



Open Research Europe: the framework, the goals, and the developments

15th October 2021





Housekeeping notes

- The Webinar is being recorded. All participants will receive a link to the recording shortly.
- Slides are on Zenodo. See the chat box for the link.
- Questions? Put them in the chat box. Speakers will answer questions at the end of the discussion.

Moderator & Speakers



Kelly Woods
Senior Associate
Publisher at
F1000



Astrid Verheusen
LIBER Executive
Director



Sofie Wennström
Analyst/Managing Editor
Stockholm University
Library/Stockholm
University Press



Open Research Europe



European
Commission

Powered by
F1000Research

Background

Who | What | When | Where | Why | How

Where did ORE come from?

Public procurement - 5.8 Million EUR contract signed in Mar 2020 with F1000 Research for four years

GYA, Liber and Eurodoc as collaborators/subcontractors for tasks 2 and 3

OpenAIRE are a partner to help with syndication and communication of ORE

Platform was opened for submission in November 2019 and went fully live in March 2021

Ambitions of the European Commission

To lead by example in operationalising open science principles within scientific publishing

- e.g. open peer-review, early sharing of research, new generation indicators...

... while contributing to **transparency and cost-effectiveness**

- APCs for the Commission set in procurement (780 euros)

... and exploring sustainable **open access** publishing **business models**

- Institutional publishing (EC), costs of publishing, collaborative publishing with other funders in the future?

Why a publishing platform?

High quality, reliable and efficient publishing venue for EU research

- High scientific standards, swift and transparent processes, expert Scientific Advisory Board
- No cost to **authors/beneficiaries** i.e. a non-APC platform

A venue where grantees can **publish post-grant** the results of their work, while respecting their **open access** obligations

The platform as a publishing service

Original peer-reviewed articles & pre-prints

- Stemming from Horizon 2020/Horizon Europe-funded research

Immediate open access

- With content licensed for re-use

Open peer review

- Open reviewer identities, published reviews, post-publication comments

Super-networked and TDM-able

- PIDs, connection to repositories, open data and software, interoperable technologies, preservation of content...

The platform as a publishing service

New generation metrics

- Each article will have a dedicated metrics page

Explicit, accessible and transparent on business processes and publication policies

- Will all be published on the site for everyone to see

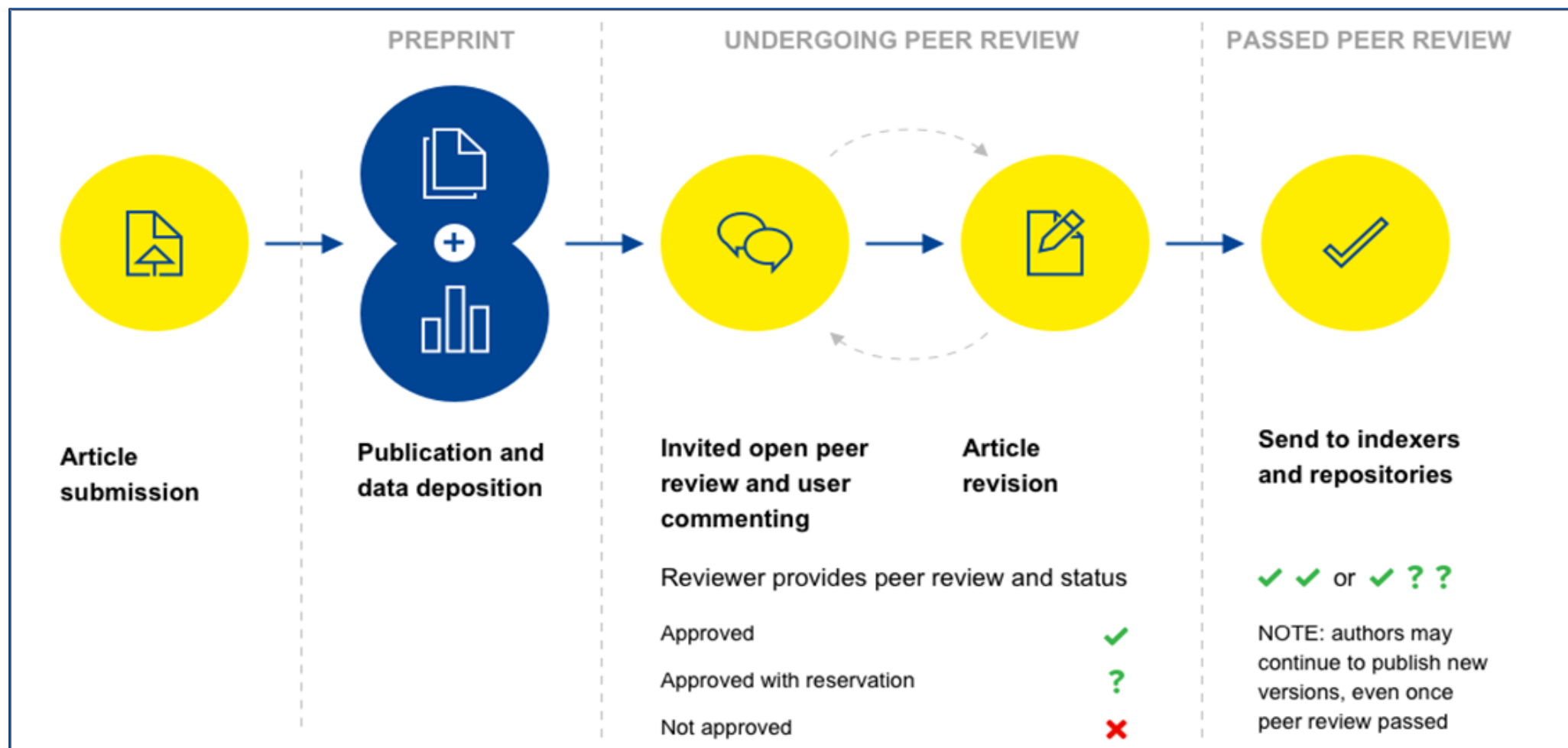
Aligned with the EC policy and principles

- Takes burden of researchers as its fully compliant

Following example of other funders

- Such as the Wellcome Trust ([Wellcome Open Research](#)) and others

Open Research Publishing Model



Preprint

Submission | Pre-Pub Checks | Publication

Diversity of article types

Science, Technology,
Engineering, Medicine,
Humanities & Social Science



Case
Study

Research
Article

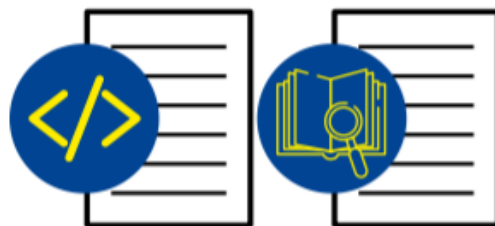
Brief
Report



Data
Note

Method
Article

Open
Letter



Software
Tool
Article

Review

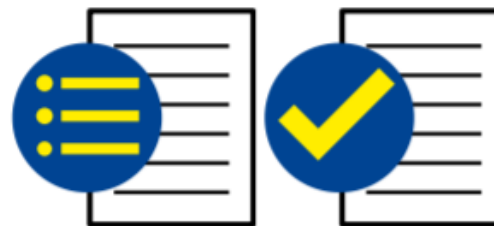
Science, Technology,
Engineering, Medicine



Case
Report

Registered
Report

Clinical
Practice
Article



Study
Protocol

Systematic
Review

Social Science



Systematic
Review

Registered
Report



Study
Protocol

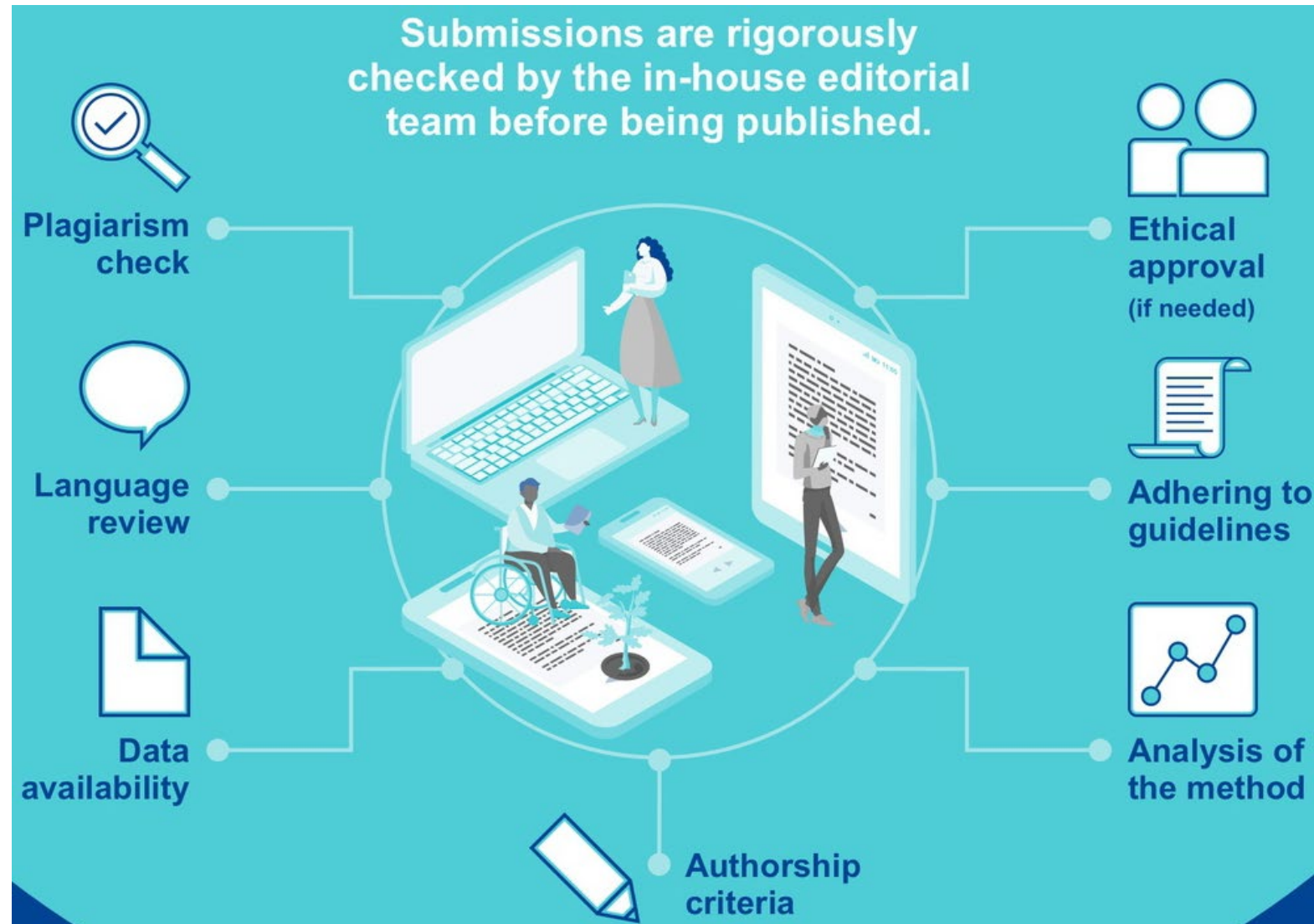
Essay

Humanities



Essay

Pre-Publication Checks



Publication






26 Views | 8 Downloads | 0 Citations

“ Cite | Download | Export | Share | Track

Home > Articles > A new nomenclature for the livestock-associated *Mycobacterium* ...

RESEARCH ARTICLE 

A new nomenclature for the livestock-associated *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex based on phylogenomics [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

Michaela Zwyer, Cavusoglu Cengiz , Giovanni Ghielmetti , Maria Lodovica Pacciarini, Erika Scaltriti, Dick Van Soolingen, Anna Dötsch, Miriam Reinhard, Sebastien Gagneux , Daniela Brites  

This article is included in [Excellent Science](#) gateway



Article

Authors

Metrics

Abstract

Background

The bacteria that compose the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (MTBC) cause tuberculosis (TB) in humans and in different animals, including livestock. Much progress has been made in understanding the population structure of the human-adapted members of the MTBC by combining phylogenetics with genomics. Accompanying the discovery of new genetic diversity, a body of operational nomenclature has evolved to assist comparative and molecular epidemiological studies of human TB. By contrast, for the livestock-associated MTBC members, *Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. orygis*, there has been a lack of comprehensive nomenclature to accommodate new genetic diversity uncovered by emerging phylogenomic studies. We propose to fill this gap by putting forward a new nomenclature covering the main phylogenetic groups within *M. bovis*, *M. caprae* and *M. orygis*.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

AWAITING PEER REVIEW

Comments on this article

[All Comments](#) (0)

[Sign in to comment](#)

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Email address *

[Sign Up](#)

Peer Review

Selection | Verification | Invitation

Selecting reviewers – author selection

Once an article has been conditionally accepted, authors are directed to the peer reviewing section of their ORE account to select reviewers.

ORE requires authors to suggest 5 reviewers (which must be verified) – articles will not be published without them.

The ORE editorial management system and the editorial team support authors in making the author suggestions.

Selection is made two ways:

- 1. Through knowledge of their field of research**
- 2. Using the ORE peer review selector tool**

Reviewer verification

Once the names have been selected, they await verification by the ORE editorial team.

- **Qualified** – reviewers are checked they have the correct expertise
- **Expert** - at least 3 articles as lead author in a relevant topic, with at least 1 article having been published in the last 5 years
- **Impartial** - no co-authoring with lead authors in the 3 years preceding; don't work at the same institution; are not a close collaborator with an author, no competing interests
- **Global:** For any given article, we require authors to suggest geographically-diverse reviewers
- **Diverse:** reviewers should be diverse with regards to their gender, location and career stage
- **Additional expertise:** e.g., statistics experts required if necessary

Reviewer invitation and publication

Upon publication ORE editorial team will invite the agreed verified reviewers

APPROVED

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

A number of small changes, sometimes more significant revisions are required to address specific details and improve the papers academic merit.

NOT APPROVED

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

When a Review is received the editorial team:

- Ensure all aspects of an article is reviewed and the peer review questions have been answered
- Check the reports for tone and language and the correct status has been applied
- Publish the report online (triggering email to the author)

If reviewers decline to review the editorial team:

- Update the system with declines and reason
- Reach out to the author for more suggestions (which get verified again)
- Provide support for selections if needed

Reviewer obligations

Upon publication ORE editorial team will invite the agreed verified reviewers

APPROVED

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

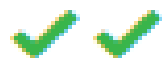
A number of small changes, sometimes more significant revisions are required to address specific details and improve the papers academic merit.

NOT APPROVED

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

When a review is published:

- Reviewer identity made publicly available
- Reviewer report made publicly available
- Must add any competing interests
- Asked to declare their reviewer expertise (which is published)



2 ‘Approved’ Status



**2 ‘Approved with reservations’
and 1 ‘Approved’ Status**

Passed Peer Review

[Track](#) | [Comment](#) | [Cite](#)

Passed Peer Review

94 Views | 32 Downloads | 0 Citations

Cite | Download | Export | Share | Track

Home > Articles > Optimization and parallelization of the discrete ordinate method ...

METHOD ARTICLE

Optimization and parallelization of the discrete ordinate method for radiation transport simulation in OpenFOAM: Hierarchical combination of shared and distributed memory approaches [version 1; peer review: 2 approved]

Jose Moreno-SanSegundo, Cintia Casado, David Concha, Antonio S. Montemayor, Javier Marugán

This article is included in Societal Challenges gateway

Article | Authors | Metrics

Abstract

This paper describes the reduction in memory and computational time for the simulation of complex radiation transport problems with the discrete ordinate method (DOM) model in the open-source computational fluid dynamics platform OpenFOAM. Finite volume models require storage of vector variables in each spatial cell; DOM introduces two additional discretizations, in direction and wavelength, making memory a limiting factor. Using specific classes for radiation sources data, changing the store of fluxes and other minor changes allowed a reduction of 75% in memory requirements. Besides, a hierarchical parallelization was developed, where each node of the standard parallelization uses several computing threads, allowing higher speed and scalability of the problem. This architecture, combined with optimization of some parts of the code, allowed a global speedup of x15. This relevant reduction in time and memory of radiation transport opens a new horizon of applications previously unaffordable.

Corresponding Author: Javier Marugán

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status

Reviewer Reports

Invited Reviewers		
	1	2
Version 1		
24 Mar 21	✓ read	✓ read

- João Miguel Nóbrega, University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal
- George Karpouzias, Engys Hellas, Athens, Greece
Eugene de Villiers, Engys Ltd, London, UK

Comments on this article

All Comments (0)

Sign in to comment

Sign up for content alerts

Email address * Sign Up

Peer Review Reports

Reviewer Report 67 Views

? **Approved with reservations**

12 Apr 2021

VERSION 1

Angela Wroblewski, Institute for Advanced Studies IHS, Vienna, Austria

[Cite this Report](#)

[Responses \(1\)](#)

The paper provides a first analysis of women's representation in academic positions in Tunisia and therefore an important starting point for a gender equality discourse in Tunisian academia. Based on data of two faculties of Sousse University the current gender composition of academic positions and decision-making positions is analysed. In a second step reasons for gender imbalances are discussed and in a third step measures to support a gender balanced representation are recommended.

As already mentioned, the paper could provide a starting point for a gender equality discourse in Tunisian academia. To support such a gender equality discourse it would be helpful to provide a definition of gender equality. The authors do not explicitly define gender equality but refer to the framework provided by the EU-funded structural change project TARGET. TARGET – like all structural change projects – is based on a comprehensive gender equality construct which addresses women's representation, the abolishment of structural barriers for women's careers and the integration of the gender dimension in research and teaching content. The paper focuses on the first of the three gender equality dimensions – women's representation. To avoid the impression that gender equality is reduced to one dimension, the underlying gender equality concept should be expounded.

The discussion section as well as the proposed next steps provide food for thought for a national discourse about gender equality in R&I. Even though measures like the Women/WeMen Council at Sousse University or the integration of the gender dimension in curricula carry enormous potential to contribute to awareness raising regarding gender equality issues, the main focus is on women and not on structures.

To continue the important work stated with this first paper I suggest to expand the future analysis by focusing on structures and processes. However, as a first step the analysis presented should be enriched by providing more information about the context (e.g. share of women among students) as well as by

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 14 MAY 2021

MONCEF GHISS

University of Sousse, Sousse, Tunisia

Comment 1: The paper provides a first analysis of women's representation in academic positions in Tunisia and therefore an important starting point for a gender equality discourse in Tunisian academia. Based on data of two faculties of Sousse University the current gender composition of academic positions and decision-making positions is analyzed. In a second step reasons for gender imbalances are discussed and in a third step measures to support a gender balanced representation are recommended. As already mentioned, the paper could provide a starting point for a gender equality discourse in Tunisian academia. To support such a gender equality discourse it would be helpful to provide a definition of gender equality. The authors do not explicitly define gender equality but refer to the framework provided by the EU-funded structural change project TARGET. TARGET – like all structural change projects – is based on a comprehensive gender equality construct which addresses women's representation, the abolishment of structural barriers for women's careers and the integration of the gender dimension in research and teaching content.

Reply 1: As rightly suggested, we have added in introduction this definition of gender equality: Institutional Gender equality implies that the number of women reaching high profile career in HEIs must be the same as that of men. In line with this definition, access to management opportunities, Research and Innovation project participation and other empowering positions, regardless of gender, have become a must. To achieve these fair objectives, a structural change must be implemented within university culture. As TARGET H2020 project boosts a structural change, we have adopted three dimensions of gender equality as outlined in this collaborative research project. First, the gender balance by examining gender-based issues and investigating the real gap hindering equality. Second, the abolishment of barriers for professional careers development of women by the establishment of Gender Cell at Sousse University and the ENISO's Center of Equity impacting the different institutions to propagate and disseminate gender norms of equality. Third, the integration of the gender dimension in research content by the establishment of a Master's Program about Women/Gender Studies as well as the implementation of gender equity and gender equality in different teaching modules at the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences among other HEIs.

What are the benefits?

- **Fast** – articles are published rapidly (as quickly as a week)
- **Inclusive** – can publish all research outputs
- **Open** – fulfils Commission's OA & data sharing requirements
- **Reproducible** – data is published alongside article
- **Transparent** – open, author-driven, peer review
- **Easy** – costs are met directly by the Commission



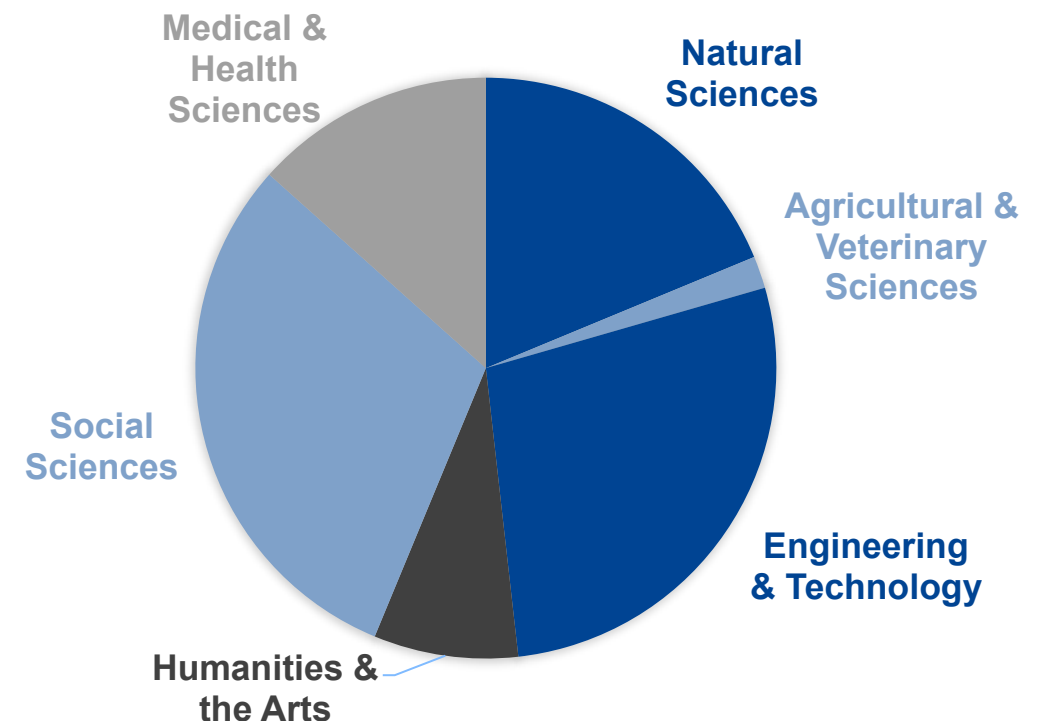
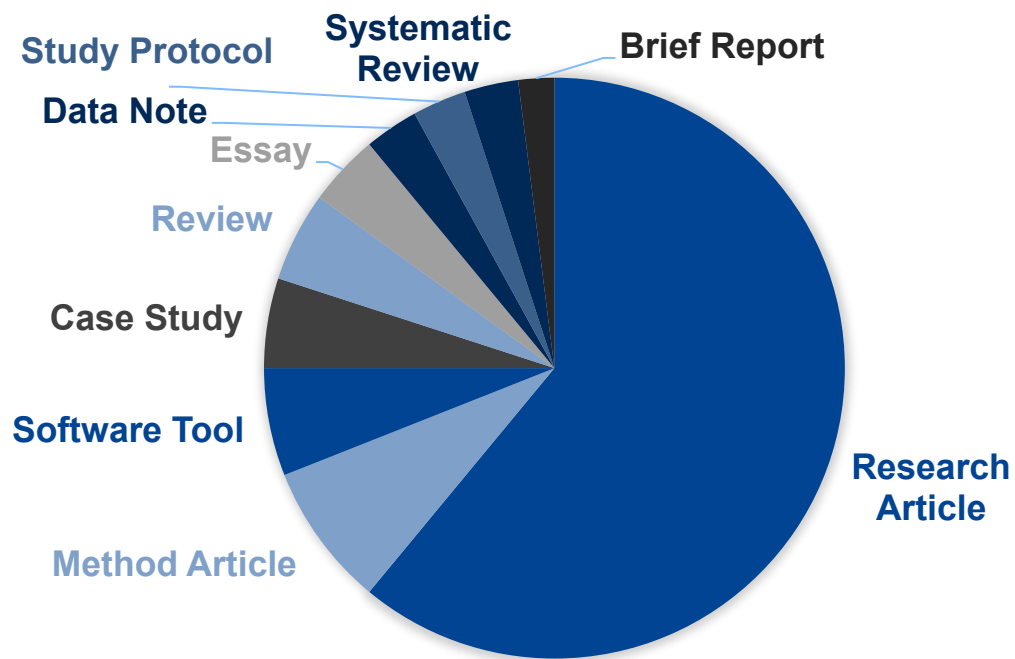
Progress of the platform so far

120 published articles

39 articles passed peer review

8000+ total views

2500+ total downloads



Working with libraries

- **Promotion** – to your researchers
- **Discoverable** – partnering with institutional repositories
- **Remove administrative burden** – all open science requirements of Horizon Europe are met by publishing with ORE



Open Research Europe

open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/



European
Commission

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F1000Research

Open Research Europe

The Framework, the Goals, and the Developments

LIBER Survey Results (September-November 2020)



Astrid Verheusen
15 October 2021

Introduction

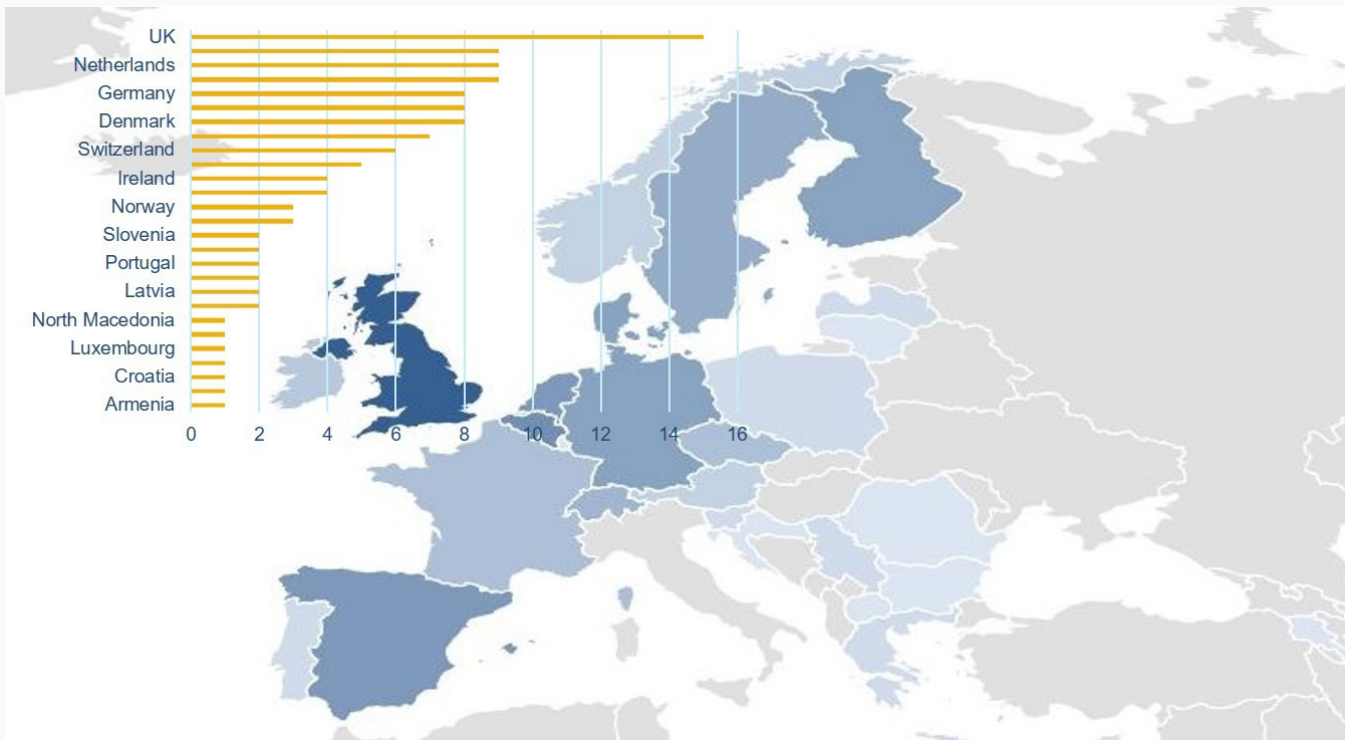
- Survey launched on the 1st of September 2020
- Survey closed on the 19th of October 2020
- Sent to +/- 450 LIBER members
- Promoted via LIBER's official social media channels (Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn) & LIBER's newsletter
- 134 responses, 110 complete (Approx. response rate of 24.4%).



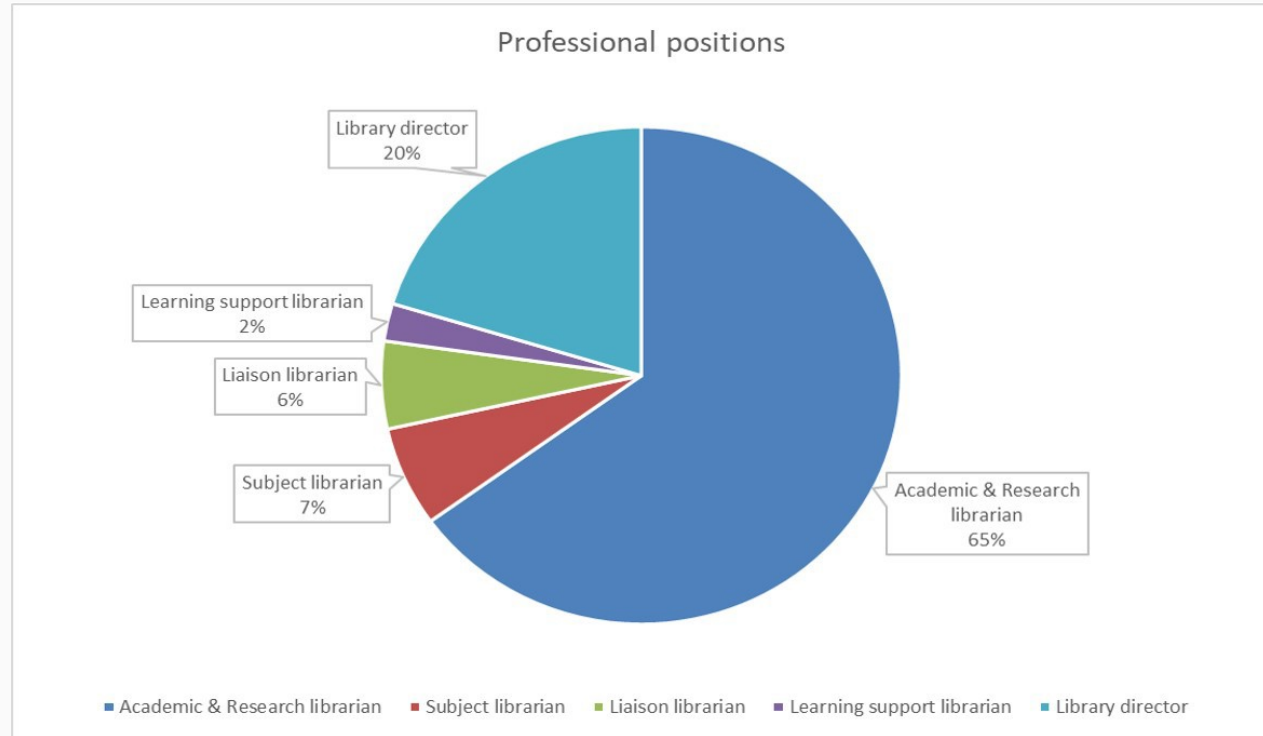
Demographic data



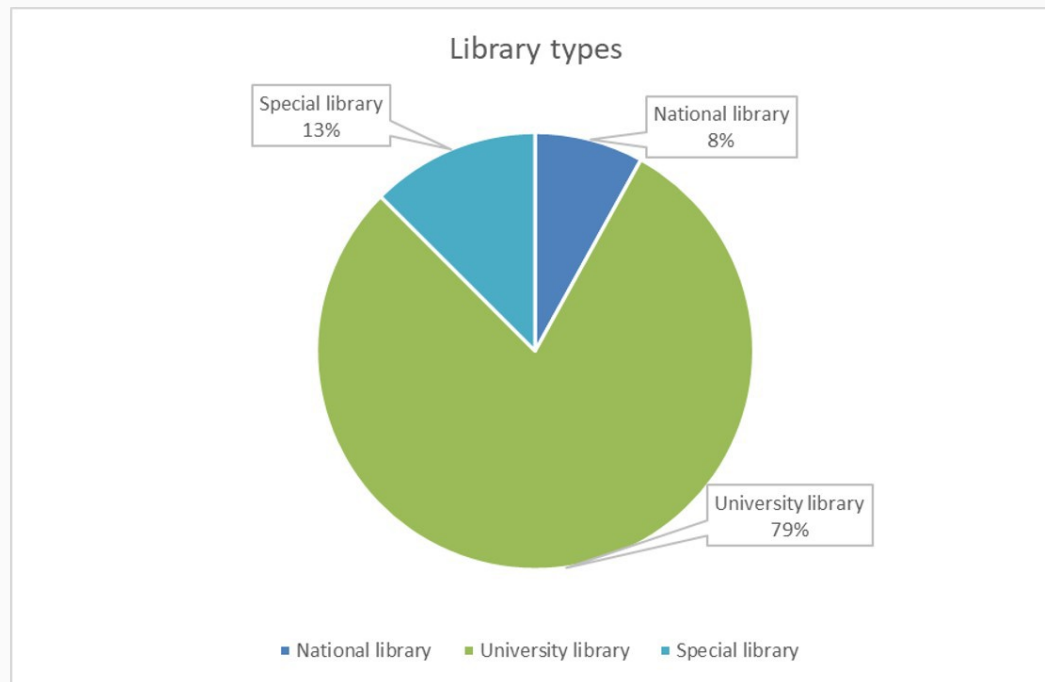
Countries participation



Professional positions of respondents



Library Types

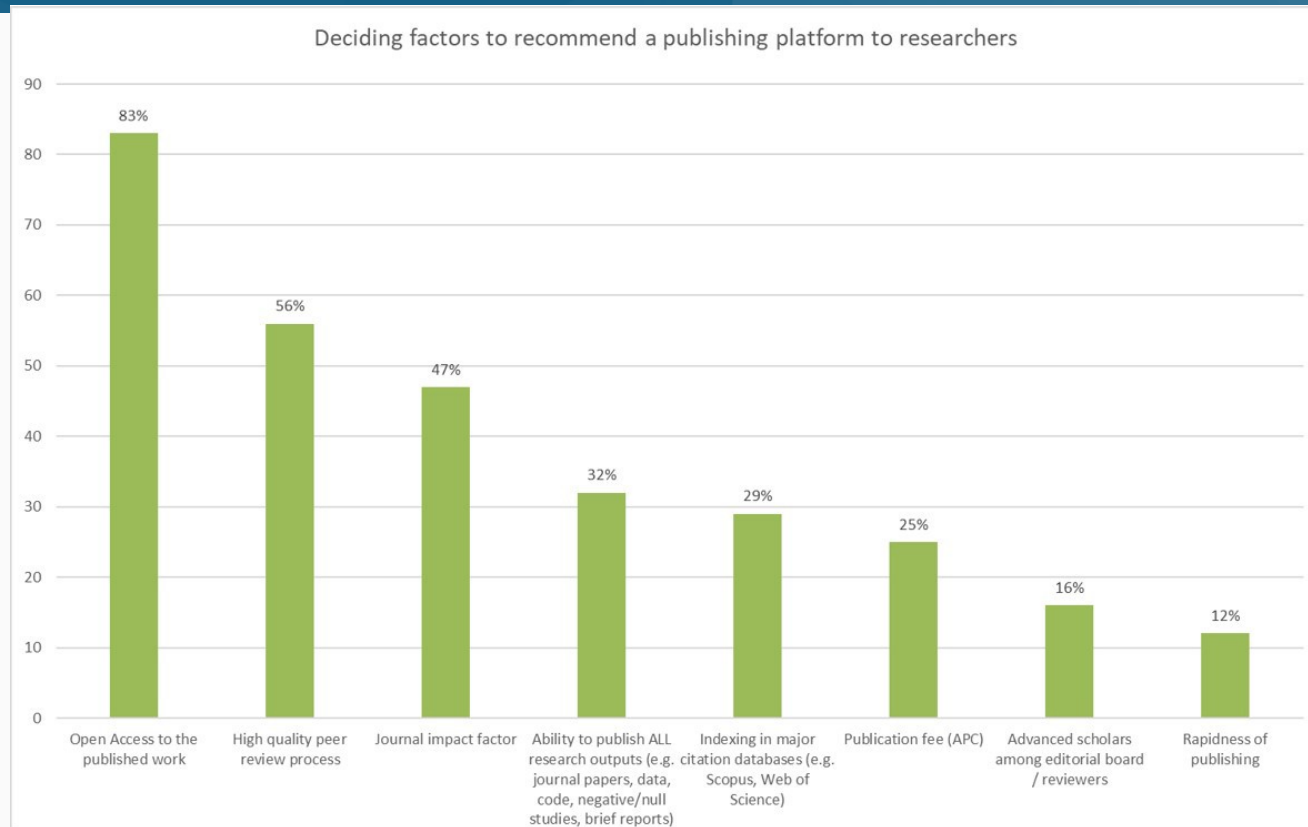


Publishing Platforms



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Deciding factors when respondents recommend a publishing platform to their researchers

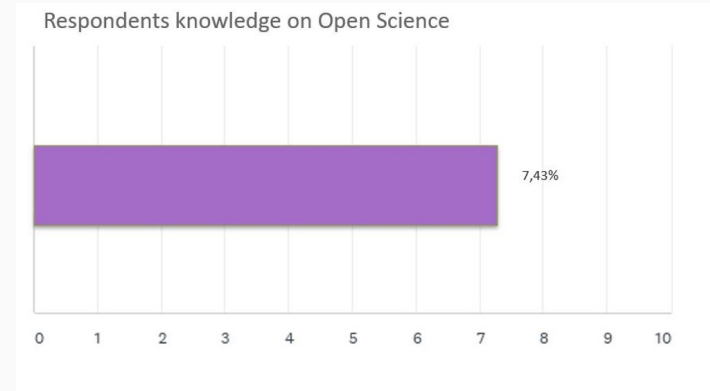
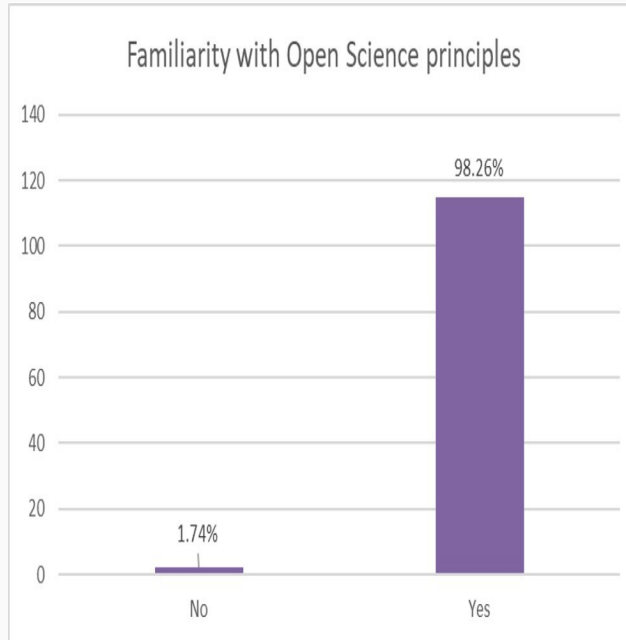


Open Science

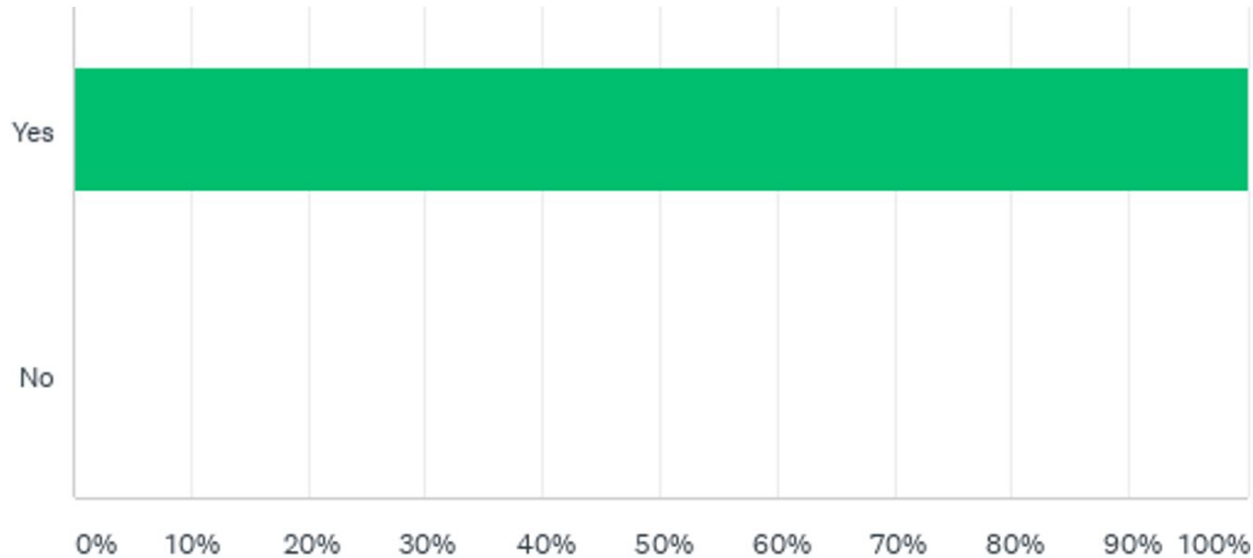


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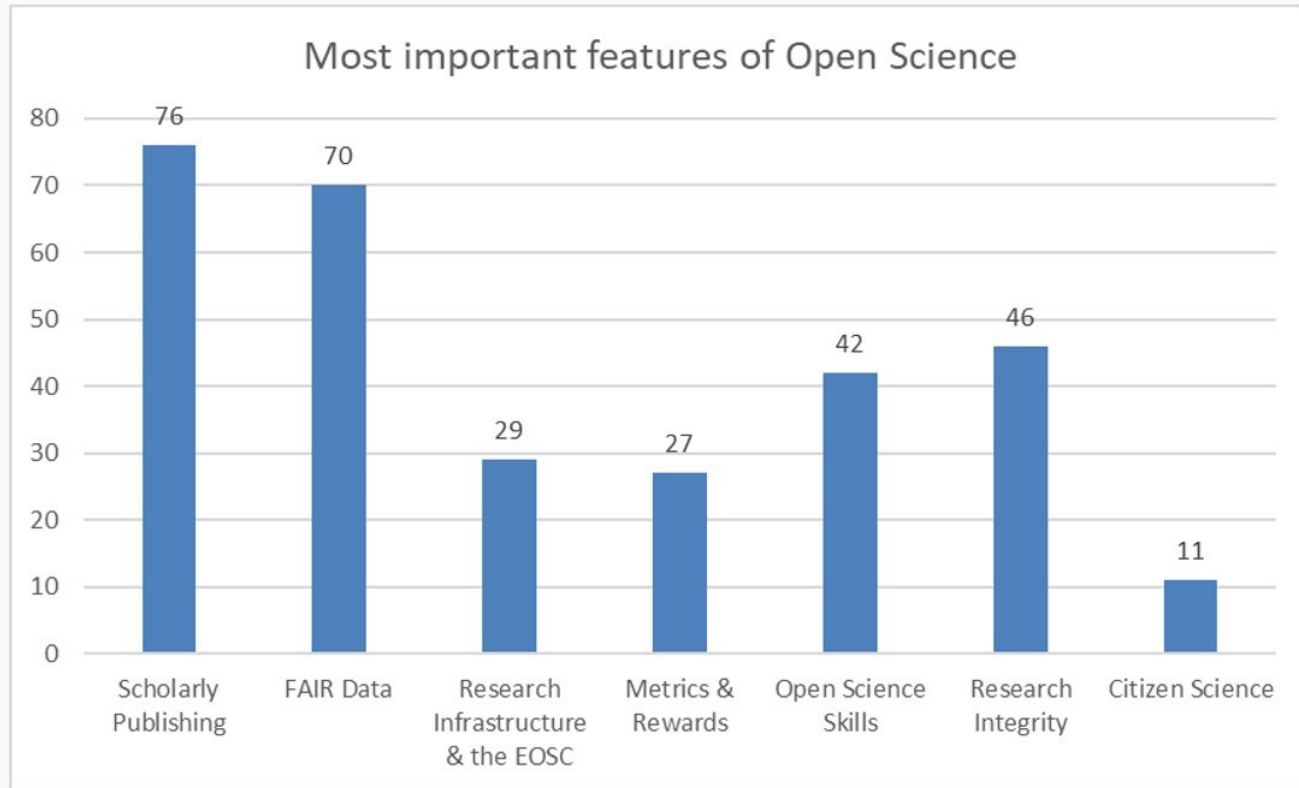
Respondents familiarity with Open Science principles & Knowledge about Open Science



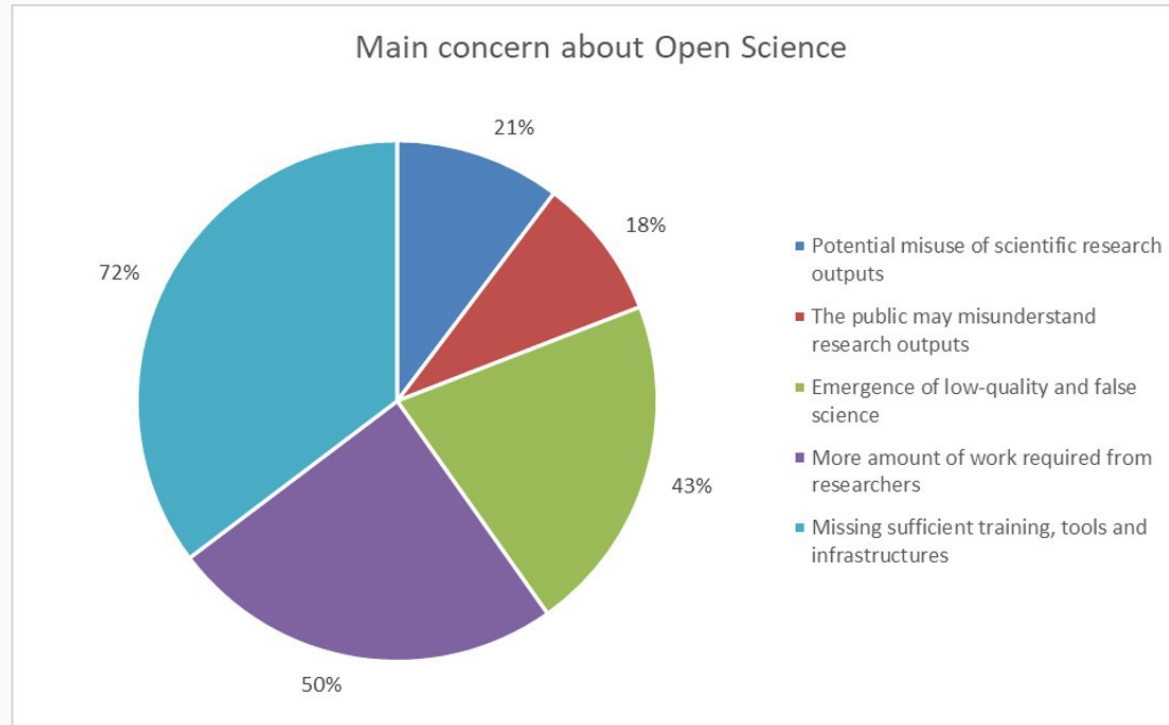
Degree of respondents agreement if Open Science is generally a good thing



Features of Open Science considered as most important by respondents



Respondents main concerns about Open Science

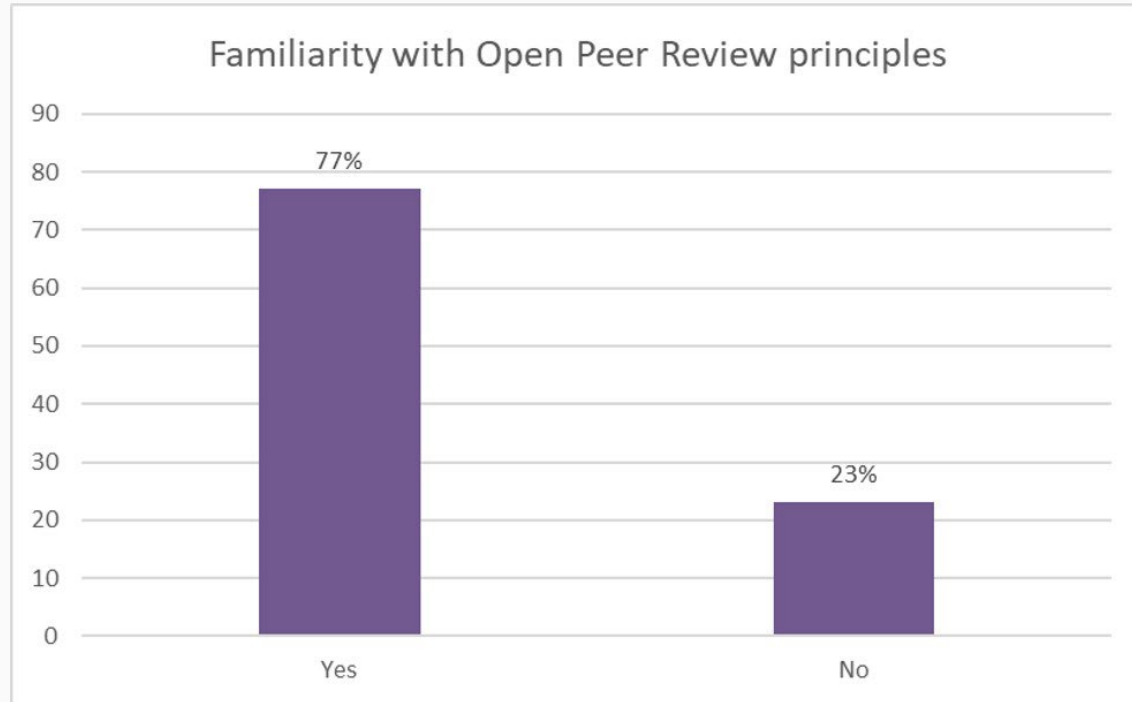


Open Peer Review



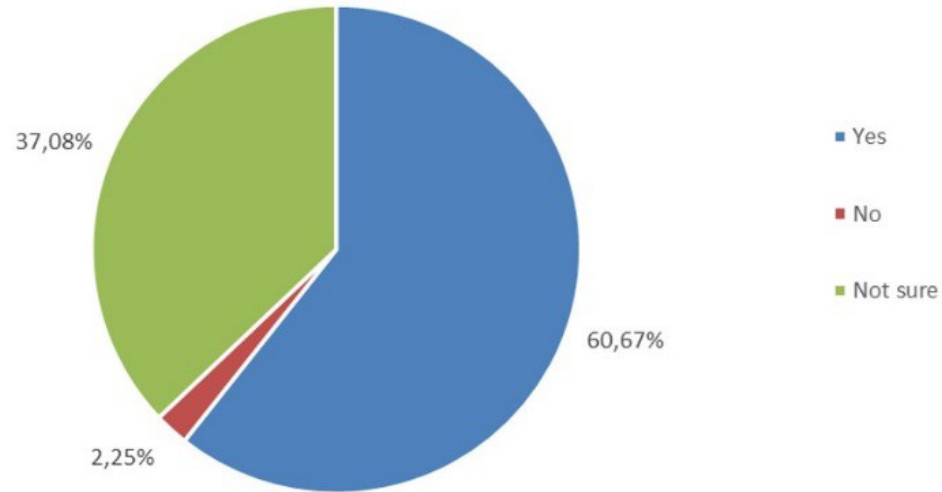
@LIBEREurope

Respondents familiarity with Open Peer Review principles

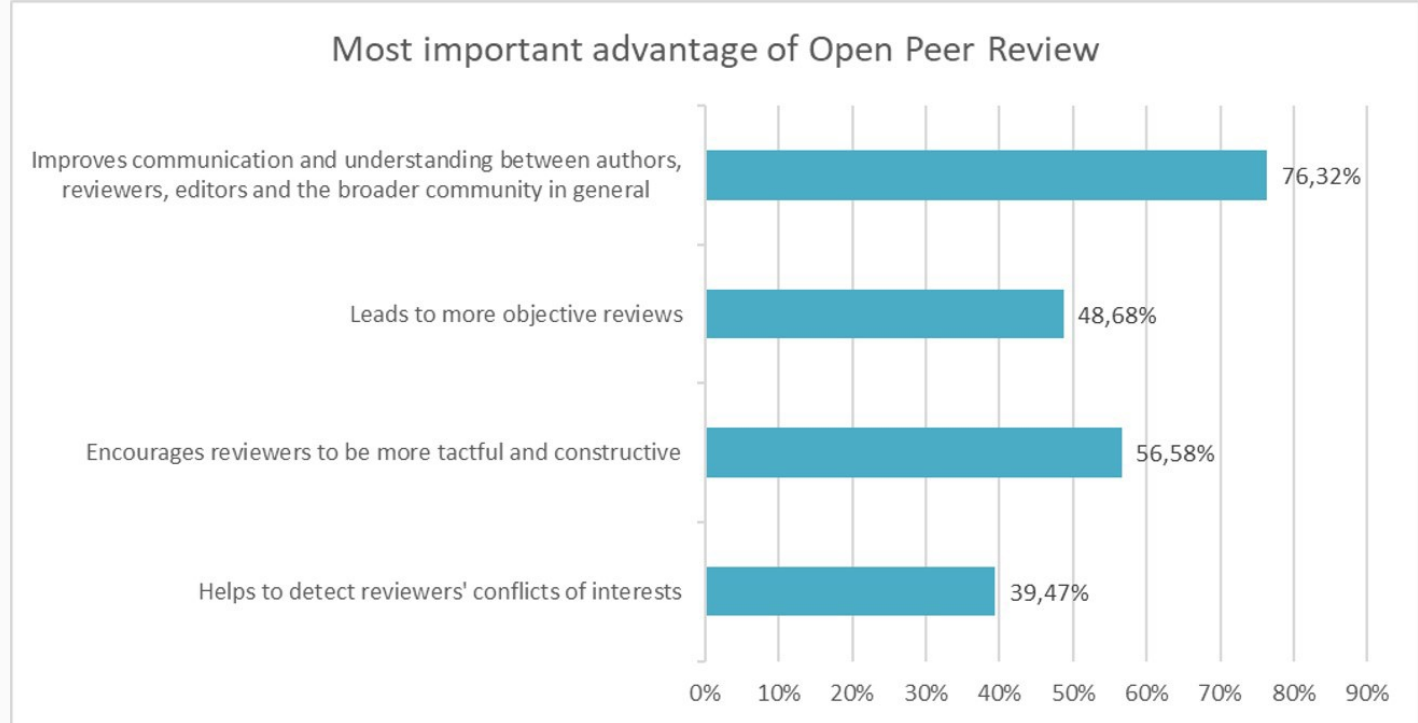


Open Peer Review consideration as being better than conventional closed Peer Review

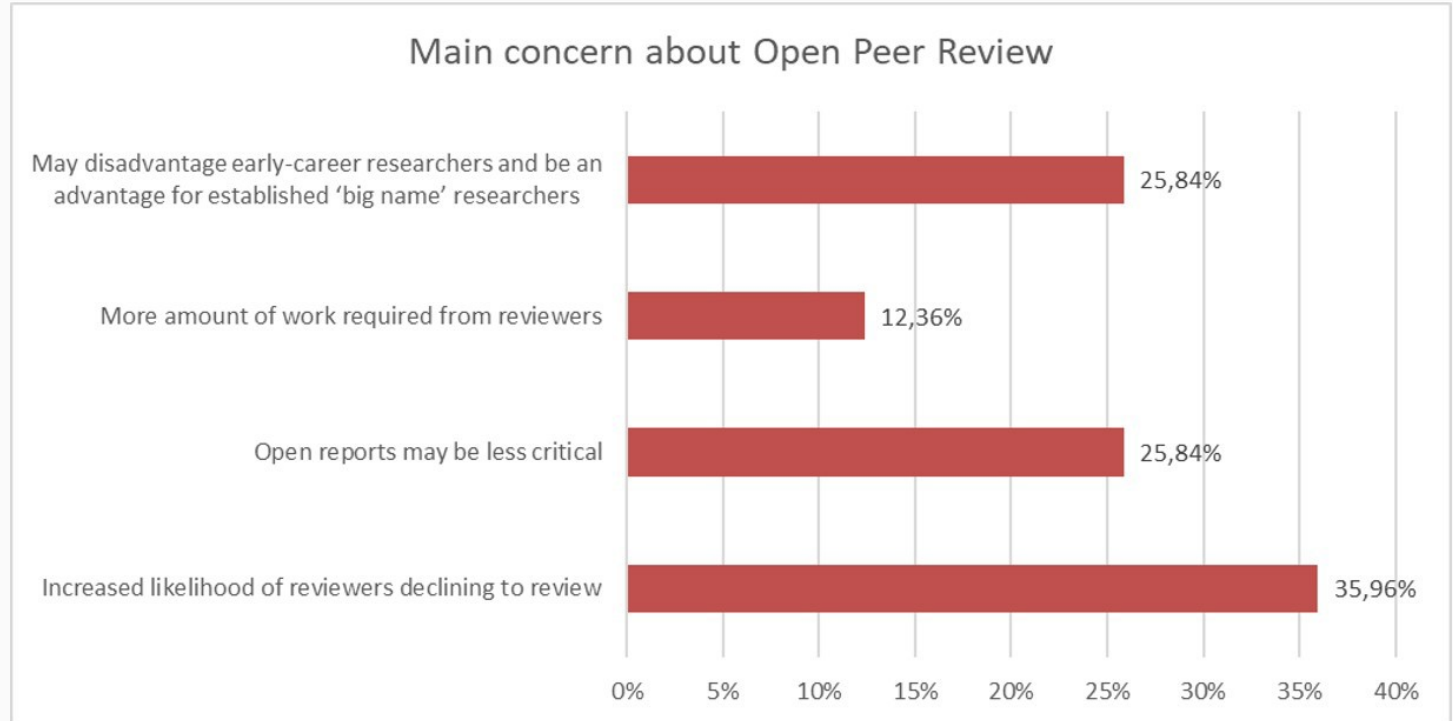
Is Open Peer Review generally better than conventional closed Peer Review?



Most important advantage of Open Peer Review in respondents opinion



Respondents main concern about Open Peer Review

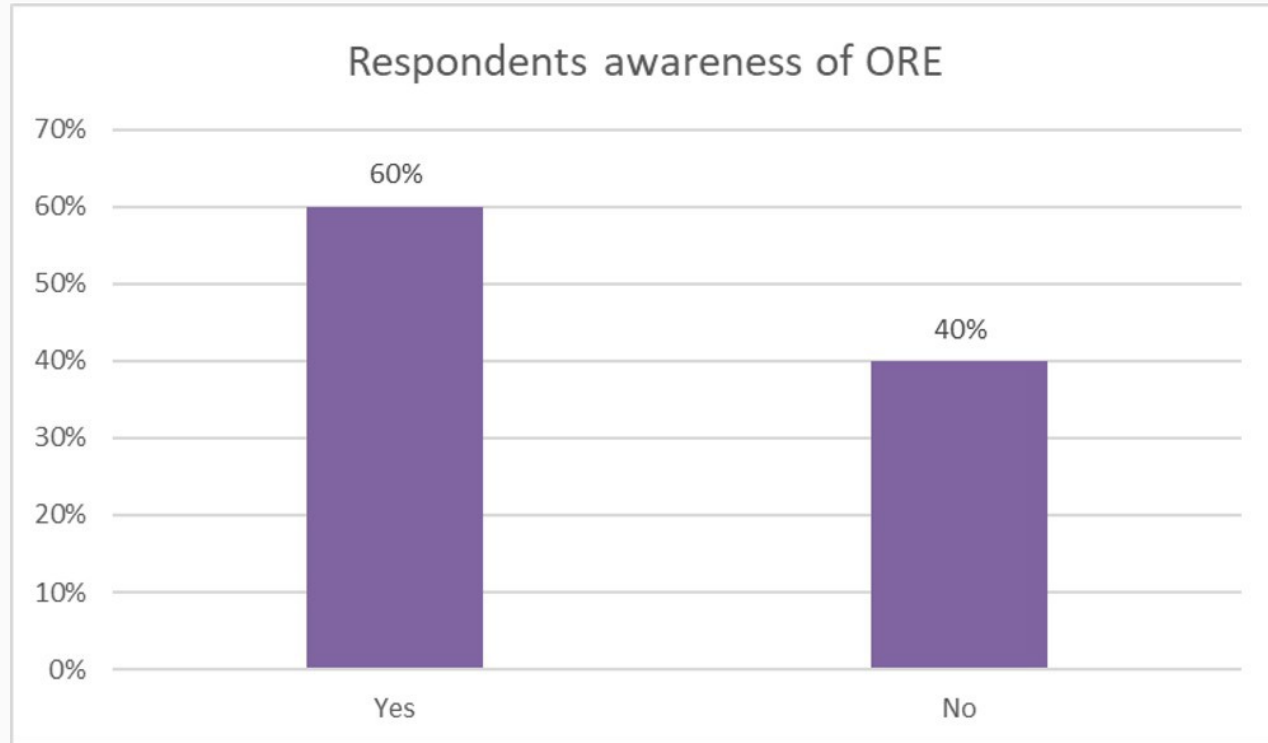


Open Research Europe

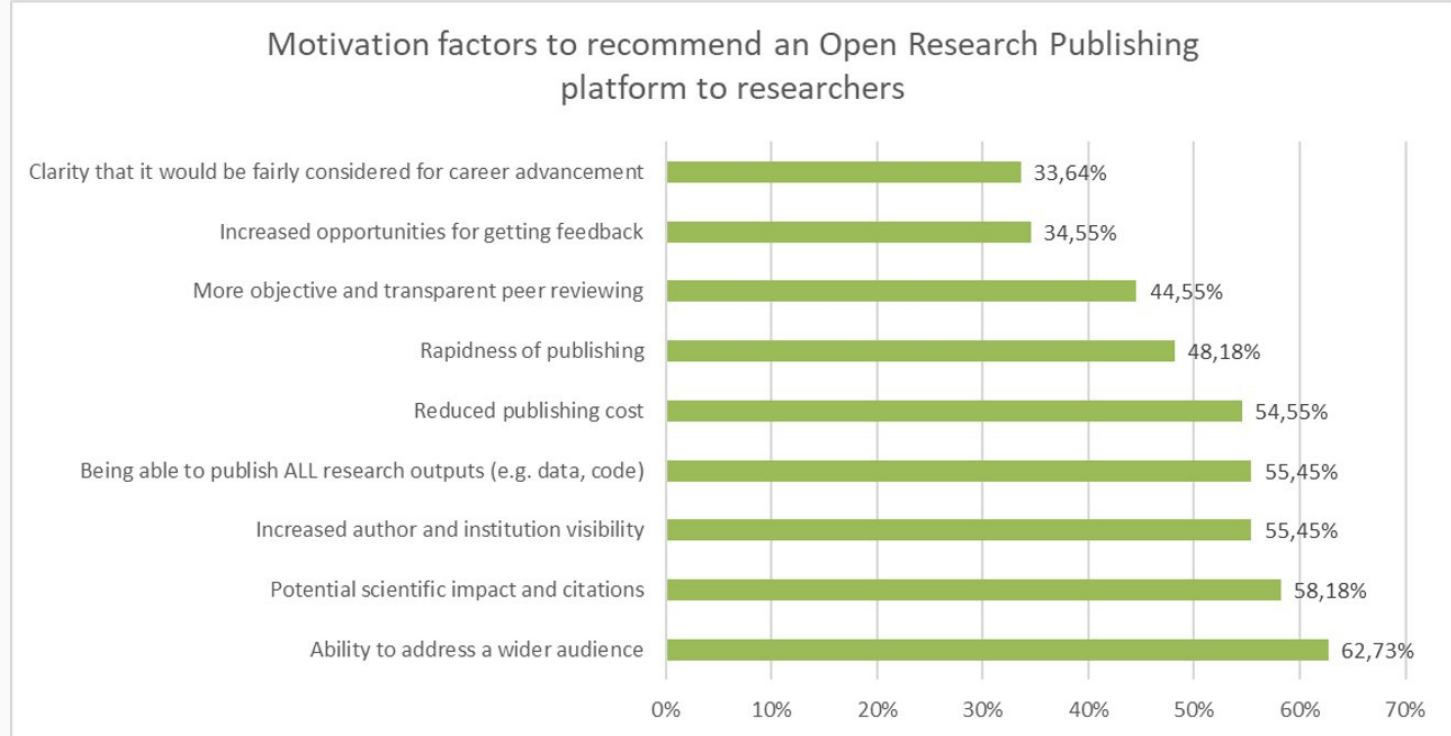


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Respondents awareness of the European Commission's plan to establish ORE platform



Respondents motivation to recommend the ORE platform to their researchers



Conclusions



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Conclusion

The results of this survey show:

- That respondents are ready to involve stakeholders in the promotion and support of Open Research Europe as long as their concerns will be taken into consideration.
- Their knowledge in Open Science and Open Peer Review is a strength that will be beneficial to researchers and policymakers.
- *Full survey report: <https://libereurope.eu/document/liber-ore-survey-report-2021/>*





Publishing Platforms viewed from a research support librarian perspective

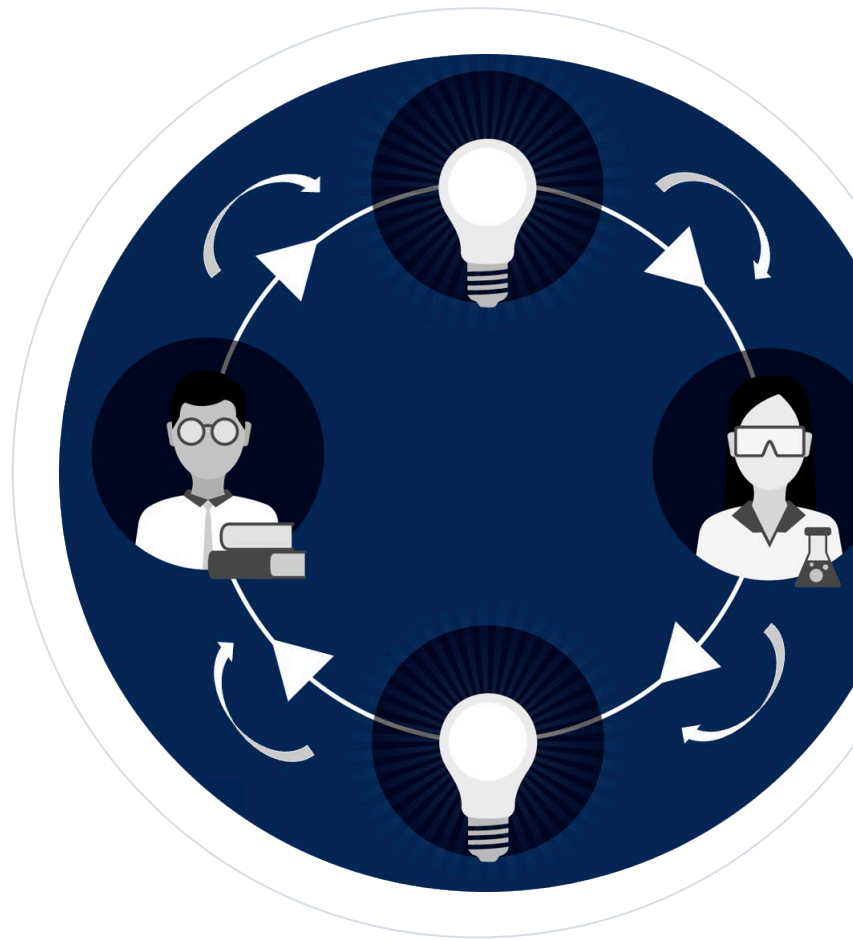
*Sofie Wennström, Analyst & Managing Editor
Stockholm University Library
Chair, LIBER Open Access Working Group*

ORE Awareness Webinar, Oct 15th 2021



Scholarly Communication as a Network activity

- Embedded in academic tradition is the sharing of ideas and testing results
- Research works as a network activity via
 - Journals
 - Societies
 - Conferences
 - Online spaces



The traditional publishing discourse

- Traditional journals work according to a sociocultural practice by topic
- Authors adjust to the discourse within each discipline upon submission
- New publishing opportunities are compared to the context of the market

Figure from:
Thomson, P., & Kamler, B. (2013). Writing for peer reviewed journals: strategies for getting published. London: Routledge. p. 34

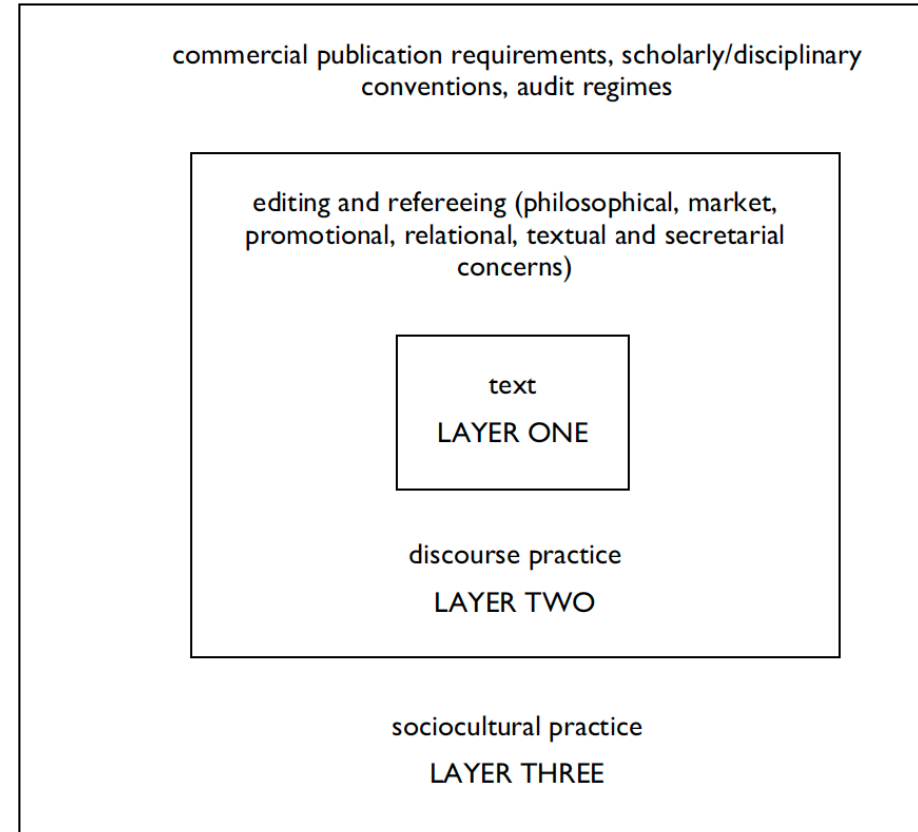


Figure 2.2 The three layers and the journal article



How does the ORE platform relate to our local/national/regional requirements for publications?



**Will my article in the
platform be compatible
to merit system X or Y?**



Writing for academic journals is a specific skill; what kind of support will the editorial team provide?



**I have to publish by date
X in time for the release
of my thesis, will I make
the deadline while using
the ORE platform?**



The topic of my article is rather narrow, is it possible to use open peer review without bias?



**Will the CC BY license
really protect my work
from misuse or
plagiarism?**



**To ensure quality we
need good reviewers.
How are they
compensated with the
ORE platform?**



THANKS!

Questions?

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