

Open Science
Café



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Commission européenne
Europese Commissie

Open Access
alle pubblicazioni
in Horizon Europe



[una chiamata]



...NON AVERE DATI FAIR E (QUINDI) NON ESSERE IN EOSC
SIGNIFICA RESTARE TAGLIATI FUORI DALLA RICERCA EUROPEA...

+

HORIZON EUROPE PREVEDE OPEN SCIENCE NELLA VALUTAZIONE
DELLA ECCELLENZA DELLA PROPOSTA...

Open Access / green e gold

PUBBLICATE OVUNQUE POI
DEPOSITATE

DEPOSITO

ARCHIVI
ISTITUZIONALI/
DISCIPLINARI

- «LIBERATE» IL VOSTRO PAPER PUBBLICATO IN UNA RIVISTA IN ABBONAMENTO
- CONTINUATE A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE IMPACT FACTOR/FASCIA A COME RICHIESTO DAI CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

CONTROLLATE SEMPRE LA
POLITICA EDITORE SU

Sherpa Romeo

PUBBLICATE IN OPEN ACCESS

PUBBLICAZIONE

RIVISTE NATIVAMENTE
OPEN ACCESS

POSSONO ESSERE

- **GOLD** (27% CHIEDE APC)
- **DIAMOND** (NESSUNO PAGA)

- IL VOSTRO PAPER È
IMMEDIATAMENTE OPEN

- POSSONO ESSERCI COSTI
- POTREBBE NON ESSERE LA RIVISTA PIÙ PRESTIGIOSA

PIATTAFORME DI
PUBBLICAZIONE,
PREPRINT SERVERS,
OPEN NOTEBOOKS....

- SONO GLI STRUMENTI PIÙ **INNOVATIVI**
- POSSONO SCARDINARE IL SISTEMA ATTUALE INEFFICACE

- NON SONO ANCORA «**RICONOSCIUTE**» PER LA VALUTAZIONE
- MA SE SI CREA MASSA CRITICA IL SISTEMA CAMBIA (REPRINTS IN AUSTRALIA)
- E 8 DICEMBRE RIUNIONE A BRUXELLES

Horizon Europe: i documenti



PART A – LIST OF RELEVANT OUTPUTS
(**OPEN ACCESS**) [P.12]
PART B – 1.EXCELLENCE – 1.2 METHODOLOGY
(**OPEN SCIENCE+DATA MANAGEMENT**) [P.8]
PART B – 2.IMPACT
PART B – 3.2 CONSORTIUM CAPACITY [P.15]

ART. 6.2 SPECIFIC ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS
FOR EACH BUDGET CATEGORY C.3 OTHER
GOODS [P.30]
ART. 17 COMMUNICATION,
DISSEMINATION AND VISIBILITY [P.49]
ANNEX 5, TO ART. 17, **OPEN SCIENCE**
[P.107-109]



Commission

Horizon Europe relevant docs



- ART. 6.2.C.3 OTHER COSTS (DISSEMINATION) P.[69]
- ART.17 COMMUNICATION & DISSEMINATION [P.113-115]
- ANNEX 5 IPR RULES [P.124-125 E 133-146 EXPLOITATION & PROTECTION]
- ANNEX 5 DISSEMINATION & OPEN SCIENCE [P.153-161]
- INCLUDING THE DEFINITION OF «TRUSTED REPOSITORY» P. 156**
- ANNEX 5 DISSEMINATION PLAN [P. 162]

- DISSEMINATION & IPR MANAGEMENT [P.30-37]
- OPEN SCIENCE [P.38-52]
- INCLUDING RIGHTS RETENTION CLAUSE [P.49] + A LIST OF USEFUL RESOURCES**
- CITIZEN SCIENCE [P.52-54]



Horizon Europe

Open Science in Horizon Europe RIA/IA/CSA



NELLA METODOLOGIA
VANNO DESCRITTE ENTRAMBE:
1) COME SI SARÀ CONFORMI ALLE
PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE
2) COME SI ADOTTERANNO
PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE

PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE

NEL LISTA DEI RISULTATI RILEVANTI:
5 RISULTATI RILEVANTI (pubblicazioni, dati) ACCESSIBILI IN MODO OPEN (es. in IRIS) E CON IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO (se possibile)

NELLA METODOLOGIA DEL PROGETTO
1) PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE ADATTATE AL PROGETTO
2) GESTIONE DEI DATI FAIR CON SCHEMA DEL FUTURO DMP

MASSIMIZZAZIONE DELL'IMPATTO CON OPEN SCIENCE (OS È FRA I KEY PATHWAY INDICATORS) IN BOZZA DI DISSEMINATION PLAN (FUTURO DELIVERABLE M6)

PRATICHE OPEN PREGRESSE E CAPACITÀ DI FARE OPEN SCIENCE NELLA VALUTAZIONE DELLA QUALITÀ DI IMPLEMENTAZIONE E SOLIDITÀ DEL CONSORZIO

PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE

DEPOSITO+ ACCESSO IMMEDIATO (ZERO EMBARGO E CC BY) =
1. OPEN RESEARCH EUROPE
2. RIVISTA OPEN
3. RIVISTA TRADIZIONALE MANTENENDO DIRITTI

- DATI E OGNI ALTRO ELEMENTO «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»
- GESTITI RESPONSABILMENTE SECONDO **PRINCIPI FAIR**
- DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN ENTRO MESE 6

INFORMAZIONI SU E ACCESSO A STRUMENTI, METODI, DATI NECESSARI A VALIDARE I RISULTATI

LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS
Template PartA

EXCELLENCE
Template PartB

IMPACT
Template PartB

IMPLEMENTATION
Template PartB

DISSEMINATION
Publications

DISSEMINATION
FAIR data

REPRODUCIBLE PRACTICES

LA PROPOSTA DI PROGETTO VIENE VALUTATA
SU COME **ADATTA LE PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE** E SU COME SARÀ CONFORME A QUELLE **OBBLIGATORIE**

Part A: Application form

Lista di 5 fra pubblicazioni, datasets, software, protocolli, ogni altro risultato rilevante per il progetto

- le pubblicazioni devono essere Open (NON "pubblicate", ok "depositate")
- i dataset devono essere FAIR e Open*

* "As open as possible, as closed as necessary"

Part B: Project proposal - Technical description

1 Excellence

1.1 Objectives and ambition

1.2 Methodology

Open Science [max 1 pag.]

In che modo il progetto adotterà /adatterà le pratiche Open Science obbligatorie e raccomandate?

Pratiche OS obbligatorie

Open Access# per le pubblicazioni: deposito+accesso immediato

Open Access* per i dati

Informazioni e documentazioni per validare la ricerca / per il riuso

Gestione responsabile dei dati in linea con i principi FAIR

Pratiche OS raccomandate

Condivisione aperta e immediata

Preregistrazione, open peer-review

Citizen science, public engagement

Gestione degli altri elementi della ricerca (oltre ai dati)

Riproducibilità

#1) pubblico in ORE-Open Research Europe

2) pubblico su rivista Open Access

3) pubblico su rivista tradizionale MA mantengo i diritti per deposito e accesso immediato

Research Data Management (RDM) and management of other research outputs (exc. publications) [max 1 pag.]

Come saranno gestiti i dati e altri elementi della ricerca in modo FAIR?

Dati e altri elementi...

...devono essere Findable Accessible* Interoperable Reusable

costi e responsabilità nella gestione, deposito e conservazione dei dati

Come applico Open Science alla proposta?



HORIZON EUROPE

Open Science (OS) gioca un ruolo fondamentale in Horizon Europe e le pratiche Open Science sono considerate nella valutazione della proposta di progetto.

Ci sono pratiche obbligatorie (Open Access a testi e dati) e raccomandate (open peer review, preprint, pre registrazione...).

Se non fossero applicabili, occorre fornire una giustificazione solida.

2 Impact

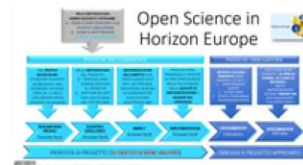
2.1 Project's pathways towards impact

2.2 Measures to maximize impact. Dissemination, exploitation & communication

Es. Serve solo uno schema. Fate riferimento alle pratiche Open Science descritte nella sezione Methodology (Open Access ai risultati, condivisione aperta e immediata...)

Controllate che le pratiche proposte siano compatibili con il Dissemination and exploitation plan (es. protezione della proprietà intellettuale) e con il Consortium agreement

Maggiori dettagli in Guida all'Open Science in Horizon Europe



<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4826662>

3 Quality and efficiency of the implementation

3.1 Work plan and resources

Es. Date visibilità alla gestione dei dati con specifici tasks/work packages

Includete il Data Management Plan (DMP) completo come deliverable (M6)

Includete altre attività di gestione dati/elementi e mettete a budget i costi

3.2 Capacity of participants & consortium as a whole

Es. Descrivete le competenze dei partners nel fare Open Science



Traduzione e adattamento: Elena Giglia

Open Science in HEU

Open science

Open science in Horizon Europe

Open science is an approach based on open cooperative work and systematic sharing of knowledge and tools as early and widely as possible in the process. It has the potential to increase the quality and efficiency of research and accelerate the advancement of knowledge and innovation by sharing results, making them more reusable and improving their reproducibility. It entails the involvement of all relevant knowledge actors.

Horizon Europe moves beyond open access to open science for which it features a comprehensive policy implemented from the proposal stage to project reporting. The Horizon Europe Regulation sets the legal basis for the open science obligations and incentives that apply to Horizon Europe beneficiaries. The Annotated Grant Agreement provides guidance on how to comply with the open science obligations required in the Model Grant Agreement. **The present guide complements the information**

pro the In Horizon Europe, open science practices are considered in the evaluation of proposals, under 'excellence' and under the 'quality and efficiency of implementation'.¹⁷ There are mandatory open science practices, which are required for all projects through the Model Grant Agreement and/or through the work programme or call conditions, and recommended practices (all open science practices that are not mandatory). Recommended open science practices are incentivised through their the evaluation at the proposal stage. Proposers should be aware of both mandatory and recommended practices and integrate them into their proposals.

PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE

VALUTATE SOTTO

«EXCELLENCE»

a) OBBLIGATORIE

b) RACCOMANDATE

DOVETE INTEGRARE

ENTRAMBE NELLA PROPOSTA

V.1 June 17 2021



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

Open Science in HEU

IN EXCELLENCE – METHODOLOGY /QUALITY OF IMPLEMENTATION

- 1) SPIEGATE **COME** IMPLEMENTERETE **MANDATORY OS PRACTICES**
- 2) **COME ADOTTERETE RECOMMENDED OS PRACTICES** – VALUTAZIONE MIGLIORE!
- 3) **GIUSTIFICATE** SE RITENETE CHE **NESSUNA PRATICA OS** SIA ADATTA AL PROGETTO

Open science practices are evaluated under the '**Excellence**' criterion (in particular under methodology) and under the '**Quality and efficiency of implementation**' award criterion. Proposers should address open science practices in the relevant section on open science under methodology²⁰.

Proposers will have to provide concrete information on **how** they plan to comply with the **mandatory open science** practices. Failure to sufficiently address this, will result in a lower evaluation score.

A clear explanation of how they will adopt **recommended practices**, as appropriate for their projects, will result in a higher evaluation score.

If proposers believe that none of the open science practices (mandatory or recommended) apply to their project, then they have to provide a **justification**.

Under the 'excellence' part of their proposals, in the section on methodology, proposers should describe how open science practices (mandatory and recommended, as appropriate) are implemented as an integral part of the methodology and show how their implementation is adapted to the nature of their work, therefore increasing the chances of the project delivering on its objectives. Information relevant to the specific area of the proposal should be provided in no more than one page. If open science practices are not applicable to the proposal, justifications should be provided so that, if



V.1 June 17 2021



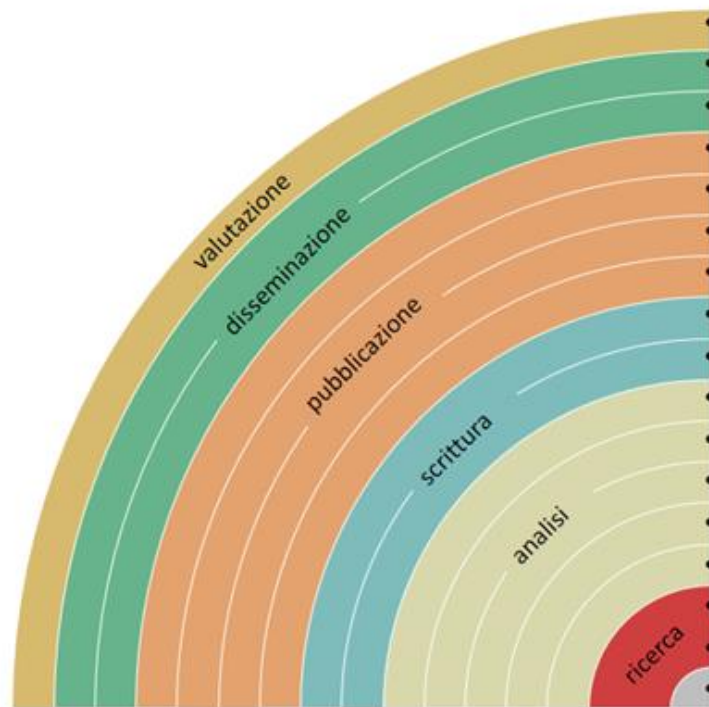
Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

... pratiche Open Science

OS rainbow

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. [altmetrics](#)
- comunicando sui social media, es. [Twitter](#)
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su [FigShare](#)
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. [Creative Commons BY](#)
- depositando in [archivi](#) o pubblicando su [riviste Open](#)
- provando la open peer review, es. [PubPeer](#) o [F1000](#)
- condividendo preprints, su [OSFpreprint](#), [arXiv](#) o [biorXiv](#)
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. [Jupyter](#) o [CoCalc](#)
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. [Overleaf](#) o [Authorea](#)
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su [Protocols.io](#)
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. [OpenLabNotebook](#)
- condividendo software, es. su [GitHub](#) con licenza [GNU/MIT](#)
- condividendo i dati, es. su [Dryad](#), [Zenodo](#) o [Dataverse](#)
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. [OSFregistry](#) o [AsPredicted](#)
- commentando pagine web, es. su [Hypothes.is](#) o [Pund.it](#)
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su [Zotero](#)
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su [RIO Journal](#)



Elementi obbligatori e non

LE PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE
DETTAGLIATE NEL GRANT AGREEMENT
SONO **OBBLIGATORIE**:

- OPEN ACCESS ALLE PUBBLICAZIONI
 - OPEN ACCESS AI DATI
 - GESTIONE DEI DATI (DMP)
- FORNIRE INFORMAZIONI UTILI A
VALIDARE/RIUSARE

ALCUNE CALL POTRANNO
AVERE ULTERIORI OBBLIGHI
(SARÀ SPECIFICATO)

TUTTE LE ALTRE SONO
RACCOMANDATE:

es. open peer review, pre registration,
cittizen science...

MA SU QUESTE PRATICHE SI VALUTA
ECCELLENZA E SOLIDITÀ DEL
CONSORZIO

Elementi obbligatori e non

Open Science practices

What?	How?	Mandatory in all calls/recommended
Early and open sharing of research	Preregistration, registered reports, preprints, etc.	Recommended
Research output management	Data management plan (DMP)	Mandatory
Measures to ensure reproducibility of research outputs	Information on outputs/tools/instruments and access to data/results for validation of publications	Mandatory
Open access to research outputs through deposition in trusted repositories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Open access to publicationsOpen access to dataOpen access to software, models, algorithms, workflows etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandatory for peer-reviewed publications• Mandatory for research data but with exceptions ('as open as possible...')• Recommended for other research outputs
Participation in open peer-review	Publishing in open peer-reviewed journals or platforms	Recommended
Involving all relevant knowledge actors	Involvement of citizens, civil society and end-users in co-creation of content (e.g. crowd-sourcing, etc.)	Recommended

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (— ARTICLE 17)

Open Science

Open science: open access to scientific publications

The beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. In particular, they must ensure that:

- at the latest at the time of publication, a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version, or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication, is deposited in a trusted repository for scientific publications
- immediate open access is provided to the deposited publication via the repository, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights; for monographs and other long-text formats, the licence may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (e.g. CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND) and
- information is given via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the scientific publication.


V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

(HE MGA – Multi & Mono)

Version 1.0
20 February 2021

PUBBLICAZIONI:

1. DEPOSITO IN UN **ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE**
2. DARE **ACCESSO APERTO IMMEDIATO**
3. FORNIRE TUTTE LE INFORMAZIONI PER VALIDARE (SOFTWARE, STRUMENTI..)

NOVITÀ:

- **CONCETTO DI «ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE»**
- **NON ESISTE PIÙ EMBARGO (CHE OBBLIGAVA ALL'OPEN ACCESS IBRIDO)**

«ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE»

IRIS SI STA ATTREZZANDO /
SENTIRE CINECA

Trusted repositories are:

- Certified repositories (e.g. CoreTrustSeal, nestor Seal DIN31644, ISO16363) or disciplinary and domain repositories commonly used and endorsed by the research communities. Such repositories should be recognised internationally.
- General-purpose repositories or institutional repositories that present the essential characteristics of trusted repositories, i.e.:

- o display specific characteristics of organisational, technical and procedural quality such as services, mechanisms and/or provisions that are intended to secure the integrity and authenticity of their contents, thus facilitating their use and re-use in the short- and long-term. Trusted repositories have specific provisions in place and offer explicit information online about their policies, which define their services (e.g. acquisition, access, security of content, long-term sustainability of service including funding etc.).
- o provide broad, equitable and ideally open access to content free at the point of use, as appropriate, and respect applicable legal and ethical limitations. They assign persistent unique identifiers to contents (e.g. DOIs, handles, etc.), such that the contents (publications, data and other research outputs) are unequivocally referenced and thus citeable. They ensure that contents are accompanied by metadata sufficiently detailed and of sufficiently high quality to enable discovery, reuse and citation and contain information about provenance

facilitate mid- and long-term preservation of the deposited material. They have mechanisms or provisions for expert curation and quality assurance for the accuracy and integrity of datasets and metadata, as well as procedures to liaise with depositors where issues are detected. They meet generally accepted international and national criteria for security to prevent unauthorized access and release of content and have different levels of security depending on the sensitivity of the data being deposited to maintain privacy and confidentiality.



- INTEGRITÀ
- CONSERVAZIONE
- SICUREZZA
- IDENTIFICATIVI
- RIUSO

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (—
ARTICLE 17)


V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
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Version 1.0
20 February 2021

Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with the open access requirements.

MA SAREBBE
BENE CHE GLI
ATENEI AVESSERO
UNA POLITICA DI
CESSIONE NON
ESCLUSIVA

GLI AUTORI DEVONO
MANTENERE I DIRITTI SUFFICIENTI
PER ESSERE CONFORMI AGLI OBBLIGHI DI OPEN ACCESS
(DEPOSITO+ZERO EMBARGO)

SI TRATTA DI UNA «PRIOR OBLIGATION» RISPETTO AL
CONTRATTO CHE SARÀ FIRMATO CON L'EDITORE
(SONO TENUTI A RISPETTARLO)

NELLA GUIDA HEU C'È UN MODELLO DI CLAUSOLA DA
SOTTOPORRE ALL'EDITORE (p.49)

Clausola per mantenere i diritti

CLAUSOLA DA USARE AL MOMENTO
DELLA SUBMISSION
[PRIOR OBLIGATION]



beneficiaries/researchers are encouraged to notify publishers of their grant agreement obligations (including the licensing requirements) already at manuscript submission. For example, by adding the following statement to their manuscript: "This work was funded by the European Union under the Horizon Europe grant [grant number]. As set out in the Grant Agreement, beneficiaries must ensure that at the latest at the time of publication, open access is provided via a trusted repository to the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights. CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent licenses could be applied to long-text formats." If the publishing agreement is contrary to the grant agreement obligations, authors should negotiate its terms and, alternatively, look for a different publishing venue/options.

SE EDITORE RIFIUTA... CAMBIATE EDITORE!

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (— ARTICLE 17)

Metadata of deposited publications must be open under a Creative Common Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent, in line with the FAIR principles (in particular machine-actionable) and provide information at least about the following: publication (author(s), title, date of publication, publication venue); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms; persistent identifiers for the publication, the authors involved in the action and, if possible, for their organisations and the grant. Where applicable, the metadata must include persistent identifiers for any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the publication.

- METADATI FAIR E SEMPRE OPEN CON LICENZA CC0
- **INSERIRE GRANT NUMBER E ACRONIMO** PER OPENAIRE

Only publication fees in full open access venues for peer-reviewed scientific publications are eligible for reimbursement.

SOLO LE SPESE PER PUBBLICAZIONI FULL OPEN ACCESS SONO RIMBORSABILI
SONO ESCLUSE LE RIVISTE IBRIDE


V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

(HE MGA – Multi & Mono)

Version 1.0
20 February 2021

[Brevetti e Open Science]



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European Commission > IP Helpdesk > News & Events > News > Open Science vs. IPR in Horizon Europe – which one wins?

NEWS ARTICLE | 17 September 2021 | European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency

Open Science vs. IPR in Horizon Europe – which one wins?

- 1) OBBLIGO DI PROTEGGERE I RISULTATI (SE DEL CASO)
- 2) OBBLIGO DI DISSEMINARE IN OPEN ACCESS NON SIGNIFICA OBBLIGO DI PUBBLICARE. SE SONO PREVISTE PUBBLICAZIONI, DEVONO ESSERE OPEN

Our enquirer's concerns were the following: is it possible to first file for a patent (his proposed project would involve the development of a new invention), and only then to proceed to the dissemination of results via an open access article? Or does the Open Science policy applicable in Horizon Europe prevail over IPR protection, and imposes the disclosure of the invention in an open access journal as soon as possible?

To answer this, it is essential to keep in mind that in Horizon Europe (including MSCA), grant beneficiaries have the **obligation to protect their results** - see Annex 5 to the [model GA for Unit Grants](#) incl. MSCA (page 88 onwards).

On the other hand, Open Science practices, while compulsory in Horizon Europe, are not incompatible with this obligation... even though they may seem so. Indeed, the open access obligation (for example) is NOT an obligation to publish. Simply, if/when fellows publish a scientific article, it will have to be in open access.

In other words, Open Science obligations in Horizon Europe are NOT a general obligation to disseminate. **They are even less an obligation to surrender IP rights, and for this reason should not be construed in opposition to IP protection.** The dissemination of Horizon results can be postponed to allow the appropriate protection of results beforehand - see the grant agreement clauses on dissemination (annex 5 to the MGA for Unit Grants, pp.94-95) according to which the dissemination obligation is made subject to any restrictions linked to the protection of intellectual property.

This is confirmed by the European Commission in the [annotated model grant agreement](#) for Horizon Europe (see page 153).

To sum up: not only is it possible for fellows and beneficiaries to protect their results first (e.g. via a patent filing), but **it is also necessary to ensure compliance with the obligation to protect the project results.** This is something that can be explained in the proposal – that the strategy is, first, to secure IP protection, and that once this is completed, dissemination obligations will be fulfilled, including via open access if publications are foreseen.



No entry
to unauthorised personnel
No smoking or naked lights



Keep well
ventilated

Open su cosa?



Open Science

Open science: open access to scientific publications

The beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. In particular, they must ensure that:

LA VERSIONE PEER-REVIEWED
[AUTHORS' ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT O VERSION OF RECORD]
NON BASTA IL PREPRINT SU ARXIV

Definizioni

PREPRINT/SUBMITTED VERSION:

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

POSTPRINT/AUTHOR'S ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT:

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

PDF EDITORIALE/VERSION OF RECORD:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

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

Open Access ai testi / riepilogo



DA DETTAGLIARE ANCHE NELLA PROPOSTA. COME SARÀ CONFORME IL PROGETTO A QUESTI OBBLIGHI?

OPEN ACCESS AI TESTI:

1. DEPOSITO IN TRUSTED REPOSITORY [SEMPRE]
2. DARE ACCESSO **IMMEDIATO**
3. OGNI ELEMENTO UTILE A VALIDARE
4. METADATI FAIR E SEMPRE APERTI, CON INDICAZIONE GRANT NUMBER

[IL DEPOSITO]

IN HEU «DEPOSITO» È
SEMPRE IL PRIMO STEP

OBBLIGATORIO SEMPRE,
ANCHE SE PUBBLICATE SU
RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS

SERVE PER
CONSERVAZIONE+
TEXT/DATA MINIG

VA DEPOSITATO POSTPRINT
O PDF EDITORIALE
NON PRE-PRINT

IL SECONDO STEP È DARE
ACCESSO IMMEDIATO

È UN PO' DIVERSO DALLA «GREEN ROAD»
TRADIZIONALE CHE SI USA PER «LIBERARE»
UN PAPER PUBBLICATO IN ABBONAMENTO

NELLA «GREEN ROAD» PRIMA PUBBLICATE,
POI VERIFICATE IN SHERPA ROMEO
VERSIONE ED EMABRGO E DEPOSITATE

[...QUINDI NORMALMENTE
NON HA SENSO DEPOSITARE
SE AVETE PUBBLICATO IN OPEN ACCESS]

PUBBLICAZIONI

Tre modi per essere conformi



1. PUBBLICO SU ORE – OPEN RESEARCH EUROPE

2. PUBBLICO SU UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS E
DEPOSITO

3. PUBBLICO SU UNA RIVISTA TRADIZIONALE
E MANTENGO I DIRITTI PER
DEPOSITO+ ACCESSO IMMEDIATO

Come fare / 1. pubblico in ORE

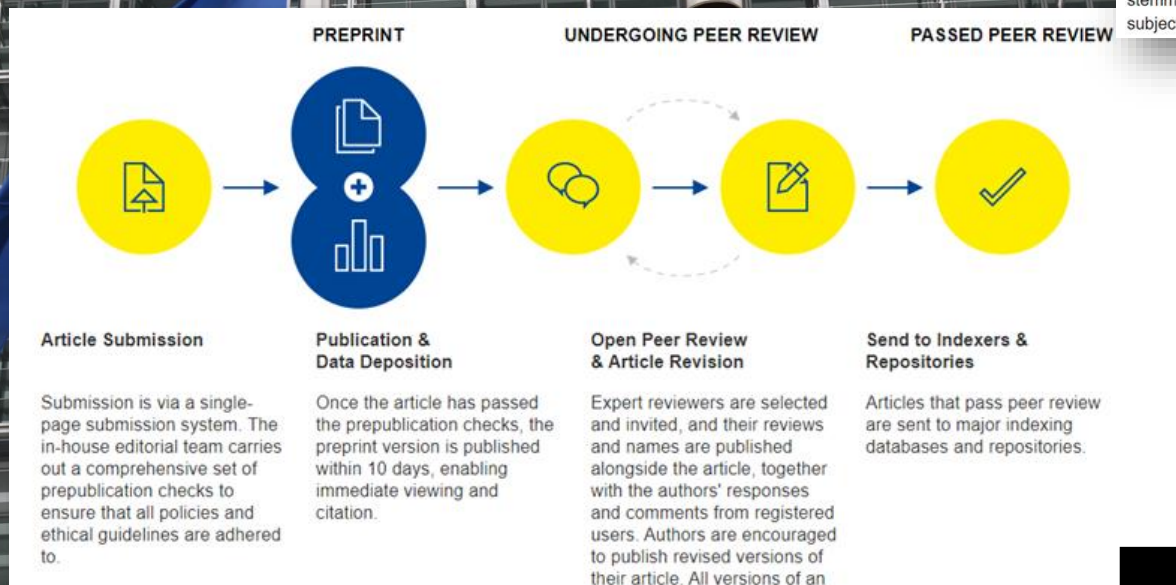
Open Research Europe

How to Publish ▾ About ▾

Rapid & Transparent Publishing

Fast publication and open peer review for research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all subject areas.

ORE



DEPOSITO
[INCLUSO]

OPEN
IMMEDIATO

DATI/INFO
[INCLUSO]

CON QUESTO SIETE
GIÀ CONFORMI

CON ORE, IN
PIÙ:

GRATIS

OPEN PEER
REVIEW

INDICIZZAZIONE

NON INCLUDERE
NEL BUDGET

CONTA COME
PRATICA OPEN

CONTA PER MAX
IMPATTO

Come fare / 2. Pubblico su una rivista Open Access [Gold o Diamond]

Three tips to choose a publishing venue using the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Published on January 11, 2021

Jan. 11, 2021



Andrea Chiarelli

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4 articles

Following



OLTRE 15.000 RIVISTE
FULL OPEN ACCESS

DEPOSITO

[STA A VOI]

- IRIS/APERTO
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OPEN

IMMEDIATO

COSTI?

DATI/INFO

[STA A VOI]

- ZENODO
- [RE3DATA]

SIETE CONFORMI

- EVENTUALI SPESE VANNO **INCLUDE NEL BUDGET**
- PER CALCOLARE, UNA MEDIA IN ESAC MARKET
- CONTROLLATE LA VOSTRA RIVISTA

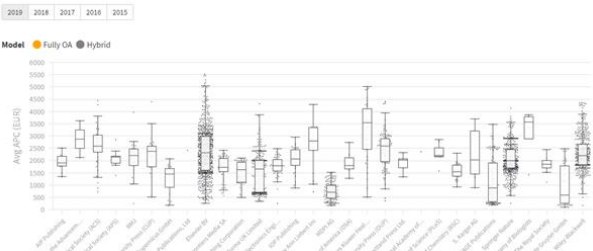
ESAC market watch

Article processing charges

Although the majority of the journals indexed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) operate without article processing charges (APCs), the primary business model adopted by most of the publishers in the DOAJ is the APC model. While research libraries have, historically, taken on financial responsibility for APCs, in the context of open access publishing, researchers as authors have largely been left to manage financial transactions with scholarly publishers on their own.

As scholarly journal publishing transitions to open access business models, libraries seeking to protect the financial interests of their institutions and authors will increasingly need to monitor, compare and exert critical market pressure on the costs of open access publishing services and APC price points. Support and tools to facilitate comparisons and conversations around the costs of scholarly publishing services are available in the ESAC Initiative, the OpenAPC dataset, and the pricing and service transparency frameworks developed by the FAIR OA Alliance and by Information Power for cOAlition S.

The figure below shows the distribution of APC price points over time, by publisher and business model, based on expenditure reports of actual APC payments (i.e. after discounts, etc.), contributed voluntarily by institutions worldwide to the OpenAPC dataset.



27% CHIEDE PAGAMENTO
SPESE PUBBLICAZIONE
250-2900 \$

- RIMBORSABILI SOLO SPESE PER
- FULL OPEN ACCESS (NO IBRIDO)
 - DIGITALE (NO LIBRI A STAMPA)

Come fare / 3. Pubblico su una rivista tradizionale

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OPEN

IMMEDIATO

POSSO?

DATI/INFO

[STA A VOI]

- ZENODO
- [RE3DATA]

SIETE CONFORMI

VERIFICATE
EVENTUALE EMBARGO
(SHERPA ROMEO)



COSTI?

OPEN CHOICE
IBRIDA NON
RIMBORSABILE

SE VIENE RICHIESTO EMBARGO, DOVETE
MANTENERE I DIRITTI PER DARE ACCESSO
IMMEDIATO NELL'ARCHIVIO OPEN

SI TRATTA DI UNA **PRIOR OBLIGATION**
VERSO L'ENTE FINANZIATORE CON CUI
AVETE FIRMATO AGREEMENT

NELLA PROGRAMME GUIDE
P.49 **CLAUSOLA DA**
AGGIUNGERE AI CONTRATTI

Come fare / 3. Pubblico su una rivista tradizionale

SPESE PER RIVISTE
IBRIDE NON
RIMBORSABILI




Pre-draft July 2021



EU Grants

AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement

EU Funding Programmes 2021-2027

 Publishing fees (including page charges or colour charges) for publications in other venues, for example in subscription journals (including hybrid journals) or in books that contain some scholarly content that is open and some that is closed are NOT eligible costs. Publishing fees for open access books may be eligible to the extent that they cover the first digital open access edition of the book (which could include different formats such as html, pdf, epub, etc.). Printing fees for monographs and other books are NOT eligible.

SPESE PER VOLUMI CARTACEI
NON RIMBORSABILI («OPEN»
ONLINE)

GLI EDITORI COMMERCIALI STANNO DANDO INFORMAZIONI FUORVIANTI

[ATTENZIONE]



2021 March

The Rights Retention Strategy: cOAlition S and beyond

Webinar: International and national copyright
policy action for Open Access | 8 March 2021

Publishers' smoke & mirrors What authors may be told



- You cannot use the RRS statement when submitting to this journal.
Answer: You can and you should. The only option for the journal is to refuse your paper.
- This journal does not allow AAMs to be made OA under the RRS
Answer: The RRS takes precedence over any restrictions formulated by the publisher. Are you rejecting my submission?
- If you use your AAM it will have to be under the journal's embargo, even if you used the RRS wording.
Answer: The CC BY licence applied to the AAM by the author takes precedence over any publisher embargo.
- Choosing the green route means the work is under an embargo that is not compatible with your funder's policy.
Answer: Let me repeat: the CC BY licence applied to the AAM by the author takes precedence over any publisher embargo.

Publishers' smoke & mirrors What authors may be told



- You must pay an APC to be compliant with your funder, even if the funder will not reimburse it (e.g. in a hybrid journal with no TA)
Answer: No need not pay for an APC in such journals to be compliant with your funder's policy, the RRS suffices.
- Before proceeding with your submission, you must click here to agree to paying for an APC for publication (even if your funder does not)
Answer: Submit elsewhere. The publisher is tricking you into a contractual agreement and subverting the RRS.
- Using the RRS will undermine academic publishers and their transition to Open Access.
Answer: Physics papers in ArXiv have not led to the demise of their corresponding physics journals. See also Royal Society!
- The repositories where you deposit the AAM are not up to the task
Answer: Repositories are largely compliant with Plan S.



< Go back

The Rights Retention Strategy and publisher equivocation: an open letter to researchers

20/04/2021

cOAlition S strategy of applying a prior licence to the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) is designed to facilitate full and immediate open access of funded scientific research for the greater benefit of science and society. It helps authors exercise their ownership rights on the AAM, so they can share it immediately in a repository under an open licence.

The manuscript – even after peer-review – is the intellectual creation of the authors. The RRS is designed to protect authors' rights. The costs that publishers incur for the AAM, such as managing the peer-review process, are covered by subscriptions or publication fees. Delivering such publication services does therefore not entitle publishers to limit, constrain or appropriate ownership rights in the author's AAM.

Some subscription publishers have recently put in place practices that attempt to prevent cOAlition S funded researchers from exercising their right to make their AAM open access immediately on publication.

Publisher practices

> Confusing and misleading guidance to authors

For example, some publishers indicate that they do not "support" rights retention. cOAlition S funded researchers do not need the publisher's permission to immediately share their AAM zero embargo with a CC BY licence, as long as the publisher has been given notice of the prior licence. The [July 2020 letter to publishers](#) made this clear, and these requirements are reinforced by funded researchers who are required to include specific language with every submission.

Other publishers suggest that authors can only comply with funders' requirements by using a gold open access route. That is simply incorrect. The JCT provides guidance [here](#).

> Rejecting submissions to a subscription journal that carry the RRS language and re-routing these submissions to full Open Access journals

To avoid the possibility that an AAM in a subscription journal is made open access without embargo, the publisher may try to re-route the submission to a fully open access journal in which they publish. Such a re-routing process should be explicitly highlighted at the start of the submission process.

> Modifying submission systems such that authors are required to agree to paying an open access fee (Article Processing Charge)

In this example, publishers only allow articles to be submitted to a hybrid journal if the author agrees to pay an APC, even though the publisher is aware that the cOAlition S funder will not cover these costs and that the author may not have access to alternative funds for the APC. We urge researchers to be cautious about what they sign or select on their submission screens.

> Encouraging authors to breach their funder's grant conditions

Some publishers, who recognise that from a copyright perspective the prior licence trumps any conflicting provision in a subsequent licence, are now asking authors to agree to specific terms within their publishing agreements to try and stop them sharing their AAM immediately on publication.

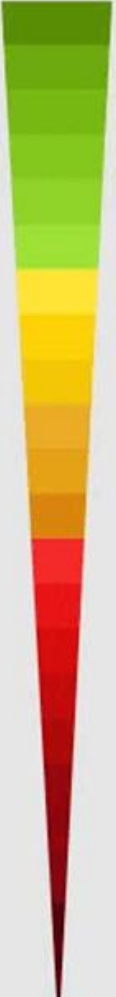
ISTRUZIONI PER CONTRASTARE LE
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DEGLI EDITORI







ONE]

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LEAST FREE

[Guide

While it is not mandatory to publish (if a project intends to exploit its results, it may decide not to publish), if **scientific peer-reviewed publications** are produced then they must be open access immediately at publication time under open licenses (such as Creative Commons), providing specific minimum sets of rights of reuse (CC BY for articles and book chapters in edited books and CC BY, CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent for long-text formats. The following checklist shows what users can do with publications and other outputs licensed under the following [Creative Commons](#) licenses.



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CC BY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CC BY NC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
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CC BY NC ND	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
CC0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No: Waived

It is important to be aware that Horizon Europe requires that enough intellectual property rights are maintained by beneficiaries or authors to ensure the required open access to scientific publications.

[Guide]



V.1 June 17 2021



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

Open access: Offer specific information on how you will meet the open access requirements, that is deposition and immediate open access to publications and open access to data (the latter with some exceptions and within the deadlines set in the DMP) through a trusted repository, and under open licenses. You may elaborate on the (subscription-based or open access) publishing venues that you will use. You may also elaborate on the trusted repository/repositories through which open access to publications and research data will be provided (article 17). Open access to research data and other research outputs should be addressed in the section on research data management of your proposal. Research data should be open as a default, unless there are legitimate reasons for keeping them closed. On open access to data and the legitimate reasons for restricting access, consult the AGA (article 17).

As a general rule, open access to other research outputs such as software, models, algorithms, workflows, protocols, simulations, electronic notebooks and others is not required but strongly recommended. Access to 'physical' results like cell lines, biospecimens, compounds, materials, etc. is also strongly encouraged.

OPEN ACCESS
[P.41 and 48-
50]

NON DIMENTICATE:
OPEN ACCESS È
- MANDATED
- RECOMMENDED
DOVETE DECLINARLI ENTRAMBI
NELLA PROPOSTA!
E NON SOLO PER ARTICOLI!

Proposta / 1

Application form (Part A)

Application Forms

Proposal ID XXXXXXXXX

Acronym XXXXXXXX

Participant short name: XXXX

Researchers involved in the proposal

Include only the researchers involved in the proposal. (see below definition of 'researcher'). You do not need to include in the table the identity of other persons involved in the proposal who are not researchers.

'Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge. They conduct research and improve or develop concepts, theories, models, techniques instrumentation, software or operational methods. (Frascati Manual 2015)

Include also person in charge of the proposal if a researcher.

Title	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Nationality	E-mail	Career stage ¹	Role of researcher (in the project)	Reference Identifier	Type of identifier
			[Woman]			[Category A – Top grade researcher]	[Leading]		[ORCID]
			[Man]			[Category B – Senior researcher]	[Team member]		[Researcher id]
			[Secondary]			[Category C – Recognised researcher]			[Other - specify]

LISTA DEI RISULTATI RILEVANTI AI FINI DELLA PROPOSTA

List of up to 5 publications, widely-used datasets, software, goods, services, or any other achievements relevant to the call content.

Type of achievement	Short description
[Publication]	Key elements of the achievement, including a short qualitative assessment of its impact and (where available) its digital object identifier (DOI) or other type of persistent identifier (PID).
[Dataset]	
[Software]	
[Good]	
	Publications, in particular journal articles, are expected to be open access. Datasets are expected to be FAIR and 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'.

SIGNIFICA CHE DEVONO ESSERE ACCESSIBILI CON UN CLICK

- RICHIESTI GLI IDENTIFICATIVI [ORCID, DOI...]
- ARTICOLI OPEN [DEPOSITO O PUBBLICAZIONE]
- DATI FAIR AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE

V.2 April 2021



Horizon Europe Programme
Standard Application Form (RIA, IA)

Application Form (Part A)
Project proposal – Technical description (Part B)

Version 2.0
22 April 2021

PART A

...il mondo cambia

8 DICEMBRE RIUNIONE
ESPERTI A BRUXELLES

The screenshot shows the DORA website header with the logo and navigation links: 'The Declaration', 'Signers', 'Case Studies', 'Resources', 'Blog', and a 'Sign Dora' button. The main content area features the title 'Reimagining academic assessment: stories of innovation and change' and a list of participating institutions: Tampere University (FINLAND), University College London (UNITED KINGDOM), University of Nottingham Ningbo China (CHINA), Ghent University (BELGIUM), and Universities Norway (NORWAY). Logos for 'eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION' and 'SPARC Europe' are also visible.

nature

June 2021

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nature > career news > article

IL OLANDA HANNO
ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR

CAREER NEWS | 25 June 2021

Impact factor abandoned by Dutch university in hiring and promotion decisions

ANVUR SE NE ACCORGERÀ???

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

ERC HA ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR

The screenshot shows the DORA website header with the logo and navigation links: 'The Declaration', 'Signers', 'Case Studies', 'Resources', 'Blog', and a 'Sign' button. The main content area features the title 'European Research Council (ERC)' and the date 'July 2021'.

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.

...BUONA STESURA!

