Definitions of Outcomes Supported by the Programme National Centres of Competence 1

Ref. No.: TACR/1-48/2018

Excerpt and translated from "Methodology for Evaluating the Outcomes of Research Organisations and the Outcomes of Completed Programmes"

Outcome Code	Outcome Name	Description
P	**patent**	**Definition:** "Patent" is an invention for which the exclusive right of its use is granted: - in the case of a Czech patent, by the Industrial Property Office under the conditions stipulated by Act No. 527/1990 Sb., on Inventions and Rationalisation Proposals, as amended; - 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; - in the case of other patents, by the relevant patent office under the conditions stipulated by the applicable law. This results in granting a patent which protects the original R&D outcomes accomplished by the originator or the team of the originator. An outcome can only be considered an applied outcome 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. **What cannot be considered a patent:** - 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.
Z_{polop}	**pilot plant**	**Definition:** The "Pilot Plant" outcome verified the original R&D outcomes 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 maximum or planned

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		performance. The pilot plant shall be accompanied by at least one design or construction of the equipment that will allow the intended production in large quantities (bulk or serial production). The design, i.e. the entire production process (technology) including machinery, shall be new and unique, which is evidenced by the entire technical documentation of the outcome. **The following cannot be considered a pilot plant:** - 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}	**proven technology**	**Definition:** The "Proven Technology" outcome implemented the original R&D and innovation outcomes 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 outcome is also the implementer, by demonstrating the anticipated economic benefits. The outcome that is the subject of the outcome application agreement concluded between the author of the outcome (Beneficiary or Other Participant) and user of the outcome can also be considered a proven technology. The technical documentation of the outcome is mandatory.

Notice to the Z-type outcomes:
The inclusion of an outcome of the Z-pilot plant and Z-proven technology type into RDI IS is subject to the conclusion of the respective agreement on the use or employment of the outcome concluded between the owner of the outcome (i.e. the Beneficiary or Other Participant) and the user (implementer), except where the outcome is used by the owner; for outcomes of the variety and breed type, the employment is subject to the registration of the outcome (variety, breed) in the relevant register or the herd book.

It will state the price or the economic parameters for which the outcome will be implemented (e.g. the price which is indicated as the purchase price in the outcome application agreement).

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F_{uzit}	**utility model**	**Definition:** The "Utility Model" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the originator 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 period of validity of the utility model are provided in Act No. 478/1992 Sb., on Utility Models, as amended. 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 (see Section 5 of Act No. 478/1992 Sb.).
F_{prum}	**industrial model**	**Definition:** The "Industrial Model" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the originator or by the team of the originator. The industrial model 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. It is an outcome that is protected under Act No. 207/2000 Sb., on the Protection of Industrial Designs and the Amendment to Act No. 527/1990 Sb., on Inventions, Industrial Designs and Rationalisation Proposals, as amended. **What cannot be considered an industrial model:** - computer programmes; - separate graphical designs without a link to a particular product, - outcomes that do not meet the criteria of the Frascati manual, Part 2.

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Notice to the F-type outcomes: Entering the data on the registration of designs (designation of the competent authority, certification date, certification number) in RIV is mandatory.		
G_{prot}	**prototype**	**Definition:** The "Prototype" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes 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 product 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 outcome.
G_{funk}	**functional sample**	**Definition:** The "Functional Sample" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes 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 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 outcome.
N_{metC}	**methodologies certified by an authorised body**	**Definition:** The "Methodology" outcome is a summary of recommended practices and procedures approved, certified and accredited by the competent public authority or, if there is no 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 outcomes obtained will be conclusive, repeatable and achievable.
N_{metS}	**methodologies approved by the relevant government body with competence for the issue in question**	
N_{metA}	**Methodologies and procedures**	The "Methodology" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the author or by the team of the author.

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	accredited 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_{lec}	**medical procedure**	**Definition:** The "Medical Procedure" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the author or by the team of the author. This is an outcome 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_{pam}	**preservation procedure**	**Definition:** The "Preservation Procedure" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes 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_{map}	**specialised map**	**Definition:** The "Specialised Map with Professional Content" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the author or by the team of the author. A specialised map with

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	with professional content	professional 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 professional 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 professional content 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 professional 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 professional content are published as a collected work in one coherent volume, it is not possible to apply each specialised map as a separate outcome. A specialised map with professional content is only recognised when approved by the Provider. **The following cannot be considered a specialised map:** - 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.).

Notice to the N-type outcomes – certified methodology:
It is required to obtain an internationally recognised certification (accreditation) from the relevant professional certification (accreditation) body or a certificate from the relevant public authority 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 public authority, i.e. also

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by the Provider, such approval/certification/accreditation shall 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 outcomes – medical procedure: For Medical Procedure outcomes, 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), shall be decisive. Notice to the N-type outcomes – preservation procedure: For Preservation Procedure outcomes, 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, shall be decisive.		
R	**software**	**Definition:** "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" outcome implemented the original R&D outcomes 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 outcome. 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 progress. **The following may be considered software:** - 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. **The following may not be considered software:** - development of software for business applications and information systems using known methods and current software tools;

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		- 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.
H_{leg}	**outcomes reflected in legislation and standards**	**Definition:** The outcomes reflected in legislation and standards implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is an outcome the content of which is taken into consideration in the consultation or approval process of a legal regulation or part thereof or of a standard (without modifying the substance of the proposal, except for e.g. legislative and technical modifications) and every effort is made to meet the definition, while there is an outcome which can be reflected in the legal regulation or standard. In the case of the outcome application in legal regulations, the legal regulations shall either be Czech or international. In the case of the outcome application in standards, the issuer of the standard shall be an authorised standardisation institute entitled to issue standards (both binding and recommendatory). National standards (Czech standards or standards of another country) and transnational (European) standards are not distinguished. **The following cannot be considered an outcome reflected in legislation and standards:** - translations and reviewed translations of standards.
H_{neleg}	**outcomes reflected in non-legislative directives and regulations binding within the competence of the respective provider**	**Definition:** Outcomes reflected in directives and regulations of non-legislative nature binding within the competence of the relevant Provider implemented the original R&D outcomes carried out by the author or by the team of the author. It is an outcome which is used (taken without modifying the substance of the proposal, except for e.g. legislative and technical modifications) in the proposal of the text of a directive or regulation of non-legislative nature and every effort is made to meet the definition, while there is an outcome which can be reflected in the directive or regulation, which may be declared binding by the relevant Provider or

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		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 outcomes:
The number, full title of the legal regulation, standard, directive or regulation of non-legislative nature (or the government resolution number) shall be indicated in RIV.