadership, and benefits to the wider New Zealand SI&T system, while at the same time having proposed a project that further allow them to demonstrate and/or expand on their leadership and make long-lasting contributions.

For more information on the selection process, please refer to the “Guidelines for panellists” document.

### Closing date

Applications and supporting information must be submitted to the Royal Society Te Apārangi on the online portal by the closing date of **Thursday 09 July 2026 at 2pm (NZST)**.

## Timetable

### Wātaka

Date	Activity
Any time	Registration of prospective hosts to the On-Line web-based application system (portal) opens
Fri 01 May 2026	Latest day for Proposals On-Line web-based application system (portal) opening for applications
Thu 09 July 2026	Proposals On-Line portal closes, 2pm New Zealand Standard Time (NZST)
Wed 15 July 2026	Latest date for Royal Society Te Apārangi to send out invitations to applicant-solicited referees
Thu 06 August 2026	Deadline for receipt of applicant-solicited referee reports by the Secretariat of the Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships, 2pm NZST
Fri 14 August 2026	Latest date for forwarding applications to the selection panel
Fri 11 September 2026	Deadline for panellist scores
Early October 2026	Final Review Panel Meeting
Late October 2026	Results announced

## Additional information for applicants

Ētahi atu kōrero mā ngā kaitono

### Trusted Research Guidance

Researchers should familiarise themselves with the [Trusted Research Guidance for Institutions and Researchers](#). In case of questions, please consult your Research Office. New Zealand has an open and collaborative research and innovation system, and values academic freedom and research conducted independently by individuals and organisations. While the government is actively seeking to increase the international connectedness of the research and innovation system, there are potential risks with international partnerships that have to be identified and managed to prevent damaged reputations (including harm to researchers), lost intellectual property (IP), and harm to New Zealand's national interests. One such risk is that sensitive technologies\* may be accessed by others and applied to purposes that are not consistent with New Zealand's values or interests. To manage these potential risks, a risk analysis of those projects that are offered funding through Catalyst: Seeding will be performed. In the unlikely event that any funded project contains a high level of risk, risk mitigation strategies may be required. These would be developed in discussion with the Principal Investigator and the relevant organisation(s) and may form part of the contractual conditions of the project.

*\*Technologies become sensitive when they: (i) have both a civil and military/security application or potential thereof ("dual use"); or (ii) underpin significant economic value or potential for New Zealand.*

### Use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) technologies

The use of generative AI tools (e.g. ChatGPT) presents an opportunity to assist researchers in the crafting of proposals but may raise issues around authorship and intellectual property including copyright. Content produced by generative AI may be based on the intellectual property of others or may be factually incorrect. Royal Society Te Apārangi therefore advises applicants to use caution in the use of generative AI tools in developing their proposals. All applicants are expected to take full responsibility for the content of the proposal, the suitability and validity of cited sources and originality of content, and to submit proposals that do not contain false or misleading information.

### MBIE Open Research Policy

Royal Society Te Apārangi, as an administrator of Government research funding, has adopted the [MBIE Open Research Policy](#). A condition of contract for successful proposals will therefore be that research outputs fully or partially arising from Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship funding must comply with the MBIE Open Research Policy.

### Hui-a-tau

As a condition of the Fellowship, Fellows will participate in the Hui-a-tau annual workshop organised by the Royal Society Te Apārangi. These workshops should provide multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional links across the SI&T.

At the end of the Fellowship period Fellows will present the findings and demonstrate the impact of their research at an appropriate forum identified by the Royal Society Te Apārangi.

## Contact us

For any enquiries, please first seek clarification from your research office.

Please address enquiries by email to: [tawhia@royalsociety.org.nz](mailto:tawhia@royalsociety.org.nz) or phone: + 64 4 472 7421

Additional information on the [Tāwhia te Mana Fellowships](#) is available on our website.

## Using the application portal

### Te whakamahi i te tomokanga tono

This section contains guidance about what information is expected in each section of a Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship proposal.

Note: To apply for a Fellowship you must register with your selected host organisation, which will provide you with access to the Tāwhia te Mana online application portal.

**Please read all the application information before you start the process.**

### Application format

#### Hōputu Tono

Proposals must be submitted on the Royal Society Te Apārangi online application portal (see “Sign up to portal” below).

The online application consists of information entered directly into the portal in combination with the upload of specific templates and documents. The limit on space in all sections of the templates should be adhered to and the typeface should be 11 point, Times or similar type font, single spacing (11 point), with margins of 2 cm on the left and 2 cm on the right sides of the page. Instructions in italic may be removed, but not the margins. No additional pages or attachments will be accepted other than where requested or required.

The following is an overview of all the sections of the application, an explanation for each section, and information on how to enter the information on the online application portal.

Section	Information	Type of entry	
<b>Profile</b>	Applicant details: contact email, name, ethnicity, privacy, current organisation, PhD conferral date	Entered online.	
<b>Application</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	Individual applicant contact details	Entered online.
	<b>Categories</b>	Fields of research codes, Socio-economic outcome codes, alignment with Vision Mātaurangi.	Entered online.
	<b>Project title and summary</b>	Title and summary of the proposed project. Note that this information will be uploaded to the Royal Society Te Apārangi website if the application is successful.	Entered online.
	<b>Forms</b>	Narrative CV, leadership statement, proposed project including alignment with Government priorities, budget, proof of citizenship/permanent residency and proof of PhD.	Download templates are available. Upload the finished forms when completed.
	<b>Referees</b>	Names of two referees (additional referees can be added after the application closing date)	Entered online
	<b>Terms and Conditions</b>	Confirm that you have read and agreed to the Terms and Conditions	Entered online

## Applying in te reo Māori

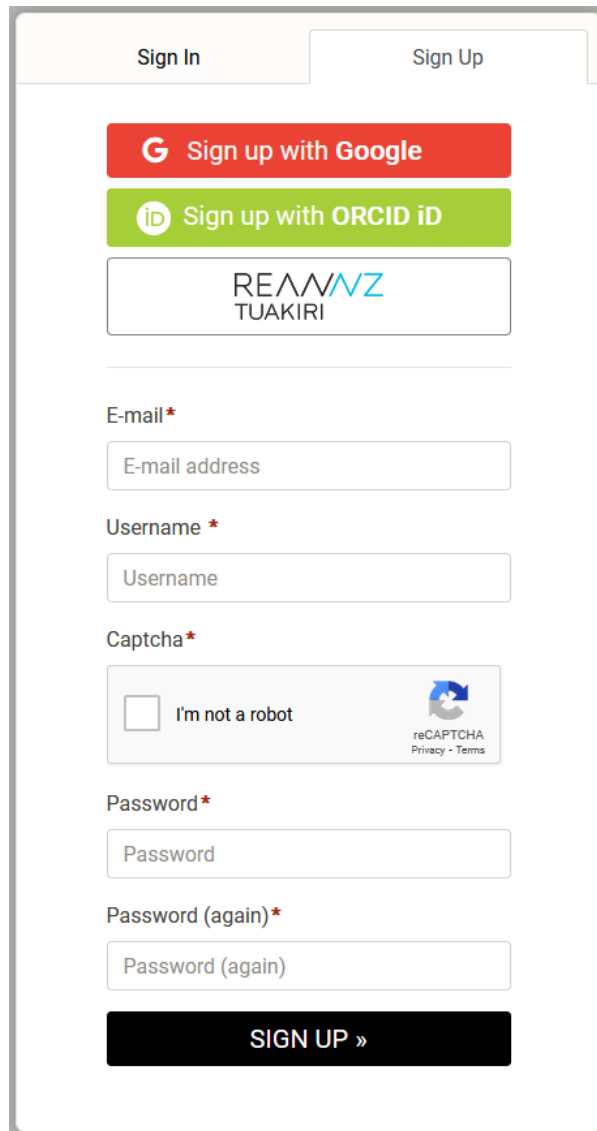
Applicants are welcome to submit some, or all, sections of their application in te reo Māori. As some panellists assessing their proposal may not be fluent in te reo Māori, an English translation of the section(s) will be necessary. To ensure the application is correctly interpreted, applicants are encouraged to provide an English translation for those sections in addition to their application in te reo Māori. If a translation is not provided by the applicant, Royal Society Te Apārangi will engage a third party accredited translation service to provide a translation, although, in this case, accuracy of the translation cannot be guaranteed.

It is also acknowledged that expressing ideas and information in te reo Māori can require more words than English. Therefore, the panel will accept an increase in word/page limit of approximately 30% for applications submitted in te reo Māori. This decision ultimately sits with the panel concerning necessary length, and appropriate outcome.

## Sign up to the portal

### Rēhita ki te tomokanga

Contact the research office for the organisation that will host your fellowship in order to receive a link via email to the application portal. If your link does not arrive as expected, check your “junk” folder. If you have applied via this portal before (e.g., for the Prime Ministers Science Prize or Ngā Puanga Pūtaiao Fellowships), you will already have a profile. Please use this existing Username and Password for your Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship application. Otherwise, you will need to sign up to the portal.



The image shows a web form for signing up to the REA/VZ TUAKIRI portal. At the top, there are two tabs: "Sign In" and "Sign Up", with "Sign Up" being the active tab. Below the tabs are three large buttons for social sign-up: "Sign up with Google" (red), "Sign up with ORCID iD" (green), and a button for "REA/VZ TUAKIRI" (white with blue text). Below these are several input fields: "E-mail\*" (with a sub-label "E-mail address"), "Username\*" (with a sub-label "Username"), "Captcha\*" (with a sub-label "I'm not a robot" and a reCAPTCHA logo), "Password\*" (with a sub-label "Password"), and "Password (again)\*" (with a sub-label "Password (again)"). At the bottom of the form is a large black button with the text "SIGN UP »".

It is preferred that all applicants sign up by adding or creating an ORCID iD, but this is not mandatory. Alternatively, you can sign up using a number of options using i.e. TUAKIRI; Google or create a new account.

- To sign up with ORCID click the green “Sign up with ORCID iD” option and add your 16 digit ORCID iD and password.
- To create an ORCID iD click the green “Sign up with ORCID iD” option and follow the link “Don't have an ORCID iD yet? Register now” and follow the instructions.

Please continue to **use the same logon** for all interactions with Royal Society Te Apārangi portals. Creating multiple user accounts will cause problems with your portal profile and records.

## Personal profile

Every person (including applicants and referees) using the portal for the first time must create a profile and must input at a minimum of the following (some fields may be auto filled from nomination, please ensure these are accurate):

- Name
- Contact email address
- Address (please use your organisational address)
- Current primary place of employment or education
- Agree to the Privacy Statement
- Provide Protection Pattern settings.

If some of this information has changed since your last interaction with the portal, ensure that you update the information.

Other questions that are asked for making a profile are optional (i.e. it does not form part of your application) and **you are not required answer them**. These optional sections are Organisation Affiliations, Career Stages, External IDs, Curriculum Vitae, Academic Record, Prizes or Medals, and Professional Bodies. To skip an optional question, please press “Next” or “Skip and Complete”. It is also possible to import the data for many of these sections from your ORCID profile if available.

Note: Royal Society Te Apārangi must ask to collect the Personal Profile information to be compliant with the New Zealand Research Information System ([NZRIS](#)).

## Ethnicity and gender

One of the objectives of all Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowship schemes is to improve equity and diversity within the ST&I system, in particular by increasing opportunities for Māori, Pacific peoples and women. While supplying this profile information is entirely optional for applicants, please consider entering your **gender and ethnicity information** (particularly if you identify as a member of any of the priority groups), so that your application includes this information for the purposes of the selection. You are also able to indicate any iwi group(s) to which you identify.

For the purposes of these Fellowships, Pacific ethnicity is intended to take into consideration the complex configurations and multiple ethnic identities of Pacific Peoples and cultures. It is intended to be inclusive of people who affirm their identity as Indigenous Pacific Peoples and those of Fijian Indian descent.

## Privacy statement

You will need to read and agree to the “Privacy Statement” by ticking the check box.

## Protection pattern

You control how your information can be used by specifying the protection to be applied to your data. By default, your demographic details (gender) and birth date are kept private. For the purposes of the Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship, demographics data on gender and ethnicity will be used to fulfil the Fellowships equity and diversity requirement as explained under “Objective” and “Selection Process” of the Terms of Reference. The data will additionally be used for statistical purposes to monitor the profile of different groups of applicants and identify funding trends and gaps.

If you are comfortable with sharing other demographic information with the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, you may do so by de-selecting the tick box for the protection you wish to relax, or by toggling “no protection needed”.

## Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship application Tono ki te Mana Tūārangi

Once all of the steps to obtain a profile have been completed, you will then be able to click on “Start Application” to progress to the application for a Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. You can also Start or continue applications via the “Home” tab in the portal.

To ensure the application process goes smoothly, we recommend that you click “**Save**” **regularly** as you complete the application form. You will need to click “Edit” after saving to continue your application.

## Applicant

Some of the applicant data will be pulled from your profile. Please ensure that all required fields (marked\*) are current, correct and complete, including Postal address, City and Postcode. If your current organisation differs from the organisation through which you intend to apply for your fellowship you may need to update to your current organisation accordingly.

## Categories

The collection of this data is for the purpose of our reporting obligations to NZRIS, for statistical purposes to track application numbers and success across different fields of research, and to provide information to the selection panel for the assessment of your proposal.

## Type of activities

The four activities are:

- **Pure basic research** (default setting): is experimental and theoretical work undertaken to acquire new knowledge without looking for long term benefits other than the advancement of knowledge.
- **Strategic basic research**: is experimental and theoretical work undertaken to acquire new knowledge directed into specified broad areas in the expectation of practical discoveries. It provides the broad base of knowledge necessary for the solution of recognised practical problems.

- **Applied research:** is original work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge with a specific application in view. It is undertaken either to determine possible uses for the findings of basic research or to determine new ways of achieving some specific and predetermined objectives.
- **Experimental development:** is systematic work, using existing knowledge gained from research or practical experience, which is directed to producing new materials, products, devices, policies, behaviours or outlooks; to installing new processes, systems and services; or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

### Socio-economic objectives (SEO)

The Australian and Aotearoa New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC) and SEO classification allow Research and Development (R&D) activity in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand to be categorised according to the intended purpose or outcome of the research rather than the processes or techniques used in order to achieve this objective. The purpose categories include processes, products, health, education and other social and environmental aspects in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand that R&D activity aims to improve. Please enter up to FIVE codes from the drop-down field, using codes that are as specific as possible. For a list of codes, please refer to the Socio-Economic Objectives Calculator at:

<https://royalsociety.org.nz/what-we-do/research-practice/socio-economic-objectives-calculator/>

As part of our NZRIS obligations, we will be required to report the share of each SEO code to the proposed research. Please indicate the % share of each SEO code to the proposed research. The shares should add up to 100%.

### Fields of research (FOR)

The FOR classification allows R&D activity to be categorised according to the field of research. In this respect, it is the methodology used in the R&D that is being considered. Please enter a minimum of THREE and up to FIVE codes from the list of research codes supplied in “Fields of Research Classification Codes” here. For a list of codes, please refer to the Field of Research Calculator at: <https://royalsociety.org.nz/what-we-do/research-practice/field-of-research-calculator/>. Please use codes that are as specific as possible, i.e. 6 digits.

As part of our NZRIS obligations, we will be required to report the share of each FOR code to the proposed research. Please indicate the % share of each FOR code to the proposed research. The shares should add up to 100%.

### Vision Mātauranga theme categories

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

Applicants should identify which, if any, of the four Vision Mātauranga themes below are associated with the proposed research. A Vision Mātauranga theme must be included for all research that has relevance for Māori. The panel has an expectation for applicants to address Vision Mātauranga where applicable. If this is not applicable to your proposed research, you should tick N/A, and provide a justifiable rationale for your decision.

The four themes are:

- **Indigenous Innovation**, which involves contributing to economic growth through distinctive research and development
- **Taiao**, which is concerned with achieving environmental sustainability through iwi and hapū relationships with land and sea
- **Hauora/Oranga**, which centres around improving health and social wellbeing
- **Mātauranga**, which involves exploring indigenous knowledge.

Collection of the % of the research that aligns to each Vision Mātauranga theme will form part of our reporting obligations for NZRIS. If you have identified one or more Vision Mātauranga theme(s), please consider each theme one at a time. Indicate the proportion of the proposed research that aligns with that theme. Note that it is possible for the combined total to be over 100% (for example, if the proposed research is entirely Mātauranga and also has a Hauora/Oranga theme, the contributions could be 100% and 10% respectively).

Please note that the percentages do not form part of the assessment criteria and are solely for NZRIS reporting purposes. For more information on engagement with the Vision Mātauranga Policy see [Appendix I](#).

### Keywords

Please list at least **three** keywords describing your field of research.

### Research Priorities

Please select ONE of the four available Research Priorities. These represent the outcome area that your research is prioritising: the economy, environment, health and society, or technology.

Outcome areas are high-level and broad domain areas. If an applicant feels their proposal doesn't neatly fit into a single outcome area, they are recommended to select the best fitting area for their proposal in terms of the intended research outcomes which would be delivered through the Fellowship.

Note that although these areas are listed as 'Research Priorities' on the portal, the collection of outcome areas for all applications is for statistical purposes only and does not directly relate to research priorities for this scheme

## Summary and forms

### Title of proposed research

Please provide a title that describes the nature of your proposed programme of research. Keep the title brief and to the point. It may be used for reporting and public information.

### Summary

Please provide a summary of the planned project suitable for a lay audience with some limited science knowledge, and using a maximum of 300 words. It may be used for reporting and public information. Note that this information will be uploaded to the Royal Society Te Apārangi website if the application is successful.

## Curriculum vitae: Narrative CV

Applicants may use a total page limit of FOUR pages for their CV.

Please use the template provided which is based on the Endeavor Fund Narrative CV with minor amendments to align the template with the requirements of the Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. Note that the CV template for Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowships uses a smaller 11 point font than the MBIE template to provide a consistent font size across the application. This accounts for the reduced 4 page limit.

## Resources

Further information on Narrative CVs including examples can be found on the [MBIE website](#). There is also a useful [webinar on the MBIE website](#).

- Guidance and resources for filling out the individual narrative profile (originally sourced from the Luxembourg National Research Fund, FNR <https://www.fnr.lu/>)
- FNR has resources [available on narrative CVs](#)
- FNR also has a guidance workshop on how the Narrative Profile. The slides, mural, and pre-workshop survey are available as resources. [Here is the link to the website](#)
- Imperial College has a webpage giving guidance for filling out a narrative-style CV. [Here is a link to the website](#).
- The University of Glasgow has created an online resource giving guidance on filling out narrative-style CVs. [Here is the link to the website and resources](#).
- The University of Glasgow has created a video on how to talk about research output. [Here is a link to the video](#).
- Maastricht University provides [guidance for evidencing impact of a broad range of outputs](#)
- Oxford University has published [guidance for researchers on how to write narrative CVs](#)
- Trinity College has created the [“Researcher Impact Framework”](#), which can help researchers develop evidence-based impact narratives.

In general, using the narrative CV to tell a story about yourself tends to read better than simply listing a lot of outcomes. In addition, you should try to verify claims that you make in your CV – otherwise, panellists are unlikely to attribute much credit to your claim.

## Guidance

It is important to note that any section in this template can be removed if you do not wish to use it. The weight and value of the CV template will be assessed using a holistic view and no section has more merit or advantage than another. Please only expand the sections that seem relevant to you and delete the sections that do not fit your experience or the proposal you are applying for.

### *Formatting guidance:*

- Use 11-point font e.g. Calibri
- Do not alter page margins
- Delete all guidance in italics and blue shaded boxes once you’ve finished
- Feel free to use images or tables within the defined page limit and margins

- Use the template to capture your expertise and experience in the best way you are comfortable with. The sections titles and descriptions are only a guide
- When completing this template, we recommended you use bullet points and short descriptions.

### **Part 1**

This section is for personal details. It identifies who you are and where you can be contacted most readily. A space is provided for your own personal website about your research (optional) and has space for a research ID such as ORCID, ResearchGate or Google Scholar where you maintain an up-to-date list of publications.

Part 1 also contains sections to list your most recent / relevant:

- Significant qualifications and /or merit-based roles
- Professional positions or community roles
- Areas of expertise
- Up to five publications relevant to the proposal.

There are also sections relating to:

- Your role on the project.
- Any career break events. If you have had your eligibility confirmed by the Tāwhia te Mana Secretariat, please indicate this here.

### **Part 2**

This consists of six sections. It's recommended that you use bullet points and short descriptions.

- How have you contributed to broader societal engagement and/or knowledge exchange?
- How have you contributed to the generation, revitalisation, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge?
- How have you contributed to the development of individuals, collectives, iwi/hapū?
- How have you contributed to the wider research or professional community?
- How have you contributed nationally or internationally to the development of research and technology impact?
- Personal statement.

### **Application form: Leadership statement form**

It is expected that Fellows, throughout their career, will contribute to positive outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand. Understanding how your research can contribute to positive outcomes, and how leadership can shape outcomes, is a significant part of ensuring positive outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand and hence for your demonstration of leadership.

To assist the panel in assessing the calibre of the applicant as a research leader, and their benefits to wider New Zealand SI&T system, using only ONE page, please use this page to further expand on areas that you have not been able to address in the CV or project description. The panel will be able to assess your past leadership experience from your narrative CV. To avoid repeating yourself, this section could be more future focussed, address

vision or leadership that has not been addressed in your CV and/or summaries your demonstration of leadership.

You may wish to discuss any leadership as relevant, including but not limited to: Your vision for your field of work (research, community and/or industry); how your research benefits Aotearoa New Zealand (including potential benefits in areas of future value, growth or critical need for Aotearoa New Zealand); team leadership; stakeholder relationships; knowledge transfer activities, presence in relevant research communities; collaborator networks; entrepreneurial activity and how you will give effect to Vision Mātauranga policy in your research and community. You can also discuss benefits to the wider New Zealand SI&T system, including but not limited to: potential benefits in areas of future value, growth and critical need for Aotearoa New Zealand, strengthening of international or domestic research connections and mentoring; Training of early career researchers and research students, and/or other ways you intend to create impact from your proposed project.

### **Application form: Proposed project form**

The proposed research page limit does NOT include references. References should not exceed ONE page total. The page limit for the Proposed Research section is:

- If no Vision Mātauranga theme is identified for this application, the TOTAL page limit (excluding references) for this section is **FOUR** pages, with no set limit for each section within this. You may delete the Vision Mātauranga section from the template.
- If one or more Vision Mātauranga theme is identified for this application, the TOTAL page limit (excluding references) is **FIVE** pages, with no set limit for each section within this.

This gives applicants an opportunity to more easily integrate Vision Mātauranga into the conceptual framework and/or research design of the proposed programme, for example, demonstration of consultation, linkages, outcomes or other relevant information. Alternatively, applicants may choose to gather all relevant Vision Mātauranga information under the separate Vision Mātauranga heading, or use any combination of information across the various sections of the template. For more information on Vision Mātauranga, see [Appendix I](#).

NOTE: the additional space of up to one page provided for proposals aligned with a Vision Mātauranga theme is solely for providing additional information related to Vision Mātauranga. Applications that fill this space with information that is not relevant to Vision Mātauranga will be assessed less favourably than applications that fulfil the intent of the extra space.

The *Proposed project Template* has four headings. It is up to the applicant to decide on how much space to allocate to each section. Please read the definitions of these sections clearly and avoid repetition.

### **Background**

Please use this section to give an overview of the design and rationale of the proposed project, and indicate how it relates to work already done, by yourself and/or others, in this field. This section should give a context for the proposal by summarising in plain language the state of knowledge in the field.

## **Project**

Use this section to state your plan to deliver the proposed objectives or aims. This includes a description of the methods, timetable, data sources, and how you plan to transfer the knowledge gained from your work.

## **Vision Mātauranga**

As noted above, applicants may integrate Vision Mātauranga into the conceptual framework and/or project design of the Proposed work above, e.g., demonstration of consultation, linkages, outcomes or other relevant information. Alternatively, applicants may choose to gather all relevant Vision Mātauranga information under this separate heading, or use any combination thereof.

## **Alignment with Government Priorities**

Describe how the proposed research aligns with current Government priorities and provide rationale for how the research proposal may contribute to, support or build capability in those priority areas.

An objective of the Scheme is to build science, innovation and technology capability in areas of Government priority. This criterion ensures all applicants have considered this objective as part of their proposal, and are able to identify how their research has the potential to contribute to a Government priority.

The Government regularly publishes high-level strategies that outline its overall priorities and the outcomes it seeks to achieve. These strategies set the broad direction for how public investment and activity should be oriented. Ministerial statements, public releases, and Budget announcements further clarify areas of focus, including specific priorities or capability needs where the Government intends to direct effort and investment.

Applicants should consider, as part of their proposal, how their research has the potential to contribute to Government priorities and outline how it will build capability in these areas. Where practicable, applicants should reference the specific priorities and briefly describe how their proposed work aligns with or supports those priorities. For the panel to be able to verify your reference, include a link(s) to the referenced document(s).

## **References**

It is important to support the Project Plan by means of references. Please ensure that these are not restricted to your own work. Please also ensure that the references have been published, to ensure that they are readily accessible when the proposal is being assessed. Authors must verify all references.

- The list can be in 10-point font size.
- Start each reference on a new line (numbering is optional).
- For three or more authors, list the first three names followed by “et al.”
- Ensure you include the journal name (abbreviated if desired), year of publication, volume number and page numbers.
- If you wish, you can bold your own references.

The Proposed Research page limit does NOT include References. References should not exceed ONE page total.

## Budget

Download the Mana Tūāurangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship budget spreadsheet template. A minimum of \$0 to a maximum of \$100,000 per year can be taken as a contribution to the Fellow's salary. Funds can be used for any amount of overheads up to maximum contribution of 100% of FTE. Otherwise, the funding can be used as requested by the Fellow for other personnel salary and overhead expenses (at the organisational rate) or research related expenses to deliver the research and benefit to the Aotearoa New Zealand SI&T system outlined in the application. If Masters students are supported by Fellowship funding, they must be supported at the fixed rate of \$22,000 scholarship for one year plus fees (Aotearoa New Zealand resident rates). This figure assumes that the postgraduate students are assigned to the research on a full-time basis. Fees should be included in the direct costs. PhD scholarships cannot be supported by the Fellowship due to the 2-year maximum length.

If the proposal is aligned with Vision Mātauranga themes, consider costs associated with capability development and engagement within the budget.

Capital purchases under \$5,000 in total for the duration of the Fellowship are permissible. This does not mean that equipment, such as a spectrometer, can be divided into separate components all less than \$5,000 each. Please give details of major working expenses.

For Royal Society Te Apārangi to be able to fulfil our reporting obligations to MBIE, use the budget to demonstrate how the funding will be used. This includes an FTE contribution for personnel (including the Fellow) with salary supported from Fellowship funding.

## Application form: Translation

If you have completed any or all sections of your application in te reo Māori, and wish to submit an English translation, please upload a concatenated document of any translated sections here.

## Document: Proof of Citizenship or Permanent Residency

Proof of citizenship or copy of a permanent resident visa must be scanned and uploaded to the application portal. Original or certified copies of the documents may be requested by Royal Society Te Apārangi.

## Document: PhD certificate or completion of requirements

PhD certificate or other evidence must be scanned and uploaded to the application portal **demonstrating the date your PhD was conferred**. Original or certified copies of the documents may be requested by Royal Society Te Apārangi.

## Referees

To support the panel decision, we ask applicants to solicit **two referee reports** to support their proposal. These referees should not have a conflict of interest with you (see below). It is strongly recommended that one referee should be located outside of Aotearoa New Zealand, unless this is inappropriate for the specific field of research (e.g. Māori studies).

The panel will be unable to fairly and equitably compare your application to others if it does not have a full complement of two referee reports. You will therefore be required to secure

two referee to support your application by the closing date of **Thursday 06 August 2026 at 2pm (NZST)**.

Where relevant, you may choose to have one referee comment on other aspects important for your career as a researcher, e.g. working with communities, stakeholder relationships, demonstration of leadership, research service or any other aspects you see relevant.

Referees are asked to comment on applicants' research excellence, leadership, benefits to wider New Zealand SI&T system, the proposed project or any other aspects they would like to comment on. Referees are additionally asked to indicate in what capacity they know the applicant, detail any real or perceived conflict of interest, and to shortly summarise their experience (research or otherwise) relevant to their referee report in order to provide some context for the report.

For more information about the referee reports and the questions we ask referees, please see "Guidelines for Referees".

Referee reports for Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowships will be treated as confidential by Royal Society Te Apārangi.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

We want to make sure that there is a practically and procedurally fair process to apply to Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. Therefore, we will aim to take into account real and perceived conflicts of interest between applicants, referees and panel members along the application and assessment process.

Referees should not have a direct conflict of interest with the applicant, i.e. they should not hold a line of management role over the applicant or vice versa at the proposed host organisation, and they should not be directly involved in the applicant's proposed research, as funding of the application would be seen to benefit the referee. It is recommended to use referees you have not co-published with within the last 5 years

It is expected and acknowledged that each participant in the application and assessment process will have a range of outside interests and obligations. We also imagine you will likely have wide-ranging whakapapa and whanaunga relationships across Aotearoa and the rest of the Pacific due to whānau, iwi, hapū, motu/island, community and research sector ties. We believe that the best approach to deal with potential conflicts of interest is:

- for some relationships to be generally considered conflicted
- to clearly outline, and declare, a perceived conflict as it arises
- for all participants to be flexible in navigating potential conflicts
- for a clear record of the nature of any perceived conflict and the action taken in accounting for this to be noted/documentated.

For the purposes of Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship applications, a referee is generally deemed to be conflicted if:

- they are a panel member in the current funding round
- they are the applicant's parent, sibling or child
- they have a low level of comfort assessing the application due to their relationship with the applicant.

## Entering referees into the portal

It is recommended that you first ensure your proposed referees are willing to provide the Royal Society Te Apārangī with a referee report before the referee report closing date listed in the timeline.

All referees listed by the applicant in their application by the application closing date, will be emailed by Royal Society Te Apārangī after the application closing date. This is the only time we will email referees on behalf of the applicant. The referee email invite contains a URL link to a separate online portal to be used for referees to upload their reports.

Please note that it is your responsibility to ensure that your referees complete their report on the portal no later than the closing date for referee reports. **To be eligible for a Fellowship, a complete set of referee reports must be received by Royal Society Te Apārangī by the deadline for referee reports stated in the time timetable.**

To ensure this happens, it is prudent for you to check that the referee has received the invitation to review your application and the URL link. Occasionally, the email that is automatically generated it is inadvertently identified as spam and ends up in a “junk” folder. If a referee does not receive their URL, please ask them to check their “junk” folder or contact [tawhia@royalsociety.org.nz](mailto:tawhia@royalsociety.org.nz).

You can check if Royal Society Te Apārangī has received each of the applicant-solicited referee reports by logging in to the application portal and go to the Referee section. An envelope symbol in the Status section indicates an email has been sent, and a tick symbol indicates the referee report has been received.

## Adding additional referees

Although past experience has shown that most referees only complete their reports in the last few days, it may be wise for applicants to contact their referees and confirm that a report is still expected.

If an applicant is concerned that one of their referees will not complete a report in time, they do have the option of approaching an alternative referee. However, do note that Royal Society Te Apārangī will only accept the **first two reports received**.

To add additional referees, applicants can log on to the portal and add contact details for additional referees. Once their details are entered in the portal, using the “Submit” button to send the referee the appropriate information. Again, it is advised that the applicant check that the referees have received the invitation to review their application after the email request has been sent from the web-based portal.

At the deadline for referee reports, applicants are given a 24-hour period to solicit any missing or new referee reports needed to obtain two referee reports.

## Terms and conditions

Please read and tick the check box to confirm you accept the Terms and Conditions.

## Submitting your application

Once you are happy with your application, click “Submit”. You will be asked to agree to a statement before your submission can be finalised. Submission flags to your research office that the proposal has been completed and can be released to Royal Society Te Apārangī. If you

need to make changes to your application after you have marked it as completed, you must confer with your research office.

## Appendix I: Vision Mātauranga

### Āpitianga I: 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.

Applicants **must** identify which, if any, of the four Vision Mātauranga themes below are associated with the proposed research. If this is not applicable to your proposed research, you must tick N/A AND provide a brief rationale for this decision.

The four themes are:

- **Indigenous Innovation**, which involves contributing to *economic growth* through distinctive research and development
- **Taiao**, which is concerned with achieving *environmental sustainability* through iwi and hapū relationships with land and sea
- **Hauora/Oranga**, which centres around improving *health and social wellbeing*
- **Mātauranga**, which involves exploring *indigenous knowledge*.

Collection of the % contribution of each Vision Mātauranga theme to the proposed research will form part of our reporting obligations for NZRIS. If you have ticked one or more Vision Mātauranga themes, please consider each theme one at a time. Indicate the proportion of the proposed research that aligns with that theme. It is possible for the combined total to be over 100% (for example, if the proposed research is entirely Mātauranga and also has a Hauora/Oranga theme, the contributions could be 100% and 10% respectively).

If one or more themes apply to your proposed research programme, **up to one additional page** will be available for the “Proposed research” section of the application. This gives applicants an opportunity to more easily integrate Vision Mātauranga into the conceptual framework and/or research design of the proposed programme, for example, demonstration of consultation, linkages, outcomes or other relevant information. Alternatively, applicants may choose to gather all relevant Vision Mātauranga information under a separate heading, or use any combination of information across the “Proposed research” section. Aspects of Vision Mātauranga relating to relevant experience can be included in the “Narrative CV”. Where Vision Mātauranga is appropriate to a proposal, it can contribute to the assessment of its overall excellence.

#### How do I decide whether my proposal aligns with Vision Mātauranga?

A Vision Mātauranga statement must be included for all research that has relevance for Māori. The research category descriptions outlined in the next section may help you decide if this applies to your project. Please note, however, that those categories are fluid, there may well be overlap between them, and not every point in each category need apply. It is important to explain your choices.

#### Categories of Research

The five categories identified below have been adapted from those on the National Science Challenge, Biological Heritage website <https://bioheritage.nz/about-us/visionmatauranga/>

hosted by Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research. Please note that there may well be overlap between categories as in categories 2 and 3 in terms of the nature and degree of relevance to Māori.

The original categories were set out by MBIE in information for the Endeavour Fund 2015.

### **Research with no specific Māori component**

- This category includes research projects where: No mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) is used.
- Māori are not associated with the research process (for example: there are no Māori involved in relation to any research management / advisory / governance panels; the proposal does not involve or relate to Māori land or institutions; Te Ao Māori or Māori communities are not part of any component of the research).
- Work is not likely to be of direct relevance to Māori.
- It is critical that the researchers involved carefully consider the possibility whether the proposed research has direct (and possibly indirect) implications or benefits for Māori. For example, if a research project is developing a virtual reality programme that seeks to simulate a societal context, the panel should reasonably expect that it would have a Vision Mātauranga dimension.
- There are occasions where researchers have consulted with their organisation's appropriate advisor, who may have indicated the researchers that Vision Mātauranga is not applicable. It is best to explain why this was deemed to be the case (for example, the applicant may be new to New Zealand)

### **Research specifically relevant to Māori**

This category includes research projects where:

- There is specific relevance to Māori.
- Mātauranga Māori may be used in a minor way to guide the work and its relevance to Māori. It includes work that contributes to Māori aspirations and outcomes.

### **Research involving Māori**

This category includes research projects where:

- Mātauranga Māori may be incorporated in the project, but is not central to the project.
- Research is specifically and directly relevant to Māori and Māori are involved in the design and/or undertaking of the research.
- The work typically contributes to Māori (for example: iwi, hapū, organisations) aspirations and outcomes.

### **Māori-centred research**

This category includes research projects where:

- The project is Māori-led, and where mātauranga Māori is used alongside other knowledges (for example: through frameworks, models, methods, tools, etc.).
- Kaupapa Māori research is a key focus of the project.

- Research is typically collaborative or consultative, with direct input from Māori groups, commonly including Māori researchers or a collaboration with Māori researchers or researchers under the guidance/mentoring of Māori. There is alignment with and contribution to Māori (for example: iwi, hapū, organisations) aspirations.

### **Kaupapa Māori research**

This category includes research projects where:

- Mātauranga Māori is incorporated, used and understood, as a central focus of project and its findings.
- Research is grounded in te ao Māori and connected to Māori philosophies and principles.
- Research typically uses kaupapa Māori research methodologies.
- Te reo Māori may be a central feature to this kaupapa or research activity, and key researchers have medium to high cultural fluency or knowledge of tikanga and reo.
- The research is generally led by a Māori researcher; non-Indigenous researchers may carry out research under the guidance/mentoring of a Māori researcher.
- Māori participation (iwi, hapū, mara, individual) is high.
- The work contributes strongly to Māori (for example: iwi, hapū, organisations) aspirations and outcomes and is mana enhancing.

### **Māori Research Workforce Development**

One of the purposes of the Vision Mātauranga policy is capability development. This is to build the capability of Māori individuals, businesses, incorporations, rūnanga, trusts, iwi, hapū, and marae to engage with research, science and technology. All applicants are asked to consider opportunities in addition to the categories of research above, for building the capacity of Māori researchers or students in their discipline.

### **Developing a Vision Mātauranga statement**

It is important to keep in mind that there is no single approach or prescription for Vision Mātauranga: one size does not fit all and there are many possible ways of addressing Vision Mātauranga. Vision Mātauranga should not, however, be seen as an add-on, nor should it be treated as separate from the research, methods or people involved in the project. A holistic approach that considers reciprocity and relationships is therefore desirable.

Vision Mātauranga does not begin and end with your Vision Mātauranga statement. You should document how you have considered Vision Mātauranga and demonstrate applicable actions and relationships throughout the research proposal and in relation to the various stages of the research that is proposed.

If you have indicated that the research is relevant to Māori, involves Māori, is Māori-centred or is a kaupapa Māori proposal, you need to demonstrate how you have considered Māori throughout all parts of the research, and how it underpins different dimensions of the research including the problem identification or design, research team composition, community partners, methods, analysis and intended impact.

The following questions may be useful to consider when conceptualising and writing your project:

- Have you co-created the research topic/issue with an iwi or Māori organisation?
- What does working in partnership with iwi mean to you as researchers?
- To what extent have you discussed the research with Māori partners and agreed on the methodology you will use?
- Was there full disclosure and informed consent to the proposed research with Māori partners? How has that agreement/informed consent been agreed to?
- Has the budget been disclosed and agreed to with Māori partners? Is there provision in that budget for Māori involvement, capability development and consultation?
- Is there appropriate Māori researcher involvement in the project, both in terms of PI/Als and capability development?
- What provisions have you made to ensure there is advice from appropriate Māori organisations throughout the life of the research project? If there are concerns or disagreements with Māori partners, how are these to be resolved?
- What provisions have you made to ensure there is appropriate technology transfer to Māori partners as the research proceeds and as findings become available towards the end of the project?
- Are there benefits to Māori? What are they? And how have these been agreed with Māori partners?
- Have all people named in the proposal given their support or endorsement to the proposed research or to be involved?
- How is the project an opportunity to build the capacity of Māori researchers or students in your discipline, both now and for the future?
- How are you and your team working to increase understanding of te ao Māori and iwi aspirations in your area of research?
- How might this research build new, or enhance existing, relationships with Māori?
- How will you share the research outcomes with Māori?
- Has there been agreement about the intellectual property ownership of research findings with Māori partners? What is the nature of that agreement?
- Is there a need for members of the research team to be proficient in te reo? How has this aspect been addressed?
- Is there a Tiriti o Waitangi component or requirement in your research?

### Vision Mātauranga resources

Below you will find a non-exhaustive list of published resources that describe, discuss, and talk about how researchers have engaged with Vision Mātauranga and kaupapa Māori research. These range from early conceptions of Vision Mātauranga to more recent frameworks. The resources underscore the diverse ways Vision Mātauranga may be approached across disciplines and methodologies.

Allen, W., Jamie M. Ataria, J. M., Apgar, J. M., Harmsworth, G., and Tremblay, L. A. (2009). Kia pono te mahi putaiao—doing science in the right spirit. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 39:4, 239-242. DOI: [10.1080/03014220909510588](https://doi.org/10.1080/03014220909510588)

Crawford, S. (2009). Mātauranga Māori and western science: The importance of hypotheses, predictions and protocols, *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 39:4, 163-166. DOI: [10.1080/03014220909510571](https://doi.org/10.1080/03014220909510571)

Broughton, D. (Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti, Taranaki, Ngāti Porou, Ngāpuhi), and McBreen, K. (Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu). (2015). Mātauranga Māori, tino rangatiratanga and the future of New Zealand science. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 45:2, 83-88. DOI: [10.1080/03036758.2015.1011171](https://doi.org/10.1080/03036758.2015.1011171)

Kana, F. and Tamatea, K. (2006). Sharing, listening, learning and developing understandings of Kaupapa Māori research by engaging with two Māori communities involved in education. *Waikato Journal of Education*, 12, 9-20.

<https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10289/6198/Kana%20Sharing.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

Macfarlane, S., Macfarlane, A. and Gillon, G. (2015) Sharing the food baskets of knowledge: Creating space for a blending of streams. In A. Macfarlane, S. Macfarlane, M. Webber, (eds.), *Sociocultural realities: Exploring new horizons*. Christchurch: Canterbury University Press, 52-67.

Moewaka Barnes, H. (2006). Transforming Science: How our Structures Limit Innovation. *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand Te Puna Whakaaro*, 29, 1-16. <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/journals-and-magazines/social-policy-journal/spj29/transforming-science-29-pages1-16.html>

Pihama, L., Tiakiwai, S.-J., and Southey, K. (eds.). (2015). *Kaupapa rangahau: A reader. A collection of readings from the Kaupapa Rangahau workshops series*. (2nd ed.). Hamilton, New Zealand: Te Kotahi Research Institute.

[https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10289/11738/Kaupapa%20Rangahau%20-%20A%20Reader\\_2nd%20Edition.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y](https://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10289/11738/Kaupapa%20Rangahau%20-%20A%20Reader_2nd%20Edition.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y)

Smith, L. T., Maxwell, T. K., Puke, H., and Temara, P. (2016). Indigenous knowledge, methodology and mayhem: What is the role of methodology in producing indigenous insights? A discussion from Mātauranga Māori. *Knowledge Cultures*, 4(3), 131–156.

Vision Mātauranga resources from the Marsden Fund, including a video resource, is available at: <https://www.royalsociety.org.nz/what-we-do/funds-and-opportunities/marsden/marsden-fund-application-process/submitting-a-proposal/vision-matauranga>

He Āpiti Supplement: Ngā Ahua o te Ao Hurihuri - Rethinking our shared futures (2019). *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, Volume 49, Issue sup1 <https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tnzr20/49/sup1?nav=toClist>

New Zealand Science Review (2019). Mātauranga and Science – Part 1. <https://ojs.victoria.ac.nz/nzsr/issue/view/866>

New Zealand Science Review (2019). Mātauranga and Science – Part 2. <https://ojs.victoria.ac.nz/nzsr/issue/view/865>

Rauika Māngai (2020). A Guide to Vision Mātauranga: Lessons from Māori Voices in the New Zealand Science Sector. Wellington, NZ: Rauika Māngai.

<https://www.rauikamangai.co.nz/resources-hub/>

Kukutai, T., McIntosh, T., Boulton, A., Durie, M., Foster, M., Hutchings, J., Mark-Shadbolt, M., Moewaka Barnes, H., Moko-Mead, T., Paine, S-J., Pitama, S. & Ruru, J. (2021). Te Pūtahitanga: A Tiriti-led science policy approach for Aotearoa New Zealand. Auckland: Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. <https://www.maramatanga.ac.nz/publication/te-putahitanga-tiriti-led-science-policy-approach-aotearoa-new-zealand>

Royal Society Te Apārangi (2023). Mana Raraunga Data Sovereignty.

<https://www.royalsociety.org.nz/assets/Mana-Raraunga-Data-Sovereignty-web-V1.pdf>

ANZCCART (2024). New animal ethics resources include Māori knowledge (link to further resources): <https://www.royalsociety.org.nz/news/new-animal-ethics-resources-include-maori-knowledge/>

## Appendix II: Glossary of te reo Māori terms

### Āpitianga II: Papakupu o ngā kupu reo Māori

Definitions taken from [maoridictionary.co.nz](http://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 whareniui (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 (e.g. 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
Tāngata 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 pōhiri/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