

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z 4-POLITICHE EUROPEE, EOSC, VQR

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4483434>

INRIM,
febbraio 2021

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Impareremo in questo modulo

1. Horizon 2020, Horizon Europe e le politiche europee
2. EOSC, European Open Science Cloud
3. VQR mon amour

Messaggi chiave:

1. L'Europa supporta l'Open Science più di quanto crediamo/sappiamo
2. EOSC è il futuro della ricerca: non possiamo rimanere fuori

«make science fit for the 21th century»

RISCHI A ESSERE I PRIMI, RISCHI
MAGGIORI A ESSERE GLI ULTIMI

Transition to open science is a multidimensional and multistage process. There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower. The European Commission has taken

PRE-ARTICLE Provisionally accepted The full-text will be published soon. Notify me

Front: Big Data | doi: 10.3389/fdata.2019.00043

Open science, open data and open scholarship: European policies to make science fit for the 21st century

Jean-Claude Burgelman^{1*}, Corina Pascu^{1*}, Katarzyna Szkuta¹, Rene Von Schomberg¹, Athanasios Karalopoulos¹, Konstantinos Repanas¹ and Michel Schouppe¹

Open science will make science more efficient, reliable, and responsive to societal challenges. The European Commission

Open science (or in fact, open scholarship) has shifted the prime focus of researchers away from publishing toward knowledge sharing.



and access will be maximized. In Horizon Europe, research data will be open by default while taking into account the need to balance openness and protection of scientific information, commercialization and Intellectual Property Rights, privacy concerns and security, following the principle “as open as possible, as closed as necessary.” Data management plans (DMP) will become mandatory, even if not making research data open. The requirement for responsible data management will be separated from the requirement for providing open access to research data. Emphasis will be placed on supporting as much as possible the proliferation of data that are findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable (FAIR). Finally, the use of trusted or certified repositories and infrastructures like the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) will be required for research data in some Horizon Europe work programs.

SINTESI DELLE POLITICHE DI APERTURA DEGLI ULTIMI 15 ANNI


Changing the reward and incentive system for researchers is a key open science challenge and a broader issue for which primarily the responsibility lies in the scientific community (universities and funders). This includes making open science practices rewardable and fundable as well as the employment of specific indicators for researchers' engagement with open science. A change of the reward and incentive system can only be stakeholders-driven, and it has to be bottom-up. This change also includes changing mind-sets of researchers to open up and share data and “seduction” to make open science easy, useful, and affordable³.


The European Open Science agenda contain the ambition to make FAIR data sharing the default for scientific research by 2020. To

... as Open as possible

 **Carlos Moedas** 
@Moedas

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary" is the new principle for all #data from publicly

 Segui

 **Iryna Kuchma** @irynakuchma · 18 nov 2015

#Openscience is about making sure that science serves innovation & growth –
Günther Oettinger & Carlos Moedas

HORIZON 2020

TESTI E DATI OPEN BY DEFAULT (GUIDA)

HORIZON2020: AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE
HORIZON EUROPE: ANCORA MAGGIORE APERTURA + UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Horizon Europe
THE NEXT EU RESEARCH & INNOVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (2021 – 2027)

2019

 **Open Science across the programme**

Open Science → Better dissemination and exploitation of R&I results and support to active engagement of society

Mandatory Open Access to publications: beneficiaries shall ensure that they or the authors retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with open access requirements

Open Access to research data ensured: in line with the principle "as open as possible, as closed as necessary"; Mandatory Data Management Plan for FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable) and Open Research Data

- Support to researcher skills and reward systems for open science
- Use of European Open Science Cloud

May 2019 | Version 25 

Our vision

A sustainable, fair and **prosperous** future for **people** and **planet** based on European values.

- Tackling **climate change** (35 % budgetary target)
- Helping to achieve **Sustainable Development Goals**
- Boosting the Union's **competitiveness and growth**



May 2019 | Version 25 

Horizon Europe

TESTI E DATI APERTI MISSIONS INTERDISCIPLINARI



Dec.2020 December 2020



"With Horizon Europe Programme, the European research community, research organizations and our citizens can count on the world largest research and innovation Programme. It is our main tool to strengthen our scientific and technological base, develop solutions for healthier living, drive digital transformation and fight climate change, for our collective resilience."

Mariya Gabriel Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth

THE EU RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME (2021-27)

FOR A GREEN, HEALTHY, DIGITAL AND INCLUSIVE EUROPE



Support breakthrough innovation > European Innovation Council: One-stop shop to bring the most promising ideas from lab to real world application and support the most innovative SMEs, including start-ups, to scale up their ideas.



Deliver targeted solutions to societal challenges together with citizens > EU missions: Ambitious, bold goals to tackle issues that affect our daily lives, ranging from fighting cancer to adapting to climate change, living in greener cities, ensuring soil health for food, nature, people and climate, and protecting our waters and ocean.



Rationalise the funding landscape > Streamlined approach to European Partnerships: Streamlined number of partnerships while encouraging wide participation of partners from public and private sectors.



Strengthen international cooperation > extended association possibilities: Extended openness to association for non-EU countries (third countries) with good capacity in science, technology and innovation.



Reinforce openness > Open Science policy: Mandatory open access to publications, open access to research data ensured. Use of European Open Science Cloud as appropriate.

Horizon Europe



What are EU missions?

EU missions are commitments to solve some of the greatest challenges facing our world like fighting cancer, adapting to climate change, protecting our oceans, living in greener cities and ensuring soil health and food.

EU missions will

They are an integral part of the Horizon Europe framework programme beginning in 2021.

- be bold, inspirational and widely relevant to society
- be clearly framed: targeted, measurable and time-bound
- establish impact-driven but realistic goals
- mobilise resources on EU, national and local levels
- link activities across different disciplines and different types of research and innovation
- make it easier for citizens to understand the value of investments in research and innovation

Areas where there will be missions

- [cancer](#)
- [adaptation to climate change including societal transformation](#)
- [healthy oceans, seas coastal and inland waters](#)
- [climate-neutral and smart cities](#)
- [soil health and food](#)

Missions

1.2. Provisions on Research Data Management (RDM)

Horizon Europe	Horizon 2020
The governing principle will be to manage data responsibly, in line with FAIR and under the principle “as open as possible, as closed as necessary” (which means that data can remain closed provided there are good reasons for this, such as IP protection, security, etc.). In Horizon Europe the emphasis shifts from open research data to research data management.	The same governing principles are applying in H2020.
Projects generating research data cannot opt out from RDM. ¹	In H2020, it is possible to opt out (partially or entirely) from the Open Research Data pilot at any stage before or after signing the grant agreement.
All projects collecting or using data will have to update regularly the data management plan (DMP).	This is also strongly recommended in H2020, but not mandatory.
Beneficiaries will have to deposit data in a trusted repository. Valid repositories will be those that provide persistent identifiers for the data, and ensure rich metadata in line with FAIR. For some actions, there will be an obligation to deposit in a repository that is federated under the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).	The specification of the characteristics of repositories is not present in H2020, was no reference to EOSC.
Beneficiaries will have to deposit and to ensure OA to data as soon as possible (as per DMP) and under CC-BY or CC0 or equivalent, unless exceptions apply that are duly justified in the DMP.	In H2020 these licenses are only recommended.
Information should be provided via the repository about any other research output or tool or instrument needed to re-use or validate the data, unless justified legitimate concerns/interests need to be safeguarded.	This was also requested under the H2020 Open Research Data pilot.
Costs for RDM will be eligible, but only during the duration of the project.	The same applies in H2020.

- NO OPT OUT
- DMP
- FAIR DATA IN UN REPOSITORY
- CC0 O CC BY

...Open Access by default in 2020...

12. AGREES to further promote the mainstreaming of open access to scientific publications by continuing to support a transition to immediate open access as the default by 2020, using the various models possible and in a cost-effective way, without embargoes or with as short as possible embargoes, and without financial and legal barriers, taking into account the diversity



Brussels, 27 May 2016
(OR. en)
9526/16
RECH 208
TELECOM 100

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	8791/16 RECH 133 TELECOM 74
Subject:	The transition towards an Open Science system - Council conclusions (adopted on 27/05/2016)

in research systems and disciplines, and that open access to scientific publications should be the principle that no researcher should be prevented from publication, Member States and relevant stakeholders, including universities, should be encouraged to catalyse this transition; and STRESSES the importance of ensuring that the transition is done in a cost-effective way.



European Council
Council of the European Union

The European Council The Council of the EU Topics Policies Meetings Documents & Publications

Home > Meetings > Competitiveness Council, 26-27/05/2016

Competitiveness Council, 26-27/05/2016

Research and Innovation

Following a debate on **open science**, the Council adopted conclusions on the transition towards an open science system.

66 39

"Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing."

Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands

It also adopted conclusions on the lessons learnt from the **7th research framework programme and the future outlook** and on the creation of a friendly regulatory **environment for research and innovation**.

Chairing the Council, Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, made the following statement: "Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing. Open Science breaks down the barriers around universities and ensures that society benefits as much as possible from all scientific insights. In that way we maximize the input of researchers, universities and knowledge institutions".

Today, building on work done during recent months, particularly at the April conference when we approved the "Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science", I can say that we have made a major step forward".

- > Indicative programme - Competitiveness Council of 26-27/05/2016
- > Background brief



Highlights of the Competitiveness Council, taking place on 27 May in Brussels.

...sulla v

2019

Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication

Report of the Expert Group to

Apr. 25, 2018

Mutual Learning Exercise Open Science: Altmetrics and Rewards

Progress on Open Science: Towards a Shared Research Knowledge System

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions

2018

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 12
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication 4

Developing research infrastructures

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8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer 23
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Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans 30

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science
2016

Open Science for its own sake has never been the goal. While a focus on Open Science as a mechanism must be emphasised in any transition, Open Science must ultimately be embedded as part of a larger more systemic effort to foster all practices and processes that enable the creation, contribution, discovery and reuse of research knowledge more reliably, effectively and equitably. Research cannot be 'excellent' without such attributes at its core.

Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

2017

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

2017

Raccomandazione 790/2018



- (12) The move towards open access is a worldwide endeavour. Member States have been part of this endeavour and should be supported in enhancing an open, collaborative research environment based on reciprocity at a global level. Open science is a key feature of Member States' policies for responsible research and for open innovation. As new digital technologies become available, research and funding policies should adapt to this new environment.

Management of research data, including open access

3. Member States should set and implement clear policies (as detailed in national action plans) for the management of research data resulting from publicly funded research, including open access. Those policies and action plans should provide for:

- research data that results from publicly funded research becomes and stays findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable ("FAIR principles") within a secure and trusted environment, through digital infrastructures (including those federated within the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), where relevant), unless this is not possible or is incompatible with the further exploitation of the research results ("as open as possible, as closed as necessary"). This could be for reasons, in particular, of privacy, trade secrets, national security, legitimate commercial interests and to intellectual property rights of third parties. Any data, know-how and/or information whatever its form or nature which is held by private parties in a joint public/private partnership prior to the research action should not be affected by these policies or national action plans;

4. Member States should ensure that research funding institutions responsible for managing public research funding and academic institutions receiving public funding implement the policies and national action plans referred to in point 3 at national level in a coordinated way by:

- providing guidance to researchers on how to comply with research data management policies, and supporting them to do so, especially regarding the development of sound data management planning skills and digital infrastructures that support access to and preservation of research data;

DATA POLICY
(A LIVELLO NAZIONALE)

DATI FAIR PER EOSC

DATA POLICY
(LIVELLO ISTITUZIONALE)

COMPETENZE
INFRASTRUTTURE

Raccomandazione 790/2018

Open access to scientific publications

1. Member States should set and implement clear policies (as detailed in national action plans) for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research. Those policies and action plans should provide for:

- researchers, when entering into contractual agreements with scientific publishers, retain the necessary intellectual property rights, inter alia, to comply with the open access policy requirements. This concerns in particular self-archiving and re-use (notably through text and data mining);

2. Member States should ensure that research funding institutions responsible for managing public research funding and academic institutions receiving public funding implement the policies and national action plans referred to in point 1 at national level in a coordinated way by:

- setting institutional policies for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications, and establishing implementation plans;

- including requirements for open access as a condition to give out grant agreements or to provide other financial support for research, together with mechanisms for monitoring compliance with these requirements and follow up actions to correct cases of non-compliance;

- making the necessary funding available for dissemination (including open access and re-use) in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner allowing for different channels, including digital infrastructures where appropriate, as well as new and experimental methods of scholarly communication;

- providing guidance to researchers on how to comply with open access policies, and supporting them to do so, especially regarding the management of their intellectual property rights to ensure open access to their publications;

- conducting joint negotiations with publishers to obtain transparent and the best possible terms for access to publications, including use and re-use;

OPEN ACCESS POLICY
NAZIONALE

MANTENERE I DIRITTI

OPEN ACCESS POLICY PER
ATENEI

- LEGATE ALLA VALUTAZIONE
- DISSEMINAZIONE IN CANALI DIVERSI
- FORMAZIONE E SUPPORTO

Copyright Directive 790/2019

17.5.2019

IT

Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea

790/2019

L 1

DIRETTIVA (UE) 2019/790 DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO

del 17 aprile 2019

sul diritto d'autore e sui diritti connessi nel mercato unico digitale e che modifica le direttive 96/9/CE e 2001/29/CE

February 6, 2020

Journal article

Open Access

2020

Il conflitto tra diritto d'autore e ricerca scientifica nella disciplina del text and data mining della direttiva sul mercato unico digitale

Caso, Roberto

La legge sul diritto d'autore collide frontalmente con il progresso scientifico. Mentre l'evoluzione della scienza si basa sul dialogo pubblico tra uomini, la legge sul diritto d'autore restringe sempre di più gli spazi di il paradossalmente nel momento in cui l'umanità dispone della più potente tecnologia (il Web la comunicazione tra esseri pensanti. La politica legislativa europea sul diritto d'autore è ser interessi commerciali e sempre meno incline a propiziare il progresso della conoscenza. La d'autore nel mercato unico digitale aggiunge un altro tassello al puzzle della legislazione chi scienza. Ciò non dovrebbe preoccupare solo gli scienziati ma tutti i cittadini e anche le impr all'innovazione tecnologica. Senza una scienza autonoma, libera e pubblica, senza una scie democrazia, né progresso culturale, né innovazione tecnologica. Da questa prospettiva la di limitazioni (al diritto di esclusiva) concernenti la ricerca scientifica che adopera tecniche di t appare sempre più contr ere) la scienza aperta. :



Roberto Caso – Frammenti di un discorso pubblico
"È solo il mio modo di vedere le cose..."

Direttiva copyright: bibliografia

Bibliografia

WHAT'S BEING DEBATED



Article 11: Extra copyright for news sites

Will all use of journalistic content online, even when just describing a link, require a license from the publisher? [Read more](#)



Article 13: Upload filters

Will internet platforms where users can upload content be forced to monitor user behavior to identify and prevent copyright infringement? [Read more](#)



Article 3: Text and Data Mining exception limited in scope

Will a new EU-wide permission to conduct research using text and data mining be limited to research institutions only? [Read more](#)

JULIA REDA 2019

My Vision for Europe: Borderless EU copyright reform Projects

EU copyright reform/expansion

Bruxelles non sta mai f



Brussels, 19.2.2020
COM(2020) 66 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A European strategy for data

26.6.2019

IT

Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea Open data directive L 172/56

DIRETTIVA (UE) 2019/1024 DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO E DEL CONSIGLIO

del 20 giugno 2019

relativa all'apertura dei dati e al riutilizzo dell'informazione del settore pubblico

I DATI DELLA RICERCA ORA RIENTRANO NELLA DIRETTIVA DATI SETTORE PUBBLICO

- Stimulate the publishing of dynamic data and the uptake of Application Programme Interfaces (APIs).
- Limit the exceptions which currently allow public bodies to charge more than the marginal costs of dissemination for the re-use of their data.
- **Enlarge the scope of the Directive to:**
 - data held by public undertakings, under a specific set of rules. In principle, the Directive will only apply to data which the undertakings make available for re-use. Charges for the re-use of such data can be above marginal costs for dissemination;
 - **research data resulting from public funding – Member States will be asked to develop policies for open access to publicly funded research data. New rules will also facilitate the re-usability of research data that is already contained in open repositories.**
- Strengthen the transparency requirements for public–private agreements involving public sector information, avoiding exclusive arrangements.

In order to release Europe's potential we have to find our European way, balancing the flow and wide use of data, while preserving high privacy, security, safety and ethical standards.

I DATI SONO POSSONO ESSERE RIUSATI SENZA PERDERE VALORE.

3. The vision

The Commission's vision stems from European values and fundamental rights and the conviction that the human being is and should remain at the centre. The Commission is convinced that businesses and the public sector in the EU can be empowered through the use of data to make better decisions. It is all the more compelling to seize the opportunity presented by data for social and economic good, as data – unlike most economic resources – can be replicated at close to zero cost and its use by one person or organisation does not prevent the simultaneous use by another person or organisation. That potential should be put to work to address the needs of individuals and thus create value for the economy and society. To release this potential, there is a need to ensure better access to data and its responsible usage.

The EU should create an attractive policy environment so that, by 2030, the EU's share of the data economy – data stored, processed and put to valuable use in Europe – at least corresponds to its economic weight, not by *fiat* but by choice. The aim is to create a single European data space – a genuine single market for data, open to data from across the world – where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also

EOSC! 23 novembre 2018

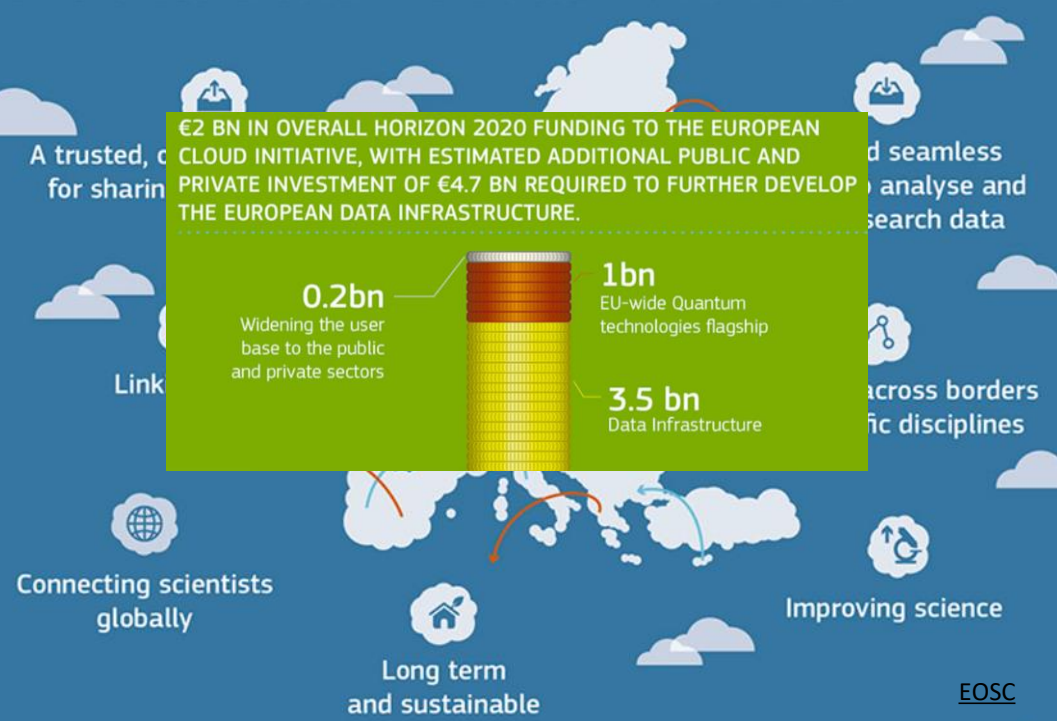
The Vienna Declaration

Vienna, 23 November 2018

We, Ministers, European Open Science Cloud

1. **Recall** the challenge of the European Open Science Cloud, as outlined in the Declaration signed in Brussels on 10 July 2016.
2. **Reaffirm** the potential of the European Open Science Cloud to realise the vision of the European Council of Heads of State and Government, sustainable and inclusive growth.
3. **Recognise** that the European Open Science Cloud is an iterative and based on consensus among scientists and researchers.
4. **Highlight** that European Open Science Cloud services for Science. Reaching out over time to the European Open Science Cloud.
5. **Recall** that the Council of Ministers of the European Union, in its Declaration on the European Open Science Cloud, in 2016, called for the European Open Science Cloud to be a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



**SEAMLESS ACCESS TO OPEN BY DEFAULT
FAIR DATA**

9. Call for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

Note that the 2016 EOSC Summit (held on 17 June 2016) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

[EOSC – cosa?]

UN AMBIENTE CHE SOSTIENE LA OPEN SCIENCE E
NON UN «OPEN CLOUD» PER LA SCIENZA



THE EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD? SOME NUANCES AND DEFINITIONS

Imagine a federated, globally accessible environment where researchers, innovators, companies and citizens can publish, find and re-use each other's data and tools for research, innovation and educational purposes. Imagine that this all operates under well-defined and trusted conditions, supported by a sustainable and just value for money model. This is the environment that must be fostered in Europe and beyond to ensure that European research and innovation contributes in full to knowledge creation, meet global challenges and fuel economic prosperity in Europe. This we believe encapsulates the concept of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), and indeed such a federated European endeavour might be expressed as the European contribution to an Internet of FAIR Data and services.

The European Open Science Cloud is a supporting environment for Open Science and not an 'open Cloud' for science.

The EOSC aims to accelerate the transition to more effective Open Science and Open Innovation in a Digital Single Market by removing the technical, legislative and human barriers to the re-use of research data and tools, and by supporting access to services, systems and the flow of data across disciplinary, social and geographical borders. The term European Open Science Cloud requires some reflection to dispel incorrect associations and clarify boundaries; in fact the term 'cloud' is a metaphor to help convey the idea of seamlessness and a commons.

EOSC Declaration

- necessario cambiamento culturale e formazione
- NESSUNA DISCIPLINA, NESSUNA ISTITUZIONE E NESSUN PAESE DEVE ESSERE LASCIATO INDIETRO

Data culture and FAIR data

- [Data culture] European science must be grounded in a common culture of data stewardship, so that research data is recognised as a significant output of research and is appropriately curated throughout and after the period conducting the research. Only a considerable cultural change will enable long-term reuse for science and for innovation of data created by research activities: no disciplines, institutions or countries must be left behind.
- [Open access by-default] All researchers in Europe must enjoy access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary research data environment supported by FAIR data principles. Open access must be the default setting for all results of publicly funded research in Europe, allowing for proportionate limitations only in duly justified cases of personal data protection, confidentiality, IPR concerns, national security or similar (e.g. 'as open as possible and as closed as necessary').
- [Skills] The necessary skills and education in research data management, data stewardship and data science should be provided throughout the EU as part of higher education, the training system and on-the-job best practice in the industry. University associations, research organisations, research libraries and other educational brokers play an important role but they need substantial support from the European Commission and the Member States.

EOSC Declaration

Brussels, 26 October 2017

European Open Science Cloud
New Research & Innovation Opportunities



Oct. 2017

EOSC



sustainable and a data economy. Data is a renewable resource as much as sun and wind. Every 18 months we double the amount of data we produce. **Industrial and commercial data, 85% of which is never used.**

This is not sustainable. Within those data, there are hidden treasures and untapped opportunities for business and society. Europe is going to

co-create a framework to allow the use of these data. It should consist of a trusted pool of non-personal data that governments, businesses and other stakeholders can contribute to. This pool will be a resource for open innovation, and bring new solutions to the market. And our scientists are already beginning to do this.

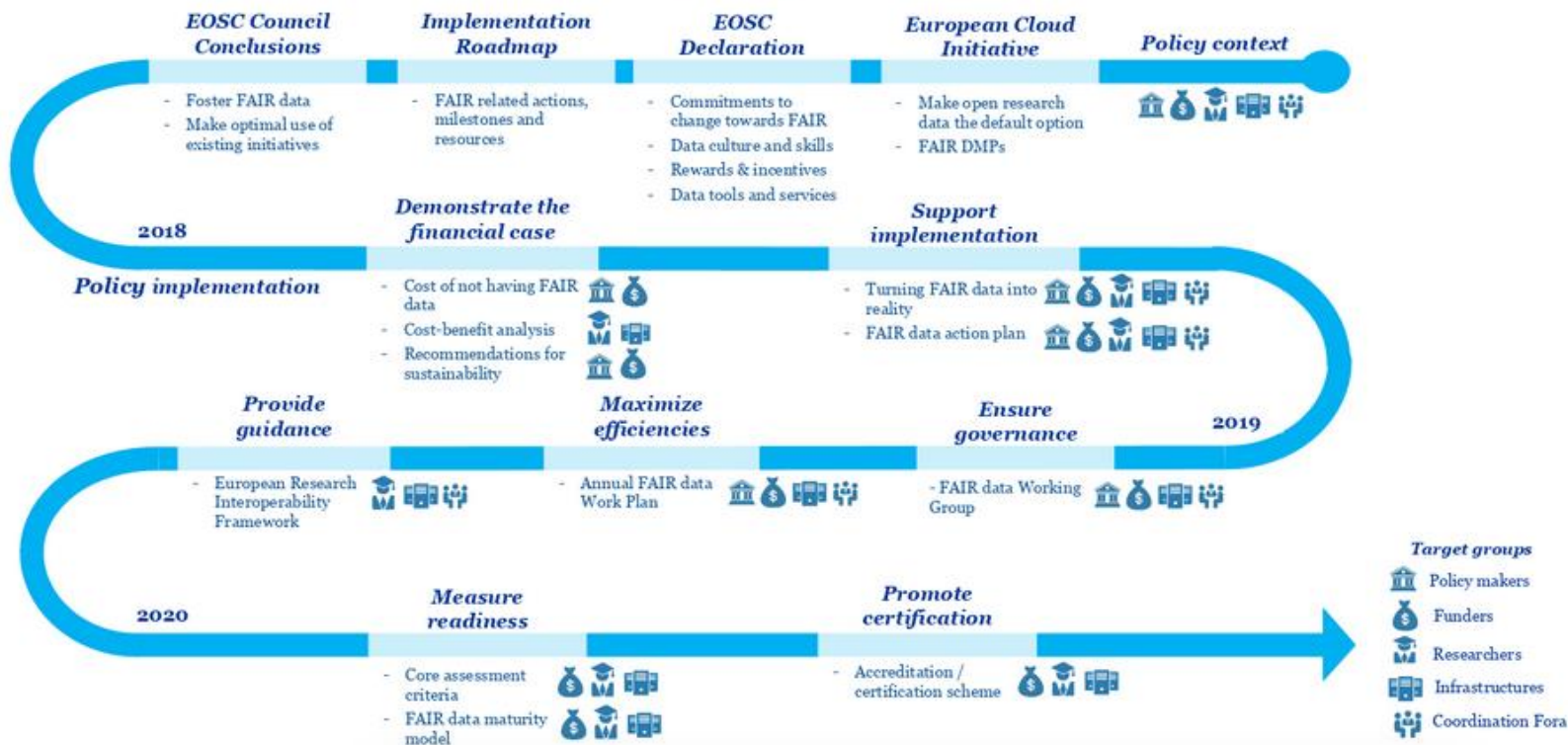
We are creating a European Open Science Cloud now. It is a trusted space for researchers to store their data and to access data from researchers from all other disciplines. We will create a pool of interlinked information, a 'web of research data'. Every researcher will be able to better use not only their own data, but also those of others. They will thus come to new insights, new findings and new solutions.

85% DEI DATI PRODOTTI NON VIENE USATO. INSOSTENIBILE

This is what we call the European Open Science Cloud and we are the first in the world to do that. It is being developed in Europe for Europe and for European researchers. The idea is that once we have the rules of the game ready, then we will open this up to the broader public sector and to business as well. So that companies can come in, store the data and use the data. And the idea is that it will also open up to international players.

A QUESTO SERVE EOSC. LA STIAMO CREANDO ADESSO

EC proposal for FAIR building blocks



Slide courtesy of Jean Claude Burgelman

Europe's decision to develop the European Open Science Cloud reflects the willingness to embrace change, but also to empower 1.7 million European researchers and 70 million professionals in science and technology. The ultimate goal is to achieve a fundamental transformation of the whole research lifecycle and to make it more credible with increased integrity, more efficient, collaborative and more responsive to societal challenges.

I am convinced that the Cloud will allow a new generation of scholars to find, combine and analyse data and discoveries in a way that supersedes anything we have ever seen before. It will accelerate the transition to Open Science and Open Innovation and bring science and research closer to societal needs.

Carlos Moedas,

Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation.

Il percorso ve

EOSC Association Timeline

EOSC Association: Advancing Open Science to accelerate the creation of new knowledge, inspire education, spur innovation and promote accessibility and transparency

The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) initiative will offer researchers a virtual environment with open and seamless services for storage, management, analysis and re-use of research data

, across borders and scientific disciplines by federating existing data infrastructures.

EOSC is being co-created in a series of funded projects and initiatives from Member States



<https://www.eosc.eu/>

**NATA 17 DICEMBRE
ICDI FONDATORE
MEMBRI ITALIANI**

27
nov

All legal materials for first GA ready

17
dec

First General Assembly of the EOSC Association



EOSC, albero degli obiettivi

OPEN SCIENCE = THE «NEW NORMAL»

Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda
(SRIA)

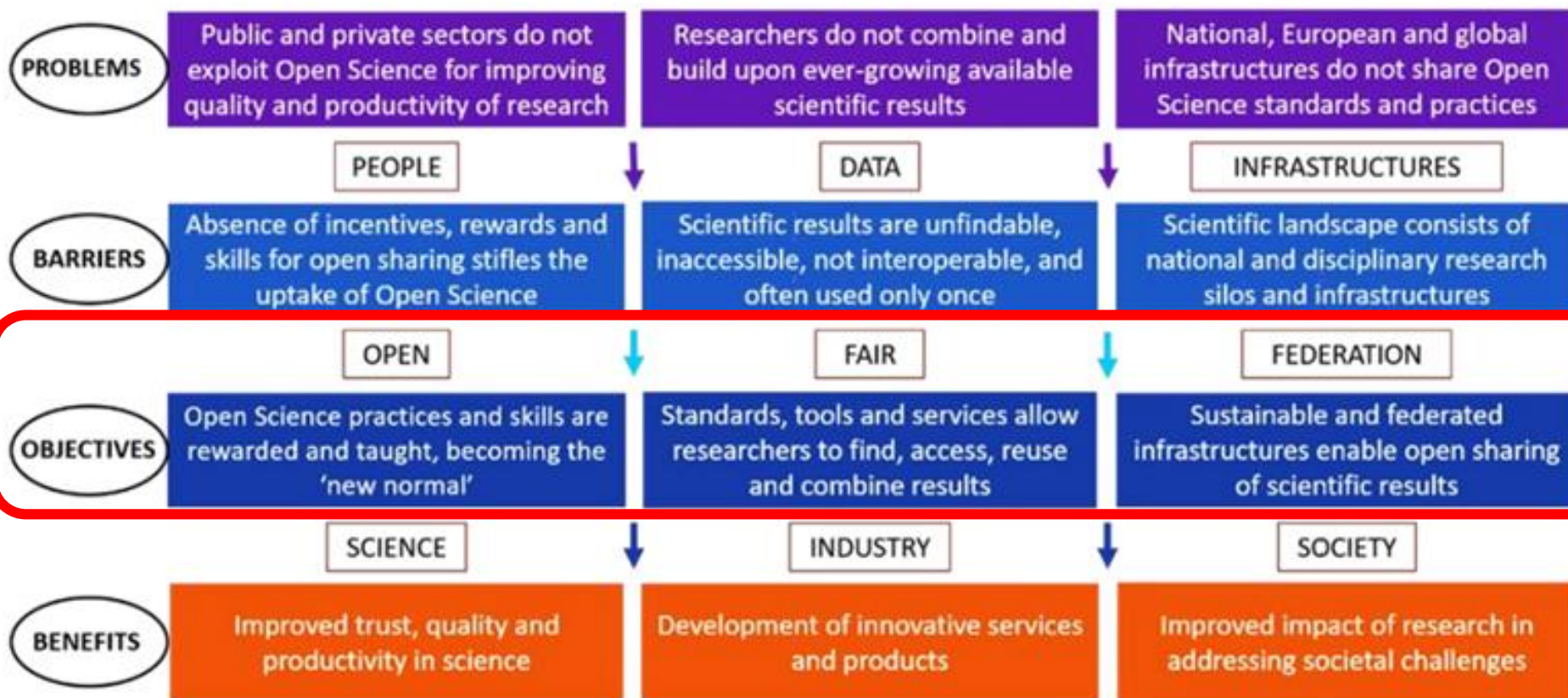
of the

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

SRIA

Version 0.9 16 November 2020

European Open Science Cloud Objectives Tree



[EOSC eI data stewards]



The number of people with these skills needed to effectively operate the EOSC is, we estimate, likely exceeding **half a million within a decade**. As we further argue below, we believe that the implementation of the EOSC needs to include instruments to help train, retain and recognise this expertise, in order to support the 1.7 million scientists and over 70 million people working in innovation⁹. The success of the EOSC depends upon it.

Open Working

An Experiment in Open Working from 4TU.Centre for Research Data & TU Delft Research Data Services (Note! This is a test)

[HOME](#) [ABOUT OPEN WORKING AT TU DELFT](#) [DRAFT DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN CATALOGUE](#) [DATA STEWARDSHIP](#) [CONTACT](#)

FEBRUARY 23, 2018

We are hiring (again!) – Data Steward position at TU Delft

WE ARE HIRING

≠ DATA SCIENTIST

≠ DATA ANALYST

Data steward - comp

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET 06/04/2020

Education core content

This 1-year degree should build upon students' educational/job background through domain specific data knowledge and leverage with theoretical and practical competences. The education can be viewed as a Data Steward specialisation within the domain of their previous degree/jobs. The education contains **60 ECTS** and is expected to finish with a 15 ECTS project.

Preliminary Content

The 60 ECTS should be distributed among the following main areas:

- 22,5-30 ECTS: IT competences – including computational thinking, data modelling, data management, data harvesting, cleaning, and storing, infra-structure (storage & compute). An introduction to data science, machine learning, and their derived data needs.
- 7,5-15 ECTS: Legal and ethical competences – including GDPR, FAIR, data security, and data & AI ethics.
- 7,5-15 ECTS: Domain specific data competences – including knowledge about data, infrastructure, and practice within the students primary domain, e.g., health, life-science, finance/fintech, or the public sector.
- 15 ECTS: Graduate project (possibly in collaboration with academia, industry, or the public sector)

Competences such as project management, communication skills, and change management should be incorporated as well

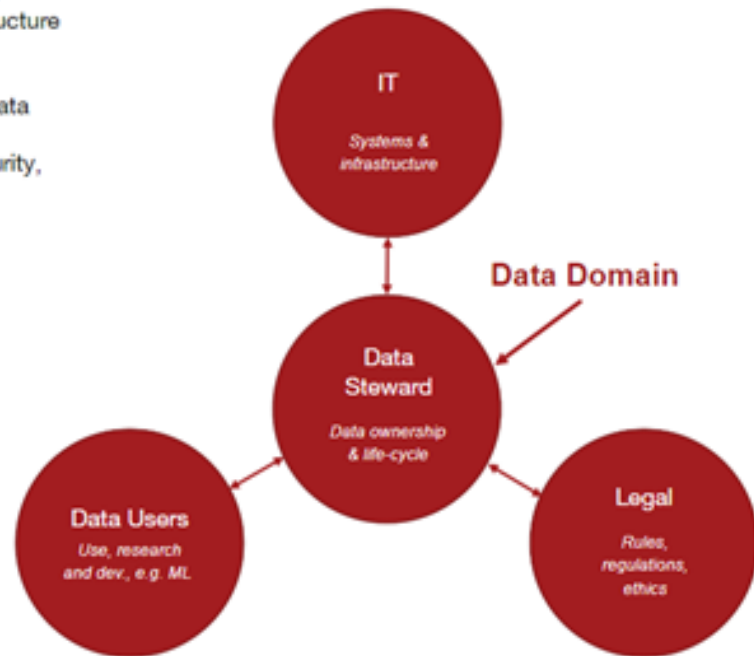
Competence Profile

A data steward is a data specialist with strong domain-specific knowledge who understands and appreciates the relevance of data, data sources, data infrastructure and constraints within a scientific or other application domain.

The future Data Steward must assume ownership and responsibility for data, data quality, and the data life-cycle as their primary function. They should ensure collaboration and coherence between IT competences, quality assurance, security, rules & regulations, and facilitate the application and use of data internally and externally in the organisation.

Competence profile examples

- Domain-specific data understanding
- Ability to ensure that structured and unstructured data and meta data is modelled, harvested, stored, and maintained in a documented, and regulated fashion with focus and findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability.
- Competences to facilitate HPC (High Performance Computing) during development and research through handling of large-scale data in public and private enterprises.
- Understanding of and competences within legal, ethical and security aspects of data handling, data sharing, e.g., integrity and GDPR.



Il dovere - Open Access – H2020



GRANT AGREEMENT ARTICOLO 29.2


Tg

2. Open access to scientific publications

What?

Beneficiaries must ensure **open, free-of-charge access** to the end-user to **peer-reviewed scientific publications** relating to their results.

'Peer-reviewed publications' means publications that have been evaluated by other scholars (*e.g. articles in scientific journals*).

 Other types of scientific publications, *such as non-peer-reviewed articles as well as monographs, books, conference proceedings and 'grey literature' (i.e. informally published material not having gone through a standard publishing process, e.g. reports)*, are not covered by the open access obligation.

Best practice: However, to ensure fuller and wider access, beneficiaries are encouraged to provide open access also to these other types of scientific publications (where possible).

VEDREMO RESEARCH EUROPE
GRANT AGREEMENT PREVISTO PER
APRILE 2021

Costi per la disseminazione

COSTI PER OA SONO
RIMBORSABILI

Annotated Model
Grant Agreement
6.2.D3
(pag. 89)



D.3 **Costs of other goods and services** (including related duties, taxes and charges such as non-deductible value added tax (VAT) paid by the beneficiary) are eligible, if they are:

(a) purchased specifically for the action and in accordance with Article 10.1.1 or

1. Costs of other goods and services (D.3): Types of costs — Form — Eligibility conditions — Calculation

The budget category applies to all RIA, IA and CSA grants under the General MGA.

The additional costs are eligible, if the eligibility conditions are fulfilled. With explicit agreement by the Commission/Agency, it can also include fees levied for a membership scheme (if this is a requirement for publishing in open access or if membership is a pre-condition for significantly lower article processing charges).


Open access — Costs related to open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications and research data are eligible, if the eligibility conditions are fulfilled. With explicit agreement by the Commission/Agency, it can also include fees levied for a membership scheme (if this is a requirement for publishing in open access or if membership is a pre-condition for significantly lower article processing charges).

1.1 What? This category covers the costs of other goods and services (including related duties, taxes and charges such as non-deductible value added tax (VAT) paid by the beneficiary) incurred for the action (or contributed in-kind against payment), including:

- costs for consumables and supplies (*e.g. raw materials etc.*)
- dissemination costs (including regarding open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications, *e.g. article processing or equivalent charges, costs related to open access to research data and related costs, such as data maintenance or storage and conference fees for presenting project-related research*)
- costs related to intellectual property rights (IPR) (including costs to protect the results or royalties paid for access rights needed to implement the action)

OpenAIRE: un supporto

<https://www.openaire.eu/>




EXPLORE PROVIDE CONNECT MONITOR DEVELOP

SERVICES SUPPORT OPEN SCIENCE IN EUROPE ABOUT Q SIGN IN


Let's co-create open science

A 360K Euros fund to discover, support and implement innovative ideas to accelerate open science.




ingred.io ideas My ScienceWork euroCRIS CITE 4SCIENCE Qeios planetek hellas DATA FUTURES OP SCI DIA

SEE THE WINNERS



Services




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SEARCH DEPOSIT LINK CONTENT PROVIDERS SIGN IN Q


Search in OpenAIRE for scholarly works

41M publications deduplicated



PublQed arXiv.org BASE LA Referencia


SSOAR RePEc CORE zenodo NARCIS



Extracted Metadata Combined.

The OpenAIRE Research Graph is one of the largest open scholarly record collections worldwide, key in fostering Open Science and establishing its practices in the daily research activities. Conceived as a public and transparent good, populated out of data sources trusted by scientists, the Graph aims at bringing discovery, monitoring, and assessment of science back in the hands of the scientific community.

Imagine a vast collection of research products all linked together, contextualised and openly available. For the past ten years OpenAIRE has been working to gather this valuable record. OpenAIRE is pleased to announce the beta release of its Research Graph, a massive collection of metadata and links between scientific products such as...





VQR mon amour

VQR 2015-2019

...Open Access è
UN PREREQUISITO
NON un elemento di valutazione

National Agency for the Evaluation of
Universities and Research Institutes
anvur
Agenzia Nazionale di Valutazione del
sistema Universitario e della Ricerca

Evaluation of Research Quality
vQR
Valutazione Qualità della Ricerca

BANDO
Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)

3. Al fine di riportare l'URL corretto sarà cura di ogni Istituzione procedere, entro il 3 novembre 2021, a inserire le informazioni necessarie per consentire il collegamento ai prodotti della ricerca consultabili in accesso aperto indicando il collegamento corretto a uno degli archivi di cui al comma 4.
4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:
 - a) Pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o Volume;
 - b) **Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;**
 - c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto (es. PubMed, ArXiv, etc);
 - d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
 - e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

IRIS PREFERENZIALE PER
IL DEPOSITO

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

PDF EDITORIALE

POST-PRINT

PRE-PRINT

Il riferimento normativo

Articolo 8
Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

1. In ottemperanza a quanto stabilito all'art. 1 comma 3 delle Linee Guida MIUR e tenuto conto di quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b) del Decreto Legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, modificato dalla Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti sottoposti a valutazione dovranno essere resi disponibili secondo quanto di seguito indicato:

Art. 4. Disposizioni urgenti per favorire lo sviluppo delle biblioteche e degli archivi e per la promozione della recitazione e della lettura.

1. All'articolo 15 della legge 22 aprile 1941, n. 633, e successive modificazioni, è aggiunto, infine, il seguente comma: «*Non è considerata pubblica la recitazione di opere letterarie effettuata, senza scopo di lucro, all'interno di musei, archivi e biblioteche pubblici ai fini esclusivi di promozione culturale e di valorizzazione delle opere stesse individuati in base a protocolli di intesa tra la SIAE e il Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo*».
2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:
 - a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;
 - b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro 18 mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e 24 mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

1. NON TOCCA IL DIRITTO D'AUTORE, PER CUI SE AVETE CEDUTO I DIRITTI È INAPPLICABILE
2. IL VOSTRO STIPENDIO NON È PAGATO CON FONDI PUBBLICI? QUINDI SIETE TUTTI OLTRE IL 50% DI FONDI PUBBLICI (ART. 8 COMMA 1 DEL BANDO)

... E POI... DOVREBBE ESSERE NELL'INTERESSE DEI RICERCATORI DARE VISIBILITÀ ALLA PROPRIA RICERCA E CONDIVIDERE IL PIÙ POSSIBILE PER FAR AVANZARE LA CONOSCENZA... (SENZA PESARE COL BILANCINO)

Attenzione!

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

BANDO
Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)

4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:

- a) Publicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o
- b) Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;
- c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto;
- d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
- e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

PUBBLICAZIONE/GOLD (solo in origine!)

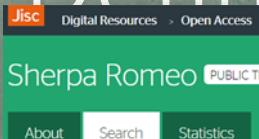
DEPOSITO/GREEN (secondo policy
editore, 82% sì)

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

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- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

1. LA **VERSIONE NON È A VOSTRA DISCREZIONE** MA DIPENDE DALLA POLITICA DELL'EDITORE (CHE TROVATE IN SHERPA ROMEO)
2. POTREBBERO ESSERCI ANCHE **RESTRIZIONI SUL TIPO DI ARCHIVIO** (ES. SÌ DISCIPLINARE [ARXIV] NO ISTITUZIONALE [IRIS])
3. **PREFERIRE SEMPRE GLI ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS** [IRIS, ARXIV] PERCHÉ ASSEGNANO IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO E PERSISTENTE (E SI SPERA SARANNO CONNESSI AL SISTEMA DI CONFERIMENTO)

Definizioni



e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

Articolo 8
Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

PREPRINT/SUBMITTED VERSION:

LA BOZZA CHE INVIATE ALLA RIVISTA PER LA SUBMISSION,
NON CONTIENE I COMMENTI DEI REVISORI

c) VERSIONE INVIATA ALLA RIVISTA
PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(SUBMITTED VERSION)

POSTPRINT/AUTHORS' ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT:

LA VERSIONE FINALE REVISIONATA, CONTIENE I COMMENTI
DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

b) VERSIONE MANOSCRITTA
ACCETTATA PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(AUTHORS' ACCEPTED
MANUSCRIPT)

PDF EDITORIALE/VERSION OF RECORD:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

a) VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA
(VERSION OF RECORD)

EMBARGO:

MESI IN CUI L'ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NELL'ARCHIVIO
NON RISULTA VISIBILE



- SI CALCOLA DALL'USCITA DEL FASCICOLO ONLINE (NON DAL DEPOSITO!)
- SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE!
- IL SISTEMA SBLOCCA IL FILE ALLA DATA FINE EMBARGO IMPOSTATA

Le norme per il conferimento / 1

Feb.1, 2021  Agencia Nazionale di Valutazione del sistema Universitario e della Ricerca National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes

MODALITÀ DI CONFERIMENTO
DEI PRODOTTI DELLA RICERCA
VQR 2015-19

- **Open Access:** Sono previste diverse opzioni mutualmente esclusive:
 - il prodotto della ricerca è già liberamente e gratuitamente accessibile. Se viene selezionata questa scelta, l'interfaccia recupererà l'URL inserito nell'archivio Loginmiur, con la possibilità di modificarlo. Se l'URL non era stato fornito nella fase di registrazione del prodotto della ricerca, sarà possibile inserire il dato su Loginmiur (in tal caso l'informazione sarà disponibile anche per altre finalità) oppure direttamente sulla piattaforma, al momento del conferimento stesso o comunque entro il **3 Giugno 2022**;



OPZIONE 1
IL PRODOTTO È GIÀ OPEN ACCESS
(ERA STATO PUBBLICATO OPEN
DALL'EDITORE)



BASTA INSERIRE (SE NON
C'ERA GIÀ) LA URL NELLA
SCHEDE PRODOTTI

Le norme per il conferimento / 2

- il prodotto della ricerca sarà liberamente e gratuitamente accessibile entro il 15 luglio 2022. Se viene selezionata questa scelta, l'URL dovrà essere inserito successivamente, nella fase di aggiornamento delle informazioni relative ai prodotti consultabili in accesso aperto entro il 3 Giugno 2022;

OPZIONE 2
IL PRODOTTO È SOTTO
EMBARGO

BASTA INSERIRE LA URL NELLA
SCHEDE PRODOTTI

DIFFICILE CHE UN PRODOTTO 2015-2019 SIA
ANCORA SOTTO EMBARGO IL 3 GIUGNO 2022!!!

E NON SANNO CHE GLI ARCHIVI ISTITUZIONALI
ALLA DATA DI FINE EMBARGO SBLOCCANO IN
AUTOMATICO???

Le norme per il conferimento / 3

- il prodotto non è e non sarà accessibile in formato aperto; in questo caso, dovrà essere scelta una delle seguenti motivazioni (che comunque potrà essere eventualmente aggiornata entro il 3 giugno 2022):
- Il prodotto ha un embargo con scadenza successiva al 15 luglio 2022
 - Il prodotto non è il risultato di una ricerca finanziata per almeno il 50% con fondi pubblici e i diritti sono stati ceduti all'Editore
 - Altro (specificare, massimo 200 caratteri)

OPZIONE 3
IL PRODOTTO NON PUÒ NÉ
POTRÀ ESSERE OPEN ACCESS

OCCORRE SCEGLIERE UNA
DELLE TRE GIUSTIFICAZIONI

- EMBARGO SUCCESSIVO AL 15 LUGLIO 2022 [SCOMMETTIAMO QUANTI???
- PRODOTTO NON FINANZIATO ALMENO AL 50% [INTESO COME???] E DI CUI SI SIANO CEDUTI I DIRITTI ALL'EDITORE [???
- ALTRO [???

...se volete suggerimenti...

NON DATEMI
CONSIGLI

SO SBAGLIARE

DA SOLO

Ero rimasto senza benzina, avevo una gomma a terra, non avevo i soldi per prendere il taxi, la tintoria non mi aveva portato il tight, c'era il funerale di mia madre, era crollata la casa, c'è stato un terremoto, una tremenda inondazione, le cavallette, non è stata colpa mia, lo giuro su Dio (John Belushi a Carrie Fisher).

Grazie!



weil diesmal
du deine zu-

wählst
kunft

Fatevi sentire...

<https://www.menti.com/>

codice mentimeter: **28 03 64 5**