

Definition of Individual Results

The listed results and its definitions complies with the conditions defined in the annex of the currently valid [Methodology for evaluating the results of research organisations and targeted funding research, development and innovation programmes](#) titled Definition of Result Types.

Code Result	Name Result	Definition
F _{uzit}	utility model	<p>The “Utility Model” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the originator. A utility model is a technical solution that is new, goes beyond the framework of mere professional skills and is capable of industrial application. Only such technical solutions that are registered in the utility model register by the Industrial Property Office can be considered utility models. Details on the application, registration and the period of validity of the utility model. Since the Industrial Property Office does not examine whether the utility model is eligible to protection in terms of its novelty, uniqueness of solution and creative level, the condition is that the utility model is capable of industrial application based on the technical solution, i.e. whether it can be reused in economic activities.</p>
F _{prum}	industrial design	<p>The “Industrial Design” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the originator. The industrial design means the appearance of the product, especially its lines, contours, colours, shape, structure or materials of the product itself or its decoration. These are design solutions, i.e. the visually perceivable property, not its technical or constructive nature. The product is an industrial or handcrafted 3D or flat object, i.e. an industrial or handcrafted object including its components to be assembled into a single composite product, packaging, arrangement, graphic symbol and typographic character.</p> <p>This result is protected under specific legislation.</p> <p>What cannot be considered an industrial design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – computer programmes; – separate graphical designs without a link to a particular product, – results that do not meet the criteria of the Frascati Manual, Part 2.
<p>! Notice to the F-type results: Entering the data on the registration of designs (designation of the competent authority, certification date, certification number) in RIV is mandatory.</p>		
G _{prot}	prototype	<p>The “Prototype” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is a functional industrial product made as one piece to verify the properties of the construction or part thereof in practice or in a test facility immediately prior to the introduction of zero/serial/mass production. The condition is the novelty and the uniqueness of the prototype design that is supported by the technical documentation of the result.</p>
G _{funk}	functional sample	<p>The “Functional Sample” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is an equivalent of the prototype, except that the development or production of a functional sample is not immediately followed by zero series or serial or mass production. It is, for example, the design, development and subsequent production of a unique device or laboratory equipment, or the creation of a biological sample that demonstrates a new, unique and economically significant property. The condition is the novelty and the uniqueness of the functional sample design that is supported by the technical or similar documentation of the result.</p>

Code Result	Name Result	Definition
H _{konc}	results reflected in the approved strategic and conceptual documents of the state or public authorities	Results reflected in the approved strategic and conceptual documents of the state or public authorities implemented the original results of research and development carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is a result demonstrably used in the development of approved policies and conceptions, including the research, development and innovation policies and in conceiving long-term and regular research, development and innovation programmes, regardless of national, regional or international level.
H _{neleg}	results reflected in directives and non-legislative regulations, binding within the competence of the respective body	Results reflected in directives and regulations of non-legislative nature binding within the competence of the relevant provider implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is a result which is used (taken without modifying the substance of the proposal, except for e.g. legislative and technical modifications) in the text of a directive or regulation of non-legislative nature and every effort is made to meet the definition, while there is a result which can be reflected in the directive or regulation, which may be declared binding by the relevant provider or another competent authority within the scope of its competence and is published in the bulletin of the respective ministry, or in the publication of regulations and methodological instructions published by the relevant central administrative authority, including the electronic form.
! Notice to the H-type results: The number, full title of the legal regulation, standard, directive or regulation of non-legislative nature (or the government resolution number) must be indicated in RIV.		
N _{map}	specialised map with Technical /scientific content	<p>The “Specialised Map with Technical/scientific Content” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. A specialised map with technical/scientific content is a synthesis of point, surface, spatial or time information (4D) displayed through cartographic projection or the geographic information system (GIS) and their interconnection obtained based on research on a particular territory or a three-dimensional object. It is an analytical or synthetic map with technical/scientific content resulting from an analysis or synthesis of cartographically projected spatial data. The map may also result from advanced data layer processing in the geographic information system environment, but it has to create new data with new findings. A specialised map with technical/scientific is, for example, a map of climatic areas, map of traffic volume, map of the intensity of harmful organisms, map of geological conditions, map of historical monuments, archaeological sites, protected areas and technical objects, large-scale maps/plans of smaller areas (e.g. historical monuments and areas of technical objects, archaeological sites and parks), including complex documentation of construction-historical urban or landscape research, but also of biological and natural phenomena, historical and social contexts etc. This category also includes specialised 3D spatial static and 4D dynamic models with technical/scientific content that generalise the category by adding a possible third dimension of projected data (e.g. a 3D model of the geological structure of the territory, a 4D model of the geological development in time and space). 3D and 4D models are created through advanced processing of data layers in specialised 3D and 4D modelling software. If specialised maps with technical/scientific content are published as a collected work in one coherent volume, it is not possible to apply each specialised map as a separate result. A specialised map with technical/scientific content is only recognised when approved by the Provider.</p> <p>The following cannot be considered a specialised map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – state maps; – conventional topographic, cadastral and general geographic maps; – thematic maps for the public and schools (e.g. road maps, touristic maps, maps of fishing grounds etc.).
N _{metS}	methodologies approved by the	The “Methodology” result is a summary of recommended practices and procedures approved, certified and accredited by the competent public authority or, if there is no

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	relevant government body with competence for the issue in question	competent public authority, by an authorised certification (accreditation) body providing certification or accreditation based on international agreements, standards or similar documents with unambiguously defined and published competencies for specific fields, industries and areas and with unambiguously defined users so that these users can be sure that when they receive such certification or accreditation, the results obtained will be conclusive, repeatable and achievable. The “Methodology” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author.
N _{metC}	methodologies certified by an authorised body	The following cannot be considered a methodology: A methodology that was created based on support provided by other than competent authority eligible to provide approval, certification or accreditation pursuant to generally binding legal regulations, if the competent authority or authorised certification (accreditation) body providing certification or accreditation based on international agreements, standards or similar documents did not express its commitment to assess the resulting methodology in writing before the support was provided.
N _{metA}	Methodologies and procedures accredited by an authorised body	The “Medical Procedure” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. This is a result that represents a complex of activities tested in human and veterinary medicine, including the description of the disease, the diagnosis of the cause of the disease, and a treatment method is established based on these findings which leads to the restoration of the physiological balance of the organism. The medical procedure is subject to the verification by clinical testing.
N _{lec}	medical procedure	The “Preservation Procedure” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. A preservation procedure is a verified set of activities or materials and technologies that lead to the rescue, conservation or appreciation of a cultural heritage site. A preservation procedure involves describing the problem, identifying the causes of deterioration or threat to the existence of the cultural heritage site, and determining the remediation method based on these findings. The preservation procedure has to be demonstrably verified in practice, recommended for use by the National Heritage Institute based on two independent peer reviews and the approval by the Ministry of Culture. If the National Heritage Institute is the originator of the preservation procedure, the procedure needs to be verified in practice and approved by the Ministry of Culture.
N _{pam}	preservation procedure	

! **Notice to the N-type results – methodology:** It is required to obtain an internationally recognised certification (accreditation) from the relevant professional certification (accreditation) body or a certificate from the competent specialised government body that is factually responsible for the area in which the methodology or procedure is applied. If the certification (accreditation) is approved or granted by the competent specialised government body, i.e. also by the provider, such approval/certification/accreditation will be granted based on two independent peer reviews. The approval/certification/accreditation procedure may be regulated by a separate regulation of the relevant authorising or certification (accreditation) body.

! **Notice to the N-type results – medical procedure:** For Medical Procedure results, the publication in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Health (in the case of human medical procedures) or the approval by the competent authority, e.g. by the State Veterinary Administration (in the case of veterinary medical procedures).

! **Notice to the N-type results – preservation procedure:** For Preservation Procedure results, the fact whether the procedure has been recommended for use by the National Heritage Institute and the Ministry of Culture based on two independent peer reviews, except for when the National Heritage Institute is the originator, is decisive.

P	patent	<p>“Patent” is an invention for which the exclusive right of its use is granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the case of a Czech patent, by the Industrial Property Office under the conditions stipulated by a specific legal regulation; – in the case of a European patent, by the European Patent Office (EPO) under the conditions stipulated by the Convention on the Grant of European Patents;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the case of other patents, by the relevant patent office under the conditions stipulated by the relevant patent office. <p>This results in granting a patent which protects the original research and development results accomplished by the author or the team of the originator. A result can only be considered an applied result of this kind when the mention of the grant is published in the relevant patent register, or when the document certifying the grant of the patent comes into force.</p> <p>What cannot be considered a patent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – patent applications at any stage of the patent-granting procedure; – partial validations of a European patent; – protection for a non-technical solution, especially for a plant variety, design or software, issued by the relevant national patent office.
R	software	<p>“Software” is a programme or set of computer instructions used to operate a computer or other hardware, including machinery and equipment, and manage their interaction with the environment. The “software” result implemented the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. The condition is the novelty and the uniqueness of the software design that is supported by the technical documentation of the result. The software shall bring such novelty and progress in the field of computer programming that increase the amount of knowledge. However, the use of the software for a new application or for a new purpose cannot constitute such progress¹.</p> <p>The following may be considered software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – development of new operating systems and languages; – design and implementation of search engines based on original technologies; – attempts to resolve hardware and software conflicts and conflicts in the transformation process of a system or network; – creating new and more efficient algorithms based on new techniques; – creating new and original coding systems or security techniques. <p>The following may not be considered software:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – development of software for business applications and information systems using known methods and current software tools; – adding custom features to existing application programmes (including basic input data functionality); – creating websites or software using existing tools; – using standard methods of coding, security authentication and data integrity testing; – adapting a product for a particular use, unless new knowledge is added in the process which significantly improves the basic programme; – routine debugging of existing systems and programmes, unless it is carried out before the end of the experimental research process.
S	specialised public database	<p>The result “Specialised Public Database” includes structured and publicly accessible data on the original results of research and development categorised on the basis of implemented research and development carried out by the author or the team of the author. It allows access to structured information on the phenomenon as the grounds for further research or access to the end user.</p>

¹ Section 2.70., page 66 in OECD (2015), Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development, Classification and distribution by Fields of Research and Development (FORD), OECD Publishing, Paris. Available at: DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264239012-en>

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		<p>The following may not be considered specialised public database:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a result that does not qualify as publicly available (internal records and databases that serve solely to the owner of the result); – databases containing already known or publicly available information.
Z _{polop}	pilot plant	<p>The “Pilot Plant” result verified the original research and development results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It verifies the functionality of laboratory procedures on larger scales, i.e. in testing and verification operations, to verify the properties, actions, failure rate and other monitored parameters for putting a new system into operation at the production or service sector. The testing and verification operations further serve to detect and remove potential defects and resolve any additional requirements for technical or organisational solutions of the design. The pilot plant must be accompanied by one design or construction of the equipment that will allow the intended production in large quantities (bulk or serial production). The design of the entire process, including the equipment (e.g. machinery, etc.), must be new and unique, which is evidenced by the entire technical documentation of the result.</p> <p>The following cannot be considered a pilot plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – an existing or already functional operation in which only partial technological or system elements, including control elements, are modified, expanded or improved (innovated).
Z _{tech}	Verified technology	<p>The “Verified Technology” result implemented the original research, development and innovation results carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is an equivalent of the pilot plant, except that the novelty is applied to a process (technology) employed in production or services. It is subject to testing (verification) of the technology supported by a verification protocol and immediate follow-up application, which is evidenced by the conclusion of a contractual relationship or, if the owner of the result is also the implementer, by demonstrating the anticipated economic benefits. The result that is the subject of the result application agreement concluded between the author of the result (beneficiary or project partner), and the user of the result can also be considered a verified technology. The technical documentation of the result is mandatory.</p>
O	Miscellaneous	<p>“Miscellaneous” are results that do not meet the criteria of the specifically defined types of results above. The result implemented the original results created in connection to the activities complying with the Frascati Manual requirements for R&D activities that were carried out by the author or by the team of the author. “Miscellaneous” may include the results of research and development that were formally (by parameters) defined by the provider of funding for the relevant research activity. E.g. “Output of artistic research” type of result.</p>

! In this Call for Proposals, it is mandatory to achieve one of the above (mandatory) outputs/results of the project solution.

The TA CR will admit the results below only when combined with at least one mandatory result.

J_{imp}	peer-reviewed scientific article	an original/overview article in a peer-reviewed scientific periodical listed in the Web of Science database (hereinafter the "WoS") indicated as "Article", "Review" or "Letter";
J_{sc}	peer-reviewed scientific article	an original/overview article in a peer-reviewed scientific periodical listed in the SCOPUS database indicated as "Article", "Review" or "Letter";
J_{ost}	peer-reviewed scientific article	an original/overview article in a peer-reviewed scientific periodical that does not fall to any of the above groups. The list of periodicals that are not impact-evaluated is not used. The decisive factor is whether the peer-reviewed scientific article meets the general requirements for this type of result and whether it has been duly peer-reviewed ² .

The following may not be considered scientific periodicals (journals):

- periodicals without ISSN or e-ISSN;
- periodicals or irregular periodicals published with ISSN and simultaneously with ISBN in a book format (such cases often occur with the conference contributions registered in the WoS and SCOPUS databases. Results published in this manner belong to the D-type result category);
- periodicals, where the peer-reviewing process does not take place or the manner of reviewing is not transparent;
- periodicals such as daily newspapers, i.e. regular newspapers, thematic newspaper supplements on "science topics aimed at a wider public", weekly magazines, specialised newspapers (e.g. Zdravotnické noviny, Hospodářské noviny, Učitel'ské noviny, etc.);
- science periodicals aimed at the general public, published by commercial publishers or public and other institutions;
- popularising scientific periodicals intended for the general public, e.g. published by specialised organisations, scientific institutions, etc., in order to promote and popularise science;
- periodicals published by trade unions, political parties, associations, etc.;
- business and insurance periodicals;
- forms and bulletins;
- special journal issues publishing the conference contributions.

The following may not be considered peer-reviewed scientific article:

- reprints, abstracts, etc., even those published in a scientific periodical, informational or popularising articles concerning the results of research;
- editions, revisions, reviews, literature reviews and summaries;
- "preprint" type articles, i.e. the version of the article published before the peer-review;
- pro-J_{ost} articles shorter than 2 pages of text excluding photos, graphs, maps, images, tables and ads.

² The peer-review is a review procedure that any scientific paper (or work in general) undergoes prior to its publication, and the final published version includes the comments of the reviewers. The peer-review requirement applies to the J, B, C and D types of results. The publication is considered reviewed (book, anthology, article, journal) when the submitted article (book, chapter) has an evaluation drawn up following its submission to the editorial office (publishing house), on the basis of which the author makes any revisions, and it is subsequently published.