



RESEARCH,  
DEVELOPMENT  
AND INNOVATION  
COUNCIL



Government Office  
of the Czech Republic

# **Methodology**

## **For Evaluating Research Organisations**

### **(Methodology 2025+)**

#### **Appendix 1 – Definition of types of results**



## DEFINITION OF TYPES OF RESULTS

The individual types are listed as they are defined for the Research, Development and Innovation Information Register<sup>1</sup> – RIR database (hereafter “RIR”).

For all kinds of results,<sup>2</sup> which have been achieved by solving research activities with the support provided under Act No. 130/2002 Coll., on the support of research, experimental development and innovation from public funds and on the amendment of certain related acts (the Research, Experimental Development and Innovations Support Act), as amended (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”), it applies that they can only be attributed to a given research activity if they have been demonstrably and unquestionably achieved by the solution of that research activity. It is also not possible to attribute a result to a given research activity, the creator of which was not involved in the solution. It is also possible to parameterise the types of results at provider level for the needs of a specific programme of targeted support or for the purposes of self-evaluation.

Only an outcome that **exists**, i.e., is physically or otherwise verified by the provider to actually exist, can be included and assessed in the RIR. Furthermore, the principle applies that a single result of a given research activity can be included in the RIR only once by each submitter and must be identified as the type of result that best characterises the achieved result.

Peer review is a review process that a scientific work (or a work in general) goes through before it is published, and the comments of the reviewers are incorporated into the final published version. The requirement for peer-review applies to the types of results J, B, C and D. A peer-reviewed publication (book, proceedings, article, journal) means that an opinion has been prepared on the submitted article (book, chapter) after its acceptance by the editorial office (publishing house), on the basis of which the author will modify his/her work if necessary and subsequently publish it.

In order to decide whether an R&D&I activity is a result of an R&D&I activity, the Frascati Manual is generally followed,<sup>3</sup> which lists five basic characteristics:

- Novelty,
- creativity,
- uncertainty,
- systematic,
- and reproducibility.

In some cases, the Frascati Manual highlights the difficulty of assessing activities from an R&D&I perspective and adds additional supporting criteria, such as when assessing the presence of R&D&I elements in services (section 2.85):

- links with public research laboratories,
- the involvement of staff with doctoral degrees or PhD students,

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<sup>1</sup> Section 30 of Act No. 130/2002 Coll., on support for research, experimental development and innovation and on amendments to certain related acts (the Research, Experimental Development and Innovations Support Act), as amended and Government Regulation No. 397/2009 Coll, on the information system for research, experimental development and innovation.

<sup>2</sup> The result of R&D&I can generally be understood as any finding in research activities that has elements of novelty and originality. But the term “result” in this material is in accordance with Section 2(2)(i) of Act No. 130/2002 Coll., on the support of research, experimental development and innovation from public funds and on the amendment of certain related acts (the Research, Experimental Development and Innovations Support Act), as amended, used for such an R&D&I output that already represents a certain whole and has a certain form, and can be described and entered into a database.

<sup>3</sup> *OECD. Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development* [part: Classification and distribution by Fields of Research and Development (FORD), chapters 2.4 and 2.85]. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2015. ISBN 978-92-64-23900-5. [cit. 2025-05-10]. Available from: [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/frascati-manual-2015\\_9789264239012-en](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/frascati-manual-2015_9789264239012-en)

- publishing research results in scientific journals, organising scientific conferences or contributing to scientific reports.

Result code	Name of result	Description
<b>Category I – Publication results</b>		
<b>J<sub>imp</sub></b> <b>J<sub>sc</sub></b> <b>J<sub>ost</sub></b>	peer-reviewed scientific article	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "peer-reviewed scientific article" is an original or review article published in a professional periodical (journal), regardless of the country of the publisher, that presents original research results, and was written by the author, or a team of which the author was a member and the stated affiliation mentioned by the author refers to a Czech research organisation. This refers to coherent texts that are structured according to the requirements of the periodical's publishers (most often summary, introduction, material and methods, results, discussion, conclusion, and references) with the sources cited in the standard way, possibly with footnotes and endnotes. In the contents of a scientific periodical, articles of this kind are generally grouped with other original articles or reviews.</p> <p>A scientific periodical is a peer-reviewed scientific journal, with a scientific editorial board, that is published or was published periodically, has only been assigned an ISSN or/and e-ISSN code, and is published in printed, printed and electronic or electronic-only forms, including online publication.</p> <p><b>Peer-reviewed scientific articles in scientific periodicals (journals) are divided into:</b></p> <p><b>J<sub>imp</sub></b> – an original or review article in a peer-reviewed scientific journal that is included in the Web of Science database (hereafter "WoS") as an "Article", "Review", or "Letter";</p> <p><b>J<sub>sc</sub></b> – an original or review article in a peer-reviewed scientific journal that is included in the SCOPUS database with as an "Article", "Review", or "Letter";</p> <p><b>J<sub>ost</sub></b> – an original or review article in a peer-reviewed scientific journal that does not fall into any of the above categories. The list of peer-reviewed journals without an impact factor is not used. It is crucial whether the peer-reviewed scientific article meets the general requirements for this type of result and has undergone a proper peer-review process (see p. 2).</p> <p><b>The following are not scientific periodicals (journals):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- periodicals that do not have an ISSN or even e-ISSN,</li> <li>- periodicals, or extraordinary periodicals published with an ISSN and simultaneously with an ISBN in book form, (these cases often occur with conference papers that are registered in the WoS and SCOPUS databases. Results published in this type of source belong to the results of type D),</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- periodicals that have no peer-review process for articles, or have not made this process public,</li> <li>- periodicals of a daily or newspaper nature, i.e., regular daily newspapers, thematic "popular and scientific" supplements in newspapers, weekly newspapers, professionally oriented newspapers (e.g., <i>Zdravotnické noviny</i>, <i>Hospodářské noviny</i>, <i>Učitelské noviny</i>, etc.),</li> <li>- popular educational periodicals intended for the general public, published by commercial publishers, public and other institutions,</li> <li>- popularising scientific periodicals intended for the wider scientific community, e.g., published by scientific societies, scientific institutions, etc. for the purpose of promoting and popularising science,</li> <li>- periodicals published by trade unions, political parties, associations, etc.,</li> <li>- corporate and insurance periodicals,</li> <li>- forms and newsletters,</li> <li>- special issues of journals in which conference papers are published.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following are not peer-reviewed scientific articles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reprints, abstracts, etc., even if published in a professional periodical, articles of an informative or popularising nature on the results of research,</li> <li>- editorial materials, corrections, reviews, research and summaries,</li> <li>- a "preprint" article, i.e., a version of the article published before the peer review process,</li> <li>- for <i>J<sub>ost</sub></i> articles with less than two printed pages of text, excluding photographs, graphs, map annexes, figures, tables and advertisements.</li> </ul>
<b>B</b>	book	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>A "book" presents original research results conducted by the author of the book or by an author team of which the author was a member. A book is a non-periodical professional/scientific publication with at least 50 printed pages of text, excluding photographic, pictorial, map, etc. appendices, published in print or electronic form and reviewed (peer-reviewed) by at least one generally recognised expert in the relevant field in the form of a lecturer's opinion (but not from the workplace of the authors of the book). The book addresses a precisely defined problem in a specific scientific field, contains the formulation of an identifiable and scientifically accepted methodology (even monographs focusing more on practical applications must have explicitly formulated methodological bases) and/or the formulation of a new methodology based on existing theoretical research in the field. The formal attributes of a book are references to the literature in the text, a list of references used (possibly footnotes and a bibliography) and a summary in at least one world language. The book has been assigned an ISBN or ISMN code. The entire book is created by a single author collective</p>

(regardless of the contribution of individual members of the author collective to the content), even if individual chapters of the book have separate authorship. A book is e.g. a monograph, a scientifically prepared encyclopaedia and lexicon, a critical edition of sources, a critical edition of artistic (musical, visual, etc.) materials accompanied by a study, published master's, doctoral, habilitation and dissertation theses meeting the parameters of a book and are not based on works of the type  $J_{imp}$ ,  $J_{sc}$ ,  $J_{ost}$  articles, critical annotated translation of demanding philosophical, historical or philological and similar texts, scientifically conceived linguistic dictionary and specialised explanatory dictionary, critical exhibition catalogue, etc., provided the aforementioned formal criteria are satisfied.

For a multi-volume scientific monograph, each volume can be included in the RIR if each volume individually meets the required criteria and has been published as a separate publication with its own ISBN. If a book is classified in the RIR as a type B result, its chapters cannot be classified as a type C result for the same result submitter.

**The following are not books:**

- books that do not have an ISBN or an ISMN code,
- teaching texts (i.e., textbooks, scripts), that are not the result of original pedagogical research,
- expert evaluations and statements, studies, translations, manuals, information and promotional publications, yearbooks (except those that meet the requirements for a book), annual reports or similar periodical reports,
- published master's, doctoral, habilitation and dissertation theses, based on works of the type  $J_{imp}$ ,  $J_{sc}$ ,  $J_{ost}$ , annotated with a commentary and an ISBN code,
- standard language dictionaries,
- special-purpose summaries of scientific works (e.g., within a single department),
- printed or electronically published summaries of abstracts or oral communications from conferences,
- methodological manuals, catalogues and norms,
- proceedings (individual papers in the proceedings are the type D results),
- fiction, popular scientific literature, e.g., travelogues, texts of plays,
- selected bibliographies, annual reports, speeches, reports, student competition files, tourist guides,
- commercial translations from foreign languages,
- memoirs, information materials; popularising monographs, biographies and autobiographies; final reports from project published as monographs.

If the book is published in the Czech Republic, a legal deposit must be registered with the National Library of the Czech Republic. For "book" results published abroad, verification takes the form of a

		Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or Open Access (OA), traceability in an internationally recognised catalogue, or verification by means of a loan from a reporting institution confirmed by the provider.
C	chapter in a book	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>"Chapter or chapters in book" (if the book meets the definition for a type B result) applies in cases where the entire book only has an editor or if the author is listed in the book (on the title page, reverse of the title page) as a co-author (albeit with a minority content share) and is a member of an author collective with clearly identified lead authors. However, the chapter must list the individual author or author collective.</p> <p>If a book is classified in the RIR as a type B result, its chapters cannot be classified as a type C results by the same proposer.</p>
D	paper in proceedings	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>A "paper in proceedings" presents the original results of research conducted by the book's author or by a team of which the author was a member. The paper has the usual structure of a scholarly work, with sources cited in the usual way (not an abstract) and is published in proceedings.</p> <p>Proceedings are peer-reviewed non-periodical publications published for a conference, seminar or symposium, which contain individual papers by different authors, that generally concern a common element or a related topic; proceedings have been assigned an ISBN or ISSN code, or both.</p> <p>The "paper in proceedings" is a paper that has at least two printed pages, excluding photographs, graphs, maps, figures, tables and advertisements.</p> <p>This type of result is recorded:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the SCOPUS database in sources ("Sources") of the Book Series or Conference Proceedings type and has been assigned an ISBN or ISSN code, or both.</li> <li>in the WoS Conference Proceedings Citation Index database and has been assigned an ISBN or ISSN code, or both.</li> <li>an article in a special edition of a journal registered in one of the aforementioned databases, which is dedicated to the publication of conference papers.</li> </ol> <p><b>The following are not papers in proceedings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- occasionally published summaries of scholarly work (e.g., in the context of a single department, anniversaries, celebrations of its founding and annual conferences),</li> <li>- collected and published abstracts,</li> <li>- sorted and already published articles and papers, etc.</li> </ul>

## Category II – Non-publication results

P	patent	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "patent" is an invention for which an exclusive right of use has been granted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for a Czech patent by the Industrial Property Office under the conditions laid down in Act No. 527/1990 Coll., on Inventions and Improvement Proposals, as amended,</li> <li>- for a European patent, by the European Patent Office (EPO) under the conditions laid down in the Convention on the Grant of European Patents,</li> <li>- for other patents, by the competent patent office under the conditions laid down in the relevant legal system.</li> </ul> <p>The result is a patent granted to protect the original results of research and development carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. A result of this kind can therefore be considered to have been realised only at the time of publication of the granting of the patent is published in the relevant patent register, or, alternatively, at the time of the entry into force of the document certifying the grant of the patent.</p> <p><b>The following are not patents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- patent applications, at any stage of the patent grant procedure,</li> <li>- partial validation of a European patent,</li> <li>- protection issued by the relevant national patent office for a non-technical solution, such as a plant variety, design or software.</li> </ul>
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### Note on type P results:

The proposer shall enter data on the use of the patent (non-/expiry of the patent, license sold, etc.) into the RIR on an ongoing basis. After five years, a patent is automatically registered as not asserted, unless the proposer proves otherwise.

Z <sub>polop</sub>	pilot plant	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The "pilot plant" result verifies the original results of research and development conducted by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a device that has verified the functionality of laboratory procedures on a larger scale, i.e., in trial or pilot operation, and it is used to verify properties, activities, failure rate and other monitored parameters before the new system is put into operation in manufacturing or services. Trial or pilot operation also serves to detect and eliminate possible errors and to solve additional requirements for the technical or organisational design solutions. A pilot plant must be accompanied by the design or construction of equipment to enable the intended production in larger quantities (mass or serial production). A condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the design of the whole process including the equipment (e.g., machinery, etc.), evidenced by the entire technical documentation of the result.</p>
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		<p><b>The following is not a pilot plant:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an existing or already functional operation where only minor technological or system components, including control or management components, have been modified, extended or improved (innovated).</li> </ul>
<b>Z<sub>tech</sub></b>	verified technology	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "verified technology" result implements the original results of research, development and innovation carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. Novelty in this type of result is identified for a process (technology) applied in production or services. A condition is the testing (verification) of the technology, supported by a verification protocol and the immediately following application, which is documented by the conclusion of a contractual relationship or, if the owner of the result is also the implementer, by the documentation of the anticipated economic benefits. For example, a verified technology may be a result that is the subject of a contract for the exploitation of the result concluded between the author of the result (the recipient or other participant) and the user of the result. Technical documentation of the result is a prerequisite.</p>
<b>Z<sub>odru</sub></b>	variety	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "variety" result implements the original results of research and development conducted by the author or a team of which the author was a member. This is the result of the breeding of a new plant variety that has been granted protection of rights under Act No. 408/2000 Coll., on the protection of plant variety rights and on amendment to Act No. 92/1996 Coll, on varieties, seeds and planting stock of cultivated plants, as amended, (Act on the Protection of Plant Variety Rights), has been granted protection under similar legislation in force in another EU Member State, or has been granted protection under the standards of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).</p> <p><b>The following are not varieties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the registration granted for the marketing of the variety,</li> <li>- applications, at any stage of the proceedings for the grant of protection of rights.</li> </ul>
<b>Z<sub>plem</sub></b>	breed	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "breed" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. The result is a new breed for which a new studbook is introduced pursuant to Section 9 of Act No.154/2000 Coll., on Breeding, Breeding and Registration of Livestock and on Amendments to Certain Related Acts (the Breeding Act), as amended.</p> <p><b>The following is not a breed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- applications, at any stage of the proceedings for the grant of protection of rights.</li> </ul>

**Note on type Z results:**

A condition for the including the type Z result -pilot plant and Z-verified technology in the IS R&D&I will be the conclusion of the relevant contract on the use, or application of the result between the owner of the result (i.e. the beneficiary or another participant) and the user (implementer), except in the case when the result is used by the owner; for the results of the type variety and breed, the application will be determined by the registration of the result (variety, breed) in the relevant register or studbook. The price or economic parameters at which the result will be implemented will be indicated (i.e., the price that will be indicated as the selling price in an agreement on the use or application of the result).

<b>F<sub>uzit</sub></b>	utility model	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "utility model" result implements the original results of the research and development carried out by the creator or a team of which the creator was a member. The utility model is a technical solution that is novel, goes beyond mere professional skill and has industrial application.</p> <p>Only technical solutions that are registered by the Industrial Property Office in the Register of Utility Models may be considered as a utility model. The details of the application and registration process and validity period of a utility model are set out in 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 in terms of novelty, uniqueness of the solution and creative level, it is a condition that the utility model is industrially exploitable on the basis of the technical solution, i.e. whether it can be repeatedly used in economic activity (see Section 5 of Act No. 478/1992 Coll.).</p>
<b>F<sub>prum</sub></b>	industrial design	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>An "industrial design" result implements the original results of the research and development carried out by the creator or a team of which the creator was a member. Industrial design means the appearance of a product, consisting in particular of the lines, contours, colours, shape, structure and materials of the product itself or of its ornamentation. These are design solutions, i.e., a visually perceptible characteristics of the product, not its technical or structural essence. A product is an industrially made or handcrafted three or two-dimensional object, i.e., an industrially made or crafted object, including components intended to be assembled into a single composite product, packaging, finish, graphic symbol and typographic character.</p> <p>It is a result that is protected under Act No. 207/2000 Coll., on the Protection of Industrial Designs and on the Amendment of Act No. 527/1990 Coll., on Inventions, Industrial Designs and Improvement Proposals, as amended.</p> <p><b>The following are not industrial designs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- computer programs,</li> <li>- graphic designs that are unrelated to a specific product,</li> </ul>

		- results not meeting the additional criteria of the Frascati Manual, Part 2.
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**Note on type F results:**

It is obligatory to include information on the registration of designs in the RIR (designation of the competent authority, date of the certificate, certificate number).

<b>G<sub>prot</sub></b>	prototype	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "prototype" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a functional industrial product, manufactured as a single item to verify the design characteristics of a product or part of a product in practice or in a testing facility immediately prior to the introduction of trial or series or mass production. The condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the prototype design, documented by technical documentation of the result.</p>
<b>G<sub>funk</sub></b>	functioning sample	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "functioning sample" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is similar to a prototype, only difference is that the development or production of a functioning sample is not immediately followed by pilot or serial or mass production. These include, for example, the design, development and subsequent production of a single unique device or equipment or the creation of a biological sample bearing a demonstrably unique and economically significant new property. A condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the design of the functional sample, which is documented by technical or similar documentation of the result.</p>
<b>H<sub>leg</sub></b>	results projected into legislation and standards	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>Results projected into legislation and standards implement the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is an outcome whose content will be taken (without modifications to the substance of the proposal that do not include, for example, legislative and technical modifications) into the commenting or approval process of a legal regulation (or part thereof) or standard and every effort will be made to meet the definition while having a result that is translatable into a legal regulation or standard. In case of application of the result into legislation, it must be a Czech legal legislation or an international legislation. For applying a result into a standard, a condition is that the publisher of the standard is an authorised standardisation institute authorised to issue standards (mandatory or advisory). There is no distinction whether the standard is national (Czech or another state with national jurisdiction) or supranational (European) standard.</p>

		<p><b>The following is not a result projected into legislation and standards:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- translations or redacted translations of standards.</li> </ul>
$H_{neleg}$	results projected into guidelines and other non-legislative regulations that are mandatory under the relevant provider	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>Results projected into guidelines and other non-legislative regulations that are mandatory under the relevant provider implement the original results of research and development carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a result that is used (taken over without modifications to the substance of the proposal, which do not include e.g. technical modifications) in the draft final text of a directive or regulation of a non-legislative nature and all efforts are made to meet the definition, while at the same time there is a result that can be translated into a given directive or regulation, which can be declared generally binding by the relevant provider or other competent authority within its competence (this does not concern a methodology) and is published in the journal of the relevant ministry, respectively in the publication published in the collection of regulations and methodological guidelines issued by the relevant central administrative authority, including in electronic form.</p>
$H_{konz}$	results projected into approved strategic and policy documents by state or public administration bodies	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>Results projected into approved strategic and policy documents by state or public administration bodies implement the original results of research and development carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. This refers to a result demonstrably used when drafting approved strategies and policies, including policies and programmes for research, development and innovation, regardless of whether they are at national, regional or supranational level.</p>
$H_{pub}$	a result focused on the critical analysis and evaluation of a public policy or social and political issue	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The result implements the original result of primary or secondary research that was carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. This research examines a specific public policy or political and social issue and provides information, analysis and recommendations for decision-makers and a wider range of potentially relevant users. A result of type <math>H_{pub}</math> can be used to formulate and implement effective policy measures and changes in public policies, or it can directly formulate strategies to implement recommendations.</p> <p>The result of type <math>H_{pub}</math> undergoes a transparent internal review process within the producing institution. In case the result of the type <math>H_{pub}</math> is the result of an applied research project with earmarked or contractual funding, it also undergoes a review procedure on the part of the provider.</p>

**Note on type H results:**

It is obligatory to include in the RIR the number, full title of the legal regulation, standard, directive or non-legislative regulation (or the number of the government resolution). In the case of results of type H<sub>pub</sub>, a link to the result website is provided.

<b>N<sub>metS</sub></b> <b>N<sub>metC</sub></b> <b>N<sub>metA</sub></b>	methodology	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The result "methodology" is a summary of recommended practices and procedures approved, certified or accredited by the competent public authority or, if there is no competent authority, by an authorised certification (accreditation) body performing certification (accreditation) on the basis of international agreements, standards or similar documents with clearly defined and published competences for specific areas, disciplines or sectors and with clearly defined users, so that these users are assured that the results obtained will be conclusive, repeatable and can be relied upon when they are followed. A "methodology" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member.</p> <p>This type of result includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>N<sub>metS</sub></b> methodologies approved by the competent state administration body, for the matter in question;</li> <li>(b) <b>N<sub>metC</sub></b> methodologies certified by the authorised body;</li> <li>(c) <b>N<sub>metA</sub></b> methodologies and procedures accredited by the authorised body.</li> </ol> <p><b>The following is not methodology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A methodology that has been developed on the basis of support provided by a body other than a competent authority authorised to approve, certify or accredit according to generally binding legal regulations, unless the competent authority or an authorised certification (accreditation) body carrying out certification (accreditation) on the basis of international agreements, standards or similar documents has expressed in writing a commitment to assess the resulting methodology before the support is provided.</li> </ul>
<b>N<sub>lec</sub></b>	medical procedure	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "medical procedure" result implements the original result of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is a result which is a complex of activities verified in human or veterinary medicine, including description of a disease, identification of the causes of the disease and on the basis of this knowledge a therapeutic method is determined, which leads to the restoration of the physiological balance of the organism. A medical procedure must be verified in clinical trial.</p>

<b>N<sub>pam</sub></b>	conservation procedure	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>A "conservation procedure" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. A conservation procedure is a proven set of activities or materials and technologies leading to the salvaging, preservation or restoration of a cultural heritage object. The conservation procedure includes a description of a problem, identification of the causes of deterioration or threat to the existence of the cultural heritage object and, based on this knowledge, the determination of the remediation method. The condition for the monumental procedure is a proven verification in practice, recommendation for use by the National Heritage Institute on the basis of two independent opposing opinions and approval by the Ministry of Culture.</p> <p>In case the National Heritage Institute is the originator of the conservation procedure, the condition is the proven verification in practice and approval by the Ministry of Culture.</p>
<b>N<sub>map</sub></b>	specialised map with scientific content	<p><b><u>Definition:</u></b></p> <p>A "specialised map with scientific content" result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. A specialised map with scientific content is a synthesis of point, two-dimensional, three-dimensional and if applicable temporal information (4D) and their connections, expressed cartographically or by means of a geographical information system (GIS), obtained on the basis of research of a certain territory or a three-dimensional object. It is an analytical or synthetic map with scientific content, which is the result of analysis or synthesis of spatial data visualised cartographically. A map may be the result of advanced processing of data layers in a GIS environment, but it must produce new data with new knowledge.</p> <p>Specialised maps with scientific content are, for example, maps of climatic zones, maps of traffic intensity, maps of the intensity of harmful organisms, maps of geological conditions, maps of monuments, archaeological sites, protected natural areas, technical objects, large-scale maps/plans of smaller areas (e.g. heritage and technical sites, archaeological sites and parks), including comprehensive documentation of building-historical, urban or landscape surveys, but also of biological and natural phenomena, historical or social contexts, etc.</p> <p>This category also includes specialised 3D static models and 4D dynamic models with scientific content, which generalise the category by a possible third dimension of the displayed data (e.g., 3D models of the geological structure of the territory and 4D model of geological changes and time). 3D and 4D models are the outcomes of advanced processing of data layers in a specialised 3D and 4D modelling software.</p>

		<p>If a set of individual specialised maps is published in a single volume, the individual maps are not each considered a separate result.</p> <p>The recognition of a specialised map with scientific content is subject to its approval by the provider or the competent authority.</p> <p><b>The following are not specialised maps:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- state map works,</li> <li>- conventional topographic, cadastral and general geographical map,</li> <li>- thematic maps for the public and schools (e.g., road maps, tourist maps, fishing maps, etc.).</li> </ul>
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**Note on type N results – methodology:**

A methodology must have internationally recognised certification (accreditation) from a competent professional certification (accreditation) body or a certificate from a competent public administration body that is materially responsible for the area in which the methodology or procedure is applied. In the case where approval or certification (accreditation) is granted by the competent public administration body, i.e., also by the provider, such approval/certification/accreditation must be granted on the basis of two independent opposing evaluations. The approval/certification/accreditation process may be regulated by a specific regulation of the relevant approval or certification (accreditation) body.

**Note on type N results – medical procedure:**

A medical procedure result must be published in the Ministry of Health Bulletin (in the case of human treatments) or approval by the competent authority, e.g. the State Veterinary Administration (in the case of veterinary treatments) will be decisive.

**Note on type N results – conservation procedure:**

For the conservation procedure result, it is decisive whether the procedure has been demonstrably recommended for use by the National Heritage Institute and the Ministry of Culture on the basis of two independent opposing evaluations, except in cases where the National Heritage Institute is the author of the conservation procedure.

<b>R</b>	software	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>"Software" is a computer program. This kind of outcome also includes digital platforms, cloud services, applied artificial intelligence algorithms and other digital products providing innovative and new functionality. A "software" result implements the original results of the research and development carried out by the author or by a team of which the author was a member. A condition is the novelty and uniqueness of the software design, which is documented in the technical documentation of the result. The software must bring an element of novelty and progress to the field of computer programs that implies an increase in the volume of knowledge. However, the use of software for a new application or purpose cannot in itself represent such progress.<sup>4</sup></p>
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<sup>4</sup> OECD. *Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development* [part: Classification and distribution by Fields of Research and Development (FORD), chapter 2.70, p. 66]. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2015. ISBN 978-92-64-23900-5. [cit. 2025-05-10]. Available from: [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/frascati-manual-2015\\_9789264239012-en](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/frascati-manual-2015_9789264239012-en)

		<p><b>The following is not software:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- software development of business applications and information systems using known methods and existing software tools,</li> <li>- adding user functions to existing application programs (including the functionality of basic input data),</li> <li>- the creation of websites or software using existing tools,</li> <li>- the use of standard methods of encryption, security verification and data integrity testing,</li> <li>- adaptation of a product for a specific application, unless knowledge is added during the process that significantly improves the basic program,</li> <li>- routine debugging of existing systems and programs, unless this is done prior the end of the experimental development process.</li> </ul>
S	specialised public database	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "specialised public database" result includes structured and publicly accessible data on original results from research and development, broken down on the basis of the research and development carried out by the author or by a team of which the author was a member. It allows access to structured information about a phenomenon as a resource for further research or for the end user.</p> <p><b>The following is not a specialised public database:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a result that does not meet the public accessibility requirement (internal records and databases that serve only the owner of the result),</li> <li>- databases containing known or already publicly available data.</li> </ul>
T	digital data collections	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "digital data collection" result includes any datasets in digital form as a result of research arising from a non-trivial process or combination thereof in the context of ongoing research that provide new use value for subsequent research, development or innovation. A digital data collection as a result of research must meet the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be provided with machine-processable and publicly available metadata according to the principles of FAIR data<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>- be assigned a unique, machine-processable persistent digital identifier (e.g., by a "handle" system that includes DOIs and other types of persistent identifiers, or by a similar long-term managed PID service),</li> <li>- be assigned a binding licence or conditions for further use and distribution, including a description of new utility values for subsequent research, development or innovation,</li> <li>- be deposited, including metadata, in a publicly accessible trusted or field-certified digital repository, for example in repositories of large research infrastructures or in the National Repository Platform EOSC CZ,</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> The principles are available at: **GO FAIR Initiative. FAIR Principles: Guidelines for Scientific Data Management and Stewardship.** [cit. 2025-05-10]. Available from: <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- have at least one author who has contributed to the research.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following is not a digital data collection:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a minor change to an existing digital data collection,</li> <li>- a specialised public database (type S result) or its digital form,</li> <li>- other digital collections, for example articles that are already a different RIR result.</li> </ul> <p>The digital data collection is divided into:</p> <p><math>T_{open}</math> – a digital collection of data that is freely available and free of charge at least for research purposes (e.g., under a Creative Commons International 4.0 license, with or without any attribution) based on an associated binding license;</p> <p><math>T_{ost}</math> – other digital data collections.</p>
V	research report	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A "research report" result implements the original result of research, development and innovation carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member. It is such a result that has been applied in accordance with Section 4(g) of Government Regulation No.397/2009 Coll., containing classified information in accordance with specific legislation (e.g. Act No.148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified information and on amendments to certain acts, as amended, Act No.412/2005 Coll., on the protection of classified information and security eligibility, as amended, Section 27 of Act No.240/2000 Coll., on crisis management).</p>
$V_{souhrn}$	summary research report	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A summary research report <math>V_{souhrn}</math> (<math>V_{summ}</math>) may be one of the results required from an applied research project with dedicated or contract funding. The summary research report summarises the results of the project and expresses the fulfilment of the set project objectives and must be requested by the provider or confirmed by a protocol of acceptance of the result by the client.</p>
A	audiovisual work	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The result "audiovisual work" implements the original result of research, development and innovation carried out by the author or by a team of which the author was a member. These are electronic documents, i.e., documents issued in digital form only, with the exception of results issued in electronic form that meet the conditions for classification in category J, B or D.</p> <p><b>The following are not audiovisual works:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- research reports published in electronic form,</li> <li>- an annual, periodic or final (or otherwise named) report on the project (including a grant project) or other research activity, which is submitted to the provider and is published in electronic form.</li> </ul>

<b>E</b>	holding an exhibition	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The organising (holding) of an exhibition can only be considered a result of R&amp;D&amp;I if it is possible to identify the presence of R&amp;D&amp;I in the activities on the basis of which the presented information or facts were created. The result implements the original results of research and development that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member.</p> <p><b>The following is not type E result:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an exhibition generally dedicated to the given topic, that does not include the results of the author or the team of which the author is a member, but summarises broad knowledge in the field in question, or e.g. is solely for educational purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>E<sub>krit</sub></b>	holding an exhibition with a critical catalogue	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>A result of a "holding an exhibition with a critical catalogue" is the public presentation of original results of research and development carried out by the author or by a team of which the author was a member. The criterion(s) for its recognition may be further defined by the funder for the respective research activity, and the integral parts of the results may be further parameterised by the funder according to its needs.</p> <p>A condition for the recognition of the result "holding an exhibition with a critical catalogue" is the publication of a critical catalogue of the exhibition, which meets all the requirements for the type of the result "book" and has been applied and approved as such (it is not possible to recognise this result without a critical catalogue – a book until the critical catalogue is published).</p>
<b>M</b>	holding a conference	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>The organising (holding) of a conference, seminar or symposium can only be considered as an R&amp;D&amp;I result if in addition to the five basic criteria for identifying the R&amp;D&amp;I activities from which the information presented was generated, one of the additional conditions set out in the Frascati Manual, Part 2 is met.</p> <p>The conference must include public presentations of the original results of research and development carried out by the author or by a team of which the author was a member.</p> <p><b>Conferences for the purpose of classifying types of R&amp;D&amp;I results, the following is not conference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a conference without the participation of scientists,</li> <li>- a conference where the author or a team of which the author was a member did not have an active contribution,</li> <li>- a conference where original R&amp;D&amp;I results are not presented,</li> <li>- a seminar or lecture / set of seminars or lectures popularising knowledge in a given field for the general public or for education.</li> </ul>
<b>W</b>		<p><b>Definition:</b></p>

	holding a workshop	<p>The organising (holding) of a workshop can only be considered as an R&amp;D&amp;I result if in addition to the five basic criteria for identifying the R&amp;D&amp;I activities from which the information presented was generated, one of the additional conditions set out in the Frascati Manual, Part 2 is met.</p> <p>The workshop must include public presentations of original results of research and development carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member.</p>
O	other results	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p>"Other results" are those results that do not meet the criteria for the well-defined types of results defined above. The result has produced original results that were generated by activities that meet the requirements of the Frascati Manual for R&amp;D&amp;I activities and that were carried out by the author or a team of which the author was a member.</p> <p>The "other results" may also be reported as such R&amp;D results that have been formally (parametrically) defined by the support provider for the respective research activity, e.g., the results of "Artistic Research Output".</p>

#### Note on all types of results:

The provider may specify the terms of the definitions of the types of results and the parameters that the result must meet to be recognised as such. If the recognition of the result of its certification (accreditation) or approval by the provider is a condition, it may regulate other elements by a separate regulation.

## RESULTS VERIFIABILITY CRITERIA

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
Valid for all types of results <sup>6</sup>	<b>Truthfulness</b> according to Section 12(1) of the Act for each of the determining criteria for each type of result	the information is untrue	listed below for each type of result
	<b>Description</b> under Section 32(3) of the Act	the information is not given, or the description has fewer than 64 characters, including spaces	description in the prescribed scope

<sup>6</sup> Including data on contract research.

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
	<b>Existence</b> of the result, (e.g., the article J <sub>oth</sub> has been published in the mentioned periodical – a photocopy of the published article, contract on the use of the result, etc.)	the result does not exist	verification by the provider
	<b>Year of application of the result</b> in case the result is linked to a specific research activity (CEP, CEA), whether the year of application does not precede the year of initiation of the activity	the year of application precedes the year of the start of the research activity	searching the relevant database (R&D&I Information System), verification by the provider, SW algorithm for comparison of RIR, CEP and CEA data fields
	<b>The result is submitted by an author</b> who has a working legal relationship with the submitter, i.e., is a "domestic creator" (if the submitter's name is given in a language other than Czech, it must be a relevant translation of its official name)	different or incorrect affiliation is given for the creator of the result	verification by the provider  searching the relevant database
<b>J – article in a scientific periodical (journal)</b>	<b>Existence and correctness of ISSN</b>	wrong check digit <sup>7</sup>	SW algorithm numerical control
	<b>Inclusion in WoS or SCOPUS databases</b>	the periodical is not listed, or the result is not assigned a WoSID or SCOPUS EID	SW algorithm, searching the relevant database
	<b>Number of print pages</b> (min. number of pages = 2) (applies to result type J <sub>oth</sub> )	the number of pages is lower	SW algorithm, verification by the provider
	The required attribute is stated for J <sub>imp</sub> and J <sub>SC</sub> results	the attribute is not Article, Review or Letter	SW algorithm for searching the relevant database
<b>B – book</b>	<b>Existence and correctness of ISBN</b>	wrong check digit <sup>8</sup>	SW algorithm numerical control

<sup>7</sup> Exceptions are recorded and checked separately.

<sup>8</sup> Exceptions are recorded and checked separately.

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
	<b>Number of print pages</b> (min. number of pages = 50)	the number of pages is lower	SW algorithm
	<b>Delivery of legal deposits</b> in accordance with Section 3(1) of Act No. 37/1995 Coll., on non-periodical publications, as amended by Act No. 320/2002 Coll., to the National Library of the Czech Republic (applies only to books published in the Czech Republic)	non-existence of the ISBN in the catalogue of the National Library of the Czech Republic, in the case of books published outside the Czech Republic in an internationally recognised catalogue or DOI or Open Access identifier	database of the National Library of the Czech Republic, books published outside the Czech Republic: completion of conditionally required fields, registration in an internationally recognised catalogue, or verification by the provider by returnable loan from the reporting institution
	<b>Expertise</b> – for disputed results, whether the book meets the definition of the result, possible expert review of compliance with the definition by the relevant expert and advisory body of the RDI	the book does not meet the definition of a result	possible assessment by the expert and advisory bodies of the RDI
<b>D – paper in proceedings</b>	<b>Existence and correctness of ISBN or ISSN</b>	wrong check digit <sup>9</sup>	SW algorithm numerical control
	<b>Record of the result in the database</b> SCOPUS or WoS	the publication is not listed in SCOPUS or WoS	SW algorithm for searching the relevant database
	<b>Number of print pages</b> (min. number of pages = 2)	number of pages less than 2	SW algorithm, verification by the provider
<b>P – patent</b>	<b>Decision number</b> (not application number)	no decision number stated or recorded	searching in the relevant database, verification by the provider
	<b>Internet address of the patent office that granted the patent</b>	the internet address of the patent office is incorrect or not listed	

<sup>9</sup> Exceptions are recorded and checked separately.

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
Z – pilot plant, verified technology	<b>The result a pilot plant / verified technology</b>	the RIR description of the Technical Parameters of the result does not characterise the result as a process for use in production and services	SW algorithm, verification by the provider
	<b>An agreement on licensing or other use of the result with a specific entity is concluded, or the result is used by the owner</b>	NO is entered in the data filed	
	<b>Expertise</b> – if results are challenged, whether the pilot plant / verified technology satisfies the definition of a result	the result does not meet the definition	possible assessment by expert and advisory bodies of the RDI, result checked by the provider
	<b>Can an agreement on the use of the result be concluded between the beneficiary and the party implementing the pilot plant or verified technology in manufacturing?</b>	no economic parameters are listed in the RIR description of the economic parameters of the result	completed data fields
	<b>Have a description and the technical parameters been stated?</b>	RIR description and technical parameters of the result – Mandatory data fields	completed data fields
Z – variety	<b>Grant of protection of rights</b> (Act No. 408/2000 Coll., on the protection of plant variety rights and amending Act No. 92/1996 Coll., on varieties, seeds and planting stock of cultivated plants, as amended, [Act on the protection of plant variety rights], as amended), not the date or number of the application	data not recorded in the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA) or CISTA records only the registration of the variety for circulation	verification in the CISTA database, verification by the provider

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
	<b>The name of the result</b> is the same as the name of the variety in the CISTA database	the data does not correspond to the name of the variety in the CISTA database	
<b>Z – breed</b>	<b>Decision</b> number not the application number	not recorded in the relevant database	verification in the relevant database verification by the provider
<b>F – utility model</b> <b>F – industrial design</b>	<b>Does the result have industrial application?</b>	verification by the provider	verification in the relevant database, verification by the provider
	<b>Decision number.</b> , not the application number	not recorded in the database of the competent patent office	
<b>G – prototype</b>	<b>Is the result applied after verification of the design features in practice or in the testing facility prior to introducing serial or mass production?</b>	the RIR description of the Technical Parameters of the result does not characterise that the result has been validated for production	verification by the provider
	<b>Is there an agreement on licensing or other use of the result with a specific entity? Can the prototype be put into serial production?</b>	NO is entered in the data field	
	<b>Can an agreement be concluded on the use of the result between the beneficiary and the party implementing serial or mass production?</b>	no economic parameter is listed in the RIR description of the economic parameters of the result	verification by the provider
<b>G – functioning sample</b>	<b>Has the result been applied after verifying the design features in practice or in a testing facility, and on the basis of this verification has a unique instrument or piece of laboratory equipment, etc., been produced?</b>	the RIR description of the Technical Parameters of the result does not characterise that the result was produced on the basis of verification (testing) of the properties	completed data field, verification by the provider

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
	<b>Has an agreement been concluded with a specific party for the licensed or other use of the result? Is there a physical result or just a design?</b>	NO is entered in the data field verification by the provider	
<b>H – results translated into legislation and standards</b>	<b>Application = publishing</b> in the Collection of statutes, or for <b>ČSN</b> <b>Application = publishing</b> the standard	the RIR numerical identification does not indicate the regulation number, or the regulation number is not listed in the Collection of statutes, or the RIR numerical identification does not indicate the ČSN or the listed ČSN is not included in the database of the standardisation authority	searching the database of the Collection of statutes published by the Ministry of the Interior, or searching the relevant database of ČSN
<b>H – results translated into directives and regulations of a non-legislative nature binding within the competence of the relevant provider</b>	<b>Application = publication</b> in the journal of the provider or other competent authority	the RIR numerical identification does not include the identification of the publication of the non-legislative regulation in the gazette or its electronic version by the relevant ministry	search in the relevant ministerial database, verification by the provider
<b>H – results projected into approved strategic and conceptual documents of state or public administration bodies</b>	<b>Application = publication (e.g., on the website)</b> after approval by the government or other competent authority	the RIR numerical identification does not include the identification of the approval and publication of the strategic and conceptual regulation	search on the link provided, verification by the provider
<b>N – methodology, conservation procedure</b>	<b>Data field for identification</b> Ref. No. of the approval/certification/accreditation body	no reference number in RIR	verification by the provider

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
<b>N – medical procedure</b>	<b>Human medicine: the medical procedure is published in the the Ministry of Health Bulletin</b>	RIR does not identify the Ministry of Health Bulletin	searching in the relevant database, verification by the provider
	<b>Veterinary medicine:</b>	RIR does not provide the number of the decision on certification of the treatment by the State Veterinary Administration	searching in the relevant database, verification by the provider
<b>N – specialised map with scientific content</b>	<b>Data field for identification</b> Ref. No. of the approving authority and <b>any other requirements of the provider may have</b>	the RIR does not indicate the approval authority's reference number	verification by the provider
<b>R – software</b>	<b>Public availability of the result – availability of the description of the functionality of the result and the licensing conditions for use</b>	the RIR states that a licence is required	completed data field, verification by the provider
<b>S – specialised public database</b>	<b>Approval by the competent authority</b>	the RIR does not indicate the approval authority's reference number	verification by the provider
	<b>Public availability of the result</b>	there is no link to the result in RIR, or it is not working.	verification by the provider
	<b>Any other requirements of the provider may have</b>		verification by the provider
<b>T – digital data collection</b>	<b>Public availability of the result including metadata in a publicly accessible digital repository and availability of licensing terms for further use</b>	RIR does not specify a requirement for publication including metadata according to FAIR principles	completed data field, verification by the provider

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
<b>V – research Report</b>	<b>Delivery using the prescribed method for classified information (see Act No. 148/1998 Coll., on the protection of classified information and on amendments to certain acts, as amended, Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the protection of classified information and on security clearance, as amended, Section 27 of Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on crisis management)</b>	the result has not been delivered via the provider's confidential registry	verification by a competent person
<b>V<sub>souhrn</sub> – summary Research Report</b>	<b>The report is requested by the provider or is confirmed by a report of receipt of the result by the client</b> or <b>Application = publication (e.g. on the web) by the provider or other competent authority</b>	NO is entered in the relevant field in the RIR, or no link to the publication	completed data field, search on the link provided, verification by the provider
<b>E – holding an exhibition</b> <b>E<sub>krit</sub> – holding an exhibition with a critical catalogue</b>	<b>The exhibition presents original scientific / research information</b> and <b>meeting the additional criteria of the Frascati Manual, Part 2</b> and <b>for E<sub>krit</sub> critical exhibition catalogue</b> and <b>any other requirements of the provider (e.g. duration, attendance, scope, target group, etc.)</b>	R&D&I element not identified or the results of the research of the author or the team of which the author is a member are not presented (i.e., it is a "general" exhibition focused on the given topic) and for E <sub>krit</sub> the critical catalogue has not been published or does not meet the parameters of a "B" type book or the provider's requirements are not met	verification by the provider

Type of result	Criterion	Description of the application of the exclusion criterion	Verification method
M – holding a conference	<b>The conference presents original scientific/research information and meeting the additional criteria of the Frascati Manual, Part 2 and any other requirements of the provider (e.g., target group of participants, number of participants, international nature of the conference)</b>	R&D&I element not identified or the results of research by the author or the team of which the author is a member are not presented (i.e., it is a conference "generally" focused on the topic) or the provider's requirements are not met	verification by the provider
W – holding a workshop	<b>The workshop brings original scientific/research information and meeting the additional criteria of the Frascati Manual, Part 2 and any other requirements of the provider (e.g. duration, attendance, scope, target group, etc.)</b>	R&D&I element not identified or the results of research by the author or the team of which the author is a member are not presented (i.e., it is a conference "generally" focused on the topic) or the provider's requirements are not met	verification by the provider
O – other results	<b>Criterion / criteria may be set by the funder for the relevant research activity e.g. the output of artistic research</b>		verification by the provider

Note: Explanatory notes on the verification method

- **SW algorithm** – designation of the method of data checking, when the data is checked against a specific database, using software,
- **physical verification by the provider** – refers to requesting the cooperation of the provider in the specific verification of data on the result, i.e. providing the requested documents on the result within ten working days so that a qualified decision can be made on its exclusion or inclusion in the IS R&D&I, with reference to the provisions of

*Sections 12 and 31(10) of the Act. In case of non-cooperation from the provider, the result will be removed from the database,*

- **verification by the provider** – refers to direct physical verification, also through remote access and indirect verification, e.g. verification of the existence of results published outside the Czech Republic,
- **search in the relevant database** – cross-checked annually as part of the annual checks.