2012 Survey on the State of Play Concerning ERA Priorities in Research Funding Organisations and in Research Performing Organisations

GLOSSARY

2010 European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructure (ESFRI) Roadmap\(^1\): the ESFRI Roadmap identifies new Research Infrastructures of pan-European interest corresponding to the long term needs of the European research communities, covering all scientific areas, regardless of possible location.

**Applied research**: applied research is also original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective (Source: OECD, 2002).

**Article 185 (Art. 185)**: research programmes undertaken jointly by several Member States in which the EU participates, including those undertakings created for the execution of national programmes.

**Assessment (within the context of funding allocation)**: evaluation procedure which analyses the entire institution in terms of input, throughput (processes) and output factors. Among the latter, the assessment may include research performance and may be linked to funding decisions.

**Associate country to the EU Framework Programme (AC)**: Several countries are associated to the implementation of the EU 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. These include Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia,

Faroe Islands, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey.

**Basic research**: basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view (Source: OECD, 2002).

**Call with pre-defined common priorities**: a call based on a commonly designed research agenda of a joint programme that limits the proposals to predefined topics.

**Cloud services**: services to remotely deliver computing and storage capacity to end-users.

**Computing services**: services enabling researchers to use local or remote computing resources, offered e.g. by High Performance Computers, or distributed grid-or cloud-based computing infrastructures. For example, PRACE and EGI support the development and provision of these services in the EU.

**Core principles of peer review**

2: the principles relate to Excellence, Impartiality, Transparency, Appropriateness for purpose, Efficiency and speed, Confidentiality and Ethical and integrity considerations.

**COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology)**: one of the longest-running European frameworks supporting cooperation among scientists and researchers across Europe.

**Digital services**: examples of digital services include scientific repositories, computing services, cloud services (from external provider), scientific software, research collaboration platform, etc.

**ERA-NET**: action supported by the EU Framework Programme in which national and regional research programmes coordinate research activities in a specific research field through networking of research funding.

**European Union (EU)**: economic and political union of 27 Member States. EU countries are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

**EU countries**: countries which are part of the EU. These include Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

2 [http://www.vr.se/download/18.2ab49299132224ae10680001647/1315408483304/European+Peer+Review+Guide.pdf](http://www.vr.se/download/18.2ab49299132224ae10680001647/1315408483304/European+Peer+Review+Guide.pdf)
EU Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development: EU’s main instrument for funding research in Europe. The 7th EU Framework Programme with a total budget of over €50 billion over the period 2007-2013 provides grants to research actors all over Europe and beyond, in order to co-finance research, technological development and demonstration projects. Grants are determined on the basis of calls for proposals and a peer review process.

EURAXESS portal\(^3\): portal is a service which provides information and services to mobile researchers, including job vacancies.

European Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the recruitment of researchers\(^4\): the charter aims at ensuring that the nature of the relationship between researchers and employers or funders is conducive to successful performance in generating, transferring, sharing and disseminating knowledge and technological development, and to the career development of researchers. It outlines a set of general principles and requirements which specifies the roles, responsibilities and entitlements of researchers as well as of employers and/or funders of researchers. The Code of Conduct for the recruitment of researchers consists of a set of general principles and requirements that should be followed by employers and/or funders when appointing or recruiting researchers. The principles are complementary to those in the European Charter for Researchers.

European Research Council (ERC)\(^5\): The mission of the ERC is to encourage the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-initiated frontier research across all fields of research, on the basis of scientific excellence.

Established researcher: researcher who has reached a degree of seniority in the research field.

Evaluation: process of evaluating, after completion, the outcomes, results and impacts of projects, programmes and/or research agendas.

Federated identity: federated identity allows researchers to use their own organisation user account when accessing other organisations' digital services.

Federation (community): group of institutions and organisations that sign up to an agreed set of policies for exchanging information about users and resources to enable access via authentication. Federation can for example be on national level (e.g. Haka in Finland), and these national federations can then join into European-wide community (e.g. EduGAIN)

\(^3\) http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/


\(^5\) http://erc.europa.eu/
**First stage researcher**: researcher who is at the beginning of his career (i.e. junior researchers, PhD candidates, Post-Docs)

**Full Time Equivalent (FTE)**: unit to measure employed persons or students in a way that makes them comparable although they may work or study a different number of hours per week. An FTE of 1 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker, while an FTE of 0.5 signals that the worker is only half-time.

**Gender dimension in research content**: making gender a dimension of research by integrating it as part of research design and process. This entails sex and gender analysis being integrated into basic and applied research.

**Gender equality** (also known as sex equality or sexual equality) is the goal of equality of genders. Gender equality entails making women's rights equal to men's, and making men's rights equal to women's.

**Gold open access**: payment of publication costs is shifted from subscribers to the author of an article. Often these costs are supported by the university or the research institute to which the researcher is affiliated or by the funding agency supporting the research.

**Grant**: research specific grant, with funding associated with setting up a medium- and/or long-term research programme. The term 'grant' used in this survey does not include grants to doctorate candidates for short-term mobility.

**Green open access** (also known as Green or ‘Green’ open access model - self-archiving): a version of the article (the final published article or final peer-reviewed manuscript) is archived by the researcher in an online repository before, after or alongside its publication in a journal. Access to the deposited article is often delayed ('embargo period') at the request of the publisher so that subscribers retain an added benefit.

**Innovation**: technological product and process (TPP) innovations comprise implemented technologically new products and processes and significant technological improvements in products and processes. A TPP innovation has been implemented if it has been introduced on the market (product innovation) or used within a production process (process innovation). TPP innovations involve a series of scientific, technological, organisational, financial and commercial activities (Source: OECD, 2005)

**Institutional funding**: general funding of institutions with no direct selection of R&D project or programmes (Source: OECD, 2011)

**International peer review**: the evaluation of research proposals is carried out by at least one international independent external expert, from countries whose funding agency(ies) and researchers do not take part in the joint call.
**Invention disclosure**: this occurs when a research organisation first discloses its idea to a firm subject to a confidentiality agreement. This takes place before any patent or licencing activity and thus represents an early indicator of future transfer.

**Joint call**: (single) call for transnational research proposals launched by the common consortium, including all necessary aspects for the implementation and management of the joint call.

**Joint Programming Initiative (JPIs)**: a common initiative aimed at addressing major societal challenges, in order to strengthen Europe's capacity to transform the results of its research into tangible benefits for society and for the overall competitiveness of its economy. Participation of Member States and FP Associated Countries in such an initiative is carried out on a voluntary basis and according to the principle of variable geometry and open access. To date, 10 JPIs have been selected by the High-level Group on Joint Programming (Groupe de programmation conjointe, GPC)

**Joint research agendas** are multiannual research agendas for a joint programme between EU Member States.

**Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs)** address strategic areas where research and innovation are essential to European competitiveness. These public/private partnerships, involving industry, research communities and public authorities, pursue ambitious common research objectives.

**Knowledge transfer** is the process of transferring the rights to use and exploit knowledge from the sources to those in a position to best exploit it in placing new products and services on the market.

**Lead Agency**: This procedure foresees that research councils accept the results of the evaluation of international projects done by the ‘lead agency’ and fund the parts of the project that are being performed in their respective countries (e.g. D-A-CH)

**Leading researcher**: internationally recognised researcher (e.g. team leaders, management positions, etc.)

**Money-Follows-Cooperation Line**: this scheme allows small parts of a project funded by one of the participating research councils to be carried out in a different country (overhead costs are, however, excluded)

**Money-Follows-Researcher**: this scheme enables researchers moving to a research institution in a different country to transfer on-going grant funding to the new institution and continue research activities according to original terms and objectives.

**Non-national**: person who does not hold the citizenship of a given country.

**Non-resident**: person who is not residing in a given country.
Open access: refers to the practice of granting free access to research outputs over the Internet, most notably peer-reviewed publications and research data.

Open call: a call which is entirely open and not restricted to a given research field or a call in a given research field (e.g. materials research or chemistry) without limiting the submission of proposals to any predefined topics within this research field.

Peer review: the evaluation of research proposals is carried out by independent external experts based on transparent and evaluation criteria communicated in advance. Peer review can be based on a group of principles: excellence, impartiality, transparency, appropriateness of purpose, efficiency and speed.

Portability of grants: situation in which a researcher who moves to a research institution in a different country may transfer on-going grant funding to the new institution and continue research activities according to original terms and objectives.

Principles for innovative doctoral training: the principles for innovative doctoral training include research excellence, attractive institutional environment, interdisciplinary research options, exposure to industry and other relevant employment sectors, international networking, transferable skills training and quality assurance.

Project-based funding: funding attributed on the basis of a project submission by a group or individuals for an R&D activity that is limited in scope, budget and time (Source: OECD, 2011)

Public-private linkages: within the framework of R&D activities, public-private linkages aim at connecting organisations from the public sector with those in the private sector. Examples of linkages include networking and communication activities with the private sector, implementation of research training agreements, structured programmes for placements in the private sector or bilateral agreements.

Public sector: it includes the government and higher education sectors but excludes public-sector corporations which are part of the business enterprise sector, as defined in the Frascati Manual. The higher education sector may include private and public corporations, as well as private not-for-profit organisations as defined in the System of National Accounts (Source: OECD, 2011)

Recognised researcher: researcher who has already engaged in a research career.

Repository: electronic archive for the storage of academic publications, such as peer reviewed scientific articles.

Research and experimental development (R&D): research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to

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increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications (Source: OECD, 2002)

**R&D personnel**: persons employed directly on R&D, as well as those providing direct services such as R&D managers, administrators, and clerical staff (Source: OECD, 2002)

**Research collaboration platform**: collaboration platform which gathers together scientific resources, tools, data and work management facilities to enable remote collaboration and exchanges between researchers on a specific research topic or working as a research team.

**Research evaluation committees** are responsible for the evaluation of research projects and programmes. The outcome of the evaluation may be linked to the allocation of research funding and/or other resources.

**Research infrastructures**: facilities, resources and related services used by the scientific community to conduct top-level research in their respective fields, ranging from social sciences to astronomy, genomics to nanotechnologies. Examples include singular large-scale research installations, collections, special habitats, libraries, databases, biological archives, clean rooms, integrated arrays of small research installations, high-capacity/high speed communication networks, highly distributed capacity and capability computing facilities, data infrastructure, research vessels, satellite and aircraft observation facilities, coastal observatories, telescopes, synchrotrons and accelerators, networks of computing facilities, as well as infrastructural centres of competence which provide a service for the wider research community based on an assembly of techniques and know-how. Cutting-edge research infrastructure makes reference to most advanced, state of the art research infrastructures, requiring important levels of investment for their development and operation.

**Researcher**: professional engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects. Postgraduate students at the PhD level engaged in R&D should be considered as researchers concerned (Source: OECD, 2002).

**Scientific software**: software for specific scientific tasks, such as modelling and visualisation of data, or operating specific virtual laboratory experiments. This kind of software can be installed in one institution and also accessed remotely by researchers from other institutions.

**Structured innovative doctoral training programmes**: these programmes apply the principles for innovative doctoral training (see principles for innovative doctoral training)

**Synchronised call**: national calls for proposals may be subject to a pan European selection process of research proposals, where the results of peer review are shared amongst the funding agencies.

**Total number of staff**: total number of employees in your organisation.
SOURCES


http://www.oecd.org/innovation/innovationinsciencetechnologyandindustry/oslomanualguidelinesforcollectingandinterpretinginnovationdata3rdedition.htm