

Practice Abstract #19

Types of knowledge or data objects created in multi-actor projects

The Horizon research and innovation programme of the European Union is implemented through different types of projects:

- Research and Innovation Actions (RIA)
- Innovation Actions (IA)
- Coordination and Support actions (CSA), including Thematic Networks (TN).

All of these project types may involve the multi-actor (MA) approach. The EUREKA project (www.h2020eureka.eu) identified the following clusters of tangible knowledge objects produced by MA projects: 1) publications, 2) IPR outputs, 3) software, applications or tools, 4) primary (raw) data, 5) registers or collections or databases, 6) video/audio materials, webinars, podcasts, and 7) infographics or other printed materials. Intangible outputs (e.g. networks of people, demo farms, living labs innovation hubs) may also be produced.

The outputs delivered depend on the project type. RIA projects produce new knowledge, so scientific articles are their typical and most important output. But RIAs also produce knowledge objects for practitioners (e.g. factsheets, videos and databases), for policymakers (e.g. briefing papers) or for the general public (e.g. newsletters and podcasts). With open science policy, the publication of primary research data is also increasingly important and should be accompanied by appropriate metadata.

On the other hand, IA projects aim to promote adoption of innovations and their outputs are mainly intangible. CSAs (including TNs) are less focused on research and mainly produce knowledge objects for practitioners and policymakers.

It is not only important that published outputs (e.g. scientific and technical papers) comply with the FAIR principles, but software/applications/tools should also be easily accessible for potential end-users.

