

OPEN ACCESS

STUDENT EVENT

29-10-2021

Become an agent of change



1. Open Access

An open access journal is freely available

The articles of an open access journal are freely accessible to all on the internet as soon as they are published.

More information: <https://www.openaccess.nl/en/what-is-open-access> .

The green open access route

The green path is the path of self-archiving or deposit by the author in an open archive. In the Green OA the paper is stored in an online repository other than the publisher's system. The deposit of a publication in an open archive is free for the author and free for the reader.

The most cost-effective way of making an article open access is to place it in an institutional Repository via green route eg. Europe PubMed Central.

More information: <https://openaccess.be/support/glossary/>; <http://openaccess.ox.ac.uk/glossary/>

The golden open access route

Golden Open Access provide immediate Open Access to the articles published. The online journal stores the free article directly in its system. r provides i In them. Th

The golden way is to publish scientific work directly on an open access basis, regardless of how it is funded.

More information: <https://openaccess.be/support/glossary/>; <http://openaccess.ox.ac.uk/glossary/>

A hybrid journal

Some journals publish both open access and subscriber-only articles. They are called hybrid journals because they juxtapose articles that are openly accessible and articles that are accessible by subscription or purchase. The author can choose to make his or her article freely accessible, provided that he or she pays a specific fee.

This optional open access offered by most subscription-based journals (hybrid journals) is not encouraged because the institution pays several times for the same journal: to publish open access articles, and to read the other articles that remain under subscription.

More information: CoopIST. *Understanding the business models of scientific journals* <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0063>. *Publishing in an open access journal* <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0033>.

The Directory of open access journals - DOAJ

The DOAJ lists approximately 14,000 open access journals as of April 2019. It allows you to find an open access journal by topic, publisher, language, type of review, author fees, article licensing, etc.

More info: DOAJ <https://doaj.org/>.

Directory of Open Access Books - DOAB

The main objective of DOAB is to increase the visibility of open access books. Publishers of academic books are invited to provide DOAB with the metadata of their open access books. The metadata of these

books will be made available and harvestable in order to increase their dissemination, enable their valorization and maximize their impact.

More information: <https://www.doabooks.org/>.

An embargo for a scientific publication

An embargo is the period during which a publisher does not allow open access to an article. Some publishers contractually prohibit authors from distributing their articles on the Internet themselves during a certain period of time when they are reserved for subscribers. In many cases, this embargo is set at 6 months for articles in science, technology and medicine (STM) and 12 months for Social Science and the Humanities (SSH), if the publication is a result of research funded for at least 50% by public funds.

More information: <https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00001734/>.

Book chapters deposited in an open archive can be embargoed by the publisher

Depending on the contractual clauses, book chapters may be deposited with an embargo period. The author should be vigilant about the possibility of depositing his or her publication in an open archive when the contract is negotiated/signed.

Open access articles are more cited than other articles

Open access articles can be consulted, downloaded and reused by everyone everywhere: their increased visibility and free consultation mean that they are more easily read and therefore cited than articles that are only accessible by paid subscription. This has been shown in citation impact studies of open access articles compared to non-open access articles.

More information: <https://blog.frontiersin.org/2018/07/11/scientific-excellence-at-scale-open-access-journals-have-a-clear-citation-advantage-over-subscription-journals/>

Authors of an open access publication have to be cited

Open access articles are subject to the same citation rules as articles published in traditional journals, unless the author would indicate otherwise. Detailed citation rules may differ between disciplines at certain points.

More information: CoopIST. Cite a reference and create a bibliography
<https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0030>.

An open archive

An open archive is a documentary database that is freely accessible on the Internet. Researchers can deposit a scientific or technical document of which they are the author and for which they hold the distribution rights in order to make this document freely accessible. Open archives are indexed by search engines and therefore information stored in open archives can be easily found and retrieved online by researchers.

More information: CoopIST. Deposit your publications in an open archive
<https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0037>; https://guides-formadoc.u-bretagne.fr/archives_ouvertes.

Open or closed formats

Not all proprietary formats are closed. To take the case of Adobe, its .pdf format has become a standard (ISO norm). Anyone can open a PDF file.

Microsoft has tried to open up the formats of its Microsoft Office suite. All its extensions ending with an x (.docx, .pptx, .xlsx) are formats released for interoperability purposes. However, their open nature is still being debated.

More information: <https://shallowsky.com/openformats/>

Funding agencies and open access

National and international science policies and funding agencies are increasingly integrating the principle of opening up research results (publications, data) into their research strategy. See for example the European Commission and its Horizon2020 program or the regulation of the Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO).

Moreover, funding agencies, both public and private, have established or are developing criteria and mechanisms for financial support for the open access publication of the results of the research projects they fund (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates, Wellcome, and more recently, the Coalition S of national funders and its Plan S supported by the European Commission).

The COALition S is a group of national research funding organisations created in 2018, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC)? This initiative plans to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality. It is built around Plan S, which consists of one target and 10 principles. The main principle of COALition S is to make, with effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.

More information: <https://openaccess.be/open-access-in-belgium/policies-mandates-in-belgium/>;
<https://www.coalition-s.org/about/>

SHERPA/RoMEO

SHERPA RoMEO is an online resource that aggregates and analyses the open access policies of publishers worldwide. It provides summaries of self-archiving permissions and rights conditions granted to authors on a journal by journal basis.

More information: www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/.

2. Open Publishing

In order to progress in their careers, researchers are expected to publish in high-profile, high impact scientific journals.

Researchers are strongly encouraged to publish the results of their work. Evaluation bodies generally ask them to provide a list of their publications, either exhaustive or selective. Among the criteria for assessing the impact of researchers' publications, the reputation of the journals in which they have published is often very important. Indicators of the scientific reputation of a journal are generally based on the average number of citations received by articles published in the journal.

Depending on the discipline the most important journals are generally those indexed in bibliographic databases such as the Web of Science (with key indicators such as the impact factor) or Scopus (with its indicators such as Scimago Journal Rank - SJR, and SNIP).

Other quality assessment frameworks for journals exist, developed by disciplinary scientific communities, or by evaluation bodies, or by research funding agencies. The growing criticism of quantitative indicators such as the impact factor is leading scientific and evaluation bodies to define new criteria and indicators, more focused on the quality and diversity of scientific communication.

For more information: CoopIST. Awareness indicators <http://coop-ist.cirad.fr/notoriete>.

Researchers who review journal articles are not paid by the journal

It is rare that the work of proofreading articles submitted to a journal for publication is remunerated by the journal's publisher. Moreover, the profit made by journal publishers from the sale of subscriptions or the publication fees often imposed on authors for publishing their articles in open access (Article Processing Charges or APC) is leading the scientific community to question the current economic models in which private publishers appear to be the big winners. Indeed, public research pays for scientific work, the publication of the results of this work and/or their consultation via subscriptions, whereas the research, writing and proofreading of articles are carried out by the researchers themselves.

More information: CoopIST. Understanding the business models of scientific journals <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0063>

The Digital Object Identifier - DOI

The DOI is a digital identifier for objects of all kinds and media (physical or digital). A DOI thus makes it possible to identify, reference, cite and provide a durable link to facilitate access to publications, tables or databases, herbaria, gene banks, zoological libraries, etc. The DOI refers to the resource's description page (landing page) with its location and access conditions: in this way it allows access to any type of referenced resource.

More information: <https://www.iirp.edu/images/pdf/What-is-a-DOI-060617.pdf>

An ORCID ID and a Google Scholar profile

Setting up an ORCID ID and a Google Scholar profile enables researchers to gather all the publications in one place and track citations in an easy and transparent manner which is not affected in case of a name or affiliation change.

More information: <https://info.orcid.org/benefits-for-researchers/>

Peer review

Peer review is the essential step before publication. It allows the scientific content of the article to be verified and its original contribution to what has already been published in the field concerned to be evaluated. High-quality open access journals will generally the same verification and evaluation mechanisms as traditional journals.

For more information: CoopIST. Reviewing a scientific article <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0026> -

The postprint version of an article

The postprint version of an article is the version of the published article with the corrections made after publication. The article is corrected and validated by the peers before its publication by the journal. It is the online version of the article after its publication in the paper journal.

In the process of submitting and reviewing a manuscript, several successive versions are exchanged between the author and the editorial board:

- the version submitted to the journal but not yet peer-reviewed. This is the pre-print. It is not affected by the transfer of rights to the publisher,
- the version that has been peer-reviewed, corrected and validated by the author, but not yet formatted by the publisher. This is the post-print, often called the "Accepted manuscript",

Once it has been formatted, the article is often published on the publisher's website before being included in an issue of the journal. It is not paginated but can be referenced thanks to its DOI. Depending on the publisher, we speak of Online First, Ahead of Print, "In press, corrected proof", etc.

Finally, the article is positioned in an issue and paginated accordingly. This is the final published version, which replaces the previous ones and is permanently published on the publisher's website.

Like the previous version, this version can only be published on the Internet by the publisher, unless the journal is open access.

More information: CoopIST. Make your draft article public on one of our reprints <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0031>.

A predatory publisher

A predatory publisher is a publisher without scientific rigor, motivated by profit. Predatory publishers have emerged with open access. They exploit the author-pays model of open access publishing, have little concern for scientific quality or good research conduct, have an opaque operation, publish quickly, are motivated solely by profit.

Publishing in dubious journals damages your reputation as well as that of the scientific community, your institution, your team and your co-authoring partners.

More information: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7237319/>

The annual UA library budget for journal subscriptions (2021).

In 2020, the university of Antwerp has spent ca. 2 million euro on journal subscriptions. This includes the subscriptions for all faculties and departments of the university and includes online journals as well as print journals in our collection. The overall acquisitions budget (including journals as well as books, databases, ...) is around 3.900.000 euro.

3. Open Data & Open Science

The FAIR principles

The FAIR Principles are a set of guiding principles for managing research data and aim to make them easy to find, accessible, interoperable and reusable by human and machine.

More information: <https://www.openaire.eu/how-to-make-your-data-fair> .

Metadata

Metadata is a "descriptive element" that provides information about a piece of data and its context. It is all the information that accompanies data and allows it to be understood. Metadata is an important component of the complete documentation (digital or otherwise) that must accompany data to ensure its understanding, reuse and long-term preservation.

More info: <https://www.opendatasoft.com/blog/2016/08/25/what-is-metadata-and-why-is-it-important-data>

A dataset

A dataset is a coherent set of data produced in the framework of the same project, on the same object of study and/or collected at the same location. All data in a dataset can be described with a majority of common metadata.

More information: CoopIST. Making scientific datasets public <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0059>.

Personal data

Any information that directly or indirectly identifies a natural person is personal data. It can be a name, a photo, an address, a social security number or telephone number, etc. Or even a set of data (village + age + origin) which, when cross-referenced, can identify a person.

Read more: https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/what-personal-data_en

A data management plan

Managing research data is made easier by writing a Data Management Plan (DMP). A data management plan is a document that spells out how you obtain, document, analyze and use your data both during your research and after the project is completed. It describes in detail the methods and processes for creating, describing, maintaining, preserving, protecting and disseminating data.

The data management plan (DMP) should be started as soon as possible. Indeed, the DMP allows for the implementation and sharing of good data management practices between partners. These good practices concern: the use of data description standards, file naming rules, data storage and security rules, traceability of rights, respect for ethical rules, clarification of responsibilities, data sharing methods, etc. The earlier all these aspects are discussed between the partners, the easier it will be to manage and publish the data.

In the case of a project with multiple partners and a wide range of data, it is recommended that only one DMP is written per project. The different types of data can be described separately, and each type of data can correspond to a "research product" in the OPIDoR DMP authoring tool. In addition, the OPIDoR DMP allows a DMP to be written in a collaborative manner with its partners.

More information: CoopIST. Getting to grips with data management plans <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0056>.

The benefits of a data management plan

The data management plan (DMP) has many benefits. The DMP reduces the risk of data loss, ensures traceability of methods, and leads to the production of reliable data ensuring the integrity and reproducibility of research. Other benefits of the DMP are:

- implement good data management and documentation practices;
- facilitate data sharing within the collective through the use of common methods and metadata;
- ensure the understanding of the data even after the scientist or PhD student has left;
- clarify the roles, responsibilities and rights of each contributor;
- anticipate the needs and costs of generating, processing, storing and sharing data;

For more information: <https://doranum.fr/plan-gestion-donnees-dmp/>

Rules for managing and sharing data within a project

In the context of a project, the participants must agree on how the data will be obtained, how the data will be described, how the files will be named, where the data and documents will be stored, who will be responsible for them, and which data will be shared and disseminated (when, for which audiences, in which data warehouse, under which license), or archived or destroyed. All of this information constitutes what is known as the data management plan. The earlier all these aspects are discussed between the partners, the easier it will be to manage and publish the data.

More information: CoopIST. Getting to grips with data management plans
<https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0056>.

A data paper

A data paper is a paper that describes a scientific dataset, the methods for obtaining the data and the potential of the data for future research or applications. The Data paper does not describe results. The data paper informs the scientific community about the availability of datasets which are usually accessible in a data warehouse where they have been deposited. A data paper can be published in a traditional scientific journal that publishes different forms of articles including data papers or in a data journal, i.e. a journal containing exclusively data papers.

More information: CoopIST. Writing and publishing a data paper in a scientific journal
<https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0057>.

The importance of describing data sets

Describing data sets when they are deposited in a warehouse makes them easier to read, understand and ultimately reuse. The description of data in a warehouse is usually based on metadata standards. Among them, the Dublin Core vocabulary, the first version of which was published in 1995 and which has been the subject of an international standard since 2003, makes it possible to describe documents in a simple and standardized manner for minimum interoperability between information systems (such as data warehouses) designed independently of each other.

For more information: <https://dorum.fr/data-paper-data-journal/contenu-data-paper/>

A data repository

A data repository is an infrastructure for storing digital data and associated metadata. Its mission is to ensure the organization, reporting, access, interoperability and storage of data for reuse. Each repository applies a deposit procedure (type and format of data, metadata standards, associated documentation) and data dissemination licenses. There are thematic (GenBank, Pangaea, GBIF, MycoBank, Movebank, ...), general (Dryad, Figshare), institutional (Dataverse CIRAD, Dataverse IRD, ...), and European (Zenodo, B2Share) data repositories. The Re3Data directory (<http://www.re3data.org/>) provides information on more than 2000 data warehouses.

The advantages of depositing data in a warehouse are multiple:

- storage of data in a secure environment
- visibility of data and easier access for search engines
- interoperability of data through the use of metadata standards
- discovery, reuse and citation of the dataset facilitated by its perennial identifier
- management of data sharing arrangements through the allocation of dissemination licences
- respect of funders and institutions on the opening of data
- improved research reproducibility, integrity and scientific validation.

Before downloading data from a data warehouse, it is essential that you read the terms of use of the data (terms of use, data supply agreement, collaboration agreement) or the licenses for the datasets, if applicable, and respect any restrictions.

More information: CoopIST. Making scientific datasets public: <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0059>; DORANum <https://doranum.fr>. Resources > by theme > Legal and ethical aspects; DORANum <https://doranum.fr>. Glossary.

The rules for quoting a dataset

The minimum format of a bibliographic reference of a dataset consists of 5 elements:

1. Author
2. Year of publication
3. Title
4. Publisher
5. Identifier

In order for a dataset to be cited, it must be correctly documented at the time of deposit. This means that the metadata (recommended by DataCite) must be correctly entered in the repository record. Certified data warehouses automatically generate citations in a standardized format.

More information: CoopIST. Citing a scientific dataset. <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0058>.

Formats for sharing data

As the format of digital data is important for sharing and preserving data in the long term, it is important to :

- ~~to~~ favor non-proprietary and open formats, i.e. formats that are not proprietary formats, that can be maintained independently of the publisher and that can be accessed without restriction (e.g. the txt format is readable by many software programs, without restriction);
- ~~to~~ use formats that are, if possible, commonly shared by the community (netCDF for all communities with large needs);
- avoid formats that take up a lot of space (ascii, txt) and unnecessary storage in the case of large volumes of data. Prefer binary formats (such as netcdf or hdf5).

Ideally, formats that allow direct access to data should be preferred. For example, netcdf or hdf5 allow you to read only a part of a table, which can save money by reducing data transfer (and therefore related environmental impact).

More information: consult the CINES website <https://www.cines.fr/archivage/des-expertises/les-formats-de-file/> which develops an expertise on file formats and offers a list of valid formats and the "Facile" tool (<https://facile.cines.fr/>).

Naming convention

Building and applying common naming rules is important to facilitate access and sharing of files. To ensure that names are understandable to humans and interpretable by machines, the following naming rules should be respected as a minimum:

- unique, short and descriptive
- without accented or special characters such as : / : * ? " < >
- without spaces but using "_" or a capital letter at the beginning of the word (camelCase)
- without empty words: the, the, the, a...
- with the project acronym (if applicable)

- by versioning with date (YYYY-MM-DD) and version number (_v01, _v01-01)

More information: <https://library.stanford.edu/research/data-management-services/data-best-practices/best-practices-file-naming>

Data access services

Many sites offer data access services but not all of them are certified and/or dedicated to research. They do not all provide the same legal guarantees.

Zenodo is a data and publication repository developed by CERN and OpenAIRE (the European Commission for Open Access to Scientific Publications and Data from EU-funded Research). Zenodo contains several types of resources, including publications, data or images. It provides a repository for those researchers who do not have an existing institutional or thematic repository where they can deposit their publications and data in. It allows researchers to deposit research papers, data sets, research software, reports, and any other research related digital artefacts. Zenodo is part of OpenAIRE, which helps researchers report their publications to the EC Participant Portal and comply with the European Commission Open Access Policy and Research Data Pilot. OpenAIRE does this by aggregating European funded research output from nearly 1000 repositories from all over the world and making them available via the OpenAIRE portal. OpenAIRE further provides a European-wide helpdesk for Open Access, research analytics services and payment of Article Processing Charges (APCs) for Gold Open Access FP7 publications.

More information: <https://zenodo.org/>.

The 3-2-1 rule

The 3-2-1 rule, is the rule for physically securing data. To ensure the security of data and all documents, it is recommended to make 3 copies, on 2 different media (e.g. computer, external hard disk, USB key, institutional server, data warehouse, etc.), at least one of which must be remote (outside the office).

More information: <https://doranum.fr/stockage-archivage/stockage-donnees/>.

4. Copyright & Creative Commons

Open access and copyright

A researcher who publishes in open access does not waive his/her copyright protection. Regardless of the publication and mode of dissemination, copyright still applies. Most open access licenses include an obligation to cite the author. Only if the author transfers his/her rights to a traditional publisher can (s)he lose part of the rights to the publication.

More information: *CoopIST. Protecting your copyright* <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0011>.

Licenses are not mandatory, but strongly recommended

Before making a dataset public, it is essential to sign a distribution license setting out the conditions for its use: rights of use and modification of the data, commercial and non-commercial re-use rights, and possible obligations such as mentioning the source of the data or identical sharing.

Choose a widely used license that is compatible with other existing licenses, to make it easier to compile your data with other data made available under other licenses. Make sure you have all the rights to all

the elements of the dataset or database (illustrations, ...), otherwise you cannot make it public. Seek advice from your institution's legal experts.

More information: CoopIST. Making scientific datasets public <https://doi.org/10.18167/coopist/0059>.

A Creative Commons license – CC license

A license to distribute is a legal instrument based on copyright protection. It allows the owner of the rights to a work to grant users certain rights to use the work in advance. It preserves the moral rights of the author by imposing the obligation of attribution (the only exception is the CC0 license).

The most commonly used free software licenses are the Creative Commons, or CC licenses.

The CC-BY 4.0 licenses allow any exploitation of the work (sharing, copying, reproducing, distributing, communicating, reusing, adapting) by any means, in any format and under any license. All uses of the work or derivative works, including commercial use, are possible. The only obligation is to credit the creators of the original works, to indicate the sources and to indicate if any modifications have been made to the works (attribution obligation). The CC-BY license is favored by a number of data repositories as it facilitates the re-use of data. There are 6 CC licenses:

1. CC BY: attribution
2. CC BY-SA: Attribution - Share under the Same Conditions
3. CC BY-ND : Attribution - No derivatives
4. CC BY-NC: Attribution - Non-Commercial
5. CC BY-NC-SA: Attribution - Non-Commercial - Share Alike
6. CC BY-NC-ND: Attribution - Non-commercial – no derivatives

More information: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

The CC0 licence

The CC0 license is a free license that allows the copyright holder(s) to waive as much of their copyright as possible within the limits of the applicable laws, in order to place their work as close as possible to the public domain. This license emerged as part of the open science movement. It facilitates text mining in large bodies of publications since it does not require the citation of all the documents used.

By using CC0, you waive (to the extent possible) all copyright, neighboring and/or related rights you hold in your work, such as your right of publicity or your right to privacy, rights you hold protecting you against unfair competition and database rights protecting the extraction, dissemination and re-use of data.

Keep in mind that you cannot waive the rights to a work that do not belong to you unless you have the permission of the rights holder. To avoid infringing the rights of others, you should consult a lawyer if you are not sure you have all the rights you need to distribute the work.

More information: <https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/public-domain/cc0/>

The Open Database License - ODbL

The ODbL is a license agreement (contract) intended to allow users to freely share, modify and use this database while retaining the same freedom for others. Many databases are covered by copyright protection and/or so-called sui generis database rights (specific for the EU) and, therefore, this license grants those rights.

More information: <https://spdx.org/licenses/ODbL-1.0.html#licenseText> -
<https://www.opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/>.

The Public Domain Dedication and Licence - PDDL

By choosing Public Domain Dedication and Licence (PDDL) the author places the data in the database in the public domain and waives all rights.

More information: <https://opendatacommons.org/licenses/pddl/1-0/>.

The Licence Ouverte / Open License - LO

The LO is designed by Etalab to facilitate and encourage the re-use of public data made available free of charge. It features great freedom to re-use information: an open, free and open source license, which provides the necessary legal certainty for producers and re-users of public data. The license promotes the widest possible reuse by allowing reproduction, redistribution, adaptation and commercial exploitation of data. It is compatible with the standards of Open Data licenses as well as other international standards (ODC-BY, CC-BY 2.0).

The license results in a strong requirement for transparency of data and quality of sources by making it compulsory to mention authorship. The license creates an opportunity to share other public data by setting up a standard that can be reused by local authorities wishing to open up their public data.

More information: <https://www.etalab.gouv.fr/licence-ouverte-open-licence>.

Data collected with the use of public funds

Not all datasets need to be made public, even when they are developed on the basis of public funding. However, the principle is that data should be as open as possible and as closed as necessary.

More information: *analysis guide to the legal framework on open research data*
<https://prodinra.inra.fr/ft?id=%7bC7D38E14-877E-4883-AB91-0536DD4D63B9%7d&original=true>.

Depositing data in several repositories

This practice is not prohibited, but is strongly discouraged. A repository in a warehouse allows you to obtain a perennial identifier. Depositing your dataset in several warehouses means that you will have several perennial identifiers to manage. This also poses a problem of legibility of the citation of your dataset, with a risk of scattering.

Two cases arise:

1. If the data belong to exactly the same dataset, the dataset should not be duplicated but the notion of virtual collections, which exist on many platforms (DataSuds / Zenodo /...).
2. If the same data belong to more than one dataset, the data may end up de facto being deposited in more than one place but it is not advisable to do so. In this case, it may be necessary to consider the criteria used to define the appropriate dataset.

More information: « À l'asSO ! » : apprentissage ludique de la Science Ouverte à AMU. Zenodo.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4043644>.

Acknowledgements

This board game is based on the following sources:

McGuinn, Kate and Spikin, Mike (2017) The Game of Open Access. [Teaching Resource]. <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/33874/>

Féret, Romain, Guérineaud, Célia, & Soëte, Audrey. (2017). Data supporting Open Access Game [Data set]. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.247148>

Alarcon, Nicolas (2018). Libérez la Science ! Université de la Réunion. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1445346>

Vandooren, Françoise (2019). Libérez la Science ! Université libre de Bruxelles. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3522126>

Marlène Delhaye, Isabelle Gras, Julien Caugant, & Caroline-Sophie Donati. (2020). « À l'asSO ! » : apprentissage ludique de la Science Ouverte à AMU. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4043644>

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