

EU-CONEXUS RESEARCH FOR SOCIETY

D. 3.1

"EU-CONEXUS HR database with accurate information about all Alliances researches to promote knowledge and exchange"

2023

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Table of Content

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. SCIENTIFIC AREAS.....	5
3. ACADEMIC RANKING.....	13
4. PROFILING HUMAN RESOURCES.....	14
5. HR DATABASE LAUNCH.....	15
6. CONCLUSION	17
APPENDIX 1.....	18



1. INTRODUCTION

The EU-CONEXUS Alliance aims to foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among its researchers. To facilitate this, a human resources (HR) database was envisioned to provide up-to-date and accurate information about all human resources within the Alliance related to scientific activities. Thus, the EU-CONEXUS HR database was designed as a centralized repository to serve the critical purpose of consolidating accurate information about the alliance, its institutions, research facilities and services, and include all human resources - teachers-researchers, administrative staff related to scientific activities - specifying the research areas, outputs, competences, skills, and experience (especially transversal). As specified in the EU-CONEXUS-RFS project, the HR Database was implemented in the Research & Innovation Information System (RIIS): a public website listing research staff, units, infrastructures, equipment and services across EU-CONEXUS, aiming to facilitate communication between researchers of the Alliance and with our stakeholder community. The RIIS portal is available at the URL: <https://riis.eu-conexus.eu/>.

RFS WP3 Human Resources and WP4 Research Infrastructures and Resources were the core working groups participating to the RIIS development, in link with their respective deliverable and milestone (D3.3 HR Database and MS12 Mapping of research facilities, resources, services). They helped define the portal structure and the different fields displayed in order to reach a structure and vocabulary fitting each partner's internal research structuration. This report details how the HR database's structure and architecture were designed and implemented for the mapping of human resources within the RFS project.

Chapter 2 explains the way the organization of scientific areas was formulated, and the disciplinary-based structure with the consecutive levels of "Scientific Disciplines", "Scientific Fields", and "Research Areas". Chapter 3 describes the levels of academic ranking that were used to describe the researchers. Chapter 4 outlines the interface of the RIIS database that incorporated mapping of human resources, whereas Chapter 5 is describing the HR Database launch. Appendix 1 includes the full list of Scientific Disciplines, Scientific Fields, and Research Areas in an alphabetical order.

2. SCIENTIFIC AREAS

To ensure for a standardized representation of each member in the Alliance and solidify the underlying connections of the HR database and facilitate the promotion of collaborations within parties, the mapping of the scientific interests of each member was designed as follows.

A Disciplinary-based Structure, also known as a discipline-based or subject-based structure, was decided as a common and traditional way of organizing academic programmes and research within a university. In this structure, scientific areas are primarily organized around specific academic disciplines or fields of study, and it allows for deep specialization within individual disciplines, presenting expertise and excellence in teaching and research.

The Scientific Areas were divided in 3 main categories, “Scientific Disciplines”, “Scientific Fields”, and “Research Areas” under the following structure (Figure 1).

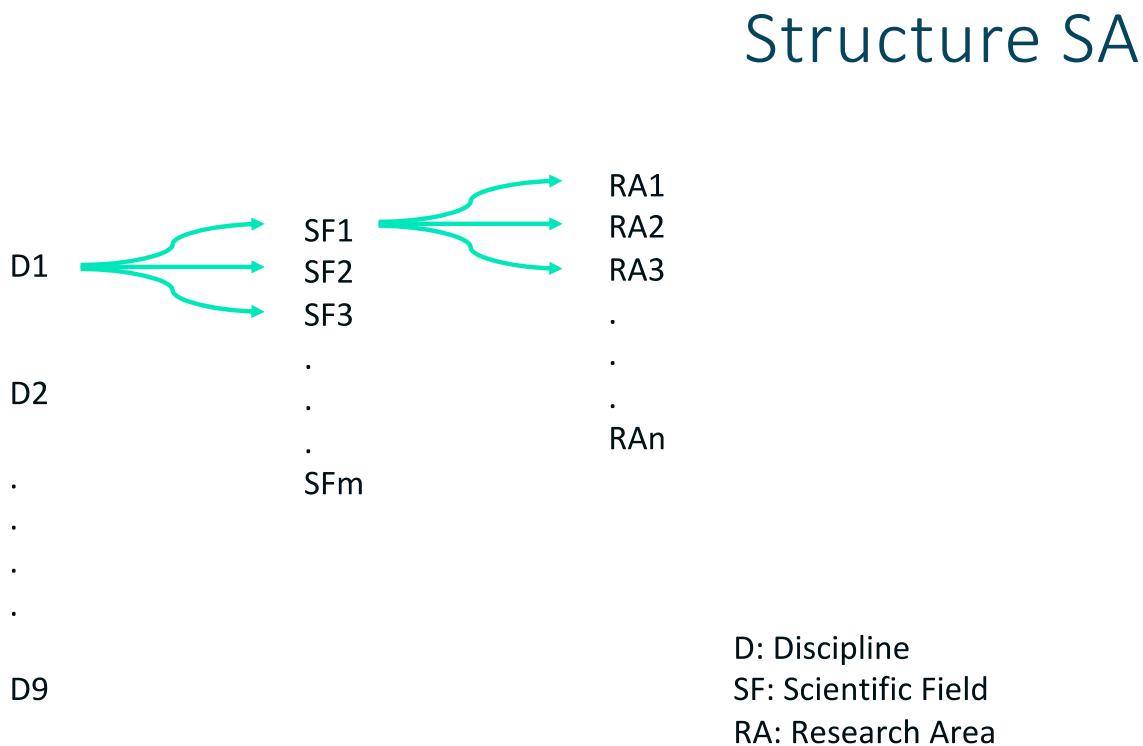


Figure 1. Structure of Scientific Areas

The highest level of the branch (D) includes the following 9 Scientific Disciplines:

- Agricultural Sciences – Food Science & Technology



- Engineering Sciences & Technology
- Environment & Energy
- Humanities & Arts
- Life Sciences
- Management & Economics of Innovations
- Mathematics & Information Sciences
- Physical Sciences
- Social Sciences

2.1. Agricultural Sciences – Food Science & Technology

The discipline of Agricultural Sciences – Food Science & Technology is at the forefront of addressing global challenges related to food production, safety, and sustainability. This field combines the principles of agriculture with advanced scientific and technological knowledge to improve crop yields, develop innovative food products, and ensure the safety and quality of our food supply. In this academic area, students and researchers explore a wide range of topics, from plant breeding and soil science to food processing and nutritional science. They gain expertise in modern agricultural practices that enhance crop productivity while minimizing environmental impact. Additionally, they delve into food science, where they study the chemistry, microbiology, and engineering behind food production and preservation.

Graduates in Agricultural Sciences – Food Science & Technology have a significant impact on the agriculture and food industries. They play crucial roles in developing sustainable farming practices, creating new food products, ensuring food safety, and addressing global food security challenges.

2.2. Engineering Sciences & Technology

Engineering Sciences & Technology is a dynamic and diverse discipline that drives innovation and technological advancement across various industries. This academic field encompasses a wide range of engineering specialities, including mechanical, electrical, civil, aerospace, and computer engineering, among others. In this discipline, students and researchers engage in rigorous problem-solving and design processes. They learn to apply scientific principles to develop practical solutions for complex challenges. Engineering graduates are at the forefront of



designing and improving everything from transportation systems and infrastructure to cutting-edge technology and communication networks. Engineering Sciences & Technology is characterized by its interdisciplinary nature, as engineers often collaborate with professionals from other fields to tackle multifaceted problems. This approach fosters innovation and creativity, making it a key driver of economic development and technological progress. Graduates in this discipline are well-equipped to pursue careers in various industries, including manufacturing, construction, healthcare, energy, and information technology. They are highly sought after for their analytical skills, problem-solving abilities, and capacity to drive progress in a rapidly evolving technological landscape.

2.3. Environment & Energy

The discipline of Environment & Energy addresses some of the most pressing global challenges of our time. It encompasses a broad spectrum of subjects related to environmental sustainability, conservation, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation. In this academic area, students and researchers explore the intricate connections between human activities, the environment, and energy resources. They investigate strategies for protecting ecosystems, conserving natural resources, and transitioning to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources. Graduates in Environment & Energy play critical roles in advancing environmental stewardship and energy efficiency. They work on developing innovative solutions to reduce carbon emissions, manage waste, protect biodiversity, and ensure a sustainable future for generations to come. By combining scientific knowledge with practical applications, this discipline equips individuals with the tools to address complex environmental and energy challenges in industries such as renewable energy, conservation, environmental policy, and sustainable urban planning.

2.4. Humanities & Arts

Humanities & Arts is a vibrant and diverse discipline that explores the complex tapestry of human culture, creativity, and expression. This academic field encompasses a wide range of subjects, including literature, philosophy, history, art, music, theatre, and languages. In this discipline, students and researchers delve into the richness of human experiences throughout history and across different societies. They examine the profound questions of existence, ethics, identity, and meaning that have shaped human civilization. Through critical analysis and creative expression,



they explore the human condition in its myriad forms. Graduates in Humanities & Arts are equipped with critical thinking skills, cultural awareness, and the ability to communicate effectively, making them valuable contributors to various professions. They pursue careers in fields such as education, publishing, media, arts administration, cultural preservation, and more. Moreover, this discipline is essential for fostering empathy, understanding, and tolerance in society. It celebrates the diverse voices and narratives that make up our global community, promoting cultural exchange, and enriching our collective human experience.

2.5. Life Sciences

Life Sciences is a dynamic and ever-evolving discipline that explores the complexities of living organisms and the fundamental processes of life. This academic field encompasses a wide range of subjects, including biology, genetics, ecology, physiology, and microbiology. In this discipline, students and researchers uncover the mysteries of life at various scales, from the molecular and cellular level to entire ecosystems. They investigate topics such as genetics and heredity, evolution, ecology, and the interactions between organisms and their environments. Graduates in Life Sciences are at the forefront of advancements in medicine, biotechnology, conservation, and agriculture. They contribute to ground-breaking research that enhances our understanding of life itself and addresses critical challenges related to healthcare, biodiversity, and sustainability. Life Sciences is characterized by its interdisciplinary nature, as it often intersects with fields like agricultural sciences, chemistry, physics, and computer science. This multidisciplinary approach fosters innovation and drives discoveries in areas such as genomics, synthetic biology, and personalized medicine. The knowledge and skills acquired in Life Sciences empower individuals to pursue careers in diverse sectors, including healthcare, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, environmental conservation, and scientific research. They play essential roles in improving human health, protecting ecosystems, and advancing our understanding of the natural world.

2.6. Management & Economics of Innovations

Management & Economics of Innovations is a forward-looking discipline that explores the dynamics of innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic development. It encompasses a range of subjects related to business management, economics, technology commercialization, and innovation policy. In this discipline, students and researchers examine how innovation drives



economic growth and societal progress. They explore the strategies and practices that organizations, entrepreneurs, and policy-makers use to foster innovation, create value, and compete in the global marketplace. Graduates in Management & Economics of Innovations are well-equipped to lead in a rapidly changing business landscape. They have the skills to drive innovation within organizations, develop effective business strategies, and understand the economic forces that shape industries and markets. This discipline often integrates insights from economics, management, technology, and policy analysis. It addresses critical issues such as technological entrepreneurship, intellectual property, innovation ecosystems, and the role of government in fostering innovation. As innovation continues to play a central role in shaping our world, individuals trained in Management & Economics of Innovations are in high demand across various sectors, including technology start-ups, established corporations, government agencies, and research institutions. They drive economic development, create jobs, and contribute to the growth of innovative industries.

2.7. Mathematics & Information Sciences

Mathematics & Information Sciences are foundational disciplines that underpin many aspects of modern life. This academic field encompasses mathematics, computer science, information technology, and data science. In this discipline, students and researchers explore the language of nature—mathematics—and its applications in various domains. They investigate the principles of computation, algorithms, data analysis, and information systems, among other topics. Graduates in Mathematics & Information Sciences possess valuable analytical and problem-solving skills. They apply mathematical and computational methods to address complex challenges in fields such as finance, healthcare, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and scientific research. This discipline is marked by its interdisciplinary nature, as mathematics and information sciences are essential tools in a wide range of industries and research areas. It bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical applications. Moreover, Mathematics & Information Sciences play a critical role in shaping the future of technology and data-driven decision-making. Individuals trained in this discipline are at the forefront of advancements in machine learning, cryptography, big data analytic, and software development. The demand for professionals with expertise in Mathematics & Information Sciences continues to grow, making graduates highly sought after in industries ranging from finance and healthcare to software development and



research institutions. They drive innovation, optimize processes, and help solve complex problems in an increasingly data-driven world.

2.8. Physical Sciences

Physical Sciences is a fundamental discipline that explores the laws and principles governing the physical world. It encompasses a diverse array of subjects, including physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, and materials science. In this discipline, students and researchers investigate the fundamental properties of matter and energy, the forces that shape the universe, and the processes that govern natural phenomena. They explore topics such as quantum mechanics, thermodynamics, the behaviour of materials, and the origins of the cosmos. Graduates in Physical Sciences possess a deep understanding of the physical world and the tools to analyse and solve complex problems. They contribute to scientific discoveries, technological advancements, and our understanding of the universe. Physical Sciences often involve cutting-edge research, experimentation, and observation. It's a discipline that pushes the boundaries of human knowledge, from exploring the fundamental particles of the universe to deciphering the geological history of our planet. Individuals trained in Physical Sciences are well-prepared for careers in research, academia, industry, and government. They work in fields as diverse as space exploration, energy production, materials development, environmental science, and fundamental physics research. As we continue to unlock the mysteries of the natural world, graduates in Physical Sciences play a pivotal role in advancing our understanding and addressing critical challenges, from renewable energy solutions to climate change mitigation.

2.9. Social Sciences

Social Sciences are a diverse and vital discipline that explores the complexities of human behaviour, societies, and cultures. This academic field encompasses a wide range of subjects, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, and geography. In this discipline, students and researchers delve into the intricacies of human interactions, societal structures, and the forces that shape our communities and global relationships. They explore topics such as human development, social justice, political systems, economic behaviour, and cultural diversity. Graduates in Social Sciences are equipped with valuable skills in critical thinking, research, and analysis. They gain insights into the dynamics of human societies,



allowing them to address societal challenges, inform policy decisions, and promote positive change. Social Sciences often involve interdisciplinary approaches, as they examine complex issues that span multiple domains. This interdisciplinary perspective fosters a holistic understanding of social phenomena and informs evidence-based solutions. Individuals trained in Social Sciences pursue diverse careers in areas such as social work, education, public policy, international relations, market research, and community development. They contribute to creating inclusive societies, advocating for social justice, and addressing global issues. Moreover, Social Sciences are instrumental in understanding and addressing pressing contemporary challenges, including inequality, mental health, climate change, and global governance. Graduates in this discipline play an essential role in building a more equitable and sustainable world.

The next level describes the “Scientific Field” (SF) as an integral scientific sub-discipline that is further divided into “Research Areas” (RI-in the chart above...should this be changed to “RA”?) that outline the specificity and/or expertise of each researcher and member of the Alliance. An example of this representation is depicted in Figure 2 for the Scientific Field of Life Sciences.



LEVEL 1 - DISCIPLINE	LEVEL 2 - SCIENTIFIC FIELD	LEVEL 3 - SCIENTIFIC AREA
Life Sciences	Applied Life Sciences, Biotechnology, and Molecular and Biosystems Engineering	Applied Bioengineering Applied biotechnology Applied plant and animal sciences Environmental and marine biotechnology Genetic engineering Synthetic and chemical biology
	Applied Medical Technologies, Diagnostics, Therapies and Public Health	Clinical medicine Diagnosis and treatment of disease Diagnostic tools Epidemiology and public health Medical ethics Pharmacology Regenerative medicine
	Cellular and Developmental Biology	Cell biology Cell physiology Developmental genetics Organogenesis Pattern formation in plants and animals Signal transduction Stem cell Biology
	Ecology, Evolution, Population and Environmental Biology	Animal behavior Biodiversity Biogeography Eco-toxicology Evolutionary biology Marine Biology Microbial ecology Population, community and ecosystem ecology
	Genetics, 'Omics', Bioinformatics and System Biology	Bioinformatics Biostatistics Computational Biology Epigenetics Genetic Epidemiology Genomics Glycomics Metabolomics Metagenomics Molecular and population genetics Proteomics Quantitative genetics

Figure 2. Example of branching of the Scientific Fields and Research Areas in the HR database.

In total, 383 Research Areas are recorded that ensure an accurate and holistic representation of scientific fields (Appendix 1). This structure offers clarity and specialization without requiring deliberate efforts to encourage interdisciplinary collaboration and adapt to evolving educational and research needs.

The most important aspect is that this structure supports academia's mission, vision, and objectives while facilitating academic excellence, research collaboration, and student success. The division of scientific fields into disciplines need to have a well-structured and logical approach aligning with specific academic and research areas, making it easier to organize faculty, resources, and programmes efficiently, and promote collaborations. This hierarchy offers benefits in the HR design such as ensuring clarity and facilitating interdisciplinary collaboration. While the



categories are distinct, many research and academic innovations happen at the intersections of traditional disciplines, so promoting interdisciplinary collaboration can be beneficial.

The proposed structure aligns disciplines logically and should serve as a solid foundation for the Alliance to outline researcher's profiles and foster collaborations.

3. ACADEMIC RANKING

Additionally, the academic ranking implemented in the HR database was determined based on the multinational profiling of the Alliance, using the classification employed by the European Commission¹ and the research profiles descriptors.

Specifically, academic ranking is divided into the following categories:

1. First Stage Researcher (R1) (Up to the point of PhD)
2. Recognised Researcher (R2) (PhD holders or equivalent who are not yet fully independent)
3. R3 - Established Researcher (Researchers who have developed a level of independence)
4. R4 - Leading Researcher (Researchers leading their research area or field)

First Stage Researcher (R1) includes individuals doing research under supervision in industry, research institutes or universities, and doctoral candidates (up to the point of PhD). This profile is not to be included in the HR database. Recognised Researcher (R2) include doctoral degree (PhD) holders who have not yet established a significant level of independence, and researchers with an equivalent level of experience and competence PhD holders or equivalent. Established Researcher (R3) include researchers who have developed a level of independence, with an established contribution and reputation in their scientific field, conducting independent research and taking the lead in collaborative research. Finally Leading Researcher (R4) include researchers leading their research area or field, such as team leaders of a research group or head of an industry R&D laboratory, or leading researchers in their scientific field.

¹ <https://euraxess.ec.europa.eu/europe/career-development/training-researchers/research-profiles-descriptors>

4. PROFILING HUMAN RESOURCES

The EU-CONEXUS HR database was designed to serve the critical purpose of consolidating accurate information about the Alliance, its institutions, facilities and services, and include all human resources related to scientific activities (teachers-researchers, administrative staff), specifying the research areas, outputs, competences, skills, and experience (especially transversal). To this end, the architecture of the database was designed based on the interconnected sections of the Research & Innovation Information System (accessible at <https://riis.eu-conexus.eu>): "Institutions", "Profiles", "Research Units", and "Facilities, Equipment & Services", with each section including comprehensive information to reach out to the scientific community, exchange knowledge and promote collaborations.

Mapping of human resources was implemented under the "Profiles" section of the database that was designed as a user-friendly interface that includes all members of the alliance presenting a short and comprehensive description of the member's scientific interests, appointments, contact details, etc.

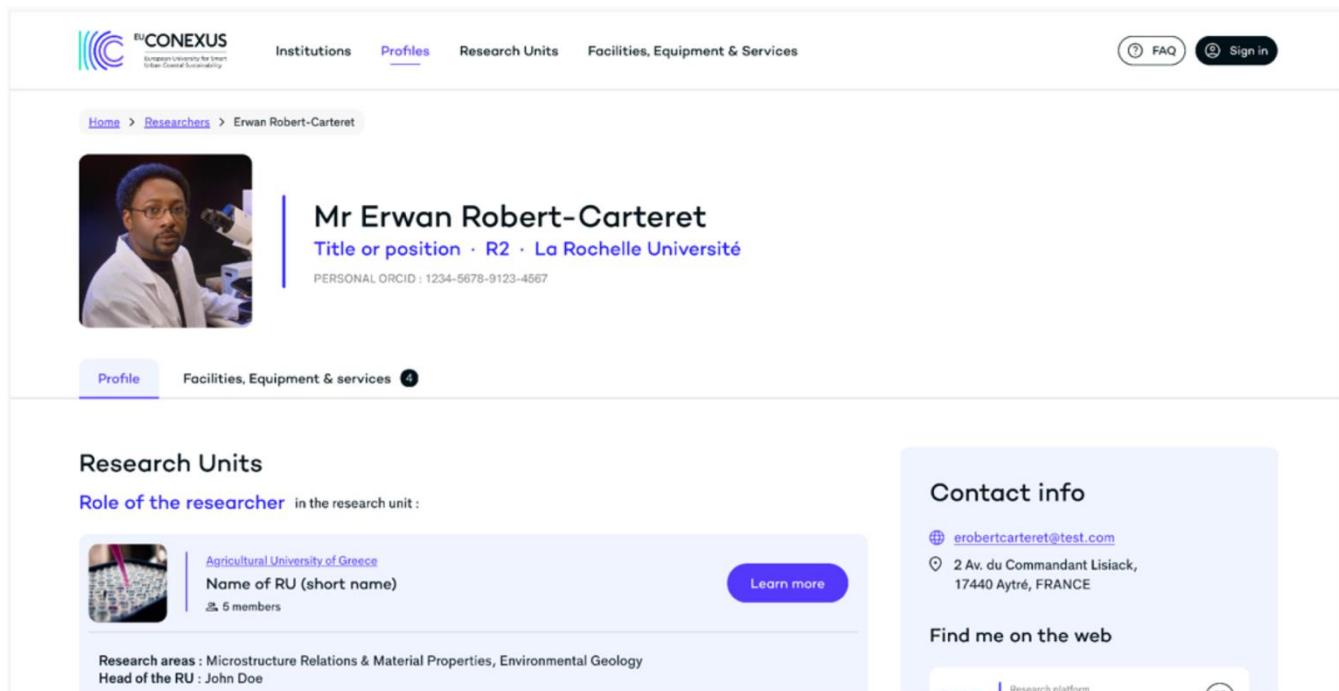
Specifically, each member is presented under his/her name, Title or Position, Academic Ranking, affiliated University, and personal ORCID, including a photograph. The subsections of the member's profile include the "Profile" tab, and the "Facilities, Equipment & services" tab (Figure 3).

Under the member's profile the following fields are also included:

- Research Unit and Role of the researcher in the research unit
- Research Team and Role of the researcher in the research team
- Disciplines, scientific fields, research areas
- Keywords
- Bio
- Degrees
- News about me & my work
- Projects
- Thesis direction
- Trivia about me

- Contact info

The structure of this section was designed to promote a quick but comprehensive overview of the members' expertise and scientific interests and identify researchers and experts by thematic, including also 'side-activities' effectuated.



The screenshot displays a researcher profile page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Institutions', 'Profiles' (which is underlined in blue), 'Research Units', and 'Facilities, Equipment & Services'. On the right side of the top bar are 'FAQ' and 'Sign in' buttons. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Home > Researchers > Erwan Robert-Carteret'. The main content area features a profile picture of a man in a lab coat looking through a microscope. To the right of the picture, the name 'Mr Erwan Robert-Carteret' is displayed in bold black text, followed by 'Title or position · R2 · La Rochelle Université'. Below this, the text 'PERSONAL ORCID : 1234-5678-9123-4567' is shown. Below the profile picture, there are two tabs: 'Profile' (which is selected and highlighted in blue) and 'Facilities, Equipment & services'. The 'Profile' tab contains sections for 'Research Units' and 'Contact info'. The 'Research Units' section includes a sub-section for 'Role of the researcher' in the research unit, which lists 'Agricultural University of Greece' as the name of the RU (short name) with 5 members. It also mentions 'Learn more' and 'Research areas: Microstructure Relations & Material Properties, Environmental Geology' along with 'Head of the RU: John Doe'. The 'Contact info' section includes an email address 'erobertcarteret@test.com', a location '2 Av. du Commandant Lisiack, 17440 Ayré, FRANCE', and a 'Find me on the web' section with links to 'Research platform' and 'ORCID'.

Figure 3. Overview of a factious member profile in the RIIS HR database

*The names in the example are factious (fake)

5. HR DATABASE LAUNCH

In each partner institution, local administrators were identified and given permissions allowing them to create profile accounts and modify data related to their institution on the RIIS. Local administrators act as local points of contact to answer requests related to the RIIS from their local community. They are also in charge of promoting the portal and training researchers in their institution if needed. Local RIIS administrators were trained on how to use and perform administrative tasks in the RIIS. A RIIS admin documentation was created and sent to them following the training.



In parallel, partners were given the possibility to provide data in an Excel template by listing their researchers' name and email (in order to initialize their account) and other information featured in the RIIS (research units, facilities, equipment and services) in order to import them and have initial data available in the portal before its launch. Data in the RIIS, including Profiles, can be published and un-published (not publicly accessible); this option is reminded to users in the FAQ and during training sessions.

The RIIS including the HR database of researchers and research staff was launched on 13 October. Two introduction webinars were organized and continuous communication will be done by each partner to encourage their research community to complete their profile in the RIIS in order for their EU-CONEXUS peers to easily find them in the portal.



6. CONCLUSION

The EU-CONEXUS Alliance's commitment to fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange among its researchers is exemplified through the development and implementation of the HR database. This centralized repository serves as a vital tool for consolidating accurate information about the Alliance's human resources, including teachers, researchers, and administrative staff. Through its well-structured architecture, encompassing sections such as "Institutions," "Profiles," "Research Units," and "Facilities, Equipment & Services," the database aims to facilitate outreach to the scientific community and promote collaborative endeavours. By providing detailed profiles based on a clear breakdown of the scientific areas and interests and facilitating quick access to researchers' expertise, this HR database stands as a cornerstone in advancing research collaboration and knowledge dissemination within the EU-CONEXUS Alliance.

Additionally, the structure of the database has incorporated a modern way of profiling researchers including all «side-activities» effectuated that can will facilitate the implementation of further assessment of researchers' careers, HR policies and actions. The database, including sections such as "Bio", "News about me & my work" and "Trivia about me" where the researcher can add, edit, and update their profile , as well as the interconnections between facilities and institutions, can facilitate the implementation of further assessment of researchers' careers, HR policies and actions.

APPENDIX 1

LEVEL 1 - DISCIPLINE	LEVEL 2 - SCIENTIFIC FIELD	LEVEL 3 - SCIENTIFIC AREA
Agricultural Sciences – Food Science & Technology	Agricultural biotechnology	Agricultural biotechnology Agricultural biotechnology and food biotechnology related ethics Biomass feedstock production technologies Food biotechnology Molecular and genomic plant breeding, market assisted selection
	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Agriculture Agronomy Fishery Forestry Horticulture Plant breeding Soil science Viticulture
	AI and Data Science in Agriculture & Food Science	AI and Data Science in Agriculture & Food Science
	Animal and Veterinary science	Animal breeding Animal nutrition Animal physiology Other animal and veterinary sciences
	Applied Technologies, Diagnostics, Public Health	Rapid methods/Diagnostic tools
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity
	Computational biology, systems biology, Genetics, "omics" and Bioinformatics	Computational biology, systems biology, Genetics, "omics" and Bioinformatics
	Ecology – Synthetic Biology	Ecology – Synthetic Biology



Epidemiology public health

Epidemiology public health

Food sciences and Technology

Dairy science and technology

Food chemistry

Food engineering

Food microbiology

Food packaging

Food processing

Food technology

Molecular gastronomy

New product development

Quality control

Other Agricultural Sciences and Food sciences and Technology

Other Agricultural Sciences and Food sciences and Technology

Engineering Sciences & Technology

Chemical and materials engineering

Catalysis

Chemical process engineering

Energy and fuels

Energy production/processes (fuel cells, batteries, etc.)

Materials engineering

Mining and mineral processing

Nanotechnology

Petroleum engineering (fuels, oils)

Other chemical engineering

Other

Civil, Surveying & Architectural engineering

Architecture engineering

Civil engineering

Construction engineering

Municipal and structural engineering

Structural Engineering

Transport engineering

Other

**Computer and telecommunications engineering****Computational methods in engineering****Computer engineering****Information and intelligent systems engineering****Other****Electrical, electronic & communication engineering****Automation and control systems****Communication engineering and systems****Computer hardware and architecture****Electrical and electronic engineering****Optical and systems engineering****Robotics and automatic control****Telecommunications****Other****Environmental engineering & biotechnology****Bio-derived novel materials****Bioprocessing technologies, biocatalysis****Bioproducts, biomaterials, biofuels etc.****Bioremediation****Environmental biotechnology****Environmental engineering****Ocean and coastal engineering****Other environmental engineering****Other****Mechanical engineering****Aerospace engineering (aeronautics & astronautical engineering)****Applied mechanics****Automotive engineering****Fluid mechanics and turbomachinery****Manufacturing engineering and machine design****Naval engineering****Nuclear related engineering****Thermodynamics and thermal engineering****Other**



Medical engineering	Biomedical engineering Medical engineering Medical laboratory technology Other
Other Engineering Sciences and Technology	Other Engineering Sciences and Technology
Environment & Energy	Circular economy Bioeconomy Sustainable industry and manufacturing systems Waste and resource management Water in the circular economy
Climate change	Adaptation and mitigation strategies Impact studies Modelling and projections Observations and remote sensing
Earth and related environmental sciences	Atmospheric sciences Climatology Geochemistry and geophysics Geology Hydrology Marine sciences Mineralogy Paleontology Physical geography Water resources
Ecology	Community ecology Human ecology Molecular ecology Organismal ecology Population ecology

**Energy and the built environment****Energy technologies for buildings**

Smart buildings in smart cities

Smart innovative materials

Sustainable building design

Sustainable urban living

Energy resources

End use efficiency

Energy grids

Fossil and nuclear energy

Policies and economics

Meteorology

Agricultural meteorology

Environmental meteorology

Experimental meteorology

Hydrometeorology

Weather forecasting

Oceanography

Chemical oceanography

Coastal morphodynamics and marine geology

Marine biology – Ichthyology

Physical oceanography

Renewable energy resources and systems

Bioenergy

Emerging technologies

Energy storage

Geothermal energy

Hybrid systems

Hydraulic energy

Hydrogen and fuel cells

Solar energy

Wave and tidal energy

Wind energy

Sustainable mobility and logistics**Freight transport and logistics**



Sustainable urban mobility

Humanities & Arts	Arts (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)	Architectural design Arts, Art history Cultural studies Performing arts studies (Musicology, Theater science, Dramaturgy) Studies on Film, Radio and Television
History and archaeology	Ancient history Archaeometry Byzantine archaeology Classical archaeology Colonial and post-colonial history, global and transnational history, entangled histories, history of international relations Early modern history, modern and contemporary history Gender history, history of ideas, intellectual history and history of sciences and techniques, cultural history, history of collective identities and memories Historiography, theory and methods of history Institutional history, political history Medieval history Military history, war history Oral history, public history Prehistory and protohistory Social history, economic history Other	
Languages and literature	General Language Studies General literature studies Linguistics Literary theory Specific languages Specific literatures	
Philosophy, ethics and religion	Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields) Philosophy of mind, epistemology and logic Philosophy, history and philosophy of science and technology	



Religious studies

Theology

Other humanities

Other humanities

Life Sciences

Applied Life Sciences, Biotechnology, and Molecular and Biosystems Engineering

Applied Bioengineering

Applied biotechnology

Applied plant and animal sciences

Environmental and marine biotechnology

Genetic engineering

Synthetic and chemical biology

Applied Medical Technologies, Diagnostics, Therapies and Public Health

Clinical medicine

Diagnosis and treatment of disease

Diagnostic tools

Epidemiology and public health

Medical ethics

Pharmacology

Regenerative medicine

Cellular and Developmental Biology

Cell biology

Cell physiology

Developmental genetics

Organogenesis

Pattern formation in plants and animals

Signal transduction

Stem cell Biology

Ecology, Evolution, Population and Environmental Biology

Animal behavior

Biodiversity

Biogeography

Eco-toxicology

Evolutionary biology

Marine Biology

Microbial ecology

Population, community and ecosystem ecology



Genetics, 'Omics', Bioinformatics and System Biology	Bioinformatics Biostatistics Computational Biology Epigenetics Genetic Epidemiology Genomics Glycomics Metabolomics Metagenomics Molecular and population genetics Proteomics Quantitative genetics System Biology Transcriptomics
Immunity and Infection	Biological basis of prevention and treatment of infectious diseases Biology of infectious agents and infection The immune system and related disorders
Molecular and Structural Biology, Biochemistry and Molecular biophysics	Biochemistry Metabolism Molecular biophysics Molecular synthesis, modification, mechanisms and interaction Signalling pathways Structural biology
Neurosciences and Neural Disorders	Neural bases of cognitive and behavioral processes Neural cell function and signalling Neuroanatomy and neurophysiology Neurochemistry and neuropharmacology Neuroimaging Neurological and psychiatric disorders Systems neuroscience



Oncology and Cancer Research	Cancer biology Cancer diagnosis research Cancer treatment research
Physiology, Pathophysiology and Endocrinology	Ageing Cardiovascular disease Endocrinology Metabolic syndrome Metabolism Organ physiology Pathophysiology Tumorigenesis
Other Life Sciences	Other Life Sciences
Management & Economics of Innovations	Globalization of Innovation, global value chains, and catch-up processes
ICT enabled Innovation, Digitisation and Industrial Renewal	Globalization of Innovation, global value chains, and catch-up processes
Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Innovation and Entrepreneurship
Innovation and Finance	Innovation and Finance
Innovation Strategy, Organization and Management at the Business, Industry and Sectoral Level	Innovation Strategy, Organization and Management at the Business, Industry and Sectoral Level
Innovation Systems, Innovation Policy, Innovation Governance and Metrics	Innovation Systems, Innovation Policy, Innovation Governance and Metrics
Mathematics & Information Sciences	Computer and information sciences
	Algorithms, distributed, parallel and network algorithms, algorithmic game theory, computational geometry
	Artificial intelligence, intelligent systems, multi agent systems Bioinformatics, computational biology, systems biology, biocomputing and DNA and molecular computation
	Computer architecture, pervasive computing, ubiquitous computing
	Computer graphics, computer vision, multimedia, computer games Computer systems, parallel/distributed systems, sensor networks, embedded systems, cyber-physical systems



Cryptology, security, privacy, quantum crypto

Human computer interaction and interface, visualization, robotics

Machine learning and data processing

Natural language processing and signal processing (e.g. speech, image, video)

Scientific computing, computational methods, simulation and modelling tools

Software engineering, operating systems, computer languages

Theoretical computer science, formal methods, and quantum computing

Web and information systems, database systems, information retrieval and digital libraries, data fusion

Mathematics

Algebra and number theory

Algebraic and complex geometry

Analysis

Application of mathematics in sciences, industry and society

Control theory, optimization and mathematical finance

Discrete mathematics and combinatorics

Geometry and topology

Lie groups, Lie algebras

Logic and foundations

Mathematical aspects of computer science

Mathematical physics

Numerical analysis

ODE, PDE and dynamical systems

Operator algebras and functional analysis

Probability and statistics

Scientific computing, computational science and symbolic computation

Other computer and information sciences

Other computer and information sciences

Other mathematics

Other mathematics

Physical Sciences

Chemical Sciences

Analytical chemistry

Applied and industrial chemistry

Chemical theory

Colloid chemistry



Electrochemistry

Inorganic and nuclear chemistry

Molecular architecture

Nanotechnology

Organic chemistry

Physical chemistry

Material sciences

2D Materials

Composite materials

Functional and Advanced materials

Material synthesis

Materials properties (e.g. thermal, electrical, mechanical)

Polymer science

Structure-Property relation

Physical Sciences

Acoustics

Atomic Physics

Condensed matter physics

Fluids and plasma physics

Laser Physics

Molecular and chemical physics

Nanosciences and nanotechnology

Nanotechnology

Nuclear physics

Optics

Particles and field Physics

Quantum optics

Universe Sciences

Astro-physics/chemistry/biology

Astronomy

Cosmology

Galactic and extragalactic astronomy

Instrumentation

Planetary systems



Solar system

Space science

Stellar

Social Sciences	Anthropology, Ethnology	Anthropology of gender Anthropology of religion Cultural anthropology Economic anthropology Medical anthropology Political anthropology Visual anthropology
Economics and Business		(Applications of) quantitative methods to economics and business (Economy of) Sustainable growth/economic alternatives (circular economy, social and solidarity economy) Economics Finance Management/Marketing
Educational Sciences		Life long learning New technologies in education Non formal education/museum education Politics of education/education policies Sociology of education/history of education Special education Teaching and learning art and humanities Teaching and learning natural sciences / mathematics
Law, Organization Theory, Public Administration		Civil law Commercial law Comparative law Constitutional law Criminal law/Criminology International law Philosophy/History of law



Public administration law

Media and Communications	Computational media studies Cultural media studies Journalism Semiotics Visual communication Visual semiotics
Political Science	Comparative politics Contentious politics Greek politics International relations Political sociology Political theory
Psychology and Cognitive Sciences	Clinical/Counseling psychology Cognitive psychology/Neurosciences Critical psychology Cross-cultural psychology Developmental psychology Educational/School psychology Health psychology Organizational/Occupational psychology Political psychology Social psychology
Social and Economic Geography	Applied economic geography Critical geography Cultural geography Theoretical economic geography Urban geography Urban sociology



Sociology	Applied sociology
	Community informatics/social network
	Critical sociology
	Cultural/leisure sociology
	Demography
	Educational sociology
	Ethnographic sociology
	Sociology of work
	Sociology of youth
	Visual/Cyber sociology