

Presentation of research findings

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History of FRIP

- By 1 April **1958** the **Central Research Institute of the Food Processing Industry** was established by the decree of the then Ministry of Food Processing Industry.
- In July **1967** the institute was subordinated to the Agricultural and Food Research Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, shortly afterwards transformed to the Czech Academy of Agriculture.
- Effective of 1 January **1969** the name of the institute was changed to **Czech Academy of Agriculture – Research Institute of the Food Processing Industry**.
- After the dissolution of the Academy in **1974** the institute was incorporated as the
- **Research Institute of the Food Processing Industry** into the branch research base of the Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition.



Historical location of FRIP
(Prague - Smíchov)

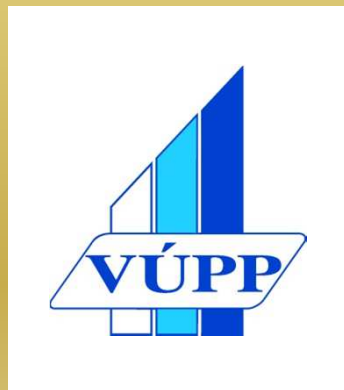
- Since its foundation up to **1991** the institute had been a budget organization and an independent legal entity.
- In **1992** the institute became a contributory organization and renamed **Food Research Institute Prague**.
- In the early nineties there was a shift of the Institute on the newly built facilities in Prague Hostivař.



Effective of 1 January **2007** the institute was transformed
into a public research institution

under the name

Food Research Institute Prague, p.r.i.



The objective of its **main activities** is basic and applied research and development in the fields of food chemistry and biochemistry, microbiology, food engineering, food processing procedures and machinery, and human nutrition.

These activities are supported by public funding in the form of

- an institutional contribution (research plan)
- targeted financing (projects of various providers) on national level
- by international research grants.

In compliance with Law No. 341/2005 Sb. on public research institutions the institute performs so-called **further activities** based on the requirements of the bodies of state administration, which are in public interests and are supported by public funds,

and

commercial activities, which are funded from non-public resources and are performed as paid services offered to small and medium food-processing companies lacking their own expert personnel and/or facilities.

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The presentation of research results

From this viewpoint the least questionable activity is **contract research**, i.e. research projects directly commissioned by business bodies.

In our case such projects involve

- the development of new food products,
 - quality improvement of existing products,
 - or modifications of production technologies or manufacturing equipment.
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- Their results can be found on store shelves, in production halls, or are reflected in the quality of food products. It is then the contract owner's decision whether to acknowledge the contribution of other subjects to the final product.
 - The results of **government contracts** (so-called further activities) are used by the government and also in this case it is the decision of the contracting authority how to claim their authorship.

In these cases, there is no space for grey literature.

This opens in the major type of our activities, i. e. in the so-called **main activities**.

Information on the findings of research supported by public funds are collected in the Information Register of Research and Development Results (IRRDR). This register has a specific structure that will provide the interested party mainly with bibliographic data. However, such data can spark interest in the details of research findings.

Publications

- scientific, scientific journals, the sphere of science, basic research
- technical, technical journals, the technical sphere (research, producers), applied research
- popular, technical-popular magazines, consumers, applied research and development

If such a publication appears, it would be reasonable to store it at the National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL).

The same is true about purely popular articles.

- Publishable results also are the subject of **lectures or posters** at conferences and workshops. If any **proceedings** of such scientific events are published and contain full texts of papers presented, the publicity has been taken care of, at least in professional circles. If not, the presentation is only accessible to a narrower audience, primarily to participants in the respective event.

Such results can then be successfully stored at the NRGL. The above-mentioned complete proceedings of national-level events can also be stored there.

Research findings that constitute the subject of **patent protection documents**, i. e. **patents** and **utility models**, are publicly accessible at the Industrial Property Office (IPO). Naturally, these documents are also presented by their owners, research institutions, on their web pages. The sale of a license is the best proof of the correct presentation of research findings.

That there is no need to duplicate IPO by NRGL.

Specific achievements of applied research are

- **Certified methodologies** - are retained by the certification authority and by the provider of funding. They can also be retained at the **NRGL**.
- **Functional samples, prototypes or implemented technologies** findings can be descriptively presented at a seminar, conference or workshop, and then it is again possible to gain information about them from the proceedings. If no proceedings are published the complete presentation as such could be stored at **NRGL**. These results of research are also contained in technical reports.

However, the most complete information about research projects can be obtained from reports submitted annually to the provider of funding.

Periodical or interim reports (PR)

- **PR form**, general data on participating researchers, a financial statement and a simple description of the activities performed in the past year and the plan of activities and the budget for the following year of the project. The research findings are shown in the format compatible with the IRRDR
 - an **edited report**, informations about the most important research activities and their results achieved during the previous year (mandatory annex of this report)
 - a **technical report**, a copy of the patent, a certificate of registration of a utility model, or published articles (optional appendices).
- PRs are accessible primarily to administrators of research programs and projects, members of review committees and peer reviewers.
 - A PR is presently kept at the Ministry of Agriculture or at the National Agency for Agricultural Research. Edited reports and lists of achieved results are available in the publicly accessible Research Infobank (web site of the Ministry of Agriculture).

Final reports (FR)

- The same applies to them as to PR except that they summarize research done during the whole life of the project.

- Research plans, or the activities supported by the institutional contribution, are presented in a similar way. These reports are not included in the e-project and have no mandatory annex. It is up to the researchers what they include into the report in addition to the general information, or what they publish in the form of an appendix. They mostly attach copies of articles, patents, utility models and technical reports.
- The results of the so-called main activities are also reflected in consulting and training. In particular, presentations at user events - for producers or consumers - can also be stored in the NRGL.

Use of NRGL

- Researchers can use the NRGL to store information about a project or a research plan in the form of edited reports and technical reports, which constitute the appendices of reports in strict sense.
- Technical reports that are not part of the PR or FR can not be applied to the NRGL because these contain information that later on (after the project is terminated) can result in a publication or a patent protection document. Or it can just inspire the competitors.
- This problem could be resolved by the application of a certain "protection period", after which these documents would be transferred to the NRGL.
- After the approval of the provider of public funds, it would be possible for the NRGL to hold complete reports as described above, since these are otherwise kept only for the mandatory retention period. A similar way is followed by many research organizations.

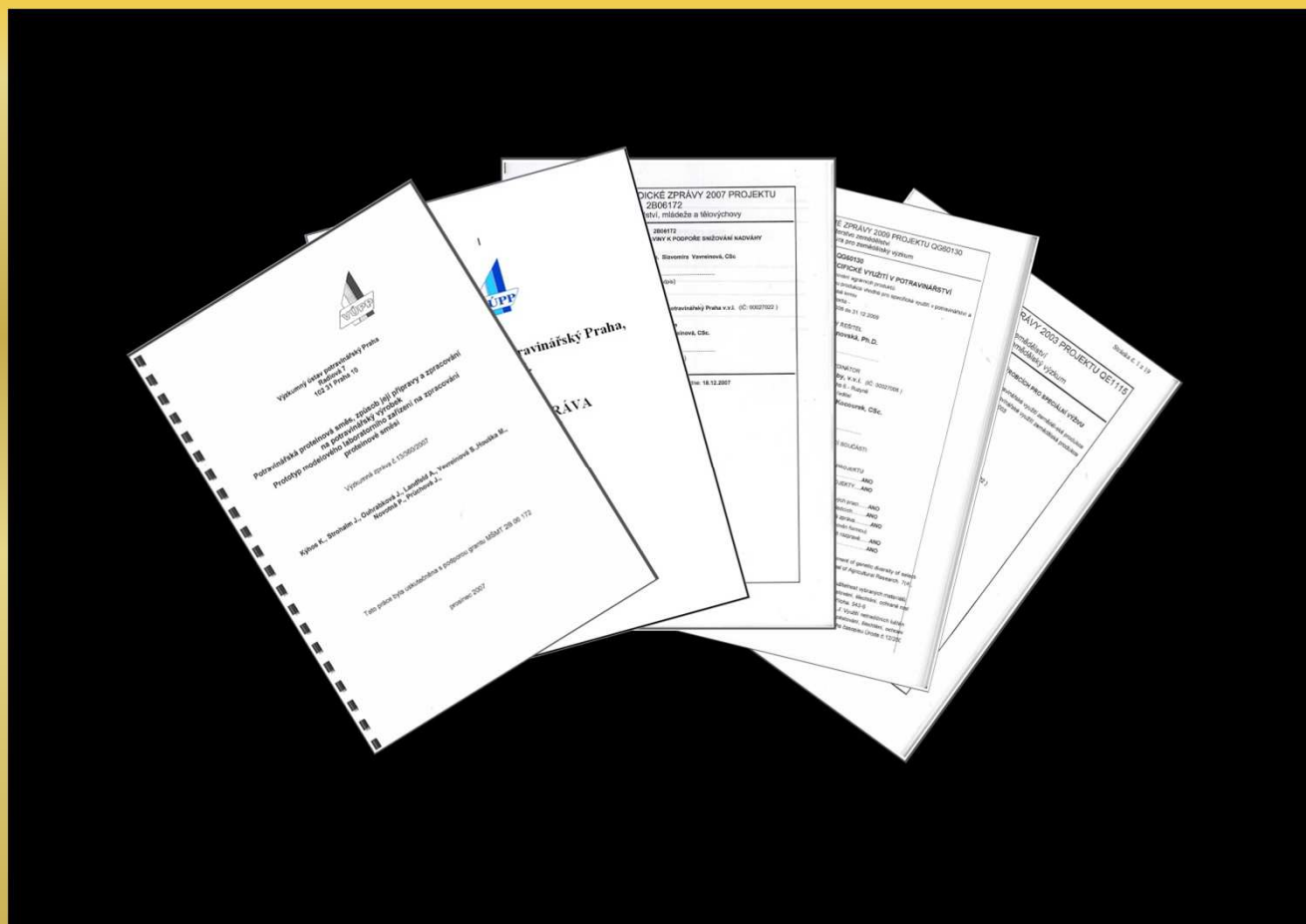
Problems

- In addition to the concerns of researchers about the release of sensitive information.
- In many projects several institutions cooperate with one another. Technical reports then belong to one institution only, if they only cover a certain autonomous part of the project. Alternatively, research can be done cooperatively by several institutions. In this case, when one of them decides to save the report in the NRGL, the approval of other participating parties will be needed. This can be decided either at the time of publication, or in advance in the contracts between researchers.
- In user presentations the approach of the lecturing researcher to the presentation is crucial. Most presentations are done in Power Point and then it is again up to the author whether he puts his lecture at public disposal. But there are also those who give their lectures impromptu, and they can hardly be forced to prepare essentially a new publication in addition to their presentation.

Conclusion

To preserve the findings of research, the following can be offered to the NRGL:

- Edited reports
- Technical reports
- Conference proceedings
- Periodical and final reports
- Presentations from conferences, seminars and workshops
- Articles published in all kinds of journals



Thank you very much for your
attention