

“And the winner is...” ORAP – An open master data service for scientific awards and prizes – concepts, structures and its application using the example of a university-wide CRIS

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1. Introduction

Prizes, awards and honours are essential parts of the scientific reputation system and evidence of scientific expertise and success. They are integral components of rankings like the Shanghai Ranking and subject to science studies, research reporting and institutional research information management. In its current release, CERIF considers prizes and awards with a specific entity (cfPrize). Notwithstanding, there is a lack of systematic data and data standards for prizes and prize awardings on the international and national levels which might hamper the systematic integration of such information in Current Research Information Systems – CRIS (section 2).

In Germany, the Commission for Research information in Germany¹ that is in charge of maintaining the KDSF standard (short for **Kerndatensatz Forschung**), a research information standard and blueprint for research information systems, recently published a new and freely accessible data service: the **Open Registry for Awards and Prizes (ORAP)**² provides curated lists of prizes and awards along with relevant metadata. In this paper, we introduce and describe the rationale behind this new master data service (section 3).

In addition, from a practical point of view we present the current data model for information about prizes and prize awardings at the University of Münster, discuss design rationales and decisions as well as the planned integration of ORAP data in the local CRIS (section 4).

The paper concludes with a brief summary of findings and an outlook.

In the following, we distinguish “prizes” from “prize awardings”: a “prize” is the general concept of a distinction (called award, honour, prize, or distinction, respectively) which is once or repeatedly being awarded or bestowed by an organisation to one or more awardees. Well known examples are the Nobel prize or the Fields medal. A “prize awarding” on the other hand refers to the specific awarding of a prize at a definite point in time to one or more awardees (e.g., the Fields medal for the year 1986 awarded to Gerd Faltings).

2. Relevance of information on prizes in science studies and research management

2.1 Prizes and awards in science studies

The use of information on prizes for research assessment, reporting or evaluation purposes is not yet as established as the use of project or publication data. This observation also holds for science studies, that have so far paid little attention to analysing the awarding of scientific prizes (Hansson and Schlich 2024). In contrast to bibliometrics and the use of publication data for impact analyses and indicator development, analyses of prizes and awards have so far largely been descriptive in nature focusing mainly on diversity or gender disparities (see e.g. Halling et al. 2025, Cabezas-Clavijo and Salido-Fernández 2025, Hopkins-Doyle et al. 2024, Lagisz et al. 2023, Meho 2021) or qualitative case studies on awardings of specific (prestigious) prizes (e.g. Jacobs et al. 2023, Neikirk et al. 2024).

Whereas publication records of individual researchers and research institutions are well maintained in publication databases or institutional repositories and regularly used for the evaluation of individuals, institutions or

¹ Denomination in German: Kommission für Forschungsinformationen in Deutschland – KFiD

² Denomination in German: Offenes Register für Auszeichnungen und Preise – ORAP

disciplines, information on prizes and prize awardings are not yet being considered as useful or valid means to systematically identify excellent research.

This might be explained by the fact that it is rather difficult to get hold of the prize landscape across disciplines and science systems. One common finding of numerous studies is the constant increase in the number of different prizes in science in all disciplines and research fields. An “oversaturation” (Hansson and Schlich 2024, 257) that makes it almost impossible to maintain comprehensive lists (but see e.g. Halling et al., 2025 for a study based on all documented prizes awarded by German medical society currently organised in the Association of the Scientific Medical Societies in Germany). Therefore, some studies (Ren and Zhang 2025) draw on limited compilations of important or prestigious scientific prizes from external rankings such as the IREG list of international academic awards (2019), which relies on expert opinion surveys.

2.2 Prizes and awards in research assessment

This lack of systematic data on scientific prizes explains not only the scarce attention for the issue in science studies. It is also a reason for the fragmented use of information on prizes and awards in the current practice of research assessment.

The current discussion on responsible metrics emphasizes the importance of more balanced approaches in research assessment that do not only focus on research performance (i.e. publication outputs and the bibliometric assessment). Yet the debate does not yet consider prizes and awards as reliable indicators for research excellence (see Gärtner et al. 2024). What is more, studies still question the usability of prize information as reliable sources for identifying excellent research. Lagisz et al. (2024) e.g. find that best paper awards do not follow transparent and comparable selection criteria nor honour research values such as openness or inclusivity. From this follows that these data cannot simply be used for quantitative assessment (e.g. taking simple counts of prizes and awards for evaluating research teams, organisations or academic disciplines) without further qualitative assessment, categorization or weighting of the prize data.

The German Science and Humanities Council, an advisory body to the German federal and state governments,³ came to a similar conclusion based on its collection of prize and award data in the context of the excellence strategy in the 2019 round. In the “Universities of excellence” funding line, applicants (i.e., universities) were asked to name the most relevant or prestigious prizes that had been bestowed to researchers of their organisation in the last seven years (up to 25 awarded prizes per university). One of the findings was, that the resulting list of prizes (of various kinds, ranging from research prizes to research grants, best-paper awards, successful audits, scholarships and honorary doctorates) could hardly be used as a basis for assessing and comparing the prize dynamics in different universities.

The difficulties of using data on awarded prizes for quantitative purposes (science studies or research evaluations) do not limit the use of such information for qualitative purposes. As a matter of fact, individual records or prestigious research prizes and grants are often part of outreach, communication or application (project and grant applications, but also scholarships or jobs) activities and therefore important information in research information management of research performing organisations (RPO).

2.3 Prizes and awards in research information management and CRIS

The difficult monitoring of the prize landscape, prizes awarded to members of RPOs, and the lack of centrally curated databases of prizes along with relevant metadata thwarts the systematic integration of prizes and prize awardings in research information management and in Current Research Information Systems (CRIS). The availability of standards for information on prizes and prize awardings both on the international (e.g., CERIF⁴ and national levels (e.g., the KDSF standard⁵ in Germany) has not (yet) boosted the systematic integration of information on research prizes awarded to members of universities or other RPOs in institutional research information systems.

³ <https://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/EN/Home>

⁴ CERIF considers prizes and awards with a specific entity (cfPrize), which offers, however, little practical guidance to RPOs for the assessment of prizes and awards bestowed to their researches, see e.g.

<https://eurocris.org/Uploads/Web%20pages/CERIF-1.5/cerif.html#cfPrize>. Accessed 12 Feb 2026.

⁵ <https://kerndatensatz-forschung.de> (in German)

In Germany, only few universities or RPOs have so far invested into a systematic collection and assessment of prizes and awards bestowed to their researchers such as e.g., the University of Münster,⁶ Dresden University of Technology,⁷ University of Stuttgart,⁸ University of Konstanz⁹ or the Fraunhofer Society.¹⁰ These initiatives rely on different approaches, definitions of prizes and metadata to be included, which hinders assessments and comparisons across institutions.

These individual initiatives require considerable and lasting commitment for the maintenance and curation of prize databases in RPOs – a highly inefficient approach if considered from the higher-level perspective of the science system. Against this background, a recent white paper by a group of universities from the state of Baden-Württemberg called for support and the central provision of master data on research prizes and awards that could be used for institutional information management and CRIS (Adam et. al. 2022).

3. ORAP – Open Registry for Awards and Prizes

The Commission for Research Information in Germany,¹¹ an advisory body to support the professional management and use of research information and implementation of the KDSF standard¹² in the German science system took up this issue in 2024. The commission decided to develop ORAP (short for **O**pen **R**egistry for **A**wards and **P**rices), an open master data service to provide curated lists of research prizes and awards along with relevant metadata, which was first released in January 2026 (version 1.0.0).¹³

The underlying idea was to set up a service that would provide basic information and standardized metadata on available research prizes to be integrated into institutional CRIS of RPOs. This information would then considerably lower the efforts of RPOs in recording the research prizes bestowed to their members (i.e. researchers).

The Commission for Research Information in Germany decided to develop ORAP as a complement to the KDSF standard. The (voluntary) KDSF standard is a research information standard for the German science system with different components. It provides

1. a basic data model with different categorization and classification schemes and
2. a set of so-called reference queries, that make suggestions on how to aggregate the basic data to use it for the RPO's reporting or research assessment purposes.

The basic data model can be used as a reference for institutional CRIS. Reference queries illustrate how the basic data can be aggregated for reporting and research assessment. The KDSF standard in its basic data model also includes research prizes and prize awardings (see figure 1).

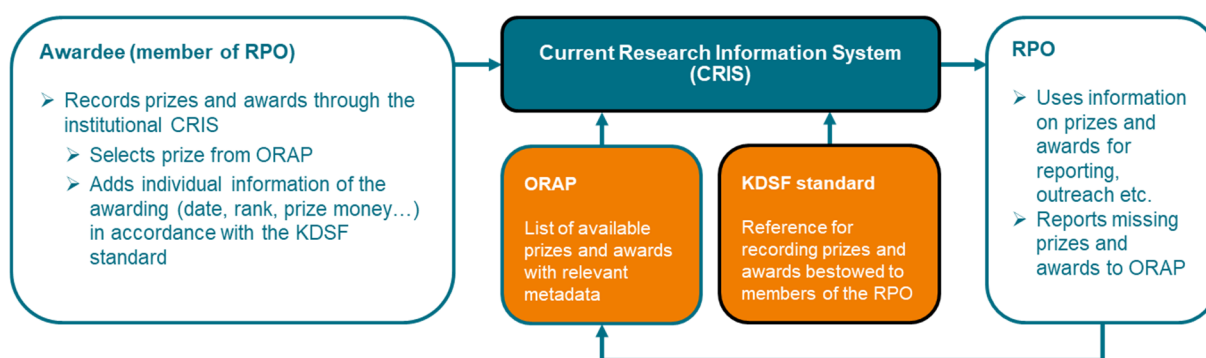


Figure 1: ORAP and the KDSF standard in Current Research Information Systems.

⁶ <https://www.uni-muenster.de/profil/en/preise-auszeichnungen/> and <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14609531> (in German)

⁷ <https://fis.tu-dresden.de/portal/en/>

⁸ <https://www.beschaeftigte.uni-stuttgart.de/forschung/preise/> (in German)

⁹ <https://www.uni-konstanz.de/en/universitybodies/prizes-and-awards/>

¹⁰ <https://www.fraunhofer.de/en/about-fraunhofer/excellence-in-research/science-prizes-distinctions.html>

¹¹ <https://kfid-online.de/> (in German)

¹² <https://kerndatensatz-forschung.de> (in German)

¹³ https://kerndatensatz-forschung.de/index.php?id=stammdaten_orap (in German)

The KDSF standard does not (yet) make recommendations on how to aggregate prize information for reporting purposes or other use cases. Therefore, reference queries for prizes are still missing and subject for future development of the KDSF. This is due to the lack of experience with the systematic use of prize information beyond their documentation for outreach purposes on institutional or individual webpages (but see section 4 for a detailed description of the advanced case of the University of Münster).

In this context, the so-called “Landesforschungsbericht Nordrhein-Westfalen” (MWK 2025) is a rare example of a report that comprehensively maps the evolution of prizes and awards across different RPOs (that is 30 public universities and universities of applied sciences in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia).¹⁴ The report aggregates the number of prizes bestowed to researchers in recent years across different categories. These categories comprise amongst others research prizes, prizes for early-career researchers, research grants, scholarships, innovation prizes, dissertation prizes, thesis prizes, fellowships, memberships (in societies or academies), honorary doctorates, publication prizes etc. This categorization gives an idea on how research prizes and awards might be sorted into meaningful categories for differentiated aggregation and reporting.

The developers of ORAP followed this approach and established a metadata scheme and classifications that would allow to filter comprehensive lists of prizes and awards based on different criteria (e.g. amount of prize money, prize for early-career researchers, country of awarding organisation etc.). ORAP started out with a narrow definition of prize and award excluding from its first release the following categories:

- student awards
- best-paper awards
- poster awards
- awards for conference presentations
- awards for reviewing
- awards that do not apply to individuals (e.g., place of progress)
- participation in competitions
- featuring on lists (e.g., inclusion in the Highly Cited Researchers)
- doctoral scholarships
- travel grants graduate scholarships
- language scholarships
- honorary doctorates or professorships
- memberships in scientific academies
- prestigious project funding

This is due to considerations of practicality and the desire to start out with a focus on core research prizes. Some of these categories are likely to be included in future versions of ORAP (see below). Even with this restriction, ORAP had to prioritize and pre-select a subset of documented research prizes and awards in the development of its first release.

This was done based on a matching different external lists of prizes and awards:

- Wikidata: selection of prizes and awards based on the attribute “science award” (Q11448906) or “award” (Q618779) (retrieved in June 2023)¹⁵
- internal list of prizes by the University of Münster (retrieved in April 2023)
- internal list of the German Institute for Research Information and Quality Assurance based on a survey among German scientific associations (compiled in 2014)
- internet resource #InnovativeFrauen (in German, retrieved August 2023)¹⁶
- webpage of the journal “Forschung & Lehre” (in German, covered issues from January 2022 to April 2023)¹⁷
- list of prizes and awards obtained from the applications for the excellence strategy in the 2019¹⁸

The first and current release of ORAP includes those prizes and awards that appear in at least two of the above lists, that come with a particularly high prize money, or that have an entry on Wikipedia. Prizes without a webpage had been removed from this collection as the website of the prize was introduced as a mandatory metadata field for ORAP.

¹⁴ <https://www.mkw.nrw/system/files/media/document/file/landesforschungsbericht.pdf>, pp. 68. Accessed 12 Feb 2026

¹⁵ https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Main_Page

¹⁶ <https://www.innovative-frauen.de/wissenschaftspreise> (in German)

¹⁷ <https://www.forschung-und-lehre.de/karriere/preise> (in German)

¹⁸ https://www.wissenschaftsrat.de/download/archiv/Proposal_template_EXU_individual_university_PDF, see sections C.2. to C.5. Accessed 10 Feb 2026.

ORAP currently contains 1.929 national and international research prizes and awards and comes with 22 different metadata fields (table 1). At present, ORAP is documented in a GitHub repository¹⁹ and offered for download in different spreadsheet file formats.

The first and current release of ORAP is only a starting point. ORAP will continuously be extended by additional prizes and awards (that fulfil the definition of prize or award) and additional metadata (such as research field of the prize or award, PIDs of awarding organisations, English and German names of awarding organisations). In addition, further categories might be considered for future versions, such as memberships (in societies or academies) or honorary doctorates. Moreover, ORAP will offer technical improvements and more sophisticated illustration of the data, such as an information system with interactive statistics and PIDs for prizes and awards. Overall, ORAP is a community project. Future development and improvement will be based and depend on the input and contributions from the community and users of the data service.

Table 1: List of metadata fields in ORAP.

ID	Name	Label (translated into English)
1	ORAP-PRIZE-ID	ORAP-PRIZE-ID
2	wikidata_id	Wikidata Identifier of the prize
3	label_sprache_original	Name of the prize
3a	label_sprache_original_code	Language of the prize name
3.1	label_bezeichnung_en	Name of the prize (EN)
3.2	label_bezeichnung_de	Name of the prize (DE)
3.1a	provenienz_bezeichnung_en	Provenance field prize (EN)
3.2a	provenienz_bezeichnung_de	Provenance field prize (DE)
4	preisverleiher	Awarding organisation
4a	preisverleiher_kat	Category of the awarding organization
4b	land_verleiher	Country of the awarding organization
5	website_preis	Website of the prize
6	art_flts	Subject of the prize
7	art_preis_ausz	Type of prize
8	frueh_karr	Early career stage
9	preisgeld	Prize money
9a	preisgeld_waehrung	Currency of the prize money
10	einschraenkung_wirkungsstaette	Restrictions regarding place or organization of work of the awardee
10.1	einschraenkung_wirkungsstaette_gebiet	Restrictions regarding geographical areas
11	nominierung	Nomination
12	laufzeit_beginn	Start date of the prize
13	laufzeit_ende	End date of the prize

4. Case study: Prizes and prize awardings at the University of Münster

In 2011, the University of Münster started with its own research information system (based on Converis from Clarivate Analytics). Apart from publications and projects one of the first entities implemented were academic prizes and prize awardings. This decision was mainly driven by existing reporting obligations especially to the Senate and the University Council of the University of Münster as well as to showcase the awardings as part of the Universities research profile.

Regarding the Senate and the University Council, both committees request a tabular report for each meeting providing information on which university members have been awarded with which prizes since the last meeting. In addition to prestigious prizes honouring exceptional scientific contributions also prizes for smaller achievements, e.g. early-career prizes, are included into the report. The overview covers a broad range of prizes, not only awarded for research-related contributions but also for achievements in e.g., teaching, transfer of

¹⁹ <https://github.com/KFiD-G/ORAP/> (in German)

technology, communication into society, equality or promotion of early career scientists. Furthermore, the report also contains information of the awardees' internal affiliation and the amount of prize money if applicable.

As part of its research profile, the University of Münster also publishes information on selected prestigious prizes on its institutional website along with information on the recipients of the prizes (researchers) and additional information, such as details on the honoured research activities or results.²⁰ The lists on the website should always be kept up to date.

4.1 Data model

Based on the requirements resulting from the university's reporting obligations we developed an initial data model for the documentation of prizes and awardings which in its core consists of the two entity types – “prize” and “prize awarding” (figure 2). The entity type “prize” summarises basic information about prizes and honours themselves, like the Nobel prize or Fields medal. This entity type can be understood as master data similar to ORAP (section 3).

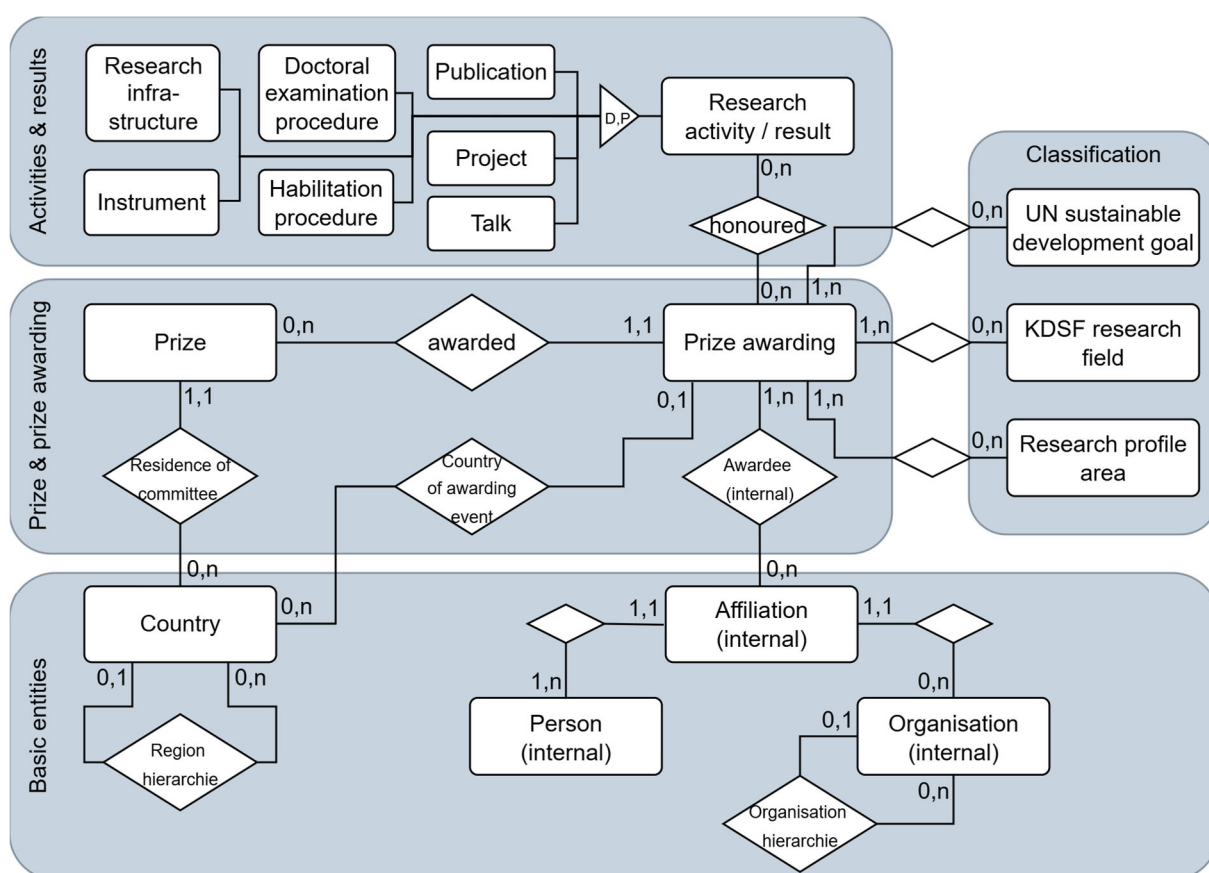


Figure 2: Conceptual data model of prizes and prize awardings.

The entity type “prize awarding” represents a single awarding of a prize at a specific time point to one or more awardees (e.g., the Fields medal for the year 1986 awarded to Gerd Faltings). Both entity types are related to each other describing which prize has been selected as prize awarding. This core model was initially extended by relations to the university-internal persons and organisations as awardees as well as to a selected set of research activities or results that have been honoured by the awarding. That is also why we decided to model a prize awarding as an entity type rather than a relation between a prize and the awardees affiliations.

After having used the initial data model in the CRIS of the University of Münster for a number of years, further requirements became apparent, which made adaptations and further developments necessary (see figure 3 for the current state of the data model). For example, being able to report about prizes awarded from a certain

²⁰ <https://www.uni-muenster.de/profil/en/preise-auszeichnungen>

geographical region we later established a relation type between prize and country of residence of the awarding committee. To handle supra-national organisations acting as awarding committees also superordinate geographical regions like “Europe” can be selected via the region hierarchy.²¹

Furthermore, we allowed to classify the prize awardings along the *Research profile areas*²² of the University of Münster, the *KDSF fields of research*²³ and the *UN Sustainable Development Goals*.²⁴ The data model allow researchers to apply the classifications directly to the prize awarding. In particular, prestigious prizes should not be assigned to a specific research result such as a publication, but rather recognise comprehensive scientific achievements.

In line with the initial requirements, until 2024 prize awardings were not in all cases linked with specific prizes. Information like the name of the prize and the awarding committee had to be entered twice – for the prize awarding as well as for the prize. Due to data consistency and new reporting requirements²⁵ we changed our data model so that every prize awarding must be assigned to a prize.

Since then, prize-related information like name or awarding committee has been recorded at the prize entity only. These data are curated centrally and are displayed along with the respective prize awarding. Along with this change, we also decided to attach any variable data of the prize to the awarding: an example is the prize money (if endowed) which may vary from year to year. Another one refers to cases when a prize refers to several categories (e.g. for a PhD thesis or a published article): these categories are now associated with the specific prize awarding. For a detailed view of the attribute model of prizes and prize awardings see figure 3.

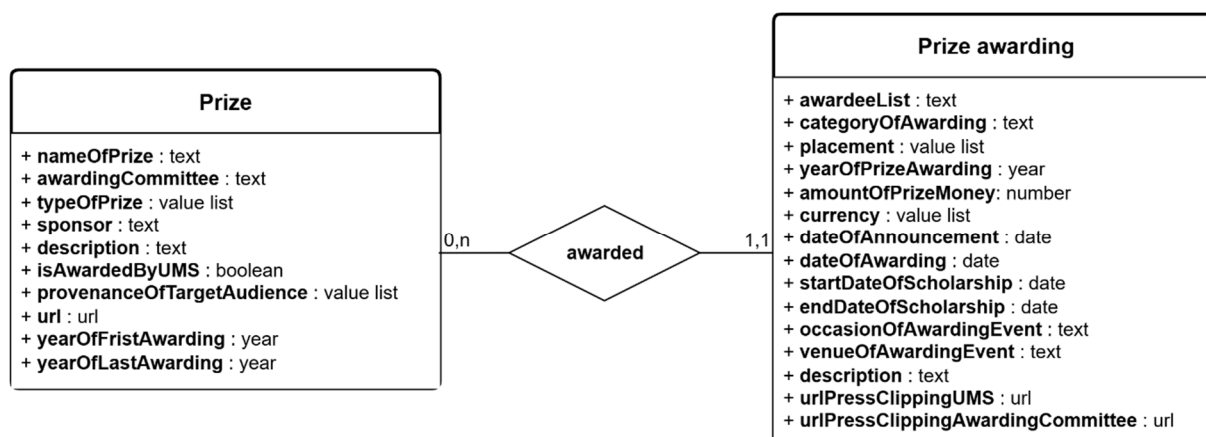


Figure 3: Detailed attribute model of prizes and prize awardings.

The data for the prize awarding must be provided by our users, and the dedicated prize has to be selected from our master data list. Depending on the (sub-)type of the prize, different data are requested from the user, some of them are mandatory, others are optional. A user also can create a new entry in the prize master data list, but this is to be centrally approved and maintained.²⁶

For our initial master prize list, we collected well-known prizes and honours and expanded it with those which appeared frequently in our user data. This collection of prizes was categorized according to internal and external reporting requirements. In addition, the different data structure of prizes and prize awardings required some kind of technical grouping: prizes awarded for an outstanding publication should be related to a publication recorded in our CRIS, prize awardings that refer to scholarships need start and end dates, prize nominations have no awarding date at all, etc. (see table 2 in the supplement). We processed the data from the last five years

²¹ The region hierarchy is based on the standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49) maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat (cf. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>).

²² <https://www.uni-muenster.de/forschung/en/profil/index.html>

²³ <https://w3id.org/kdsf-ffk/> or https://kerndatensatz-forschung.de/kdsf_standard/persistent.php?id=Klassif-L-19

²⁴ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

²⁵ E.g., by the so-called Landesforschungsbericht Nordrhein-Westfalen (MWK 2025)

<https://www.mkw.nrw/landesforschungsbericht>

²⁶ <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14609531> (in German)

completely and adapted it for the new data model. Furthermore, we aligned older information to the new data model in case of prestigious prizes.

4.2 Prize Coverage

Based on the reporting requirements of the University of Münster we had to include a broad range of prizes which covers also personal and smaller achievements, e.g. elected memberships in (academic) societies, prizes for being an excellent reviewer at a conference or for poster presentations. This is also due to the users' needs: the contents of our CRIS system can be automatically used for individual homepages.

Before we finished our current categorisation scheme (supplementary table 2) we discussed these questions:

- Should we include grants of prestigious funding schemes such as ERC or Emmy Noether as prizes?
- How can we keep track of prize changes in e.g. name, type or award conditions?
- How shall we deal with prize nominations?

In the first case, we decided to include these grants, simply because of reporting needs and user acceptance. However, we record them as third party funded research projects as well – with the option to connect both entries in our CRIS.

With regard to the second question, we decided not to historicise prize attributes or conditions mainly because of the high maintenance efforts. Instead, we create new datasets for the prizes that have been subject to change and add information on the validity period of the database entries. If only minor changes apply, e.g. to the name of the awarding committee, we overwrite old values.

While processing our old data, we realized that in some disciplines, even the nomination for a prize is considered an honour. We developed a technical solution for this case, through which a nomination is considered a specific status of a prize awarding and marked as such.

4.3 Application of ORAP

ORAP currently considers two types of prizes: (A) awards given for a specific scientific achievement and (B) prizes honouring exceptional contributions to their academic field.²⁷ This leads to the question, if and how the two different classification schemes match and can be mapped to our local data model. It must be stated in advance that the current ORAP version does not cover memberships in scientific academies, several types of stipends or scholarships nor publication or conference prizes that, however, might be subject to further development of the registry (see chapter 3).

4.3.1 Mapping of categories and types

ORAP categories A and B coded in Element ID 7 [*art_preis_ausz*] cannot be mapped directly onto the data model of the University of Münster. However, Element ID 6 [*art_flt*s] can be used to discriminate prizes of Type 1 (Prizes for academic achievements) in the Münster model: they correspond to the subtypes for research, teaching and transfer/innovation. The fourth subtype of this metadata field (i.e. Science communication) is contained in transfer/innovation and has to be assigned manually to fit the data model of the University of Münster.

ORAP Element ID 8 [*frueh_karr*] makes it possible to identify prizes of Type 2 of the University's data model (Prizes for young researchers). Subtypes to this category cannot be identified based on the current version of ORAP. The Münster prize Types 3 to 5 (Scholarships, fellowships and grants; Publication prizes; Personal honours and appointments) are not part of ORAP yet and await later mapping strategies.

4.3.2 Mapping of Attributes

In the Münster model, we do not translate the names of prizes into German when they have English names. German names and names in other languages are translated into English if possible. However, the names of the ORAP model [ID 3 and related] can be adopted directly.

The ORAP model is more elaborated regarding the organisation which awards the prize [ID 4 and related]. The Münster model does not depict awarding organisations as specific entities and therefore, stores the name(s) of

²⁷ <https://doi.org/10.58010/orap:doku:2026>

awarding organisations as flat text without further categorization. The rationale behind this decision relies in the associated effort for data curation. The country of residence of the awarding organisations, however, must be selected from our ISO country list.

Currently, our CRIS does not contain any information about nomination or application procedures because our focus is on recording data of received awardings rather than supporting researchers in their applying for prizes. For the second case our university uses other external data sources.

Regarding endowed prize money [ORAP ID 9] we decided to attach this information to the individual awarding because the amount may vary over time (see above).

The other attributes and metadata of ORAP can be directly included to our data model as new data fields, e.g., the Wikidata identifier [ID 2] or the ORAP-Prize-ID [ID 1] itself.

5. Discussion and outlook

ORAP was developed to reduce the workload of research organizations in processing, reporting or otherwise using information on research prizes and awardings. The service can e.g. be used as a data source and a blueprint for CRIS systems of RPOs that have not yet implemented individual processes, databases and information systems for collecting research prizes and awardings. RPOs with advanced CRIS systems that cover information on research prizes and awardings in turn might enhance their systems by implementing an incremental data import procedure from the ORAP-Git.

The first release of ORAP is only the starting point with a narrow definition of prize and awards that does not yet fulfill the information requirements of all stakeholders and potential users. Further improvement and alignment of ORAP to the needs of the community will require widespread use and testing by the community of users as well as continuous external participation input in the further development of the service.

In the future, ORAP might also be used as a tool to support research assessments based on information on the prizes that have been awarded to researchers of RPOs. Meaningful and valid evaluations and comparisons require curated and comparable data. The metadata scheme of ORAP allows for grouping or filtering prizes and awards by important eligibility criteria such as the (maximum) prize money, restrictions regarding the career stage of the awardee, restrictions regarding the place or organization of work of the awardee or nomination criteria. This way, ORAP contributes to the transparent and responsible use of research information on prizes and awards in research assessment and evaluation.

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Supplement

Table 2: Types and subtypes of prizes at the University of Münster.

TYPE	SUBTYPE	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
1. Prizes for academic achievements	Prize for excellent research	Prize for outstanding scientific achievements in a specific research field	Nobel Prize; Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize
	Teaching award	Award for outstanding achievements in university teaching, academic supervision or school education	SAP Visionary Member Award
	Prize for innovation or transfer achievements	Prize for research which advances innovation in economics or promotes societal participation in research	Deutscher Zukunftspreis
	Science communication award	Award for contributions that bring research or research results closer to the public	Communicator Award
	Other prize for academic achievements	Prize for other forms of academic or research activities. Prize is awarded to an individual or to groups of scientists; e.g., combined with earmarked money for specific research projects or as recognition of outstanding research group achievements	ESA Group Achievement Award
2. Prizes for young researchers	Award for the promotion of early career researchers	Award for scholars in their early career after graduating, frequently with age restrictions	Appointment as member of the Young Academy of the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy of Sciences; ERC Starting Grant
	Dissertation award	Award for an outstanding PhD thesis	Dissertation Award of the Division for Media Education at the German Educational Research Association (GERA)
	Habilitation award²⁸	Award for an outstanding habilitation thesis	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen Prize
	Other prize for young scientists and scholars	Other prizes, also for students	DAAD Prize for outstanding achievements of international students
3. Scholarships, fellowships and grants	Research fellowship	Granting of a scholarship for research work in a specific time period.	Marie Skłodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellowship; Heisenberg Fellowship
	Doctoral studentship	Granting of a scholarship to support PhD candidates for a specific time period	Kekule Fellowship; Doctoral scholarships of the DAAD
	Travel grant	Granting of a scholarship to support travelling, e.g. for conference attendance or research activities abroad	Erasmus+ Visiting Lecturer; ESERA Travel Grant
	Other scholarship	Other types of academic scholarships which are granted for specific time periods, e.g. for studying purposes	For Women in Science scholarship; Marie Skłodowska-Curie Staff Exchange

²⁸ Second thesis in the DACH regions.

4. Publication prizes	Book prize	Prize for a scientific book publication	Andre Martinet Award for books
	Prize for a journal article	Prize for a scientific article published in an academic journal	AMA TechSIG Lazaridis Prize
	Prize for a conference paper	Prize for a scientific article which was presented at a conference and published	Richard J. Arnott Best Paper by a Junior Researcher Prize
	Prize for a conference presentation	Prize for a scientific lecture which was held at a conference	Jack Treynor Prize
	Poster prize	Prize for a poster which was presented at a conference and published	ECIS Poster Prize
	Prize for acting as reviewer or referee	Award for acting as a reviewer or referee for an academic journal or at a scientific conference	APS Outstanding Referee
	Other publication prize	Other distinction for a publication without predefined format or which is not covered by the categories listed above	Sigmund Freud Prize for Scientific Prose
5. Personal honours and appointments	Honorary professor's degree	Appointment as honorary professor by a university	Appointment as honorary professor at e.g. the National Taiwan Tech University of Science and Technology
	Honorary doctor's degree	Appointment as honorary doctor	Honorary doctorate of e.g. the Faculty of Theology of the University Zurich
	Honorary membership	Appointment as honorary member in an academic society or scientific association	International Honorary Membership in the American Academy of Dermatology Association (AAD)
	Membership of academy of sciences	Appointment as member of an academy of sciences, e.g. as full or corresponding member	Election as a Member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina
	Other personal honour or appointment	Other honour or appointment of an individual to award their merits in science or in public life	Officer's Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany
6. Miscellaneous awards or honours	Other	Other distinctions which are not covered by the categories above	Mobilitätspreis.NRW