

Definition of Result Types

The definitions listed below are valid from 2013 (inclusive).

Individual results are listed as they are set for the R&D&I Information System¹ – Information Register of R&D Results database.

All result types achieved by research activities and with the support provided in accordance with the Act No. 130/2002 Coll., may be assigned to the given research activity only if they were demonstrably and indisputably achieved through the implementation of this research activity. The research activity also cannot be assigned a result whose author did not participate in the activity.

Furthermore, the following principle is applicable: One result of the given research activity can be submitted to the Information Register of R&D Results by each submitter only once and shall be designated as the result type which characterizes the achieved result the most.

Note: Reviewing is an evaluation process which the scientific work (or generally a scientific or artistic work) goes through prior to its publishing, whereas the final version includes the comments incorporated by the reviewers. The requirement for reviewing applies to J, B, C and D result types.

The term “reviewed publication” (book, proceedings, article/paper, periodical) refers to the fact that an evaluation was created for the submitted article/paper (book, chapter) after it was received by the publisher. The author modifies his/her work according to the evaluation, if required, and the modified work is then published.

Category I – Publication results

J Reviewed research paper

A reviewed research paper is an original or summarizing article which presents original research results and was created by an author or team of which the author was a member. It is a complete text structured according to the publisher’s requirements regarding the science work structure (usually a summary, introduction, literary overview, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion), with the usual way of using citations and, if necessary, also including notes. These types of articles are usually included in the group of original or summarizing articles in a specialist periodical’s table of contents.

A specialist periodical is a reviewed scientific journal with a scientific editorial board which is published or was published periodically, has been assigned only the ISSN code, if applicable also the e-ISSN code, and is published in printed, in printed and electronic, or electronic form only.

Reviewed research articles in a specialist periodical (journal) are classified as:

Jimp – An original/summarizing article in a specialist periodical which is included in the Web of Science database published by the Thomson Reuters Company with the indicator “Article”, “Review”, or “Letter”, in 2013 also “Proceedings Paper”.

Jsc – An original/summarizing article in a specialist periodical which is included in the SCOPUS database published by the Elsevier company with the indicator “Article”, “Review”, or “Letter”, in 2013 also “Proceedings Paper”.

Jneimp – An original/summarizing article in a specialist periodical which is included in the renowned ERIH database.

Jrec – An original/summarizing article in a specialist periodical which is included in the current List of Reviewed Periodicals without an Impact Factor Published in the Czech Republic (posted on the website www.vyzkum.cz).

¹ § 30 of the Act No. 397/2009 and Government Resolution No. 397/2009 Coll., on the R&D&I IS

The following periodicals are not considered specialist periodicals (journals):

- Periodicals without the ISSN, and/or e-ISSN code;
- Periodicals or special issues of periodicals published simultaneously with the ISSN and ISBN code in printed form (this is often the case of conference papers registered in the WoS and SCOPUS databases. Results published within this type of source shall be assigned to the D type);
- Periodicals which are not reviewed or for which the review process is not publicly announced (e.g. some of the periodicals published in the Open Access form);
- Periodicals with the characteristic of the daily or newspaper press, i.e. common press media, topical “popular science” supplements, weeklies, specialist newspapers (e.g. Economic News, Teacher News, Healthcare News, etc.);
- Popular science periodicals intended for the general public, published by commercial publishers, by public and other institutions;
- Popularizing specialist periodicals intended for experts from among the public, e.g. published by specialist organizations, scientific institutions, etc., and aimed to promote science;
- Periodicals issued by trade unions, political parties, associations, etc.;
- Movie and radio periodicals;
- Printed forms and bulletins;
- Special issues of journals where texts of conference papers are published are not considered periodicals.

The following articles are not considered reviewed research articles:

- Reprints, abstracts, extended abstracts (e.g. at a conference), etc., although published in a specialist periodical, articles of an informative or popularizing nature regarding research results;
- Editorial material, corrections, reviews, literature searches or summaries;
- Article of the “preprint” type, i.e. a version of the article published prior to the review process;
- Jrec articles whose number of pages of text is 2 or less; photographs, charts, map annexes, pictures, tables and advertisements are not included in the number of pages.

B Academic book

An academic book presents original results of research conducted by the author of the book or by a team of which the author was a member. A book is a non-periodical specialist publication of at least 50 printed pages of text without photographs, pictures, maps and similar annexes, published in printed or electronic form and reviewed by at least one renowned expert in the relevant field (however coming outside the author’s workplace) in the form of a reader’s review. An academic book regards a precisely defined issue of a certain scientific discipline, contains the formulation of an identifiable and scientifically recognized methodology (explicitly formulated methodological foundations also in monographs leading to applications and/or formulations of a new methodology based on the current theoretical research in the given field). The formal attributes of an academic book are references to literature in text, list of books and articles referred to, summary in at least one world language, and also notes and a source bibliography. The book has been assigned an ISBN or ISMN code. The whole book has been created by a uniform team of authors (regardless of the share of individual team members in the contents), even if the individual chapters have a different authorship. An academic book is for example a monograph, a scientifically composed encyclopaedia or lexicon, a critical edition of sources, a critical edition of artistic (musical, visual arts, etc.) materials supplemented by a study, a critical commented translation of complex philosophical, historical or philological texts supplemented by a study, a scientifically compiled language dictionary or a specialist explanatory dictionary, a critical catalogue of an exhibition, etc., if they meet the listed formal criteria.

In case of a multi-volume scientific monograph, it is possible to include each volume in the Information Register of R&D Results, if each of the volumes separately meets the listed criteria and

has been published as a separate publication with its own ISBN. If an academic book is included in the Information Register of R&D Results as a B-type result, its chapters cannot be included as C-type results for the same submitter.

The following publications are not considered academic books:

- Books without an ISBN or ISMN code;
- Textbooks;
- Expert opinions and assessments, studies, translations, handbooks, informational and promotional publications, almanacs (with the exception of those meeting the criteria for an academic book), annual or other periodic reports;
- Published diploma, doctoral, habilitation and dissertation theses based on primary works of the Jimp type which have a commentary and an ISBN code assigned;
- Common dictionaries;
- Printed or electronically published sets of literature searches, purposefully published sets of specialist papers (e.g. within one workplace);
- Printed or electronically published sets of abstracts or extended abstracts or oral statements from conferences;
- Methodological handbooks, catalogues and standards;
- Conference proceedings (individual papers in proceedings are D-type results);
- Fiction, popular science literature, travelogues, theatre play scripts;
- Selective bibliographies, annual reports, speeches, news reports, sets of student competition papers, tourist guides;
- Commercial translations from foreign languages;
- Memoirs, information materials, popularizing monographs, biographies, autobiographies, annual reports from grants or projects published in form of single-purpose monographs.

At present, the obligation related to legal deposits is still applicable, i.e. a legal deposit copy of each book published in the Czech Republic must be registered in the Czech National Library.

C Chapter in an academic book

A chapter or chapters in an academic book (if the book fulfils the criteria for a B-type result) are applicable in the case that the book has only one author or if the author is listed in the whole book (front page, reverse front page) as a co-author (albeit with a minor share in the content) and is a member of the team of authors with clearly designated main authors. The chapter, however, must have a single author or a team of authors listed.

D Papers in conference proceedings

A paper in conference proceedings presents original results of research conducted by an author or a team of which the author was a member. The paper has the usual structure of a scientific work with the usual citation method (not an abstract or an extended abstract) and is published in conference proceedings.

Conference proceedings refer to a reviewed non-periodic publication issued in the context of a conference, seminar or symposium, which contains independent articles by various authors which usually have a common element or related topics and are assigned an ISSN as well an ISBN code, or just an ISBN code.

For the article to be evaluated as a “paper in conference proceedings”, it has to be registered in:

- a) the SCOPUS database as a Book Series or Conference Proceedings source and have an ISBN code or an ISSN as well as an ISBN code assigned,
 - b) the Conference Proceedings Citation Index database published by the Thomson Reuters Company and have an ISBN code or an ISSN as well as an ISBN code assigned,
 - c) as an article in a special issue of a periodical registered in one of the above listed databases, which is dedicated to publishing conference papers,
- and have at least 2 pages of text.

The following publications are not considered papers in conference proceedings:

- Occasionally published sets of specialist papers (e.g. within one workplace, on the occasion of an anniversary, establishment anniversary celebrations, annual conferences);
- Collected and published abstracts or extended abstracts;
- Sorted articles published elsewhere, etc.

Category II - Patents

P Patent

A patent is an invention issued with an invention certificate having been awarded:

- To Czech patents by the Industrial Property Office in accordance with the Act No. 527/1990 Coll., on Protection of Industrial Designs, as amended;
- To European patents by the European Patent Office (EPO) according to the rules stipulated by the European Patent Convention;
- To other patents by the relevant patent office according to the rules stipulated by the given patent office.

The result is an awarded patent which protects original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. A result may be considered an applied result of this type only at the moment when the patent certificate (in case of a Czech patent) or another certificate with the same effect is issued.

The following documents are not considered patents:

- Patent applications in any phase of the patent proceedings;
- Patent validation (translation) in other countries;
- Protection of rights for a variety or software issued by the relevant national patent office (e.g. variety protection issued by the US Patent Office, Russian software protection, etc.).

Category III – Applied results

Zpolop Trial operation

The “trial operation” result verified original results of research and development which were created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. This refers to the verification of the functionality of laboratory procedures in greater scales, i.e. in trial or verification operations which serve to verify the properties, activities, failure rate and other monitored parameters for putting the new system into operation to achieve a maximum or the planned output.

A trial operation must be supplemented at least with a plan or a design of equipment which will enable the planned production on a larger scale (serial or mass production). A necessary condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the design – the whole production process (technology) including machinery, supplemented by a complete technical documentation of the result.

The following activities are not considered a trial operation:

A current or already functional operation comprising an alteration, extension or improvement (innovation) of only partial technological or system elements, including controlling elements.

Ztech Verified technology

A “verified technology” result implemented original results of research, development and innovations which were created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is similar to a trial operation with the difference being that novelty is applied to the production process (technology). The necessary condition is testing (verification) of the technology proven by a verification protocol and a subsequent utilization in production, which is evidenced by the conclusion of a contract. A result can be designated as verified technology if e.g. it is the subject matter of a contract on the result application concluded between the author of the result (beneficiary or another party) and the user of the result. Another condition is the technical documentation of the

result.

Zodru Variety

The “variety” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a result where a new plant variety was created and received a trademark in accordance with the Act No. 408/2000 Coll. on the Protection of Plant Variety Rights and with the Amendment to the Act No. 92/ 1996 Coll., on Plant Varieties, Seed and Planting Material of Cultivated Plants as amended (the Act on the Protection of Plant Variety Rights), as amended.

The following results are not considered a variety:

- Granted registrations for putting varieties into circulation
- Applications during any phase of the proceedings on awarding the protection of rights

Zplem Breed

The “breed” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. The result is a new breed for which a new pedigree book is established in accordance with § 9 of the Act No. 154/2000 Coll., on Breeding, Stirpiculture and Record-Keeping of Farm Animals and on Amendments to Selected Related Acts (Breeding Act), as amended.

Note related to Z-type results:

The registration of such result in the R&D&I Information System is conditional on the conclusion of a relevant contract on the use/application of the result between the author of the result (beneficiary or another party) and the user of the Z-type results (person/institution implementing the same results), i.e. Trial Operation and Verified Technology. The application of the variety and breed results is fulfilled by the registration of the given result (variety, breed) in the relevant register or pedigree book. The price, i.e. economic parameters, shall be listed for which the result will be implemented (i.e. the price which will be listed as the selling price in the contract on the utilization/application of the result in question).

Fuzit Utility model

The “utility model” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. Utility models are technological designs which are new, exceed the framework of mere specialist skill and are applicable in industry.

Such technological designs can be considered utility models which are registered by the Industrial Property Office in the utility model registry. Details regarding the application, registration and validity period of the utility model are stipulated by the Act No. 478/1992 Coll., on Utility Models, as amended.

As the Industrial Property Office does not examine whether the utility model was eligible for protection due to its novelty, uniqueness of solution and creative level, the utility model has to fulfil the requirement of being applicable in industry based on the technological design, i.e. whether it can be repeatedly used in an economic activity (see § 5 of the Act No. 478/1992 Coll.).

Fprum Industrial design

The “industrial design” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. The term “industrial design” refers to the appearance of the product, which lies mainly in the characteristics of lines, shape, colours, outlines, structure or materials of the product itself or its decoration. The most important feature is the design solution, i.e. a visually sensible property of the product and not e.g. its technological or structural nature. The product is an industrially produced or handcrafted spatial or areal item, i.e. an industrially produced or handcrafted item including parts intended for its assembly into one

completed product, package, arrangement, a graphic symbol and a typographic symbol.
It is a result that enjoys the protection under Act No. 207/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Industrial Designs and the Amendment to Act No. 527/1990 Coll., on Inventions, Industrial Designs and Rationalisation Proposals, as amended.

The following products are not considered industrial designs:

- Computer programmes
- Graphic designs without relation to a specific product

Note related to F-type results:

It is compulsory to submit information about the registration of industrial designs (designation of the relevant body, date when the certificate was awarded, certificate number) to the Information Register of R&D Results.

Gprot Prototype

The “prototype” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a functional industrial product manufactured as one piece aimed to test the properties of the product in practical use or in a test facility prior to starting the serial or mass production. A product can be considered a prototype only if its development was the aim of a project of applied research, experimental development and innovations or other activities of applied R&D&I. The condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the prototype design which is provable by the technical documentation of the result.

Gfunk Functional sample

The “functional sample” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is similar to a prototype with the only exception that the production of the functional sample is not immediately followed by the serial or mass production. It is e.g. a design, development and the subsequent manufacture of one unique instrument or laboratory equipment, or the creation of a sample of a biological nature which has a provably new and unique as well as economically significant property. A product, instrument or a sample of a biological nature can be considered a functional sample only if its development was the aim of a project of applied research, experimental development and innovations or other activities of applied R&D&I. The condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the design of the functional sample which is provable by the technical documentation of the result.

Hleg Results reflected in legal regulations and in standards

Results reflected in legislation and standards implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a result the contents of which will be (without changes to the core of the proposal which do not include e.g. technical legislative adjustments) incorporated into a regulation (or its part) or a standard. In case of an application of the result to legal regulations, it must be a Czech regulation. In case of its application to a standard, the following requirement must be fulfilled: The issuer of the standard is an authorized standards institution competent to issue standards (binding or recommendatory). There is no difference if it is a national (Czech or of another country with national competence) or supranational (European) institution.

The following documents are not considered results reflected in legal regulations and in standards:

- Translations or edited translations of standards

Hneleg Results reflected in directives and regulations of a non-legislative nature, binding within the competence of the given provider

Results reflected in directives and regulations of a non-legislative nature, binding within the competence of the given provider implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. This refers to results to be used (incorporated without changes to the core of the proposed results, which do not include e.g. technical legislative adjustments) into a directive or a regulation of a non-legislative nature which the relevant provider or another competent body can declare as generally binding (excluding methodologies) and is published in the journal of the relevant ministry or in electronic version of the same journal.

Hkonc Results reflected in the approved strategic and conceptual documents of R&D&I bodies of the state or public administration

Results reflected in approved strategic and conceptual documents issued by R&D&I bodies of the state or public administration implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a result demonstrably used in the preparation of specialized long-term R&D&I policies regardless of whether it is on the national, regional or supranational level.

These results were created exclusively during the implementation of a public tender in accordance with § 2 Paragraph 2 Letter g) and k) of the Item 2 of the Act.

Note related to H-type results:

It is compulsory to submit the number, full name of the regulation, standard, directive or a non-legislative regulation (or the number of a government resolution) to the Information Register of R&D Results.

Nmet Certified methodology

The “Certified methodology” results implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It refers to a result where the author creates a methodology (the novelty of procedures is a necessary condition) which was approved and recommended for practical use by the relevant state administration body or by an expert certification (accreditation) body.

Nlec Treatment procedure

The “treatment procedure” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It refers to a result consisting in a set of activities verified in human or veterinary medicine which includes the description of the illness, determining its causes and, based on these findings, a treatment method is developed which leads to the restoring of the physiological equilibrium of the organism. The condition for a treatment procedure is a verification via clinical testing.

Npam Heritage procedure

The “heritage procedure” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. The “heritage procedure” result is a procedure consisting in a set of activities, and in some cases even materials and technologies, verified in the applied research of the national and cultural identity and leading to the reservation and improvement of objects of cultural heritage. The heritage procedure is conditional on proven practical testing.

Nmap Specialized map with scientific content

The “specialized map with scientific content” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It refers to such result where a specialized map with scientific content is a synthesis of point, areal, spatial or even temporal information (4D) and the related issues, and is expressed cartographically or via the

geographic information system (GIS), with the above-mentioned information and related issues gained from a research of a certain area. These are e.g. geoscience maps, maps of cultural heritage objects, archaeological sites, protected nature reserves, technological objects, large scale maps/plans of smaller areas (e.g. cultural heritage objects and premises of technological objects, archaeological sites and parks) including a comprehensive documentation of construction-historical, urbanistic or landscape surveys as well as e.g. biological and natural phenomena, historical or social contexts, etc. The maps must fulfil the requirement of being documented by data gathered and interpreted by the relevant research methods.

In case of a summary publication of individual specialized maps with scientific content in one comprehensive volume, it is not possible to include the individual maps as separate results.

The following documents are not considered specialized maps:

- State map works
- Conventional topographical, cadastral and generally geographic, road, touristic and other maps

Note related to N-type results - Certified methodology:

The result is conditional on the award of an internationally recognized accreditation by the relevant expert accreditation body or a certificate issued by the relevant expert body of the state administration which is responsible for the field where the methodology/procedure is applied. If the accreditation is awarded by the competent expert body of the state administration, i.e. also a provider, then such accreditation must be awarded based on two independent external reviews. The certification procedure will be specified in a separate regulation.

Note related to N-type results – Treatment procedure:

The decisive factor for the “treatment procedure” result will be the publication in the Ministry of Health Journal (in case of humane treatment procedures) or an approval by the relevant competent authority, e.g. the State Veterinary Administration (in case of veterinary treatment procedures).

Note related to N-type results – Heritage procedure:

The decisive factor for the “heritage procedure” result is the fact whether the procedure was provably recommended for use by the National Heritage Institute based on two independent external reviews, with the exception of cases where the National Heritage Institute is the author of the heritage procedure.

R Software

The “software” result implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It refers to a result where a software was provably developed in relation to the implementation of a research activity and its author is a person or are persons participating in the implementation of a research activity carried out by the beneficiary (or by another participant) and which can be used in accordance with licence conditions of the owner in accordance with § 16 of the Act.

The following products are not considered software:

- Software which the beneficiary created solely for his own needs and which is used only by the beneficiary or another participant
- Software which is intended exclusively for the needs of the provider (i.e. if its development is not based on the requirement of legal regulations)

V Research report

The result research report implemented original results of research and development created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. It refers to such result which was applied in accordance with § 4 Letter g) of the Government Resolution No. 267/2002 Coll. before 31

December 2009; from 1 January 2010 it refers to a result applied in accordance with § 4 Letter g) of the Government Resolution No. 397/2009 Coll., containing classified (confidential) information in accordance with a special regulation (e.g. Act No. 148/1998 Coll. on Protection of Classified Information and on Amendments to Selected Acts; Act No. 412/2005 Coll., On Protection of Classified Information and Security Capacity, as amended).

Vsouhrn Summary research report

The “summary research report” - Vsouhrn result - may be one of the requested results of applied research projects with public funding or contractual funding. A summary research report sums up the results of a project implementation and provides an opinion on the fulfilment of aims set for the relevant project. A summary research report may be classified (confidential), i.e. may not be publicly available.

A Audiovisual production

The “audiovisual production” result implemented original results of research, development and innovations created by an author or a team of which the author was a member. These are electronic documents (i.e. documents published only in a form that is readable with the use of the appropriate technological equipment, e.g. documents published only on CD/DVD, documents only available on the Internet or a web presentation), with the exception of results published in electronic form which fulfil the criteria for inclusion in the J, B or D category.

The following documents are not considered audiovisual production

- Research reports published in electronic form
- Annual, periodical or concluding (or differently named) reports on the implementation of a grant/project or a research plan which are presented to the provider and published in electronic form

E Exhibition organization

Organization of an exhibition.

M Conference organization

Organization of a conference, seminar or a symposium.

W Workshop organization

Organization of a workshop.

O Other results

Other results are those results which do not meet the criteria for the above listed precisely defined result types.