(2023 – 24 onwards)

Research Promotion Policy

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

RIMT University is rapidly becoming a leading research university, broadening the scope of knowledge in innovative fields of study. This policy document outlines a number of incentives to strengthen, support, and expand the current research and innovation culture among students and staff.

Research &Development is considered as one of the most essential activity in any University leading to creation and dissemination of knowledge. R&D output such as research Publications, Patents, Copyrights, Transfer of Technology etc. in term of quality and quantity are at the core of mission and vision of the RIMT University. The university vision aims to prepare the students with an integrated and technology-oriented education for a better career which encompasses creative interdisciplinary applied knowledge and its dissemination. Keeping in view the vision and mission of RIMT, the focus shall be on seeking increased knowledge that benefits the society by adopting appropriate policies through which the targeted research outputs, in terms of project reports, quality publications, patents etc are achieved.

2. 2.1 OBJECTIVES

To encourage faculty members of RIMT University, the following objectives are proposed:

i. Strengthen the institutional capacity for research and encourage its faculty and research scholars to achieve the highest standards of research, connecting with industry, and collaborating with other universities and reputed research institutions, both in India and abroad.

ii. Ensure research funding through external grants for research projects.

iii. Integrate research activities across various disciplines with the university thrust areas of research aligning them with local, regional, and national priorities as well as sustainable development goals.

iv. Create and maintain state of the art research infrastructure within the university to support innovative research activities.

v. Provide seed funding for research and recognize the outstanding research scientists through financial and non-financial incentives.

vi. Facilitate transfer of research knowledge, technology, innovations developed in RIMT into improved products, processes and services for the benefit of society.

vii. Facilitate protection of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) arising from research conducted by university faculty members and research scholars.

viii. Ensure the proper dissemination of the research findings, both within and outside the country.

2.2 OUTCOMES

i. Improvement in the quality of activities related to entrepreneurship, innovation, and research.

ii. Broadening the scope of knowledge and contributing to the country's IP wealth.

iii. Establishing strong partnership with the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nation Organization (UNO).

3. TERMS & CONDITIONS

i. The Research Incentive Committee (RIC) will determine the start and end dates for the incentive computation or the calendar year. The decision the Research Promotion Policy (RPP) will be final and binding in all cases pertaining to RPP.

ii. Any Research Award/Grant/Cash Incentive cannot be claimed as a matter of right.

iii. The policy may be changed or removed at any time without giving anyone official notice.

iv. All incentives described in the policy are available only to faculty members listed on the university's records, and achievements must be affiliated with "RIMT University". However, publication incentives are also available to full-time students (UG, PG, and PhD) enrolled at the university. Additionally, Publication Incentives are applicable only if TPN and CPN have been obtained.

v. Publication incentives shall not be given for any research article for which a faculty member has already received financial support from RIMT University in any form. However, such an article may still be considered to meet qualifying requirement.

vi. All benefits and incentives will expire if the faculty member has departed from the university or is in the notice period on the date of disbursement, either in full or in part. However, incentives will remain available to students for up to one year following their graduation, post-graduation, or doctorate, or until the date of the award ceremony, whichever comes first.

vii. The entire financial incentive must be returned, even after disbursement, if an awardee is found to have provided inaccurate, partial, or erroneous information.

viii. Only RIMT University faculty members and/or students are eligible for research awards or cash incentives for any research activity conducted in partnership with another institute or university. No benefits will be granted to the external collaborator.

ix. As determined by the RIC, cash incentives will be distributed during the calendar year.

x. Faculty members are eligible for cash incentives for publications and as per instructions communicated by VC's office (Targets for Publications and Patents for the Calendar Year). However, students may be eligible starting from their first publication.

xi. If a paper is retracted from databases, all the benefits provided for that publication will be withdrawn without prior notice.

xii. The effective date for the enforcement of this policy is the academic year 2023-24.

4. COMMITTEES

4.1. Research Advisory Board (RAB)

The implementation and updating of the research policy shall be the responsibility of the Pro Vice Chancellor, who will co-ordinate research activities under the guidance of the Vice-Chancellor. The Research Advisory Board (RAB) advises on and supervises research-related matters within the university. The RAB comprises of following members:

    i.   Vice-Chancellor, RIMT University (Chairman)

    ii.   Pro Vice-Chancellor

    iii.   Dean Academic Affairs

    iv.   Registrar (Member Secretary)

    v.   Three Deans, selected from the following, as nominated by Vice-Chancellor:

- Dean Engineering
- Dean Agriculture
- Dean Sciences
- Dean Computing
- Dean Management
- Dean Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Dean Health Sciences
- Dean Education and Social Sciences

    vi.   Director Research (DRII).

    vii.   Head Doctoral Research Centre (DRC)

    viii.   Head of the concerned Department shall be a special invitee whenever a research proposal from that department is to be considered.

    ix.   An External expert nominated by the Vice-Chancellor

** The RAB shall meet at least once a year. The Chairman may invite eminent persons from academic and industry who have made significant contributions to research.

4.2. Research Incentive Committee

The following is the composition of the Research Incentive Committee (RIC), which presents its recommendations for approval to the Honorable Chancellor/ Pro Chancellor. Two-thirds of the members must be present to constitute a quorum for the meeting.

    i.   Vice Chancellor

    ii.   Pro Vice Chancellor

    iii.   Registrar

    iv.   Dean Academic Affairs

Committee may involve concerned Dean / Head of Department in case of any specific inputs to be solicited.

5. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

i. Every faculty member is expected to engage in research.

ii. Each faculty member must publish at least one research paper in Scopus/ WOS /PUMBED Indexed Journal in each academic year.

iii. Faculty members acting as research supervisors must publish at least one additional research paper in SCOPUS/WOS/PUBMED/UGC Care indexed Journals as a co-author. During the first year of a research student's PhD registration, the publication of a review paper in a Scopus/WOS/PUBMED/UGC Care indexed journal can fulfill the above requirement.

iv. To foster research culture, departments offering PG programs should develop a research-oriented curriculum for the final semester / year. This should require students to conduct research, submit it in the form of a thesis, and defend their findings. Two students can collaborate on research under a mentor's guidance. Each group of two PG students should aim to publish one research paper with the research mentor as a co-author in a Scopus/WOS/PUBMED/UGC Care indexed journal or conference. Only research papers published in journals will count toward the faculty members' minimum publication requirement for each academic year.

v. Departments that do not offer PG programs but have professional UG programs should explore the feasibility of introducing research-oriented curricula in the final semester. The presentation of a research paper by these students at a national seminar/conference will be acceptable.

vi. If a research paper is accepted by a Scopus/WOS/PUBMED/UGC Care indexed journal or conference, the concerned faculty member must report it to the Head of the Institution and Dean Research through the Head of the Department (HOD), along with details of any publication charges.

vii. To promote research and professional activities, including research publications, patents, copyrights, etc., the university will implement a policy for providing financial and non-financial incentives to faculty members. The details of these schemes are available separately.

6. RESEARCH PROJECT GRANTS BY EXTERNAL AGENCIES

i. All eligible Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors are encouraged to submit research proposals for funding from external agencies such as DST, GOI, DBT, DRDO, ISRO, TIFAC, SERB, UGC, AICTE, CSIR, ICSSR, ICHR, DST, State Government etc. and international funding agencies.

ii. Each department shall submit the research grant proposals to external funding agencies that typically provide research project grants in their respective domains.

iii. The principal investigator (PI) of a project is authorized to purchase equipment/consumables and appoint necessary staff, in accordance with the project proposal, while adhering to the rules and regulations or instructions set by external agencies, as well as following the purchase and staffing policies of RIMT.

iv. The principal Investigator will be responsible for completing the project within stipulated timeline and budget limitations.

v. Upon receipt of a grant for any research project from an external agency, an amount equal to 10% of the project grant (if the grant amount is up to ₹1 lakh) or 5% (if the grant amount exceeds ₹1 lakh), subject to a minimum of ₹10,000, shall be allocated to the Professional Development Fund (PDF) If the project grant includes an overhead component, 50% of the overhead amount will also be added to the PDF. For grants disbursed in installments, transfers to the fund shall be made proportionally.

The Principal Investigator (PI) may utilize the PDF for purposes such as travel, membership fees for professional societies, registration fees for seminars or conferences (both domestic and international), travel expenses (including visits to libraries or external institutions for research

purposes), procurement of equipment or consumables for research projects, purchase of books, article processing charges for publication (if applicable), or any other expenditure, subject to approval by the Vice Chancellor.

The PDF will be maintained as a separate, non-lapsable account for each PI. However, if a PI leaves the University without fully utilizing the allocated funds, the unspent balance shall be transferred to the University's Research and Development Fund.

7. CONSULTANCY
(**Also governed by Simplified Consultancy Policy of the RIMT University)

Senior/experienced faculty members are encouraged to explore the opportunities for securing consultancy projects from corporate organizations, Government, autonomous organizations, NGOs and other relevant entities. The consultancy fees received for a project, after covering the expenses and taxes incurred, will be shared between the RIMT University and the faculty consultant in a ratio of 10:90. Payments should be made via cheque/draft in favor of RIMT University. The Accounts Department will maintain a detailed of the revenue generated and the expenses incurred for each consultancy project separately.

8. RESEARCH SEED MONEY
a. To support new faculty members until they are able to conceive, draft and submit major research proposals, the University will allocate an appropriate budget for Research Seed Money. The Research Advisory Board (RAB) Grant Committee, established by the Vice-Chancellor, will evaluate the proposals for research seed money grants up to INR 50,000, based on the prescribed format. If a faculty member who has received the seed money fails to finalize or submit the research proposal, he/she will be required to refund the seed money.

b. If a Ph.D. research scholar registered at RIMT requires the access to the research laboratory facilities of a nearby university or research institution, he/she may apply through his/her supervisor for a lab utilization grant up to INR 5,000. The supervisor must certify that:
   i. The use of the required lab facility is essential for the research work.
   ii. The required equipment/facility is not available in RIMT labs.
   iii. The purchase/installation of such equipment or facility is not feasible due to high cost.

9. ANNUAL RESEARCH EXCELLENCE AWARDS
9.1. Subject to the approval of Research Incentive Committee (RIC), awards will be announced invarious categories as given below.

9.1.1. Category A *(applicable for only faculty members):*
   i. Best Research Author Award
   ii. Best Supervisor Award (PhD and/or Masters)
   iii. Faculty Innovator Award
   iv. Faculty Consultant Award
   v. Faculty Entrepreneur/Startup Award
   vi. Most Funded Researcher Award
   vii. Most Citation Author Award (only RIMT affiliation)
   viii. International Researcher Award (must have collaborated with foreign organization)
   ix. International Innovator Award (must have collaborated with foreign organization)
   x. International Entrepreneur/Startup Award (must have collaborated with foreign organization)

9.1.2. Category B (applicable for only students):

    i. Best Research Author Award

    ii. Best Research Scholar Award (PhD and/or Masters)

    iii. Student Innovator Award

    iv. Student Entrepreneur / Startup Award

9.2. In addition to other factors, the highest monetary incentive—whether actual or hypothetical—earned by a faculty member or student in a specific category may be considered when determining these awards.

10. ANNUAL RESEARCH INCENTIVES

10.1. Faculty members, students, technical staff of RIMT University are eligible to receive incentives under the Publication category, as mentioned in Section 5.

10.2. Cash incentives calculated for the previous calendar year will be disbursed either as lump sum or equated installments in the following year, as determined by the RIC.

11. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS | Associated award – Best Research Author Award

11.1. Eligibility

    i. Only the Authors, faculty members, and students affiliated with RIMT University, as outlined in **Annexure-1**, are eligible to submit research papers to the journals/books. They must first obtain Publication Number (PN) from Publication Bureau (PB) before submitting the paper. After the paper is published must informed to Publication Bureau.

    ii. Students are also eligible for incentives, but only for papers where at least one of the co-authors is a regular faculty member of RIMT University.

12. EXTRAMURAL FUNDING | Associated award – Most Funded Researcher Award

12.1. Eligibility

- All faculty members who received the extramural funding.

12.2. Process

12.2.1. The staff member must obtain a forwarding letter from the Vice Chancellor's office. A copy of the proposal should also be submitted to Vice Chancellor's office.

12.2.2. An acknowledgement of the final submission of the project, along with a copy of the proposal, must be submitted to the Vice Chancellor's office.

12.2.3. Any staff member wishing to submit the project proposal for extramural funding must approach the Vice Chancellor's office with a complete copy of the proposal at least 7 days prior to the submission deadline.

12.2.4. Following a single cycle of scrutiny, the Vice Chancellor will sign the forwarding letter, and the proposal may then be submitted to the funding agency.

12.3. Most Funded Researcher Award

The Most Funded Researcher Award will be presented to the faculty member who secures the highest amount of funds or grants. Multiple faculty members may receive the award, and it may be announced on a department-by-department basis. The final decision will be made by the RIC.

13. FILING AND PUBLISHING PATENTS* | Associated award – Best Innovator Award

(*Also governed by IP Policy of the University)

13.1. Eligibility

Staff member should have filed the patent with the university's affiliation and through DRII, and it should have been published on Indian Patent Office (IPO) website.

13.2. Process

13.2.1. Any staff member wishing to file a patent must first obtain approval from the VC Office through the Dean or HoD of the respective department and then submit the invention disclosure form to RIMT-DRII.

13.2.2. RIMT-DRII consults with a panel of patent attorneys to evaluate the idea and draft the claims for the patent filing.

13.2.3. The staff members and innovators review and approve the draft.

13.2.4. The innovators determine their share of commercial benefits and sign an MoU with the university.

13.2.5. The patent is filed, and it is subsequently published on the Indian Patent Office website after the prescribed time.

13.3. Awards

13.3.1. Best Innovator Award: The Best Innovator Award will be presented to the faculty member with the highest number of patents filed with RIMT University (as a prime member) in a given calendar year. The award may be granted to multiple innovators based on their AIS ranking, and it may be announced on a department-by-department basis. The final decision will be made by the RIC.

13.3.2. Best Innovator Faculty Mentor Award: The Best Mentor Innovator award will be given to the faculty mentor who engages the highest number of students in patent-related activities. The award may be announced department-wise or given to multiple faculty mentors, depending on the incentive received or as per the KAPILA Scheme of Govt. of India. The final decision will be made by the RIC.

14. CONSULTANCY** | Associated award – Best Consultant Award

(**Also governed by Simplified Consultancy Policy of the RIMT University)

14.1. Eligibility

14.1.1. Staff member must complete the 'Consultancy Performance Agreement' (CPA) – the format of which is available with the DRII – and obtain a CPA number from DRII prior to the commencement of the consultancy work with the client organization.

14.1.2. The payment should be made in the name of RIMT University and deposited into the university's account.

14.2. Best Consultant Award

The faculty member with the highest consultancy amount will be recognized as the Best Consultant. The award may be given to multiple consultants, based on their share of the total consultancy amount across all consultancies during the specific period. The award may also be declared on a departmental basis, with the final decision made by the Research and Innovation Committee (RIC).

15. PhD SUPERVISORS |Associated Award– Best Supervisor Award

15.1. Eligibility

A faculty member would be eligible for Supervisor Incentive only for PhD scholars or Master's Master's scholars who have published at least one paper in a Scopus-indexed journal based on their dissertation work.

15.2. Best PhD Supervisor Award

The faculty member who successfully supervises the highest number of research scholars, ensuring the timely submission of dissertations, will be recognized as the Best Supervisor. This award may be given to multiple faculty members and could be announced on a departmental basis, as determined by the Research and Innovation Committee (RIC).

16. ENTREPRENEURSHIP | Associated Award– Best Entrepreneur Award

16.1. Eligibility

A faculty member who has established his/her company (start-up), registered with RIMT University, and incubated at RIMT - DRII.

16.2. Best Entrepreneur Award

The faculty entrepreneur(s), who have secured start-up funding from one or more agencies and reached commercial stage will be awarded. They should not have received this awarded in previous years.

17. SUPPORTING POLICIES GUIDELINES AND REGULATION

The University shall establish a supporting policy framework, if not already in place, to promote research. This framework will include, but not be limited to, the following: an Ordinance on the Ph.D. programme, a Policy on Research Ethics, Guidelines for Research on Human Subjects (adopted from ICMR), Guidelines for the Bio Safety Committee (adopted from DBT), Guidelines for the Animal Ethics Committee (adopted from DST), and any other applicable regulations.

18. MONITORING

i. All research outputs will be evaluated based on quality; quantity, and other relevant criteria by the Research Advisory Board.
ii. All financial grants received for projects, expenses incurred, faculty incentives, reimbursements, seed money expenditures, transfers to and utilization of PDF, lab utilization facility, and other related expenses shall be subject to audit in accordance with university policy and the requirements of funding agency.
iii. It is expected that both the University and the PI will adhere to standard financial practices and accounting procedures, and other related practices as specified by the funding agency.
iv. Any disputes shall be referred to Research Advisory Board, whose decision will be final.

Affiliations to be used while Communicating Research Papers

Name of Schools of RIMT University	Name of Department
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY	Pharmacy
RIMT SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES	Legal Studies
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY	Agricultural Sciences and Technology
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN	Art & Design
	Architecture
SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTHCARE SCIENCES	Dialysis Technology
	Medical Lab Technology
	Operation Theatre & Anesthesia Technology
	Optometry
	Physiotherapy
	Radiology
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING	Computer Application
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION	Education
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY	Civil Engineering
	Computer Science & Engineering
	Electrical and Electronics Engineering
	Mechanical Engineering
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES	Health Sciences
SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT	Hospitality Management
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	Journalism and Mass Communication
	Physical Education & Sports
	Social Sciences & Languages
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES & COMMERCE	Management Studies & Commerce
SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTIC AL SCIENCES	Pharmaceutical Sciences
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES	Basic Sciences
	Biosciences
	Forensic Science

As a quick interpretation, any Faculty member say, 'XYZ' from Department of Computer Science and Engineering or Department of Electronic & Communication Engineering or Department of Mechanical Engineering should write his / her affiliation as

XYZ,

School of Engineering & Technology

RIMT University, Punjab, India

Similarly, any Faculty member 'ABC' from Department of Forensic Science should write his/ her affiliation as –

ABC,

RIMT – School of Sciences

RIMT University, Punjab, India

Names of Labs / Centers of Excellence for Additional Affiliation in Publications

RIMT - Herbal Garden
RIMT - Media Studios
RIMT – Green House
RIMT – Poly House
RIMT – Central Workshop
RIMT – Business Lab
RIMT – Department of Research Innovation and Incubation
RIMT – Art Gallery
RIMT – STEM Lab
RIMT – Tinkering Lab
RIMT – Design & Innovation (DESINNO) Center of Excellence
RIMT – Virtual Lab
RIMT – AI & ML Centre of Excellence
RIMT – Centre for Modelling and Simulation (CAD/CAM)

SDG keywords for mapping

SDGs	SDG's Name	Keywords
SDG 1	No poverty	Developing countries, Basic services, Class, Disadvantaged, Economic resources, End poverty, Environment, Equality, Extreme poverty, Financial inclusion, Income, Income equality, Microfinance, Non- discrimination, Poor, Poor and vulnerable, Poverty, Poverty eradication, Poverty line, Quality of Life, Resources, Social protection systems /social protection, Sustainable, Third World, Vulnerable, Wealth distribution, social protection, health insurance, social welfare, welfare, social security, pension, social policy, unemployment, social investment, safety net, social, social exclusion, inequality, insurance, retrenchment, access, employment.
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	Agricultural Orientation index, Agricultural productivity, Agriculture, Consume, Crop diversity, Crops, End hunger, Environment, Food, Food gap, Food production, Food reserves, Food Security, Genetic diversity, Genetics, Hunger, Hungry people, Improved nutrition, Innovations and health, Legumes, Maize, Malnourished, Malnutrition, Nutrition, Nutritional needs, Nutritious, Poverty, Produce, Productivity, Quality of life, Resilient Agriculture, Rural infrastructure, Small-scale food producers, Stunted growth, Stunting, Sufficient food, Sustainable, Sustainable agriculture, Sustainable food production, Trade diversity, Trade restrictions, Under nourished , Wasting, World's hungry, Undernourished, biological control, domestication, organic systems, agroforestry, biocontrol, agricultural, undernutrition, smallholder, organic, natural enemies, precision agriculture, enemies, intercropping, precision, crop.
SDG 3	Good health and well being	Access to clean water and sanitation, Affordable medicines, AIDS, Air contamination, Air pollution, Alcohol abuse, Antenatal care, Antiretroviral, Antiretroviral therapy, Biomedical, Bodily autonomy, Child deaths, Contraceptive use, Death rate, Dental, Disability and family support, Disability and inclusion, Disability and politics of location, Diseases, Family planning, Health, Health in resource-constrained settings, Health worker, Density, Healthy, Healthy lives, Hepatitis, HIV, Improving mortality, Increasing life expectancy, Indigenous, Infected, International health policy, International health regulations, Malaria, Maternal mortality, Measles, Medical, Mental health, Mortality, Mortality rate, Narcotic drug abuse, Neonatal mortality,Polio, Premature mortality, Preventable deaths, cancer, stroke, diabetes, obesity, suicide, asthma, carcinoma, tuberculosis, pneumonia, anticancer, influenza, heart disease, leukemia, strokes, cancers, melanoma.
SDG 4	Quality education	Access to education, Basic education, Basic literacy, Basic literacy skills, Cultural diversity, Disability, Disability and education, Early childhood, Early childhood development, Education, Education for sustainability, Education in development, Enrolment, Equal access, Equal education, Equitable education, Gender disparities in education, Gender disparity, Gender equality, Gender equity, Gender sensitive, Global citizenship, Global education, Inclusion and education, Inclusive, Innovation, International cooperation, Learning opportunities, trainees, apprenticeship, professional training, educational needs, distance learning, educational strategies, school environment, trainee, professional education, special education, reading, academic performance, distance education, education needs, school buildings, practical training, education reform,

		educational, humanistic.
SDG 5	Gender equality	Basic living standards, Dignity, Disadvantaged, Discrimination, Employment, Empower girls, Empowerment, Empowerment of women, Equal access, Equal opportunities, Equality, Exploitation, Female genital mutilation, Feminism, Forced marriage, Gender, Gender discrimination, Gender equality/parity, Governance and gender, Human rights, Human trafficking, Humanitarian, Marginalised, Parity, Pay, Reproductive rights, Sexual and reproductive health, Sexual exploitation, Sexual violence, Social inclusion, Trafficking Universal health coverage, Violence, Violence against girls, Violence against women, Women, Women in work, Women's rights, Workplace equality, std, sexism, feminist, aggression, marginalized, gender issues, sexual risk, hypersexuality, gender gap, female, gender bias, status women, misogyny, feminist theory, condom, marginalization, transmission.
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	Affordable drinking water, Aquifer, Cities, Clean water, Contaminated, Defecation, Desalination, Diarrheal diseases, Drought, Dumping, Ecosystem protection, Ecosystem restoration, Equitable sanitation, Floods, Fresh water, Hydropower, Hygiene, Improving water, Inadequate water, Inadequate water supply, Infrastructure, Irrigation, Lakes, Latrines, Open defecation, Pollution, Recycled water, Reuse, River basins, Rivers, Safe, drinking water, Sanitation, Sanitation and hygiene, Sanitation management, Sewerage, Sustainable water management, Sustainable withdrawals, Third world, Toilets, Untreated wastewater, Urban, Waste, Wastewater, Wastewater treatment, Accessible water, water management, water quality, waste water, activated sludge, water pollution, wastewaters, water, water treatment, contaminated water, sewage treatment, drinking, groundwater, restoration, effluent.
SDG 7	Affordable and clean energy	Affordable energy, Alternative energy, Animal waste, Battery, Carbon, Charcoal, Clean energy, Clean energy technology, Clean fuel technology, Cleanfuels, Cleaner fossil fuel technology, Climate goal, Coal, Electricity, Electricity infrastructure, Emissions, Energy, Energy efficiency, Energy infrastructure, Energy research, Energy technology, Fossil-fuel, Green economy, Greenhouse gas, Greenhouse gas emissions, Hydroelectric, Low carbon, Modern electricity, Modern energy, Reliable energy, Renewable, Renewable energy, Renewable power, Solar, Solar energy, Solar power, Sustainable energy, Sustainable energyservices, Sustainable power, Vehicles, Wave, Wind, Wind power, Wind turbine, Wood, photovoltaic, biodiesel, internet things, biofuel, energy efficient, fuel cell, solar cells, hydropower, geothermal, biofuels, fuel cells, bioenergy, energysaving, hydrogen evolution.

SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	Aid for trade, Banking, Child labour, Child soldiers, Creativity and innovation, Culture, Decent work, Decent work for all, Development oriented policy, Economic growth, Economic productivity, Economy, Enterprises, Entrepreneurship, Equal pay, Finance, Financial services, Forced labour, GDP growth, Global resource efficiency, Global trade, Gross domestic product growth, Human trafficking, Inclusive economic growth, Innovation, Insurance, Job creation, Jobs, Labour market, Labour rights, Micro finance, Migrant workers, Modern slavery, Poverty eradication, Poverty line, Productive employment, Productivity, Public policy, Quality jobs, Quality of life, Resource efficiency, Safe work, Secure work, Slavery, Social policies, human capital, labor market, crop productivity, economic development, occupational safety, environmental economic, sustainable development, soil productivity, regional development, regional growth, economies scale, job search, industrial policy, labor markets, climate change, technological progress, environmental impact.
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Access to the internet, Affordable access, Affordable credit, Clean technologies, Cooperation, Data banks, Economic development, Electrical power, Energy, Enterprises, Environmentally sound technologies, Financial services, ICT, Infrastructure, Industrial diversification, Industrialisation, Information and communication technology, Infrastructure, Innovation, Internet access, Irrigation, Knowledge in education for all, Mobile networks in developing countries, National, Security, Network infrastructure, Phone service, Public policy, Quality of life, Regional infrastructure, Research, Resilient infrastructure, Resource use efficiency, Roads, Sanitation, Scientific research, Society, Sustainable industrialization, Sustainable infrastructure, Technological capabilities, Technology, Trade, Transborder infrastructure, Transport, Value chains, Value chains and markets, Water infrastructure, Water resources, manufacturing, industrial, microfabrication, prototyping, industry, innovative, micromachining, nanofabrication, mobile users, research development, rapid prototyping, access internet, digital divide, manufacturing technology, infrastructure projects, sustainable, employment.
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	Affordable housing, Age, Ageism, Business, Children, Culture, Developing countries, Developing states, Development assistance, Disabilities, Discrimination, Discriminatory, Economy, Education, Empower, Equal opportunity, Equality, Equity, Ethnicity, Financial assistance, Foreign aid, Foreign investment, Gender, Global financial markets, Health, Homelessness, Homophobia, Human rights, Inclusion, Income growth, Income inequality, Indigenous, Inequalities, Inequality, Migrant remittance, Migration, Population growth, Poverty, Public policy, Quality of life, Race, Racisim, Reduce inequalities, Religion, Rural, Sex, Sexism, Social protection, Society, Vulnerablenations, World trade, medicaid, social justice, financial crisis, social integration,social inclusion, disparities, social mobility, health disparities, social inequality,financial stability, social stratification, social inequalities, migrant workers, health inequalities, students autism, asylum, remittances.

SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	Adaptable, Adaptation, Affordable housing, Air pollution, Air quality, Cities, Climate change, Community, Cultural heritage, Decentralisation, Development planning, Disaster management, Disaster risk reduction, Disaster Strategy, Disasters, Fine particulate matter, Green spaces, Heritage, Housing, Human settlements, Impact of cities, Inadequate housing, Informal settlements, Infrastructure, Land, Land consumption, Local materials, Mitigation, Natural disasters, Natural heritage, Overcrowding, Pollution, Population, Population growth, Public spaces, Public transport, Resilient, Resilient buildings, Resource efficiency, Resource needs, Risk reduction strategy, Road safety, Safe cities, Shanty, Slums, Smart cities, Solid waste, Suburban, Sustainable, Sustainable building/s, Sustainable cities/city, Sustainable communities, Sustainable urbanisation, Town planning, Transport, Transport systems, Urban, Urban development, Urban planning, Urban sustainability, Urbanisation, Waste, Waste generation, Waste management, road network, earthquake, intelligent transportation, city, public transportation, road networks, housing market, municipal, flood.
SDG 12	Responsible consumption and production	Capitalism, Cars, Circular economy, Commercial enterprises, Consumer levels, Consumerism, Consumption, Deep decarbonisation, Ecological, Efficient use of resources, Energy, Energy consumption, Energy efficiency, Energy use, Food, Food losses, Food supply, Food waste, Fossil fuel subsidies, Future proof, Global food waste, Greenhouse gasses, Harvest losses, Life cycle, Market distortions, Materialism, Materials goods, Monitoring sustainable development, Natural resources, Obsolescence, Overconsumption, Production, Recycle, Recycling, Reduce waste generation, Reduction, Renewable, Resource efficiency, Responsible production chains, Retail, Retail industry, Reuse, Sustainable, Sustainable consumption, Sustainable management, Sustainable practices, Sustainable production, Sustainable public procurement, Sustainable resource use, Sustainable supply chain, Sustainable tourism, Vehicles, Waste, Wasteful consumption, Water, Water pollution, Water supply, composting, waste disposal, vermicompost, food preservation, hazardous waste, tourism, waste management, recycled, landfill, waste treatment, tourism development, natural resource, environmental attitudes, cycle analysis, sustainability assessment, nuclear waste.
SDG 13	Climate action	Average global temperature, Carbon, Carbon dioxide, Changing weather patterns, Climate, Climate action, Climate adaptation, Climate and gender, Climate and infectious disease, Climate and politics, Climate change, Climate change management, Climate change planning, Climate change policy, Climate early warning, Climate hazards, Climate impact, Climate mitigation, Climate refugees, Climate related hazards, Climate resilience, CO2 capture, CO2 conversion, COP 21, COP 22, Ecosystems, Emissions, Extreme weather, Extreme weather events, Global mean temperature, Global temperature, Global warming, Greenhouse gas, Greenhouse gas emissions, Greenhouse gases, Ice loss, Low-carbon economy, Natural disasters, Natural systems, Ocean warming, Paris Agreement, Pollution, Renewable, Sea level rise/ Rising sea / Rising sea level, Temperature, co2, co2 emissions, climate warming, global climate, emission, co2 emission, warming, carbon footprint, gas emissions, carbon conversion, capture, greenhouse, ipcc.

SDG 14	Life below water	Artisanal fishers, Biodiversity, Carbon dioxide, Coastal biodiversity, Coastal ecosystems, Coastal habitats, Coastal parks, Coastal resources, Coastlines, Conserve, Conserve oceans, Coral bleaching, Coral reef, Ecosystemmanagement, Fish species, Fish stocks, Fish stocks and Fisheries management,Fisheries, Fishers, Fishing, Fishing practices, Global warming, Illegal fishing, Kelp, Law of the Sea, Marine, Marine areas, Marine biodiversity, Marine ecosystems, Marine fisheries, Marine Parks, Marine pollution, Marine resources, Ocean, Ocean acidification, Ocean temperature, Oceanography, Oceans, Overfishing, Productive oceans, Protected areas, Sea grasses, Seas, Sustainable ecosystems, Unregulated fishing, Water resources and policy, oil spill, conservation, coastal, spill, phosphorus removal, sea, bloom, blooms, fisheries management, aquaculture, hydrocarbons, oil spills, eutrophication, coast, spills, contamination, pollution.
SDG 15	Life on land	Afforestation, Agriculture, Animals, Arable land, Bees, Biodiversity, Biodiversity loss, Conservation, Deforestation, Desertification, Drought, Dry lands, Ecosystem, Ecosystem restoration, Ecosystems, Extinct, Extinct species, Extinction, Forest, Forest management, Forests, Genetic resources, Illegal wildlife products, Illicit trafficking, Indigenous, Indigenous populations, Invasivealien species, Land conservation, Land degradation, Land loss, Land use and sustainability, Manage forests, Managed forests, Micro-organisms, Permaculture, Plants, Poaching, Poverty, Protected fauna, Protected flora,Protected species, Reforestation, Soil, Soil degradation, Species, Strategic planfor biodiversity, Terrestrial ecosystems, Threatened species, Tree, Tree species, Wetlands, bioremediation, phytoremediation, invasive, endangered, soil conservation, revegetation, restoration, predator prey, endangered species, valuation, environmental conservation, nature conservation, invasive weed, ecosystem management.
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Abuse, Accountability, Accountable institutions, Arbitrary detention, Arms,Arms trafficking, Birth registration, Bribery, Combat terrorism, Conflict resolution, Conflicts, Corruption, Discrimination, Education, Enforced disappearance, Equal access, Equity, Exploitation, Flow of arms, Freedom, Geography of poverty, Governance, Hate crime, Human rights, Human trafficking, Illegal arms, Illicit financial flows, Inclusion, Inclusive institutions, Inclusive societies/society, Institutions, Internally displaced, Judiciary, Justice, Justice for all, Legal identity, National Security, Non-violence, Organized crime,Paris principles, Peace, Peaceful societies, Physical abuse, Police, Prevent violence, community engagement, community participation, child welfare, rulelaw, mafia, participatory, homicide, community involvement, public participation, participatory research, collaborative decision, public engagement, human right, child protection, infanticide, participatory approach.
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	Capacity building, Civil society partnerships, Communication technologies, Debt sustainability, Development assistance, Disaggregated data, Doha Development Agenda, Entrepreneurship, Environmentally sound technologies,Foreign direct investments, Fostering innovation, Free trade, Fundamentalprinciples of official statistics, Global partnership, Global partnership for sustainable development, Global stability, International aid, International cooperation, International population and housing census, International support, International support for developing countries, Knowledge sharing, Multi-stakeholder partnerships, Poverty eradication, Public-private partnerships, Science cooperation agreements, Technology cooperation agreements, Technology transfer, Weighted tariff average, Women entrepreneurs, World Trade Organization.