

Definition of Types of Outputs

J - a peer-reviewed article

A peer-reviewed article in a scientific periodical is an original article and/or a review article published in a scientific periodical (journal) notwithstanding the publisher's country, presenting the original research outputs achieved by the author or a team that included the author. These are comprehensive texts featuring scientific works, organized as per the requirements of publisher(s) of the periodical in respect of the structure of scientific work (most frequently a summary, introduction, material and methods, outputs, discussion, conclusion, literature/sources overview) including the usual citation style, and an apparatus of footnotes, if any. These types of articles are usually placed in the group of original articles or the reviews in such scientific periodicals.

A scientific periodical means a peer-reviewed, periodically published scientific journal with a scientific editorial board, which is assigned only the ISSN or e-ISSN code, and is published in print-only, digital-only, or print-and-digital form, including an on-line release.

The articles in a scientific periodical are classified as follows:

- **Jimp** - original/review article in a scientific periodical which is included in the Web of Science database with the tag „Article“, „Review“, or „Letter“;
- **Jsc** - original/review article in a scientific periodical which is included in the Scopus database with the tag „Article“, „Review“, or „Letter“;
- **Jost** - original/review article in a scientific periodical which does not fit in any of the two foregoing groups, and which meets the general requirements for an article in a scientific periodical. The list of peer-reviewed non-impact scientific periodicals shall not be used.

The following are not deemed to be scientific periodicals:

- periodicals which do not have ISSN, nor e-ISSN assigned;
- periodicals or extraordinary periodicals published under an ISSN and simultaneously under an ISBN in book form (this often occurs in case of conference papers which are registered in the WoS and Scopus databases. Outputs published in this type of source fall under outputs of type D);
- periodicals for which the method of reviewing contributions is not published and/or established;
- daily or newspaper press and the like, i.e. regular daily press, focused „popular-science“ supplements to daily press, weekly newspapers, specialized newspapers;
- non-fiction popular science periodicals intended for the general public, published by commercial publishers, public institutions, and others;
- science-popularizing science periodicals intended for a broader professional public, e.g. published by professional societies, scientific institutions etc., in order to promote and popularize science;
- periodicals of trade unions, political parties, associations etc.;
- business and insurance periodicals;
- standardised forms and newsletters;
- special issues of journals in which texts of conference papers are published.

The following are not deemed to be peer-reviewed articles:

- reprints, abstracts, expanded abstracts (e.g. at conferences) etc., even if published in a specialised scientific periodical, articles of an informative or popularizing character on research outputs;
- editorial materials, corrections, reviews, literature searches and summaries, even if published in a specialised scientific periodical;
- a preprint article, i.e. the version of the article published before the peer-review process;
- in case of articles under “Jost” ones comprising fewer than 2 pages of text, exclusive of photographs, charts, map exhibits, images, tables, and/or.

B - Monograph

A monograph presents the outputs of research which was carried out by the author of the book or by a team of authors that included the author. A monograph book is a non-periodical scientific publication comprising of at least 50 printed pages of the author's own text excluding exhibits such as photographs, graphics, maps etc., published in print or digitally, and reviewed by at least one broadly recognized expert in the respective field in the form of an expert review (such expert reviewer may not be from the author's institution). Such monograph book deals with a well-defined problem in a particular scientific field, includes the formulation of an identifiable and scientifically recognized methodology (explicitly formulated methodological bases and/or formulation of a new methodology based on previous theoretical research in the field). The formal attributes of a monograph are references to literature in the text, a list of citations, and possibly also an apparatus of footnotes, a bibliography of sources, and a summary in at least one world language.

A monograph book has an ISBN or ISMN assigned. The whole book is developed by a unified team of authors (regardless of each team member's share in the content), even if the individual chapters of the book were written by different/separate authors. Scientific books include monographs, scholarly encyclopedias and lexicons, critical editions of sources, critical editions of art (music, art etc.), materials accompanied by studies, critical commented translations of demanding philosophical, historical, or philological texts accompanied by studies, critical translations accompanied by commentary of demanding philosophical, historical or philological texts, scientifically designed dictionaries and Thesaurus- or encyclopaedia-type dictionaries in a given field, critical exhibition catalogues etc., as long as they meet the formal criteria set out above.

In case of a multi-volume scientific monograph, each volume may be recognized as an output if each volume alone meets the criteria and has been published as a separate publication with its own ISBN. If a monograph is recognized as type B output, its chapters may not be recognized as a type C output the same submitter.



The following are not deemed to be monographs:

- books which do not have an ISBN or ISMN assigned;
- teaching texts (i.e. textbooks, coursebooks);
- expert opinions and reports, studies, translations, manuals, information and promotional publications, yearbooks (except for those that meet the requirements of a monograph), annual or similar periodic reports;
- common language dictionaries;
- printed or digitally published research summaries, purpose-made summaries of specialist papers (e.g. within one institution);
- printed or digitally published abstract summaries, or expanded abstracts, or oral communication from conferences;
- methodological manuals, catalogues, and standards;
- proceedings (individual contributions in the proceedings may be an output of type D);
- fiction, non-fiction, travelogues, texts of theatre plays;
- selective bibliographies, annual reports, speeches, reports, collections of students' contest papers, tourist guides;
- commercial translations from foreign languages;
- memoirs, information materials, popularizing monographs, biographies, autobiographies, monographically issued final reports from grants or projects.

“Monograph” type of outputs are verified by a reference to a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) or Open Access (OA), traceability in an internationally recognized catalogue, or by a returnable borrowing from the reporting institution confirmed by the Provider.

C - chapter in a monograph

A chapter in a monograph (if the book complies with the definition of type B output) may be acceptable if the entire book has only an editor, or in cases where the author is stated as a co-author (albeit with a minority share in the contents) of the entire book (on title page, on the back of title page), and is a member of the team of authors with clearly identified main authors. However, the chapter needs to have an individual author or team of authors.

If the monograph is classified as a type B output, its chapters cannot be included as a type C output for the same submitter.

D - article in proceedings registered in the Scopus database or in the Web of Science Conference Proceedings Citation Index

An article in proceedings presents the original outputs of the research carried out by the author or the team that included the author. The article has the regular structure of scientific work including the citation style (it is not an abstract nor an extended abstract), and is published in proceedings.

The proceedings are a reviewed non-periodical publication, published on the occasion of a conference, seminar, or symposium, which contains separate articles by various authors, which usually have a mutual element or share a related topic, and have an ISBN and/or ISSN assigned.

An „article in proceedings“ type of output is a paper with a total range of at least 2 pages, excluding photos, graphs, map exhibits, pictures, tables, and advertisements.

An „article in proceedings“ type of output is an article, which is registered:

- in the Scopus database in sources ("Sources") as a Book Series or Conference Proceedings, and has an ISBN and/or an ISSN assigned;
- in the Web of Science Conference Proceedings Citation Index database and has an ISBN and/or ISSN assigned;
- an article in a special issue of a journal registered in one of the above databases dedicated to the publication of conference papers.

The following texts are not deemed to be articles in proceedings:

- occasionally published summaries of scientific papers (e.g. within one institution, on the occasion of anniversaries, founding celebrations and/or annual conferences);
- collected and/or published abstracts, or expanded abstracts;
- articles assorted and published elsewhere etc.