

CORSI DI FORMAZIONE



**Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche**
ILIESI

COARA e la riforma della valutazione della ricerca: perché serve?

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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. COARA, tanto attesa
2. I principi: apertura e collaborazione
3. Gli impegni: no ranking

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- COARA non serve a trovare «altro Impact Factor» - PUNTARE SUI PRINCIPI
- Occasione unica per cambiare le regole

CoalitionS preamble

Science Without Publication Paywalls
a Preamble to:

cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full and Immediate Open Access

Publication paywalls are withholding a substantial amount of research results from a large fraction of the scientific community and from society as a whole. This constitutes an absolute anomaly, which hinders the scientific enterprise in its very foundations and hampers its uptake by society. Monetising the access to new and existing research results is profoundly at odds with the ethos of science. There is no longer any justification for this state of affairs to prevail and the subscription-based model of scientific publishing, including its so-called 'hybrid' variants, should therefore be terminated. In the 21st century, science publishers should provide a service to help researchers disseminate their results. They may be paid fair value for the services they are providing, but **no science should be locked behind paywalls!**

2020

As major public funders of research in Europe, we have a duty of care for the good functioning of the science system (of which we are part), as well as a fiduciary responsibility for the proper usage of the public funds that we are entrusted with. As university and library negotiation teams in several countries (e.g. Germany, France, Sweden) are struggling to reach agreements with large publishing houses, we feel that a decisive move towards the realisation of Open Access and the complete elimination of publication paywalls in science should be taken now. The appointment of the Open Access Envoy by the European Commission has accelerated this process.

Hence, driven by our duty of care for the proper functioning of the science system, we have developed **Plan S** whereby **research funders will mandate that access to research publications that are generated through**

CoalitionS preamble

Further Considerations

We recognise that researchers need to be given a maximum of freedom to choose the proper venue for publishing their results and that in some jurisdictions this freedom may be covered by a legal or constitutional protection. However, our collective duty of care is for the science system as a whole, and researchers must realise that they are doing a gross disservice to the institution of science if they continue to report their outcomes in publications that will be locked behind paywalls.

We also understand that researchers may be driven to do so by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor). We therefore commit to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)⁴ as a starting point.

Perché / 1

- CAMBIA IL MODO DI FARE RICERCA
 - PIÙ DATI
- LE PUBBLICAZIONI NON SONO L'UNICO «RISULTATO»
 - PIÙ COLLABORAZIONE
- MAGGIORE NECESSITÀ DI RICERCHE INTERDISCIPLINARI
 - ISTANZE DI RIPRODUCIBILITÀ E RIUSO



The research and innovation process is undergoing major evolutions, largely due to the digitalisation of the research and discovery process: the diversity of research tasks and required skills has increased, the volume of previous findings and datasets is often staggering, and desired outputs are no longer restricted to scholarly publications; sharing knowledge and tools, and openness to contributions from other stakeholders in the system (open collaboration) have become essential to efficiency and impact; and there is a growing need of multi-, inter-, and trans-disciplinary approaches and collaboration to tackle ever more complex scientific questions and societal challenges in collaboration with societal stakeholders. There is also a continuous need to make research outputs accessible and re-usable by other researchers and the whole of society and to ensure sound methodologies that increase the reliability and reproducibility (where applicable) of research outputs.

Perché / 2

- GLI INDICATORI IN USO (SOPRATTUTTO IMPACT FACTOR) NON SONO ALLINEATI CON QUESTO CAMBIAMENTO IN ATTO NEL MODO DI FARE SCIENZA
- LA CULTURA DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH HA AVUTO EFFETTI NEGATIVI SULLA QUALITÀ, INTEGRITÀ E FIDUCIA NELLA SCIENZA



Nov. 21

Towards a reform of the research assessment system

Scoping Report

These major evolutions are not aligned with the metrics that often dominate assessment: the number of publications and citations, and the quantity of publications in journals with high Journal Impact Factor (JIF). The race for publications – the so-called publish-or-perish culture – comes at the expense of quality, integrity, and trust in research. Also, using the JIF as a proxy for quality of research is shown to be inappropriate. Despite this, moving away from the use of JIF is non-trivial because it is easy to use and is engrained in academic culture, conferring prestige to authors and their institutions publishing in high JIF journals; whereas additional efforts may be required by alternatives such as more qualitative assessment methods.

[Houston, abbiar

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

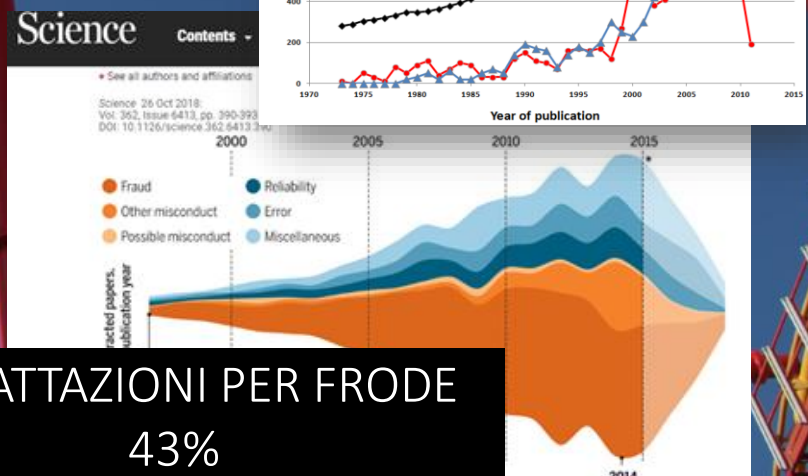
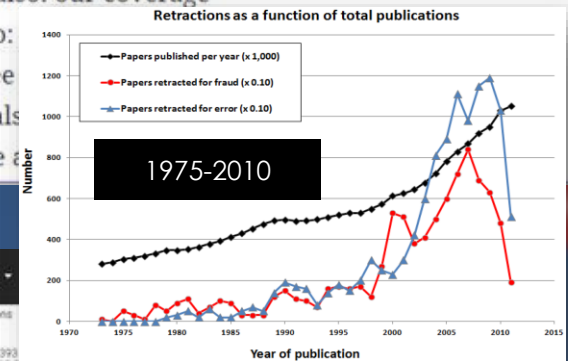
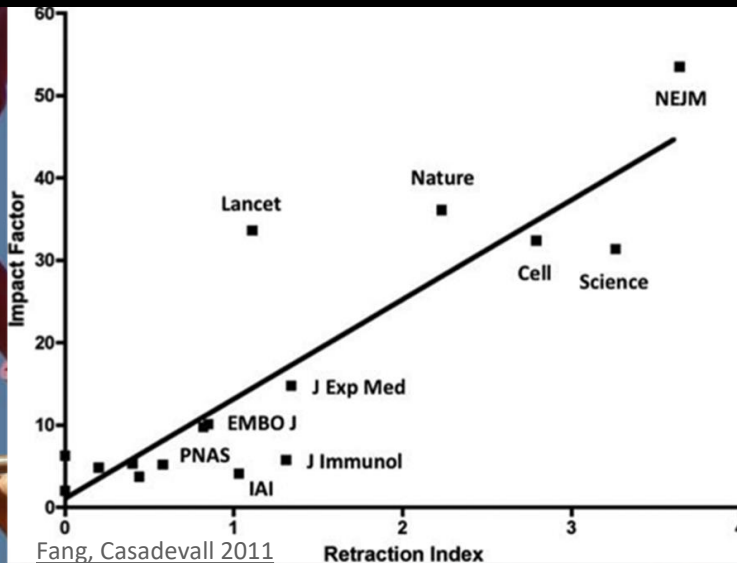
Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

1. [Yoshitaka Fujii](#) (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee](#), [our reporting](#), [additional coverage](#)
2. [Joachim Boldt](#) (136) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement](#), [our coverage](#)
3. [Yoshihiro Sato](#) (102) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. [Jun Iwamoto](#) (78) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. [Ali Nazari](#) (62) See also: [our coverage](#)
6. [Diederik Stapel](#) (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
7. [Yuhji Saitoh](#) (53) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. [Adrian Maxim](#) (48) See also: [our coverage](#)

CORRELAZIONE DIRETTA #RETRACTIONS/IMPACT FACTOR



ROYAL SOCIETY
OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

The natural selection
of bad science

P.Smaldino, 2016

RITRATTAZIONI PER FRODE
43%

All retractions: 62
Fraud: 29

All retractions: 419
Fraud: 252

2014
All retractions: 946
Fraud: 411

J.Brainard, [Rethinking retractions](#), Science 2018

... perché valutazione = ossessione

Lincei 2021, Illetterati 1.43'

Agli scienziati non basta più pubblicare i propri lavori. È imperativo che il lavoro pubblicato sia collocato in uno scaffale editoriale che gli conferisca prestigio e influenza. Questa tensione per l' impatto di quanto si pubblica colloca gli articoli scientifici al centro di una rete di metriche che guardano tipicamente a dove si pubblica e a quante volte il lavoro viene citato. Ottenere un buon punteggio attraverso l' applicazione di queste metriche diventa un obiettivo che gli scienziati e gli editori sono disposti a raggiungere barando.



ROMA

L'esperienza della valutazione della ricerca in Italia: un primo bilancio* - sessione mattutina

Scott Edmunds perhaps summed it up best at the FORCE2015 meeting in Oxford:

“

It is no longer the case that people are gaming the system, the system has become a game. It's time to say Game Over.

”

If we cast ourselves as mere victims we'll never change the rules. The whole narrative is an excuse for doing nothing.

2015

THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

The future of
scholarly scientific
communication
2015
Conference 2015

LA VALUTAZIONE È DIVENTATA UN'OSSESSIONE

- «not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are providing perverse ones»
- Goodhart's law: «when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure»
- «people game the system at every level»

GAMING THE METRICS

Misconduct and Manipulation
in Academic Research

Biagioli, 2019

EDITED BY Mario Biagioli AND Alexandra Lippman

IL SISTEMA ATTUALE

- NON RICONOSCE DIVERSITÀ DI CONTRIBUTI
 - VA A SCAPITO DELLA QUALITÀ
 - INCORAGGIA RIVISTE PREDATORIE
- INCORAGGIA PAGAMENTO IN RIVISTE IN ABBONAMENTO [REMINDER: LA RICERCA È PAGATA CON FONDI PUBBLICI] INVECE DI RIVISTE OPEN SOLO PERCHÉ HANNO ALTO IMPACT FACTOR
 - SCORAGGIA RICERCHE «RISCHIOSE»
- FA PERDERE TEMPO E DENARO PERCHÉ NON SI PUBBLICANO RISULTATI NEGATIVI

Perché / 3



Assessment processes relying predominantly on journal- and publication-based metrics are known to result in a 'publish or perish' culture that falls short of recognising diverse approaches and could come at the expense of quality – The dominance of narrow journal- and publication-based metrics, which are often used inappropriately in research assessment, can be a hurdle to the recognition of diverse contributions and may negatively affect the quality and impact of research. For example, this dominance can: promote quantity and speed at the expense of quality and rigour; lead to the emergence of predatory journals and conferences; encourage publishing in paywalled journals because of their high impact factors, despite the availability of open access alternatives; lead to risk-aversity because taking risks may reduce the chances of publication; generate excessive attention to rankings that hinders collaboration; and waste efforts, time and resources through the duplication of work as 'negative' findings go largely unreported. Research assessment

2021

[giusto per essere chi
predatory]

2015

Researchers are not 'hoodwinked' victims. All choose to play the publishing game and some can choose to change it.

SONO UN
SOTTOPIRODOTTO DI
QUESTA VALUTAZIONE
QUANTITATIVA, **NON**
DELL'OPEN ACCESS



Le riviste predatorie sono spesso definite come il lato oscuro dell'open access. Una sorta di effetto collaterale indesiderato di un movimento che in sé sarebbe virtuoso. L'analisi spesso si ferma qui e pochi collegano direttamente il fenomeno dell'editoria predatoria ai sistemi di valutazione performance based, che premiano e promuovono sulla base di indicatori quantitativi il cui soddisfacimento finisce per diventare lo scopo dei giovani ricercatori (When a measure becomes a target...). Recentemente si è affermato che la soluzione al fenomeno potrebbe essere rappresentata dall'acquisizione di black lists da editori commerciali sarebbero e sono formazione dei r

Secondo questa prospettiva sarebbe l'open access la causa del proliferare delle riviste predatorie; i nostri esperti si sono appunto interrogati su che cosa si può fare per contrastare questo fenomeno, e in particolare come devono agire i ricercatori per evitare di esserne catturati.

Una simile impostazione affronta il problema a valle e non a monte, perché identifica il sintomo ma senza interrogarsi sulla causa con sufficiente radicalità. Se infatti si tratta di pubblicare a pagamento per interessi diversi da quello della partecipazione al dibattito scientifico, che la pubblicazione sia ad accesso aperto o chiuso dovrebbe essere teoricamente irrilevante.

Perché mai un ricercatore dovrebbe scegliere di pubblicare in una rivista predatoria, eventualmente ad accesso aperto? Certamente perché queste riviste garantiscono una pubblicazione rapida, cioè una riga in più nel proprio CV. Ma perché la riga in più nel CV è così importante? Perché al ricercatore è richiesto di soddisfare alcuni criteri numerici per poter aspirare ad una posizione da strutturato.

Visto da questa prospettiva allora la radice del fenomeno delle riviste predatorie è un sistema di valutazione che pone l'enfasi sulla quantità (di pubblicazioni e di citazioni). L'open access è un aspetto soltanto accidentale. Anche a riviste ad accesso chiuso capita di ospitare articoli privi di sostanza, talvolta neppure scritti da esseri umani. Si veda per esempio Cabanac, Guillaume, Cyril Labbé, e Alexander Magazinov. «Tortured phrases: A dubious writing style emerging in science. Evidence of critical issues affecting established journals». 12 luglio 2021. <http://arxiv.org/abs/2107.06751>.

...ecco perché è nata COARA



<https://coara.eu/>

Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.



Come / 1

Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment



The Agreement full text

the duplication of work as 'negative' findings go largely unreported. Research assessment practices should induce a research culture that recognises collaboration, openness, and engagement with society, and that provides opportunities for multiple talents.

COARA, il processo



Luglio 2022
Testo dell'accordo

The Agreement full text

Settembre 2022 lancio di COARA



2021

2022 gen.

2022 luglio

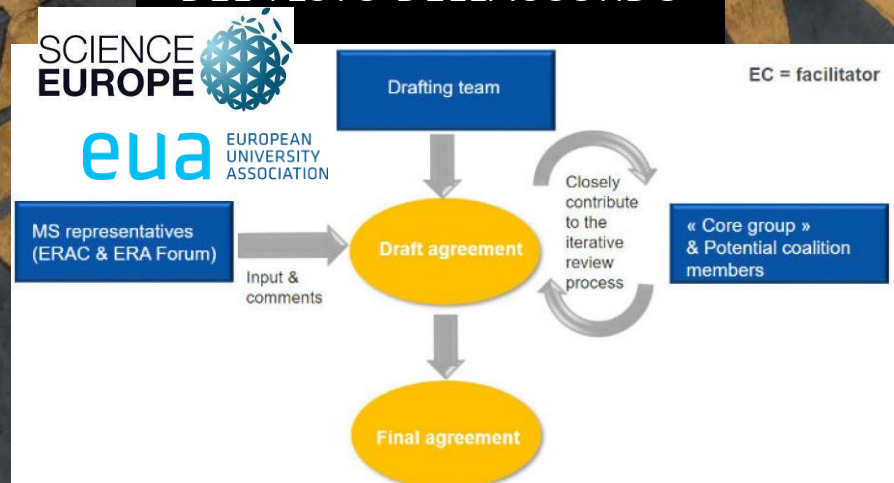
2022 sett.

2022 dic.

SURVEY/
INCONTRI
BILATERALI

SCRITTURA COLLABORATIVA
DEL TESTO DELL'ACCORDO

ELETTO STEERING BOARD
2 DIC.



- 12/02/2022

Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) launched, Steering Board elected

[ma c'erano delle basi]

RIFORMA DELLA VALUTAZIONE (COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS ON THE FUTURE GOVERNANCE OF THE ERA – COM 14308/21)

14308/21

RECH 538
COMPET 865

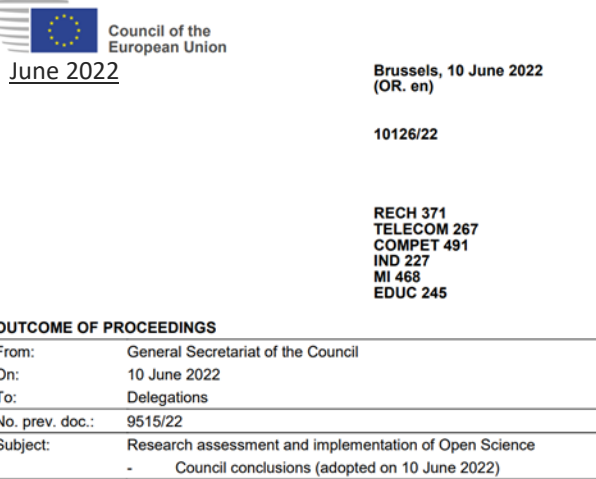
Dec. 2021

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 26 November 2021
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 14126/21
Subject: Future governance of the European Research Area (ERA)
- Council conclusions (adopted on 26/11/2021)

Open data directive

LA VALUTAZIONE DEVE CAMBIARE (RACCOMANDAZIONI 790/2018)



CONCLUSIONI DEL CONSIGLIO SULLA VALUTAZIONE (10126/2022 JUNE)

[le basi]

CONCLUSIONI DEL CONSIGLIO SULLA VALUTAZIONE

2. ACKNOWLEDGES that in order to accelerate the implementation and the impact of Open Science policies and practices across Europe, action has to be taken to move towards a renewed approach to research assessment, including incentive and reward schemes, to put in place a European approach in accordance with the Pact for Research and Innovation in Europe, and strengthen capacities for academic publishing and scholarly communication of all research outputs, and encourage where appropriate, the use of multilingualism for the purpose of wider communication of European research results;

RICONOSCE I DANNI
DELL'ATTUALE
SISTEMA SULLA
QUALITÀ E INTEGRITÀ
DELLA RICERCA

I. Reform of research assessment systems in Europe

3. ACKNOWLEDGES that research assessment systems should focus on quality and impact, and RECALLS that the current research assessment systems are nowadays to a great extent too focused on the use of some quantitative journal- and publication-based indicators and the evaluation of a narrow range of research outputs; CONSIDERS that such an approach may lead to negative biases in terms of research quality, reproducibility and integrity; STRESSES that research assessment should include other research outcomes and processes and promote early knowledge sharing and collaboration to accelerate the implementation of Open Science policies and practices;

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council 10 June 2022 Delegations
c.:	9515/22 Research assessment and implementation of Open Science - Council conclusions (adopted on 10 June 2022)



[verso una nuova ERA

European 2022 Research Area Policy Agenda

LE PRIME TRE AZIONI DELLA NUOVA EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA (ERA) RIGUARDANO OPEN SCIENCE

Overview
of actions for
the period
2022-2024

of the
in Union

Brussels, 26 November 2021
(OR_en)

14308/21

RECH 538
COMPET 865

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 26 November 2021
To: Delegations **Dec. 2021**
No. prev. doc.: 14126/21
Subject: Future governance of the European Research Area (ERA)
- Council conclusions (adopted on 26/11/2021)

Priority Area: Deepening a truly functioning internal market for knowledge

ERA Actions

Outcomes

1. Enable the open sharing of knowledge and the re-use of research outputs, including through the development of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

- Deploy Open Science principles and identify Open Science best practices
- Deploy the core components and services of EOSC and federate existing data infrastructures in Europe, working towards the interoperability of research data
- Establish a monitoring mechanism to collect data and benchmark investments, policies, digital research outputs, open science skills and infrastructure capacities related to EOSC

2. Propose a EU copyright and data legislative and regulatory framework fit for research

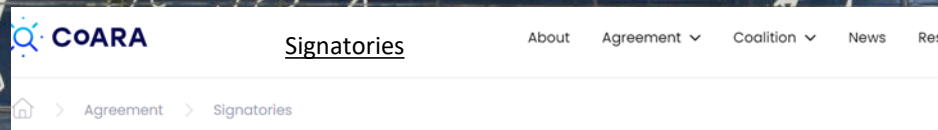
- Identify barriers and challenges to access and reuse of publicly funded R&I results and of publications and data for scientific purposes, and identify potential impacts on research, through an analysis of relevant provisions under EU copyright and data legislation and related regulatory frameworks, and of relevant institutional and national initiatives
- Propose legislative and non-legislative measures to improve the current EU copyright and data legislative and regulatory frameworks

3. Advance towards the reform of the Assessment System for research, researchers and institutions to improve their quality, performance and impact

- Analysis of legal and administrative barriers at national and trans-national level for a modern research assessment system
- Create a coalition of European research funders and research performers who agree on a new approach for research assessment, following wide and inclusive consultations at European and international level
- Implementation plan of the coalition to roll-out the new approach, including pilots in different domains

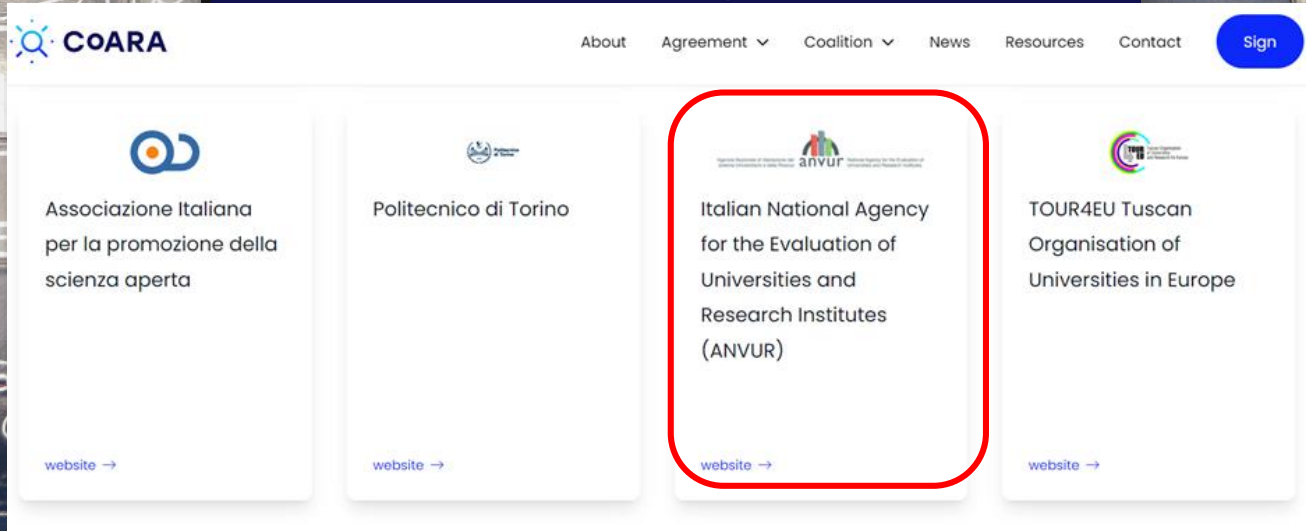
COARA – chi ha firmato

734 FIRME al 16 maggio 2024
65 DALL'ITALIA
INCLUSA ANVUR (6 OTTOBRE 22)



Signatories

The agreement is open for signature to organisations from across the world. As of 18 November, 360 organisations have signed the agreement. This page is updated once a week following signature checks by the Interim Secretariat.



...chi li prende sul serio e chi no

DR. COARA
and
MR. ANVUR

Anvur aderisce a COARA, ma gli
impegni sottoscritti sono in contrasto
con le decisioni prese

ANVUR...

Di Redazione ROARS - 4 Dicembre 2023

Finora, però, l'ANVUR non ha onorato la sua firma: ha [negato la scientificità di Open Research Europe](#), piattaforma che la Commissione europea mette a disposizione dei partecipanti di progetti di ricerca a finanziamento comunitario per pubblicare ad accesso e con revisione paritaria aperti e ha emanato un [bando](#) per il prossimo esercizio nazionale della valutazione di stato (VQR 2020-2024) nel quale non solo l'accesso aperto è un requisito facilmente eludibile, ma sarà possibile continuare a impiegare la bibliometria, purché corredata di qualche fetta qualitativa. La bibliometria viene inoltre usata per determinare la candidabilità dei valutatori, e rimane un [requisito](#) perentorio per commissari e candidati che desiderano concorrere all'Abilitazione scientifica nazionale, la quale conferisce un titolo indispensabile per aspirare a diventare professori. [4 dic 2023](#)

Arco temporale

1. ENTRO UN ANNO[+6 MESI] PRESENTARE UNA ACTION PLAN
2. ENTRO 5 ANNI I PRIMI RISULTATI

The Timeframe

- The signatories of this Agreement agree to share with each other and with their community how their organisation has started the process of reviewing or developing criteria, tools and processes in line with the core Commitments and according to an action plan with defined milestones, **by the end of 2023 or within one year of signing the Agreement.**
- Signatories of this Agreement agree to regularly demonstrate progress towards reviewing, developing and evaluating criteria, tools and processes that fulfil the core Commitments, with a touch point **at end of 2027 or within five years of signing the Agreement**, by which time they will have worked through at least one cycle of review and development of their assessment criteria, tools and processes.

Signatories that are not assessing research projects, researchers, research units or research performing organisations commit to contribute to the reform and share progress with each other and the community respecting the same timeframe.

<https://coara.eu/agreement/action-plan/>

** In light of certain organisations nearing their first anniversary as signatories at the time of the dissemination of this resource, the CoARA Steering Board suggests that these signatories and members consider extending the timeframe for preparing and publishing their action plans by an additional six months.*

I pilastri / 1

- ASSICURARE PRINCIPI ETICI E DI INTEGRITÀ DELLA RICERCA
- SALVAGUARDARE LA LIBERTÀ DELLA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA



The Agreement full text

I. Base our actions on the following Principles:

Principles for overarching conditions

- Comply with ethics and integrity rules and practices, and ensure that ethics and integrity are the highest priority, never compromised by any counter-incentives. Verify before or during assessment that the highest standards of general and research-specific ethics and integrity are met. Value methodological rigour to guard against sources of bias, and promote extended forms of professional and scientific integrity, showing adherence to moral standards of conduct, and include behaviours such as early sharing of research data and results, building on the work of others, and subjecting oneself to critical external validation.
- Safeguard freedom of scientific research. By putting in place assessment frameworks that do not limit researchers in the questions they ask, in their research implementation, methods or theories. By limiting the assessment frameworks to only those necessary, as assessment must be useful for researchers, institutions and funders.

Agreement

I pilastri / 2

- RISPETTARE L'AUTONOMIA DEGLI ENTI DI RICERCA
- ASSICURARE LA TRASPARENZA DEI DATI E DEI CRITERI



The Agreement full text

- Respect the autonomy of research organisations. By safeguarding the independence of research performing organisations in the evaluation of their researchers while implementing the present principles, yet striving to prevent contradictions between the assessment of research, researchers and institutions, and between institutions, to avoid fragmentation of the research and innovation landscape and to enable the mobility of researchers.
- Ensure independence and transparency of the data, infrastructure and criteria necessary for research assessment and for determining research impacts; in particular by clear and transparent data collection, algorithms and indicators, by ensuring control and ownership by the research community over critical infrastructures and tools, and by allowing those assessed to have access to the data, analyses and criteria used.

Agreement

I principi / 1

- FOCUS SULLA QUALITÀ
- QUALITÀ COMPORTA TRASPARENZA E RIPRODUCIBILITÀ
- ...QUINDI HA UN FORTE LEGAME CON OPEN SCIENCE, CONDIVISIONE, CO-CREAZIONE
 - IMPATTO REALE SULLA SOCIETÀ



The Agreement full text

Principles for assessment criteria and processes

Quality and impact

Agreement

- Focus research assessment criteria on quality. Reward the originality of ideas, the professional research conduct, and results beyond the state-of-the-art. Reward a variety of research missions, ranging from basic and frontier research to applied research. Quality implies that research is carried out through transparent research processes and methodologies and through research management allowing systematic re-use of previous results. Openness of research, and results that are verifiable and reproducible where applicable, strongly contribute to quality. Openness corresponds to early knowledge and data sharing, as well as open collaboration including societal engagement where appropriate. Assessment should rely on qualitative judgement for which peer review is central, supported by responsibly used quantitative indicators where appropriate.
- Recognise the contributions that advance knowledge and the (potential) impact of research results. Impact of research results implies effects of a scientific, technological, economic and/or societal nature that may develop in the short, medium or long-term, and that vary

I principi / 2

- RICONOSCERE LE DIVERSE PRATICHE E I DIVERSI RISULTATI
 - PREMIARE LA CONDIVISIONE E COLLABORAZIONE
 - CONSIDERARE TUTTE LE ATTIVITÀ (PEER REVIEW, MENTORSHIP, LEADERSHIP...)
- CONSIDERARE TUTTO L'INSIEME DEI RISULTATI DELLA RICERCA (NON SOLO LE PUBBLICAZIONI)
- RICONOSCERE LAVORO IN TEAM E COLLABORAZIONI



The Agreement full text

Diversity, inclusiveness and collaboration

Agreement

- Recognise the diversity of research activities and practices, with a diversity of outputs, and reward early sharing and open collaboration. Consider tasks like peer review, training, mentoring and supervision of Ph.D candidates, leadership roles, and, as appropriate, science communication and interaction with society, entrepreneurship, knowledge valorisation, and industry-academia cooperation. Consider also the full range of research outputs, such as scientific publications, data, software, models, methods, theories, algorithms, protocols, workflows, exhibitions, strategies, policy contributions, etc., and reward research behaviour underpinning open science practices such as early knowledge and data sharing as well as open collaboration within science and collaboration with societal actors where appropriate. Recognise that researchers should not excel in all types of tasks and provide for a framework that allows researchers to contribute to the definition of their research goals and aspirations.

I principi / 3

- RISPETTARE DIVERSITÀ DI DISCIPLINE
 - RISPETTARE DIVERSITÀ DI RUOLI
- RICONOSCERE RICERCHE INTERDISCIPLINARI
 - VALUTARE LE COMPETENZE OPEN
- RICONOSCERE LAVORO IN TEAM E COLLABORAZIONI



The Agreement full text

- Use assessment criteria and processes that respect the variety of scientific disciplines, research types (e.g. basic and frontier research vs. applied research), as well as research career stages (e.g. early career researchers vs. senior researchers), and that acknowledge multi-, inter-, and trans-disciplinary as well as inter-sectoral approaches, when applicable. Research assessment should be conducted commensurately to the specific nature of scientific disciplines, research missions or other scientific endeavours.
- Acknowledge and valorise the diversity in research roles and careers, including roles outside academia. Value the skills (including open science skills), competences and merits of individual researchers, but also recognise team science and collaboration.
- Ensure gender equality, equal opportunities and inclusiveness. Consider gender balance, the gender dimension, and take into account diversity in the broader sense (e.g. racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, socio-economic, disability) in research teams at all levels, and in the content of research and innovation.

Gli impegni della Coalizione / 1


The Commitments

The Agreement, based on 10 commitments, establishes a common direction for research assessment reform, while respecting organisations' autonomy.

[The Agreement full text](#) | [The Commitments](#) | [The Timetable](#) | [COARA](#) | [Signatories](#) | [FAQ](#)

1. Recognise the diversity of contributions to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research
2. Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators
3. Abandon inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index
4. Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment
5. Commit resources to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to

Gli impegni della Coalizione / 2


The Commitments
The Agreement, based on 10 commitments, establishes a common direction for research assessment reform, while respecting organisations' autonomy.

[The Agreement full text](#) | [The Commitments](#) | [The Timeline](#) | **COARA** | [Signatories](#) | [FAQ](#)

6. Review and develop research assessment criteria, tools and processes
7. Raise awareness of research assessment reform and provide transparent communication, guidance, and training on assessment criteria and processes as well as their use
8. Exchange practices and experiences to enable mutual learning within and beyond the Coalition
9. Communicate progress made on adherence to the Principles and implementation of the Commitments
10. Evaluate practices, criteria and tools based on solid evidence and the state-of-the-art in research on research, and make data openly available for evidence gathering and research

Come arriva



The Agreement full text

- COINVOLGERE CHI VIENE VALUTATO
- CONFRONTARSI, COLLABORARE

Annex 3 – Reform journey: a suggested process for achieving the Commitments Agreement

- 1 **Allocate resources**, whether in terms of capacity or budget, to actively engage in the reform journey
- 2 **Communicate your intention to reform**, explain how you have started the process of reviewing or developing criteria, tools and processes in line with the core commitments
- 3 **Evaluate current assessment practices** in terms of alignment with the Principles and Commitments, consider also what currently works well and how this can be retained in parallel to any new practice - *Re-evaluate at fixed intervals, whenever broad reforms to*
- 4 **Engage those being assessed in the development and design of assessment criteria and processes**, work with researchers to enable consideration of differences between disciplines and career levels
- 5 **Develop existing and design new assessment criteria, tools, and processes** with assessors and those that are assessed; consider the diversity of contributions including: diverse outputs beyond journal publications and in different languages; diverse practices including those that contribute to robustness, openness, transparency, and inclusiveness of research and the research process including peer review, teamwork and collaboration; and diverse activities including teaching, leadership, supervision, training, and mentoring, according to the nature of each research discipline
- 6 **Interrogate developed and new approaches** by working with assessors and those that are assessed (e.g. who might new approaches discriminate against; how might they be gamed; what are the potential unintended consequences)
- 7 **Implement developed and new assessment criteria, tools, and processes** according to the Principles and Commitments; consider awareness raising, rewards, policies, training, infrastructure, and capacity building and include data collection to support monitoring, evaluation and mutual learning
- 8 **Evaluate developed and new assessment criteria, tools, and processes**
- 9 **Share data / information, participate in mutual learning within and beyond the Coalition**, supported by mechanisms developed by the Coalition
- 10 **Coordinate with other organisations at national and international level, and promote international coordination and harmonisation**
- 11 **Continue to evolve assessment criteria, tools, and processes based on learning from own evaluations and those of others**

In pratica

Annex 4 – Toolbox: practical tools and options to consider

Commitment	Examples of tools to support this commitment/ options to consider
<p>Recognise the diversity of contributions to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable greater diversity in career paths and profiles by recognising more diverse competencies and talents⁵ • Use approaches that allow academics to make a mark in one or more key areas of study that are important to them, and allow their area profile to change over the course of their career⁶ • Use a portfolio approach to test competencies or progression in different domains relevant to the researcher's role⁷
<p>Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider specific actions captured under the Leiden Manifesto⁸ • Explore options for assessment; as a rule of thumb, use quantitative indicators for quantitative things (if
<p>Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider specific actions described in the INORMS¹² tools for rethinking global university rankings • Consider the recommendations in the Metric Tide report¹³
<p>Commit resources to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to</p>	
<p>Review and develop research assessment criteria, tools and processes</p>	
<p><i>[Part 1 – Criteria for units and institutions] With the direct involvement of research organisations and researchers at all career stages, review and develop criteria for assessing research units and research performing organisations, while promoting interoperability</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider a 'narrative CV for institutions' that could include case studies on how early sharing of data or collaboration efforts have resulted in knowledge generation e.g. others building on shared data or collaboration leading to outputs or impacts that otherwise would not have been achieved



Strumenti

CoARA
Coalition for Advancing
Research Assessment

Action Plan Guidelines

Guiding Questions

The guiding questions are organised into two sections: the first block reflects on the organisational context and baseline for implementing the Core Commitments while the second block contains Guiding Questions for each of the Core Commitments.

Phase	Reflection Point	Guiding Questions
Guiding Point	Reflect on your strategy and change approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What guiding principles do you (and your community) think are priorities in your approach to reform? How does your organisation intend to make the reforms in order to meet the guiding principles? What is the process by which your organisation will work on the reform?
	Involvement of your institutional community in the change process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are you planning to involve relevant actor groups (such as researchers at different career stages, research support staff, administrators, and others, depending on the scope of your organisation)? How will you share good practices (internally and with others)?

CoARA Guidelines
Action Plan Guidelines

CoARA
Coalition for Advancing
Research Assessment



SUPPORT FOR CoARA SIGNATORIES IN THE PREPARATION OF ACTION PLANS

This document is a resource to support signatories of the Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment and members of the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) in preparing an action plan towards achieving the commitments they have signed up to.

An action plan for a 5-year time frame (CoARA Core Commitments listed)

Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does your organisation plan to mitigate reliance on organisation rankings?
Commit resources to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which resources will your institution allocate to the implementation of the research assessment reform? (Whether in terms of capacity or budget, to actively engage in the reform Journey)
Review and develop research assessment criteria, tools and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your organisation plan to pilot or implement alternative/new assessment criteria, tools, and processes (e.g. narrative CV format, competency-based CV format, evidence-based CV format, diversification of research careers and associated career progression)?
Raise awareness of research assessment reform and provide transparent communication, guidance, and training on assessment criteria and processes as well as their use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your institution plan to provide training, guidance and support to assessment panels, committees, and juries?
Exchange practices and experiences to enable mutual learning within and beyond the Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does your organisation plan to exchange practices and foster exchange of good practices in national and international contexts?

Strumenti



Guidance on how to approve action plans internally and how to share them with the broader CoARA community

Dear CoARA Signatories and Members,

We are inviting you to contribute to our collaborative efforts by uploading your respective Action Plan files to a Zenodo community dedicated to CoARA action plans.

Approval of action plans

November 30, 2023 (1.0) Report Open

Reforming Research Assessment: Ghent University's commitment to implement the European Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment. Action Plan 2023-2027

Ghent University

Ghent University is actively promoting an evaluation culture that prioritises the quality and impact of research, values diversity among researchers as well as in research, and advocates for good and responsible research practices. As part of its dedication to supporting and implementing responsible research evaluation principles, Ghent University...

Part of Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment - Action plans from signatories and members

Uploaded on December 4, 2023 324 308



Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Action plans from signatories and members

COARA on Zenodo

Records Members Curation policy About

20 results found

Sort by

March 23, 2024 (1.1) Working paper Open

INORMS Research Evaluation Group CoARA Action Plan

INORMS Research Evaluation Group

CoARA Action Plan for the INORMS Research Evaluation Group

Part of Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment - Action plans from signatories and members

University of Rijeka Reform of Research Assessment: CoARA Action Plan 2024-2027

Zelenika, Saša ; Jakominić Marot, Nataša 

In the quest to recognise the diverse contributions of its constituents and staff to all the academic activities, thus contributing to the European initiatives of reforming the research assessment system, in the summer of 2022 the University of Rijeka, Croatia (UNIRI) was one of the early signatories of the Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment...

Part of Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment - Action plans from signatories and members

Uploaded on February 8, 2024

1 more versions exist for this record 224 235

February 5, 2024 (v1) Publication Open

CoARA Action Plan 2024 - 2027 Metropolia University of Applied Sciences

Metropolia University of Applied Sciences

Metropolia signed the Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment and joined the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) in December 2022. By joining CoARA, Metropolia commits itself to reviewing and developing the criteria, instruments and processes of responsible research assessment (RRA). CoARA Action Plan

Ci si sta lavorando



find an update on current activities and paths to engage with them.

Working Group on Ethics and Research Integrity Policy in Responsible Research Assessment for Data and Artificial Intelligence

Who can participate? **The meeting is open to all interested in joining ERIP or learning how their educational or scientific institution could collaborate with it. Find more information [here](#) and register for the launch meeting [here](#).**

Working Group on Reforming Academic Career Assessment

The CoARA ACA Working Group seeks your input in a survey. The survey addresses existing initiatives to review academic career assessment for the recruitment, performance evaluation, and career progression of academic staff. It is open to all higher education and research organisations worldwide. Your experience can guide others in their reform journeys. The **survey closes on 5 April 2024**. Read more and add insights from your institution here: [Call for contributions: survey on Reforming Academic Career Assessment](#).

Working Group on Multilingualism and Language Biases in Research Assessment

ALCUNI GRUPPI DI
LAVORO CERCANO
FEEDBACK/CONTRIBUTI

Ci si sta lavorando

Building a Stronger Network: CoARA National Chapters Convene for a First Exchange Forum

February 23, 2024

"The focus of these two days went beyond exploring synergies among the National Chapters; it also celebrated the diverse geographical contexts, the different starting points and approaches they bring to the table. Continuous dialogues among National Chapters and other CoARA actor groups are crucial in fostering diversity and mutual inspiration, which are key values for CoARA. Besides, these dialogues serve to promote coherence within CoARA, mitigating potential contradictions across assessment systems, types, and purposes."

Dr. Lidia Borrell-Damián, Science Europe, CoARA Steering Board Member

"The countries whose National Chapters participated in this event have already undertaken substantial efforts to integrate responsible research assessment in their research cultures. It is exciting to see how CoARA boosts these country-level efforts and how, in turn, work around National Chapters feed into the shared vision and joint implementation of CoARA. National Chapters play a key role in facilitating these two-way dynamics. In a way, they serve as homes of CoARA in a given country."

Dr. Erzsébet Toth Czifra, CoARA Programme Manager

ATTIVO IL CAPITULO NAZIONALE ITALIANO
[PROF. FRANCESCA MASINI UNIBO;
FRANCESCA DI DONATO CNR]

Italy COARA chapters

The main aims of the Italian National Chapter are to (i) enable mutual learning, share best practices, and raise awareness of best responsible assessment practices and indicators in the national community on the ongoing research assessment reform (CoARA commitments 7-8), and (ii) foster the discussion about the reviewing and development of assessment criteria, tools and processes for assessing research institutions, individual researchers and projects (CoARA commitment 6). This outreach effort will support the implementation of the reform at the national level and will contribute to attract more institutions and stakeholders to sign the agreement. The main activities will be focused on [...]

[Find more info here.](#)

[Find the full proposal available for download here.](#)

CoARA About Agreement Coalition Working Groups + National Chapters

National Chapters

National Chapters (NCs) are dedicated to assisting CoARA members in implementing the commitments of the **Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment** in a national/regional context.

NCs are proposed at the initiative of CoARA members, and participation from members is voluntary. Any CoARA member from the given country can participate in the call for their respective NC. NCs contribute to CoARA's work by facilitating the exchange of knowledge, mutual learning, and discussions on CoARA-relevant issues specific to different types of organisations in a given

COARA procede

CoARA Webinar on Action Plans

April 3, 2024

2024

FROM AGREEMENT TO ACTION

- Signatories of the Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment (ARRA) do not only advocate for change, **they also commit to actively drive** reform in research assessment.
- CoARA **goes beyond sheer declarations** and engages in actions to reshape assessment practices, fostering an environment where the quality and impact of research are central, while complying with ethics and integrity rules and practices, safeguarding the freedom of scientific research, and respecting autonomy of research organisations.



GUIDING QUESTIONS (SELECTION)

- COMMIT TO ACTIVELY DRIVE REFORM
- COARA GOES BEYOND SHEER DECLARATION
- RIFLETTERE SUI PRINCIPI

What values and principles do you (and your community) consider as priorities in your approach to reform?

Which commitments of the ARRA resonate the strongest with your institutional reform efforts? How will you implement them (incl. time frames)?

Which processes will your organisation undertake to develop and evaluate criteria, tools and processes that fulfil the commitments?

What are the key challenges/bottlenecks in implementing the ARRA at your organisation?

How are you planning to involve relevant stakeholder groups?

COARA

Fissato

CoARA @CoARAssessment · 17 mag

📣 **Cascade Funding Opportunity in Reforming Research Assessment!**
Join the Info Session on June 3rd!
Register now & find details on the call & session here [▶ shorturl.at/dciwa](https://shorturl.at/dciwa)
Share with peers!

2024  <https://coara.org/>  #ReformingRA

WEBINAR

Information Session

**Open Call for
Cascade Funding**

Online, June 3rd, 14:00 CEST



Join us for a dedicated one-hour Q&A online session about the first CoARA Boost Cascade Funding Programme.

The information session aims to guide and support prospective applicants in reflecting on the call's objectives and navigating the application process. The session will be held **online on June 3rd, 2024, at 14:00 – 15:00 CEST**. Register for the upcoming information session to explore the opportunity to apply for project funding.

Who can apply for funding? Research performing, research funding and other not-for-profit institutions from across the European Research Area (ERA). Eligible applications are limited to legal entities based in the EU Member States and countries associated with the Horizon Europe Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (find more details below under "*About the Cascade Funding Programme*").

Perché è importante esserci / 1



...LA VALUTAZIONE ATTUALE
VI SODDISFA?
SI TRATTA DI
UN'OCCASIONE UNICA PER
CAMBIARE LE REGOLE

Perché è importante esserci / 2



Finally, in **part A of their proposals**, proposers are asked to list up to five relevant publications, widely used datasets or other achievements of consortium members that they consider significant for the action proposed. Open access is expected for publications, in particular journal articles, while datasets are expected to be FAIR and 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. If publications are not open access, proposers are strongly encouraged to deposit them retroactively in repositories and provide open access to them when possible. The significance of publications will not be evaluated on the basis of the Journal Impact Factor of the venue they are published in, but on the basis of a qualitative assessment provided by the proposers for each publication.

HORIZON EUROPE NON
CONSIDERA
IMPACT FACTOR

...PER I FONDI EUROPEI AVETE GIÀ
ALTRI CRITERI

ERC HA ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR

The number of peer reviewed publications and preprints that can be listed is limited to ten (five for Starting Grant applicants). While it is expected that the publications have a significant reach, applicants are explicitly asked not to include the Journal Impact Factor.



Perché è importante esserci / 3

IN EUROPA SIETE
GIÀ VALUTATI
DIVERSAMENTE



The screenshot shows the ERC website header with the logo and the year 2024. Navigation links include 'Apply for a grant', 'Manage your project', and 'Projects'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Homepage > News & events > News > Evaluation of research proposals: The why and what of the...'. A 'Highlight' button is next to the article title. The article title is 'Evaluation of research proposals: The why and what of the ERC's recent changes', dated 21 February 2024. A sub-header reads 'ERC President Maria Leptin explains the background and rationale in the evaluation process of ERC grant proposals.'

The old track-record 'profiles' of ERC PIs contained the phrasing '*major international peer-reviewed multi-disciplinary scientific journals and/or [...] leading international peer-reviewed journals, peer-reviewed conferences proceedings and/or monographs of their respective research fields*'. However, some ground-breaking discoveries may only have been posted on pre-print servers, been published in niche or specialist journals, while others may be in entirely different formats or platforms, and in some disciplines national publications may be the most relevant and important.

This specification has therefore been deleted.

We reaffirmed our position that quantitative metrics must be used responsibly. Panel members are instructed to focus on the scientific content of the researcher's achievements and to refrain from using surrogate measures of the quality of research outputs, such as Journal Impact Factors.

However, the new CV and track record no longer asks for quantity in output, nor for 'prestige' proxies. The excellence of the researcher should be measured by the quality of the outputs they list, and not by the bulk they have produced. We also acknowledge that not all

Perché è importante esserci / 4

RISCHIO:

- RIMANERE ESCLUSI
- METTERE IN DIFFICOLTÀ I RICERCATORI/LE COLLABORAZIONI

Stepping Out of the Rat Race

Saying it wants to "again become a place where talent feels valued and nurtured," Ghent University overhauls its system for faculty evaluation to de-emphasize quantitative metrics and annual progress reports. Professors will be asked about their goals and what they are proud of.

By Elizabeth Redden · Published January 23, 2019

BELGIO: FUORI DALLA CORSA



DORA @DORAassessment · 5h

The Luxembourg National Research Fund (@FnrLux) is developing an action plan for responsible research assessment, which includes the introduction of a narrative CV format based on the @royalsociety Resume for Researchers. [Read about their process:](#)

LUSSEMBURGO: CV NARRATIVO

national Research Fund develops an ...
on Research Assessment (DORA)
need to improve the ways in which ...

May 16, 2021

- Not with what others' value (external drivers)
- Not with available data sources (the 'Streetlight Effect')

CONTEXT considerations

- WHO are you evaluating? (Entity size)
- WHY are you evaluating?
- Do you need to evaluate at all?

OPTIONS for evaluation

- Consider both internal and external drivers
- Be careful with data sources
- Evaluate with a mix of metrics

PROBE deeply

- WHO might your evaluation approach discriminate against?
- HOW might your evaluation approach be gamed?
- WHAT might the unintended consequences be?
- Does the cost outweigh the benefit?

EVALUATE your evaluation

- Did your evaluation achieve its aims?
- Was it formative as well as summative?
- Keep your approach under review

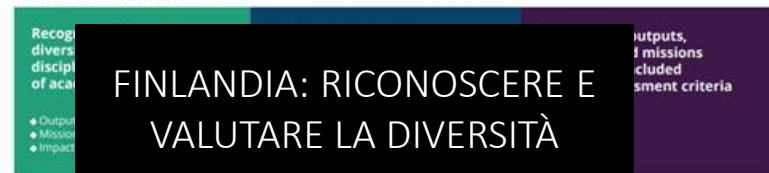
UK: A «COSA» SI DÀ VALORE E SI VALUTA

- 1 Start with what you value
- 2 Context considerations
- 3 Options for evaluating
- 4 Probe deeply
- 5 Evaluate

STEPS FOR REALISING THE VISION FOR FAIRer ASSESSMENTS 2021



FAIRer ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS



FINLANDIA: RICONOSCERE E VALUTARE LA DIVERSITÀ

EXAMPLE RESEARCH DATA



nature

June 2021

nature > career news > article

CAREER NEWS | 25 June 2021

Impact factor abandoned by Dutch university in hiring and promotion decisions

Faculty and staff members at Utrecht University will be evaluated by their commitment to open science.

IL OLANDA HANNO
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TRIPLE: Team Spirit as the default approach to working in academia 2021



- IMPACT
- PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE
- RESEARCH
- EDUCATION
- LEADERSHIP
- TEAM

Current university rankings are not consistent with Open Science

Oct.31 2023

Rector Magnificus Henk Kummeling, Utrecht University

You may have heard: Utrecht University (UU) is not included in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Ranking 2024. THE ranks universities worldwide on academic performance and reputation. Last year UU came in 66th position in the ranking. Why is Utrecht University not included this year?

UU chose not to submit data. A very conscious choice: rankings put too much emphasis on comparison and mutual competition, while we want to focus on collaboration and Open Science. At Utrecht University, we believe it is impossible to capture the quality of all educational and research programmes in one rating. Universities differ in size, budget and ambitions. We excel in very different areas. And it is precisely those differences that make us collectively worthwhile. Those same differences ensure that we like to join forces and collaborate with each other. Moreover, research shows that the methods and data used by the institutions responsible for creating rankings, especially the so-called league table rankings, are often questionable. Only

Jeroen Bosman aka @jeroenbosman@akademienl.social @jeroenbosman


Utrecht University @UniUtrecht in the Netherlands has withdrawn itself from the World University ranking @THEworldunirank provided by @timeshighered. As this has generated quite some reactions - praise, questions, some doubts, I want to provide some context. Hence a thread

1/16

Traduci post

Oct. 1 2023

E SI SONO RITIRATI
DAI RANKING
INTERNAZIONALI

	No. of FTE Students	No. of students per staff	International Students	Female:Male Ratio
 Utrecht University 🇳🇱 Netherlands	32,532	17.1	13%	62 : 38

New tools

Guidance on the responsible use of quantitative indicators in research assessment

Next Generation Metrics for Scientific and Scholarly Research in Europe

LERU position paper
April 2024 [2024](#)

Table of contents

Consolidated Overview and Recommendations

1. Scientific communication and the transition to next generation metrics
2. The role of metrics in informing and supporting academic policy development
3. The challenges for scientometrics 2.0
4. The limitations of peer review and score-based grant criteria
5. Next generation metrics' complex interrelationship across multiple levels of the academic system
6. The metric 'trickle-down' challenge
7. Next generation metrics and university rankings
8. New metrics and the emergence of related ethical and technical challenges
9. Current practices and policies on Open Science at LERU universities
10. The challenge of data availability for next generation metrics

Appendix I: Metrics terminology

Appendix II: Recommendations from previous declarations and reports

Be clear

What is your rationale for using particular quantitative indicators in your research or researcher assessments? Is it grounded in good evidence?

Be contextual

How will you take account of the proxy and reductive nature inherent in any indicator? (e.g., citations are not a direct measure of quality; the *h*-index takes no account of age, discipline, or career breaks).

Be transparent

Ideally, rules for the use of quantitative indicators in research assessment should be developed in dialogue with your research community.² They should be published so that those being evaluated understand your criteria. Make sure also that reviewers are fully aware of your approach to using quantitative information in assessment.

Be fair

How will you avoid biases inherent in quantitative indicators? Though it is often assumed that bibliometric indicators are "objective," decisions to publish a paper or to cite it are choices that can reflect structural and personal biases. Decision makers need to be proactive and transparent in efforts to mitigate the impact of these biases in research assessment – and the same obviously applies to the qualitative aspects of assessment.

Be specific

How well does the indicator refer to the qualities of the person or the piece of work being assessed? Be mindful of aggregate metrics (e.g., JIF, *h*-index), which conceal large variations in performance, and of composite indicators (e.g., scores in university league tables, altmetrics), which are made up of arbitrarily weighted scores for very different attributes and activities and are therefore difficult to interpret meaningfully.



Use indicators and metrics that are contextually relevant, that support responsible research evaluation, and that align with your institution's mission. Institutions should collaborate and reuse existing metrics expertise in order to maximise their efficiency in achieving this goal.

[sta cambiando]

Dec. 2023

2023

2024

GLOBAL

'THE' rankings: What happens to universities that leave?

Richard Holmes 27 April 2024

[Share](#) [Post](#) [Condividi](#) 10

Times Higher Education (THE) appears to be getting rather worried about leading universities such as Rhodes University (South Africa), the University of Zurich (Switzerland), Utrecht University (the Netherlands) and some of the Indian Institutes of Technology boycotting its World University Rankings (WUR) and not submitting data.

Image: iStock

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Related Links

Utrecht University withdraws from global ranking as debate on quantitative metrics grows


12 Oct 2023 | News

13.03.2024 | International Rankings

2024

UZH to No Longer Provide Data for THE Ranking

The University of Zurich has decided to withdraw from the Times Higher Education World University Ranking. The ranking is not able to reflect the wide range of activities in teaching and research undertaken by universities.

 UZH Communications

Si può fare



Jeroen Sondervan
@jeroenson

8 dic. 2023



Brave step! [@Sorbonne_Univ_](#) unsubscribes from the Web of Science.

'By resolutely abandoning the use of proprietary bibliometric products, it is opening the way for open, free and participative tools.'

Traduci post



LA SORBONA DISDICE
WOS E USA OPENALEX

Scienza Open science

La Sorbona adotta OpenAlex e interrompe l'abbonamento a Web Of Science

Di Paola Galimberti - 28 Dicembre 2023

La Sorbona è fra i firmatari di [COARA](#) ed è parte del costituendo national chapter francese.

2023

Appare dunque assolutamente **in linea con i principi sottoscritti e promossi** nel corso di questi anni la decisione di dismettere uno strumento (Web of science) considerato parte di quelle logiche che si vorrebbero modificare.

Non è questa la sede per discutere dei **limiti di questi costosi strumenti** che sono a quanto pare diventati indispensabili in paesi con sistemi di valutazione *performance based* (come l'Italia), certamente va però ricordato che **la maggior parte delle istituzioni italiane ha sottoscritto COARA**, che il capitolo italiano è stato uno dei primi a registrarsi e che le roadmap che devono definire operativamente azioni coerenti con quanto sottoscritto dalle nostre istituzioni dovranno essere pubblicate **entro marzo 2024**.

Coerentemente con gli impegni presi la Sorbona ha deciso di indirizzare i propri sforzi nella **collaborazione con iniziative alternative agli strumenti proprietari**, aperte e partecipate, e per ora la scelta è caduta su [OpenAlex](#).

Si può fare / 2



Leiden University | CWTS | CWTS B.V. | Other CWTS sites

CWTS Leiden Ranking Open Edition
Meaningful metrics

Home | Ranking | Information | Resources | Services | Contact

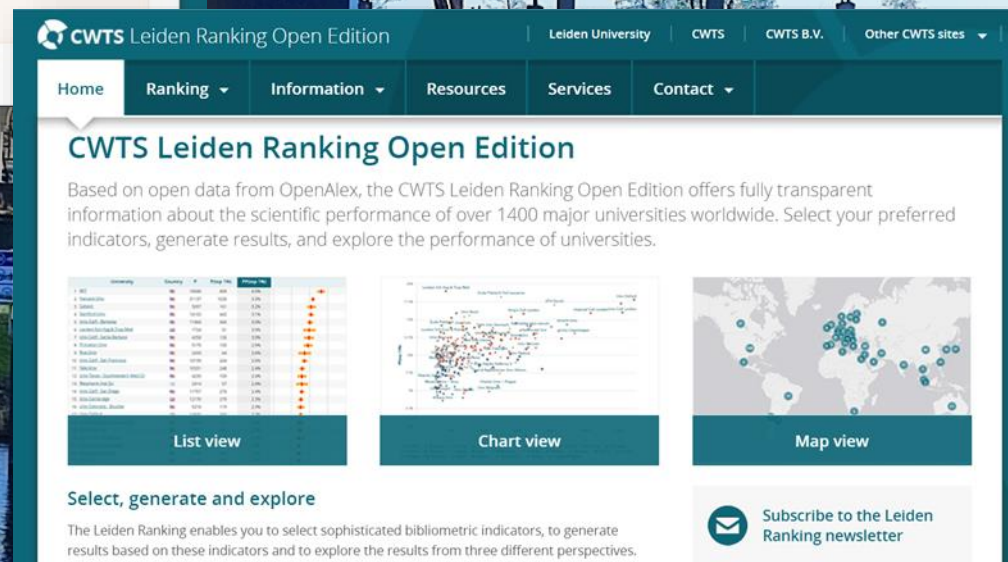
Network graph showing connections between various universities, including Harvard Univ, Univ Toronto, and others.

Leiden Open ranking

This is the website of the new Open Edition of the CWTS Leiden Ranking.
The traditional Leiden Ranking can be found [here](#).

CWTS Leiden Ranking Open Edition

PRIMO RANKING DI
ENTI DI RICERCA
BASATO SU OPEN ALEX



Leiden University | CWTS | CWTS B.V. | Other CWTS sites

CWTS Leiden Ranking Open Edition

Home | Ranking | Information | Resources | Services | Contact

CWTS Leiden Ranking Open Edition

Based on open data from OpenAlex, the CWTS Leiden Ranking Open Edition offers fully transparent information about the scientific performance of over 1400 major universities worldwide. Select your preferred indicators, generate results, and explore the performance of universities.

Rank	University	Ranking	#	Open Alex	Open Alex %
1	Harvard Univ	100	100	100%	100%
2	Stanford Univ	95	95	100%	100%
3	MIT	90	90	100%	100%
4	UC Berkeley	85	85	100%	100%
5	Johns Hopkins Univ	80	80	100%	100%
6	Yale Univ	75	75	100%	100%
7	Princeton Univ	70	70	100%	100%
8	Northwestern Univ	65	65	100%	100%
9	University of Michigan	60	60	100%	100%
10	University of California, San Diego	55	55	100%	100%
11	University of Wisconsin-Madison	50	50	100%	100%
12	University of Texas at Austin	45	45	100%	100%
13	University of Washington	40	40	100%	100%
14	University of California, Berkeley	35	35	100%	100%
15	University of Michigan	30	30	100%	100%
16	University of Wisconsin-Madison	25	25	100%	100%
17	University of California, Berkeley	20	20	100%	100%
18	University of Michigan	15	15	100%	100%
19	University of Wisconsin-Madison	10	10	100%	100%
20	University of California, Berkeley	5	5	100%	100%

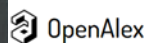
List view | Chart view | Map view

Select, generate and explore

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About the data

Open, top to bottom

Export all your search results for free. For more flexibility use our API or even download the whole dataset. It's all CC0-licensed so you can share and reuse it as you like!

Want to see how it works? 100% of our source code is open, too.

API Data Code

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...in pratica



The Declaration Signers Project TARA News and Resources

Reimagining academic assessment: stories of innovation and change

Case studies of universities and national consortia highlight key elements of institutional change to improve academic career assessment.

Search case studies

Enter keywords

Country

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Case study selection process

Open University
UNITED KINGDOM

The European Molecular Biology Laboratory
FRANCE GERMANY ITALY SPAIN UNITED KINGDOM

The Latin American Forum for Research Assessment
ARGENTINA

Tampere University
FINLAND

University College London
UNITED KINGDOM

<https://sfdora.org/dora-case-studies/>

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- Case studies (14)
- Good practices (35)
- Initiatives (8)



GOOD PRACTICES POSITION PAPERS FOR: RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Academia In Motion: Recognition & Rewards at Leiden University

In support of the Dutch Recognition and Rewards Programme, Leiden University published a position paper "Academia in Motion: Recognition & Rewards at Leiden University" in 2021. In 2020, Leiden

RETHINKING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT S.P.A.C.E. TO EVOLVE ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT

A RUBRIC FOR ANALYZING INSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS INDICATORS AND CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS



Research and researcher assessment is a systems challenge, suggesting that institutions that prioritize developing infrastructures to support their efforts may be better positioned to achieve their goals than those focused only on individual solutions.

2021

STANDARDS FOR SCHOLARSHIP

How are new definitions of "quality scholarship" formulated and applied?

ALIGNMENT ON VALUES AND GOALS
Standards are explicitly designed and articulated to align with institutional mission and values, such as increasing equity and support for traditionally underrepresented, minoritized groups
New standards for scholarship consider the balance across research, teaching, and service contributions including training, mentoring and good citizenship
Specific definitions and standards of "quality" with regard to scholarship are articulated and shared across disciplines and review/promotion committees

PROCESS MECHANICS AND POLICIES

How are new practices incorporated into review structures, processes, and institutional policies?

DEBIASING DELIBERATIVE JUDGMENTS
Meaningful and appropriately rigorous qualitative structures for academic assessment, such as narrative CVs, are given due weight
Structures and processes are applied consistently across assessment activities, taking into consideration alternate paths and starting points
Use of new assessment mechanics extended beyond traditional evaluative contexts into ensuring equitable opportunities, mentoring, and retention to increase research and researcher diversity

ACCOUNTABILITY

How are individuals and institutions held liable for executing on new assessment practices?

CULTURE WITHIN INSTITUTIONS

How are assessment practices perceived and adopted both within and outside of formal evaluation activities?

FROM FOUNDATION... Core definitions and shared clarity of purpose

ALIGNMENT ON VALUES AND GOALS
Standards are explicitly designed and articulated to align with institutional mission and values, such as increasing equity and support for traditionally underrepresented, minoritized groups
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DEBIASING DELIBERATIVE JUDGMENTS

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Use of new assessment mechanics extended beyond traditional evaluative contexts into ensuring equitable opportunities, mentoring, and retention to increase research and researcher diversity

TRANSPARENCY AND CLARITY OF GOALS

The goals, principles, and practices of academic assessment and review, promotion, and tenure (RPT) activities are transparent and clearly articulated, and agreed upon by all participants
Institutions have clearly defined expectations for adherence to academic assessment practices
Examples of "what good looks like" are collected and shared to more concretely illustrate target outcomes and behaviors

INCLUSION AND ACCESS

More diverse types of individuals are involved in both defining and participating in career advancement processes, such as including early career researchers on RPT committees
Representation of minoritized applicants meets or exceeds equity goals for both new hires and researcher retention
Career growth and mentoring systems are intentionally designed to provide ongoing support for underrepresented hires

TO EXPANSION... Increased traction and capability development

DIVERSIFICATION OF STANDARDS
Scholarship is assessed using diverse indicators (e.g. societal impact) units of assessment (e.g. full body of work v. individual articles), and forms of output (e.g. non-journal contributions)
Indicators of quality recognize non-individualized activities and accomplishments like team science
New definitions of "scholarship" are deployed across the full range of institutional disciplines

CAPACITY TO SUPPORT NEW ACTIVITIES

Training on the goals and procedures of assessment processes and practices are accessible and continually maintained
Institutions design processes take into account the resource capacity of committee members to effectively adopt new assessment practices, such as additional burdens on time
Institutions have designated senior functions or efforts to ensure faculty capacity for new assessment practices and principles

ADHERENCE THROUGH COMMITMENT

Research evaluators self-monitor adherence to academic assessment principles and practices
Senior leaders and committee members actively stipulate equitable assessment practices during both formal and informal career development contexts
Institutions model ecosystem-level accountability, such as ensuring that system-level incentives align with and support agreed-upon principles and practices

ADVOCACY AT INSTITUTIONAL LEVELS

Adoption of new assessment mechanisms is supported and advocated for by departmental and institutional leaders
All individuals actively contribute to building more equitable practices—not just minoritized ones
New research assessment norms are increasingly adopted as a default by faculty, administrators, and applicants

TO SCALING Accelerated uptake and continuous improvement

ADOPTION OF NEW PRACTICES
Faculty have the ability to customize success measures to reflect their research interests and goals
New standards, definitions, and criteria for evaluating the quality and impact of scholarship are integrated into the language and processes of new assessment practices

INTEGRATION INTO EXISTING SYSTEMS

Assessment mechanics can be flexibly applied and adapted to accommodate diverse disciplines
Mechanisms to support practices are codified and written into institutional policies
New processes and practices are seamlessly integrated and widely adopted

PROACTIVITY IN ENGAGEMENT

Individuals actively contribute to the development and review of new practices and principles
Departments proactively broaden and conduct outreach activities to include new or minoritized applicants
Faculty serve as "ambassadors" for new academic assessment practices, such as when serving as external committee members

FLEXIBILITY THROUGH REFLECTION

"Positive friction," or intentional pause points to reflect on assessment practices and slow down business-as-usual processes is incorporated into both formal and informal assessment practices
All participants in assessment activities feel processes achieve a balance of effectiveness and efficiency

...in pratica

The screenshot shows the top portion of the DORA website. At the top left is the DORA logo, a colorful starburst icon followed by the text 'DORA'. To the right is a navigation menu with links for 'About', 'Communities', 'Meetings', 'Grants', and 'Contact'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with links for 'Reformscape', 'The Declaration', 'Signers', 'Project TARA', and 'News and Resources', along with a search icon and a yellow 'Sign DORA' button. The main content area features the 'Reformscape' logo in a large, stylized font. To its right is a paragraph of text: 'DORA is committed to supporting the development of new policies and practices for responsible research assessment (RRA). Reformscape is a searchable collection of criteria and standards for hiring, review, promotion, and tenure from academic institutions.' Below this text are two buttons: 'Part of Project TARA' and 'Methodology'.

This screenshot shows the 'Reformscape' user's guide page. The page has a white background with a dark header. The header includes the 'Reformscape' logo, a navigation menu with links for 'Reformscape', 'The Declaration', 'Signers', 'Project TARA', and 'News and Resources', a search icon, and a yellow 'Sign DORA' button. The main heading is 'Reformscape' in a large, grey, serif font. Below it is a paragraph: 'DORA is committed to supporting the development of new policies and practices for responsible research assessment. This tool compiles searchable criteria, hiring standards, review, promotion, and tenure from academic institutions.' Underneath are two buttons: 'Part of Project TARA' and 'Methodology'. The main title of the guide is 'The Reformscape user's guide' in a large, black, serif font. Below the title is a paragraph: 'Reformscape is a tool for exploring and finding inspiration around implementing responsible research assessment practices.' followed by a link. Another paragraph follows: 'For a short introduction to Reformscape, check out our introductory brief and video.' The final paragraph states: 'This how-to guide is here to help you get the most out of Reformscape and show you how to use the tool effectively.'

RACCOLTA DI
POLICY, BUONE
PRATICHE, CASI
USO

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR IMPACT

Capturing scholarly "impact" through these indicators are narrow, considering a wider breadth

2023

Collaborations, mentoring, demonstrations of eminence that allow scholars to shape the direction of fields demonstrate increasing scales of impact

Scale of influence

Expanded definitions for "impact" can help individuals identify and embrace different goals.

While some scholars may naturally be more oriented toward disciplinary work, seeing a broader set of "impact" characteristics allows academics to define, plan for, and pursue more personally meaningful career aspirations.



Pursuing a traditional path of deep specialization within a discipline will continue to provide credibility of expertise and a significant base of influence within one's field.



Applied research, perspectives, and project work provide new forms of visibility and societal value through scholarly activities that directly contribute to real-life challenges.



Emphasizing how expertise can enrich other individuals, collaborations, or entire fields rewards scholarly activities that value interdisciplinarity and fostering new capabilities.



The explicit recognition of efforts that support open research or diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) can enhance their status as critical components of academic values.

Scaled magnitude resulting in significant reach, scope, or stature

FOR EXAMPLE
Leadership roles in disciplinary societies or editorial boards
Transformative methodological advances

FOR EXAMPLE
Policy advisory roles
Contributions to institutional policy (e.g. diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI))

FOR EXAMPLE
Real-world societal (e.g., cultural, patient, community, environmental, or economic) impact

Researcher Katalin Karikó's work on mRNA immunogenicity was repeatedly dismissed by elite journals and funders, yet became key to the development of Covid-19 vaccines.

Collaborative and advisory roles through partnerships and shepherding others' work

FOR EXAMPLE
Teaching
Mentoring, advising, and career guidance

FOR EXAMPLE
Team research or interdisciplinary collaborations
Peer review and conference roles

FOR EXAMPLE
Industry collaborations and commercialization

While non-academic works and social media lack the rigor of peer review, communicating the value and importance of scientific advances to wider audiences makes scholarly knowledge more approachable and meaningful.

Direct contributions through deep disciplinary expertise

FOR EXAMPLE
Journal articles and conference publications
Datasets, software, or products

FOR EXAMPLE
Open science/data and open access
Preprints
Asynchronous education

FOR EXAMPLE
Popular press books and publications
Social media or altmetric profile

New audiences

Reaching audiences outside of disciplinary or academic peers can broaden the societal value derived from scholarly work.

Recognizing the impact created by cultivating future generations of scholars also rewards contributions of women and minoritized individuals who tend to bear heavier expectations and loads for mentoring.

Open datasets and open science are increasingly valued for their contributions to replication and research transparency. This broadens access and rewards a mindset of collaboration over competition.

MOLTE DIMENSIONI DELL'IMPATTO – RICOMBINABILI FRA LORO

Come misurare l'impatto/Open Science?

Ismael Rafols

Ingeborg Meijer

Jordi Molas-Gallart

August 14th, 2023

2023

The benefits of Open science are not inevitable: monitoring its development should be value-led

9 shares

ing time: 7 minutes

we shouldn't monitor whether there is more or less open science, but what types of OS are developed and adopted, by whom, and with what consequences.

monitoring the 'colours' of open access aids understanding of both OA development and who benefits from it, it is essential to understand the trajectory of both OS in practice and whether it is making, or not making, science more equitable and responsive to global needs. For example the way in which some open access investments in rich countries, such as transformative publishing agreements, may result in less equitable outcomes in access to publishing services for other countries. More open science does not always lead to better outcomes.

NON SERVE MISURARE «QUANTA» OPEN SCIENCE MA COSA E DOVE E PER CHI HA CAMBIATO IN MEGLIO, VERSO UNA SOCIETÀ PIÙ EQUA...PENSATE ALLE APC ESOSE, PORTANO OPEN ACCESS, MA A CHE PREZZO?

If open science is understood as not just an optimisation by improving information flows, but as part of a wider transformation, comparable to how scientific journals changed the social and technological basis of science in the 17th century, then it would be wise to adopt a monitoring framework that captures various aspects of the change. Monitoring should therefore include the effects and broader social implications, especially those relevant to the values and principles as expressed in the UNESCO OS Recommendation (Fig.2).

RESEARCH



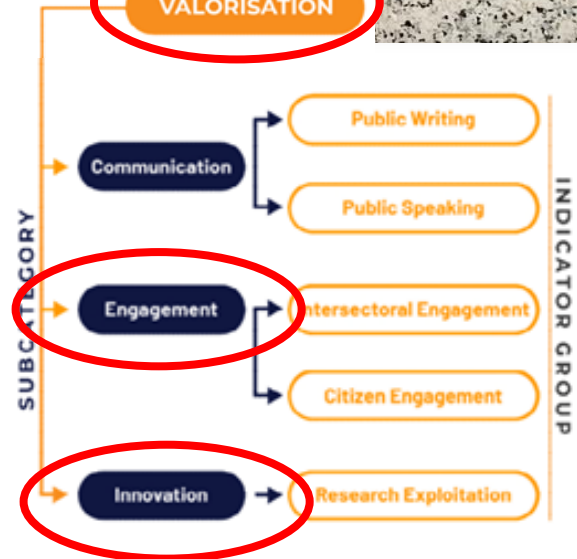
EDUCATION



LEADERSHIP



VALORISATION



NUOVI ELEMENTI DA
CONSIDERARE NELLA
VALUTAZIONE DELLA
RICERCA

getti in corso

Open and Universal Science
Project (OPUS)

DELIVERABLE 051

OPUS helps reform the
assessment of research towards
a system that incentivise
researchers to practice
#OpenScience



Impatto

zotero

The academic, societal and economic impacts of Open Science Library

RACCOLTA DI STUDI SULL'IMPATTO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE

Pathos
Open Science Impact Pathways
Pathos library

ABOUT PATHOS OS

OS Impact evidence library

Explore the library here

Initial results from our search of academic databases are synthesised within the report "PathOS D1.2 Scoping Review of Open Science Impact". The full synthesis (including results obtained via citation searching (snowball search) is currently in process and web searches for non-peer-reviewed grey literature. The final reports will be published in three separate pre-p

We hope that sharing this evidence will enable others to build on our impacts of Open Science.

Groups Documentation Forums Get Involved Log In

Other Group Libraries

The academic, societal, and economic...

Academic impact

Economic impact

Open Access

Open Code

Open Evaluation

Open Science general

Open/FAIR data

Societal impact

Title

A case study in participatory science with mutual capacity building between ... Segev e...

A citation study of earth science projects in citizen science Odenw...

A citizen science approach reveals long-term social network structure in an ... Aplin et...

A citizen science approach to identifying trace metal contamination risks in ... Taylor e...

A comparison of scientometric data and publication policies of ophthalmolo... Ay et al.

A comparison of subscription and open access journals in construction man... Bjork

A Content Analysis of 100 Qualitative Health Research Articles to Examine Re... Mozers...

A cross-sectional description of open access publication costs, policies and i... Dove et...

A cross-sectional study of predatory publishing emails received by career de... Wilkins...

Pathos
Open Science Impact Pathways

ANALISI COSTI/BENEFICI

RESOURCES HUB

ACT

Written by **Jessica Catalano**, CSIL

Understanding the impacts of Open Science (OS) and the extent to which they requires a solid methodological framework, which is not yet fully established. We are currently working on developing a model that can identify these impacts and paths through which they occur in academia, economy and society.

As part of this model, project partner, **CSIL** is developing a **Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) framework tailored for Open Science**. This framework is designed to methodically and thoroughly quantify the impacts of Open Science. It does so by considering not only the benefits but also the costs, and crucially, it involves a comparison with a hypothetical scenario where Open Science is not implemented. While the overall model will describe the entire causal pathways associated to OS practices, the CBA framework will specifically focus on those impacts directly attributable to the OS under assessment and will allow the quantification – in **monetary** terms – of the net effect of a changed scenario.

Better understanding and measuring Open Science impacts and their causal mechanisms

<https://pathos-project.eu/>

1

Evidence to support a better understanding of the implications of Open Science for science, economy and society.

Impatto / progetti in



Pathos Open Science Indicator Handbook

- Introduction
- Open Science >
- Academic Impact >
- Societal Impact >
- Economic Impact >
 - Science-industry collaboration
 - Innovation output
 - Uptake of research result by industry
 - Socially relevant products and processes
 - Economic growth of companies
 - Labour market impacts
 - Cost savings
- Reproducibility >

OPEN SCIENCE INDICATOR HANDBOOK

INTRODUCTION

This is the first comprehensive Open Science Indicator Handbook for PathOS. In this handbook, we explore the various indicators around the world and their impact on research and society.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the first part of the handbook, we explore the effectiveness of the various indicators and their impact on research and society.

- Introduction
- Open Science >
 - APC Costs
 - Availability of data repositories
 - Availability of preprint repositories
 - Availability of publication repositories
 - Citizen Science Indicators
 - Deposition of Open Metadata
 - Evaluation of Open Science in research assessment
 - Distribution of Open Access journal models
 - Prevalence of Open Access publishing
 - Open Science training facilities
 - Prevalence of national Open Science policies

APC COSTS

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History

Version	Revision date	Revision	Author
1.1	2023-08-28	Draft for initial publication	I. Grypari
1.0	2023-	First draft	I. Grypari, N. Manola, H.

PROPOSTA DI
INDICATORI
(ANCORA
QUANTITATIVI...)

Impatto / progetti in corso / 3

PathOS ²⁰²³

Open Science Impact Pathways

Deliverable 1.2

Scoping Review of Open Science Impact

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3.2. Open Access	
3.2.1. Open Access Citation Advantage.....	
3.2.2. Equity in Open Access publishing	
3.2.3. Changes in the scholarly publishing landscape ..	
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ANALISI DELLA
LETTERATURA / PER ORA,
RISULTATI NON ECLATANTI

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Open and Universal Science Project (OPUS)

DELIVERABLE 03.1

OPUS helps reform the assessment of research towards a system that incentivise researchers to practice #OpenScience



The literature on **incentives and rewards** confirmed that the current researcher assessment system remains overly focused on bibliometrics, involving peer-reviewed publications and citations in top journals. The research community needs a more comprehensive approach of altmetrics, which includes research/non-research, open/closed, and quantitative/qualitative dimensions. There are, however, many policy developments at national, European, and international levels, with examples of new frameworks (including principles, guidelines, indicators/metrics, and interventions) to reform researcher assessment. Such frameworks may be adopted and adapted to incentivise and reward Open Science at RPOs and RFOs.

The review on the **precarity of research careers** did not find evidence that Open Science has a positive/negative impact on precarity or that precarity has a positive/negative impact on the uptake of Open Science. Supporters of Open Science believe in its potential to improve research careers if the transition is managed correctly. However, there is currently limited evidence and no direct input emerged to feed into the framework of indicators/metrics and interventions for researcher assessment. Further research could take a longitudinal approach to assess the interplay between precarity of research careers and Open Science.

The literature review found interesting interplays between Open Science and **gender equality**, but evidence for Open Science as a predictor of gender equality is not immediately apparent. This is due to interrelated factors (gender, ethnicity, social status, and career stage) and differences in varied cultural and institutional contexts. Research has mostly addressed the relation between gender equality and the decision to publish in open access. Some interventions for RPOs and RFOs were identified to directly/indirectly incentivise and reward positive interactions between gender equality, diversity, inclusion, and Open Science.

For **industry practices**, the review focused on opportunities, benefits, and challenges of Open Science in an industry context. The literature highlighted the need for collective action to encourage Open Science in industry. Drivers of Open Science include the potential for innovation, tools to address market failures and accelerate commercialisation, and the opportunity to access resources. Challenges for Open Science uptake include knowledge, finances/strategy, organisation, collaboration, and risk management for commercialisation. Some interventions were identified to support the free flow of information and collaboration between academia and industry, while protecting commercial interests, including management commitment, employee training, collaboration activities, and funding support.

STUDI PRELIMINARI
(INCLUSO PRATICHE
NELL'INDUSTRIA)



WP5
POLICY BRIEFS ON OPEN SCIENCE

2023

Deliverable 5.1: Initial Policy Brief



Dec. 12, 2022

OPINION 12 DEC 2022

The tide is turning. Revisiting the Metric Tide

By Stephen Curry, Elizabeth Gadd and James Wilsdon



We propose that the REF realises and rewards more of that latent value by placing greater weight on the environment statement (following an evidence-informed narrative structure). This could include issues such as gender and race equality, team-leadership skills, workload management, and measures to eliminate bullying and harassment. The data needed to support such an innovation need to be carefully considered, to avoid growing the assessment burden of the REF.

Overall, despite valuable innovations in recent years (e.g. the Initiative for Open Citations and Overton.io) there is still no magic solution to the challenges of large-scale research assessment. We remain persuaded that a mixed-methods approach will best serve the purposes of the REF.

If the purposes of the REF are clear, there is an opportunity for more radical surgery, which we suggest takes place over two REF cycles to allow the research community time to consult and co-design. One option worth exploring is to reconsider the scale at which assessment is performed, potentially moving from department-level units of assessment to main panel or institution-level. This would create scope for the use of aggregated data which may provide a more reliable indication of dimensions of research quality.



HARNESSING THE METRIC TIDE:
indicators, infrastructures and priorities for responsible research assessment in the UK

Stephen Curry, Elizabeth Gadd and James Wilsdon

Report of *The Metric Tide Revisited* panel
December 2022

2022

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...e

Our remit is to give advice on indicators to foster the engagement of researchers with open science. Currently, researchers are usually not encouraged to engage in open knowledge practices. In career and research assessments open knowledge is usually not part of the performance requirements. The extra work involved may also be off-putting, especially in very competitive fields. And often it is simply unclear what "open science" should mean in practical terms. Therefore, simply taking away the current career and assessment criteria and replacing them with novel performance criteria that are oriented towards open science will not work. There are too many factors that hinder or promote open knowledge practices and they interact with each other. This creates a puzzle for the application of indicators in science and scholarship. On the one hand, there is the huge variety of scientific and scholarly practices. Universal indicators cannot address this dynamic variety. On the other hand, it is not practical to expect all scientific communities to have the technical expertise to develop and apply their own indicators in a responsible way. This explains why the alternative to universal indicators, creating large baskets of potential indicators that users can choose from as they see fit, is not advisable either.

2019



Indicator Frameworks for Fostering Open Knowledge Practices in Science and Scholarship

1. Infrastructure indicators oriented to the scientific system at national, international and disciplinary levels

The first suite of qualitative and quantitative indicators of the development of open knowledge infrastructures includes their creation, the growth of their numbers, the nature of their contribution, and their use and uptake by the research communities. This toolbox should build on the results of the Open Science Monitor and be linked to the European Open Science Cloud.

2. Indicators of open knowledge capabilities in research communities

The second toolbox of quantitative and qualitative indicators monitors the levels of open knowledge capabilities in the scientific and scholarly communities (including their support personnel). This toolbox will enable the identification of resource availability in specific communities, thus highlighting success cases as well as measures needed to redress the scarcity of capabilities in order to increase the inclusiveness, diversity and equity of the research system.

3. Indicators of pioneering open knowledge practices

The third toolbox consists of a suite of mainly qualitative, case-study based indicators, maintained and regularly updated on a public platform, that give a state-of-the-art overview of pioneering open knowledge practices. The database of case studies organized in the context of the UK Research Excellence Framework, maintained and openly accessible, might be an excellent starting point for such an international platform, provided that mechanisms are also built in for review and update on ongoing developments and initiatives. This platform may be maintained by a collective investment in the form of an annual fee by funders, publishers, and research performance organizations. Alternatively, it may be maintained in the context of an Annual Open Science Observatory (see below).

4. Individual level indicators for careers

The fourth toolbox consists of a suite of career-oriented qualitative and quantitative indicators, based on the principles of responsible metrics as formulated by the Metric Tide, the Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics, and the DORA declaration. Again, it is not necessary to start from scratch, as several prototypes and basic design matrices for this toolboxes have already been proposed (eg. the ACUMEN portfolio, and the Open Science Career Evaluation Matrix). In relation to the use of

Indicator	OS Dimension indicated	Infrastructure	Capabilities	Champions	Career assessment	Data source	Strengths	Weaknesses	Potential
Types of data usage	A typology of different kinds of data usage	Y	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	N	Surveys among data users	Identifies developing demand for data	Must be done with a certain periodicity and with the same groups for comparability	Insight into actual data use
Accessibility of open data or code as % of all data or code produced by publicly funded projects.	Accessibility	Y	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	N	Researchers, Universities, funders	Encourages openness.	Privileges groups with money and competence to engage with research	Tracks open data infrastructure
Nr Funders requiring TOP Guidelines in publications	Adoption of TOP Guidelines	Y	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	N	Cos.io	Monitors OA among funders	Survey required	
Attitudes of researchers to data sharing	Attitudes of researchers to data sharing	N	Y	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	Surveys	Qualifies types of data sharing behavior; may identify best practices	Not clear categories yet exist	Inspiring examples may lead to new practices
Nr publications that can be tracked by the different altmetric sources (e.g. with a DOI)	Availability of altmetric data					Scopus, Web of Science	Monitors Open Data		
Nr Data Sharing Journals	Data sharing adoption	Y	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	Vasilesky et al. 2017	Monitors Data Sharing	data sharing policies for practice	
Nr Open Data Repositories	Data sharing adoption	Y	Y	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	Re3Data	Monitors Open Data		
Nr of repositories with open meta-data	Data sharing adoption	Y	Y	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	OpenDoar	Monitors Open Data		
Nr institutes with data management infrastructure	Data sharing adoption	Y	Y	EXEMPLARY CASES	N	Surveys	Monitors Open Data		
Nr institutes with FAIR data policies	Data sharing adoption	Y	Y	EXEMPLARY CASES	N	Surveys	Monitors Open Data		
% of researchers that share data	Data sharing adoption	N	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	Surveys	Tracks adoption of data sharing practices	Data sources for this indicator not available in all fields	
% Publications with data	Data sharing adoption	Y	N	EXEMPLARY CASES	Y	DataCite	Monitors data sharing practices	Does not check the quality of the data shared	Encourages data sharing

...per saperne di più

ICDI OS café HOME CHI SIAMO ATTIVITÀ CLOUD PLATFORM COMPETENCE CENTRE

Open Science Café

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CLOUD PLATFORM COMPETENCE CENTER WORKING GROUPS

zenodo 2024

Published February 29, 2024 | Version 0.1 Journal article Open

What we talk about when we talk about research quality. A discussion on responsible research assessment and Open Science

Di Donato, Francesca¹

Open Science Café webinar series

Café

GIOVEDÌ 10 NOVEMBRE, 14.30 - 15.30

L'iniziativa europea per la riforma della valutazione della ricerca

Silvia Bottaro, Commissione Europea
Introduce: Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

0:31 / 1:06:25

Open Science Café - L'iniziativa europea per la riforma della valutazione della ricerca Nov. 2022

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December 14, 2022 Dec. 14 2022 Preprint Open Access

Una questione di qualità o una formalità? L'Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment e il processo di riforma della valutazione della ricerca in Europa

Francesca Di Donato

L'Agreement on Reforming Research Assessment è stato pubblicato il 20 luglio 2022, al termine di un processo avviato dalla Commissione europea all'inizio del 2021. L'articolo espone gli elementi fondamentali dell'accordo, ricostruisce la genesi e le tappe del processo e presenta il contesto culturale e politico in cui si è definito. Inoltre, vengono proposti alcuni primi elementi per la definizione di roadmap e piani d'azione necessari a tradurre i principi e gli impegni dell'accordo in una serie di criteri e indicatori per la valutazione di istituzioni, di progetti di ricerca e di singoli ricercatori. In conclusione sono presentate alcune riflessioni sulle sfide da affrontare e sulle opportunità che la riforma della valutazione offre.

...e voi?...

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c'è chi costruisce **MURI**

e chi **MULINI A VENTO**



...grazie!