Università di Torino, Dipartimento Neuroscienze
6 giugno 2022

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6611630

Open Science in Horizon Europe

Elena Giglia

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@egiglia

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. Le nuove regole di Horizon Europe per i testi e per i dati
2. Le pratiche Open obbligatorie e quelle raccomandate
3. Vedremo come siamo arrivati qui
4. E faremo un ripassino Open Access

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- In Horizon Europe la vostra proposta viene valutata anche in base a come adotta/adatta le pratiche Open Science

...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

Giuliana Glusti
Ed è poco! L'open access è un business. La rivista Linguistics di de Gruyter ne vuole 2000!

Maria Clara Nucci
6 ottobre alle ore 11:25 ·

Sono dal 2005 nel Comitato Editoriale della rivista Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics. Ci siamo tutti dimessi compreso l'Editor-in-Chief.
Motivo? Il publisher (=colui che pubblica) della rivista ha deciso di far pagare (750 euro) ogni articolo pubblicato agli autori. È questo l'open access.

Ecco l'elenco di tutti i membri del Comitato Editoriale che si sono dimessi:

Piero Marcati
Quindi il giornale si riempirà di monnezza. Pecunia non olet!!
Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g 1

Gabriele Fici
Mi sono sempre rifiutato di pagare per pubblicare. Trovo più scandaloso pagare per pubblicare rispetto al fatto che la mia istituzione paghi un abbonamento per farmi accedere alle riviste specializzate. Detto questo, c'è arXiv...
Mi piace · Rispondi · 3 g

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

From: Maria Clara Nucci <mariaclara.nucci@unipg.it>
Sent: Friday, October 2, 2020 3:07 PM
To: Zeger Karssen
Subject: Re: JNMP and Open Access

Dear Mr. Karssen,
Thanks for your email below. Your own words have reinforced my decision of resigning from the Editorial Board of YOUR COMMERCIAL JNMP since your detailed policy means the end of a scientific journal as JNMP was, a journal that I was happy to help growing with my service as a Member of the Editorial Board, as a Reviewer, and as an Author. I will not support with any of my work your so-called Gold (sic) system. As an author I will never published in it, and will not waste my time as a Reviewer for your commercial JNMP.
You may gain few bucks with your policy, though I doubt it. However, you will never gain any respect in the Scientific Community, in particular mine. You may thing that respect is not a valuable asset.
Then I would suggest you to look at the history of certain publishers, and see what money is worth in time of war.
Maybe, I am not going to convince you. At least, I try.
Sincerely yours,
Prof. Maria Clara Nucci

IL PEGGIO DEL PEGGIO QUANTO A PREGIUDIZI E DISINFORMAZIONE (E MANCANZA DI [E VOLONTÀ DI] CONOSCENZA)

…parliamo di Open Access

SI PUBBLICA IN UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS

[senza abbonamento, 30% chiede spese pubblicazione]

SI DEPOSITA IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN ACCESS LA VERSIONE FINALE DELL'ARTICOLO, OVUNQUE ESSO SIA STATO PUBBLICATO, NEL RISPETTO DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT DELL'EDITORE

FATTIBILE SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO, E NON SI CAMBIA SEDE EDITORIALE (QUINDI SI FA VQR, ASN…)
…QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL REGOLAMENTO UNITO
[E LA SCORSA VQR]

© Mel Brooks

Si – può – fare!!!!!!!

OGNUNO DI QUESTI STRUMENTI SI PUÒ USARE ANCHE CON LE REGOLE ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE…
NESSUNO LO VIETA!!!

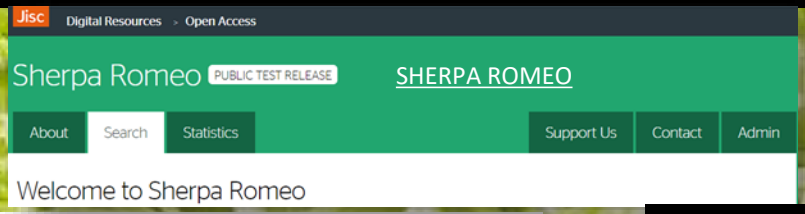
ANZI…ADESSO SI DEVE FARE PER HORIZON EUROPE!!!

SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE CONTEMPORANEAMENTE A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD…

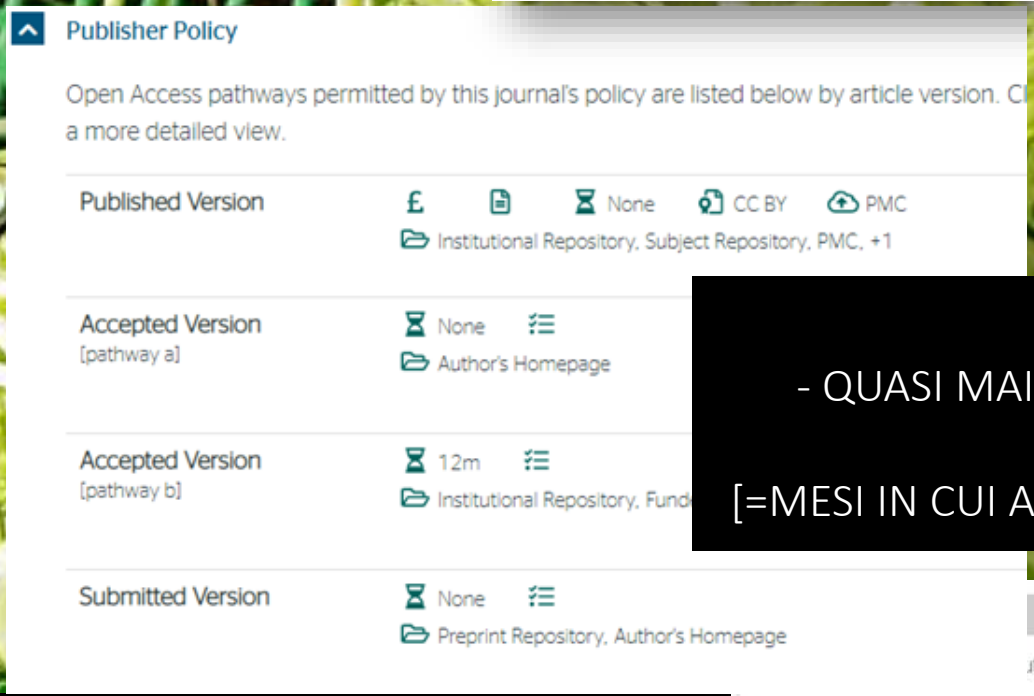
NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!
ANZI, + OPEN=+CITAZIONI

Depos

82% DEGLI EDITORI INTERNAZIONALI LO CONSENTE (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer…), VERIFICARE SU SHERPA ROMEO:



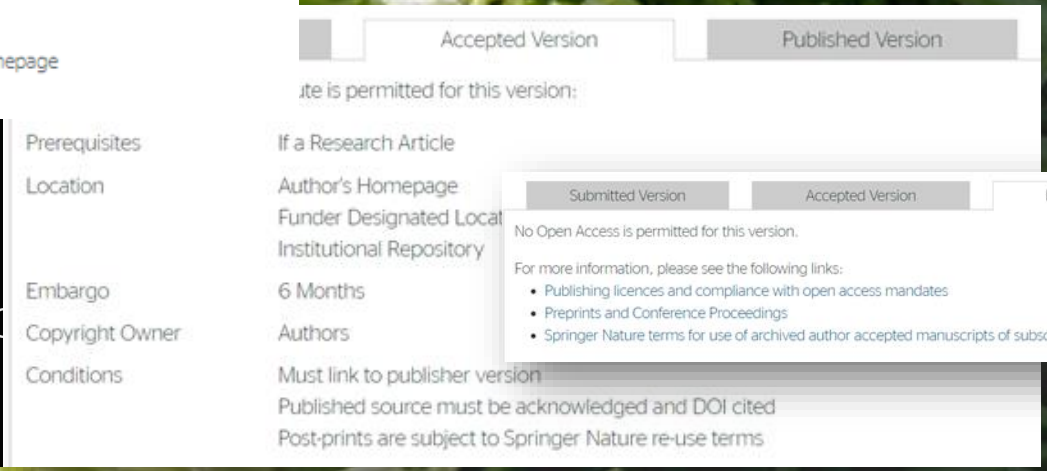
VIDEO TUTORIAL



«DIFFICILE» DEPOSITARE NON PER COLPA NOSTRA MA PER LE CONDIZIONI POSTE DAGLI EDITORI CUI AVETE CEDUTO I DIRITTI

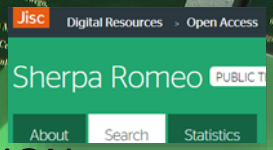
…CON LIMITI:
- QUASI MAI PDF EDITORIALE, SPESSO **«POSTPRINT»**
- POSSIBILE **EMBARGO**

[=MESI IN CUI ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NON È VISIBILE]



ATTENZIONE…
L'EDITORE HA VOCE IN CAPITOLO SOLO SE AVETE FIRMATO CONTRATTO CON CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to
plant growth. Despite the growing
this element on meristem activity
study, short-term experiments wit
whether plant growth impairment
was studied by evaluating api
fragmentation and microtubule or
that arsenate, at the lowest co
parameters, whilst the other conc
mitotic and labelling index (after b
(through immunofluorescence). T
metaphases increased, as did the
mitotic spindles, which closely
ana/telophase bridges were virtua
onwards. These data point to a p
the main targets of As.

Keywords

Pea; Arsenic; Apical meristems; Aberrations; Immunofluorescence; TUNEL test

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002 and Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envexpbot

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho[a], Wanda Camusso[a], Marco Mucciarelli[b], Anna Fusconi[a,*]

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 20 July 2009
Received in revised form 9 February 2010
Accepted 14 February 2010

Keywords:
Pea
Arsenic
Apical meristems
Aberrations
Immunofluorescence
TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphydril groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

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doi:10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi…

VANTAGGI DEL DEPOSITO:

- FATTIBILE **SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO**
- SI **CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE DI RIFERIMENTO**
- SI **CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE CHE «SERVONO» PER LA VALUTAZIONE** (CON TUTTI I SUOI LIMITI)
- SI RENDE COMUNQUE DISPONIBILE IL PROPRIO LAVORO IN OPEN ACCESS

PERCHÉ IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?

- ASSEGNA IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
- ASSICURA CONSERVAZIONE

…E QUESTO VALE PER TUTTE LE PRATICHE OPEN, NON SOLO PER I TESTI… ANZI, UN NUMERO SEMPRE MAGGIORE DI RIVISTE PER ESEMPIO RICHIEDE CHE I DATI SIANO DEPOSITATI

-POSSONO CHIUDERE DOMANI
- POSSONO ESSERE COMPRATE DOMANI

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HOME » FEATURES » A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

LC
Lenz Caemmerer

Attorneys
and Notaries

ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated **May 8, 2018**

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material

BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public

Nov. 15, 2017

http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/

Due specie diverse / 2

A note on recent content takedowns

23rd September 2021

23 sett 2021

ResearchGate

ResearchGate recently received demands from two publishers — Elsevier and the American Chemical Society (ACS) — to remove certain content that they alleged infringed their copyrights. These types of requests are not really new: we have received many similar requests fr… past, and, in accordance with applicable law, have complied with them. But these mos… requests were notable because of the number of articles involved. Although privately s… were not affected, the demands by Elsevier and ACS resulted in the removal of around… public files. In the context of a community of over 20 million researchers this is unfortu… than existential, but it has sparked an acute reaction from many of our members who … importance of open science.

Ashley Farley
@ashleydfarley

Sept. 23 2021

Coming from one of the "largest #OpenAccess publishers" #DubiousValueAdd

Traduci il Tweet

R@ss Mounce @rmounce · 10h

Wow. "the demands by Elsevier and ACS resulted in the removal of around 200,000 public files [from @ResearchGate]"

RIMOZIONE DI 200.000 ARTICOLI
DA PARTE DI «UNO DEI MAGGIORI EDITORI OPEN ACCESS» ☺

The decision by Elsevier and ACS to simply remove content is disappointing to the entire research community, not just because of the loss to science and researchers, but because there is a better way. Publishers such as Springer Nature and Wiley are working with us to explore the opportunities that openness unlocks for all actors in the scholarly publishing ecosystem, with the researcher at the center. Specifically, through our content syndication program, these publishers have placed their content on ResearchGate (not taken it away) and made it seamlessly available to eligible researchers. This drives the consumption of content, reaches new audiences, and makes discovery and access easier for the researcher. This is the path for a brighter future in science.

To all authors who were … urge you to comply with … time, we will continue to … all.

We started ResearchGate with the clear vision to transform science into an open endeavour. Initially we met with great resistance from the publishing industry, which was entrenched in a model that put its profits above the needs of the researcher. Over the past decade, however, we've seen the majority of publishers — under pressure from the research community, funders, institutions, and libraries —

To all publishers: the future of academic publishing is open. Let's work together to unlock its true potential.

[pubblicare Open - APC - ATTENZIONE]

ABBONAMENTI

- SONO PAGATI **OGNI ANNO**
- **TUTTI PAGANO PER LA STESSA RIVISTA**
- **CRESCONO** OGNI ANNO
- **CHIUDONO IL CONTENUTO** PER CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO

APC

- SONO PAGATE **UNA VOLTA** PER TUTTE
- **DA UNA SOLA ISTITUZIONE**
- **APRONO IL CONTENUTO** PER TUTTI

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

- EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI» NON HANNO ALTRI INTROITI
- EDITORI IBRIDI

(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)
DOPPIO PAGAMENTO, ABBONAMENTO E APC

IBRIDO NON È OPEN ACCESS…È SFRUTTARE L'IDEA DI OPEN ACCESS PER ULTERIORI GUADAGNI

Open Access / green e gold

PUBBLICATE OVUNQUE POI DEPOSITATE

PUBBLICATE IN OPEN ACCESS

DEPOSITO

PUBBLICAZIONE

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 ED EMBARGO SU Sherpa Romeo

RIVISTE FULL OPEN ACCESS [NON «IBRIDE»]

SPESE:
- 30% CHIEDE APC
- **DIAMOND** (NESSUNO PAGA)

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO SIRIO@unito.it Sistema Riviste Open Access

- 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 (PREPRINTS IN AUSTRALIA)
- INIZATIVA EC DI MODIFICA DEL SISTEMA DI VALUTAZIONE (ANVUR INTERESSATA)

THOUGHT PIECES

Words matter

Jan 18 2022

GINNY BARBOUR

January 18, 2022 • 2 min read • readability score 34.2 •
https://doi.org/10.54900/rezf20n-589a1b5-68ncg

If anyone thought that 2022 was going to be a time of peace and harmony in open access, some of the last salvos of 2021 will surely have put that to rest. 2021 was the year in which Plan S requirements kicked in, when transformative agreements were negotiated more widely than ever before and when publishers really showed their colours in the way they moderated their actions and, crucially, their language to describe and shape the open access world they would like to see. Undoubtedly, the arcane language that is all too common in publishing nowadays does not help, not least the colours that have unfortunately come to be associated with various types of open access.

ATTENZIONE ALLA TERMINOLOGIA… GLI EDITORI COMMERCIALI HANNO SFRUTTATO ANCHE QUESTO PER MODELLARE A LORO FAVORE LA PERCEZIONE DEI RICERCATORI VERSO OPEN ACCESS

This is not new, of course. In past years publishers used their words to shape public perceptions of open access to attempt to undermine its credibility — equating open access with low quality, non peer-reviewed work, and attempting to shore up the myth that only expensive commercial publishers could be trusted with the academic literature.

However, as open access to research publications continued to advance, supported by funder policies and buoyed up by innovation from small publishers within the open access sector, the larger commercial publishers have turned their attention towards ensuring that they shape the growing open access market to support their business models. Some of their action has been in buying up competitors and then folding them in or shutting them down. But this won't work for every competitor and this is where words and their meanings come in.

So what should we be looking out as we negotiate the word salad of publishing nowadays? First, some of the basics: use descriptive exact terms, not terms that only have meaning by association. For example:

say: "fully open access" (not "gold") when referring to a journal where all of the content is open access

say: "repository-based" (not "green") when referring to open access in an institution or other open repository

Diamond Ope

Introduction

This Action Plan provides a set of priority actions to further develop and expand a sustainable, community-driven Diamond scholarly communication ecosystem. It aims to bring together Diamond Open Access journals and platforms around shared principles, guidelines, and quality standards respecting the cultural, multilingual and disciplinary diversity that constitute the strength of the sector. Researchers, editors, and research institutions will benefit from this Action Plan.

1. Efficiency

Diamond Open Access currently represents an archipelago of relatively isolated journals and platforms. They would benefit from sharing common resources. This action plan proposes to undertake the following actions to increase efficiency and economies of scale:

- Flexibly align quality standards, create sustainability, and enhance trust for all stakeholders by promoting the sharing of infrastructures, standards, policies, practices, and funding streams while respecting cultural differences and disciplinary requirements.
- Make technical services and operations more accessible, interoperable, and streamlined for Diamond journals and platforms. Particular attention will be paid to the alignment and interoperability of submission systems, journal platforms, and metadata.
- Build synergies between Diamond journals and platforms in the same discipline, geographical location, or language via a network of existing organisations, groups, and societies to provide better service to resea and readers in general.

2. Quality standards

Diamond Open Access journals and platforms have different practices to quality standards rooted in historical, cultural, and disciplinary diversity. T and flexibly align the quality profile of the ecosystem, this action plan pr to undertake the following actions:

- Flexibly align existing standards and best practises for OA publishing developed by various organisations (including OASPA, DOAJ, COAR, COF and EASE). This will be done in co-creation with the communities repres Diamond journals into an international framework for Diamond publ

ACTION PLAN FOR
DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS
MARCH 2022

Mar 2022

3. Capacity building

Diamond Open Access journals and platforms differ in terms of editorial and management skills. To build capacity, this action plan proposes to consecutively undertake the following actions:

- Build capacity through the creation of a toolsuite for Diamond academic publishing. This includes training materials for Diamond Open Access editors and service providers, quality standards for journals, author and reviewer policies and guidelines that will be made available in a Common Access Point.
- Engage all stakeholders in Diamond Open Access – researchers, RFOs, RPOs, university libraries, university presses, faculties, departments, research institutes, scholarly societies, ministries – to make them aware of their roles in Diamond Open Access.
- Reach out to scholars with a targeted communication strategy about Diamond Open Access publishing.
- Create a dedicated nonprofit Capacity Centre for Diamond Publishing (CCDP) within 30 months that provides technical, financial, and training services and resources at different levels to eligible journals and editors. Governance of the CCDP will be transparent and representative of its stakeholder communities, with proper consideration for the decentralised and diverse nature of the Diamond ecosystem.

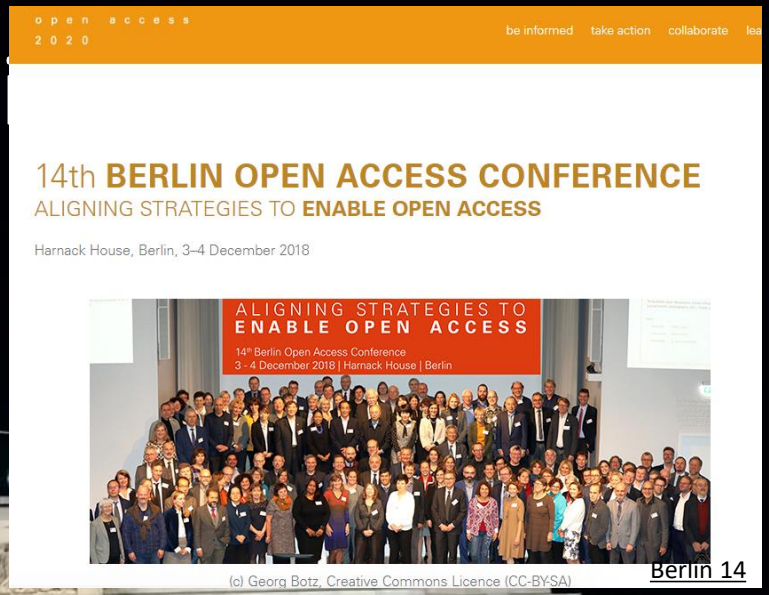
4. Sustainability

Although Diamond Open Access journals and platforms are scholar-owned and -led, their legal status and governance is often unspecified. Moreover, their revenue streams often depend on a patchwork of in-kind contributions, funding by various types of institutions, and temporary grant money. To improve the sustainability of the Diamond Open Access publishing ecosystem, this action plan proposes to undertake the following actions:

DIAMOND=NON PAGA NÉ AUTORE NÉ LETTORE

COSTRUIRE UN ECOSISTEMA SOSTENIBILE E RISPETTOSO DELLE DIVERSITÀ

…due parole sui contratti



Berlin 14

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
14th Berlin Open Access Conference

Participants from 37 nations and five continents, representing research performing and research funding institutions, libraries and government higher education associations and rectors' conferences, associations of researchers and other open access initiatives gathered at the *14th Berlin Open Access Conference* held 3-4 December 2018 in Berlin. They affirmed that there is a strong alignment among the approaches taken by *OA2020*, *Plan S*, the *Jussieu Call* and others to facilitate a full and complete transition to open access. The statement that follows represents the strong consensus of all of those represented at the meeting.

We are all committed to authors retaining their copyrights,

We are all committed to complete and immediate open access,

We are all committed to accelerating the progress of open access through transformative agreements that are temporary and transitional, with a shift to full open access within a very few years. These agreements should, at least initially, be cost-neutral, with the expectation that economic adjustments will follow as the markets transform.

Publishers are expected to work with all members of the global research community to effect complete and immediate open access according to this statement.

- TEMPORANEI
- TRANSIZIONE IN POCHI ANNI

… una chiamata

NO AI
CONTRATTI
TRASFORMATIVI

BOAI March 15, 2022 HOME READ SIGN

Home / BOAI20

THE BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE: 20TH ANNIVERSARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Host OA research on open infrastructure.** Host and publish OA texts, data, metadata, code, and other digital research outputs on open, community-controlled infrastructure. Use infrastructure that minimizes the risk of future access restrictions or control by commercial organizations. Where open infrastructure is not yet adequate for current needs, develop it further.

2. **Reform research assessment and rewards to improve incentives.** Adjust research assessment practices for funding decisions and university hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions. Eliminate disincentives for OA and create positive new incentives for OA.

3. **Favor inclusive publishing and distribution channels that never exclude authors on economic grounds.** Take full advantage of OA repositories and no-APC journals ("green" and "diamond" OA). Move away from article processing charges (APCs).

4. **When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means.** Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. Move away from read-and-publish agreements.

«U… non si può rifiutare»

TROPPO LUNGHI
TROPPO ONEROSI
MANCA L'IMPEGNO DELL'EDITORE A TRASFORMARSI

…tivi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue: 9 sett 2020

…o sono **i dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie** in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad

I contratti trasformativi durano **tre anni** al massimo

I costi dovrebbero **restare in linea** con quelli del modello subscription (con un price cap moderato)

Tutti gli articoli (**senza limite di numero**) che hanno come corresponding un autore di una istituzione aderente al consorzio devono poter essere pubblicati ad accesso aperto

Ovviamente i contratti trasformativi dovrebbero anche contenere un **esplicito impegno dell'editore a trasformarsi** entro la fine del contratto.

In Italia i contratti trasformativi per ora proposti non sembrano riprendere nessuno di questi punti, prevedendo tra l'altro un consistente incremento dei costi.

Se però i contratti trasformativi rappresentano un momento di transizione, le istituzioni e i sistemi nazionali dovrebbero cominciare fin da subito ad interrogarsi sui possibili scenari (transizione verso cosa?), sui costi e sugli strumenti a disposizione dei ricercatori e delle istituzioni in un sistema che veda una volta tanto gli editori al servizio della ricerca e non viceversa.

- Perché una università pubblica deve promuovere i servizi di una controparte (privata), e per di più quando, nell'anno in corso, comporterebbero un esborso ulteriore rispetto a quanto previsto dal contratto?
- Che effetto potrà avere l'enfasi posta (fra le tante vie dell'open access) proprio sui contratti trasformativi non solo sull'evoluzione dell'accesso aperto in Italia, ma anche sui costi per pubblicare? Per quanto saranno sostenibili?

E alcune possibili considerazioni.

Certamente gli editori stanno tentando di rendere il contratto trasformativo "the new normal" in modo che i ricercatori si abituino alla schermata "puoi pubblicare in open access perché il tuo ateneo ha un contratto" e non ne vogliano più fare a meno, inducendo i loro enti a sborsare altro denaro una volta esauriti i voucher annuali. D'altra parte, l'open access green (a costo zero) o diamond non trovano eguale sostegno da parte del consorzio CARE.

Queste pratiche predatorie dimostrano che gli editori "trasformativi" non hanno alcuna intenzione di trasformarsi, ma anzi continueranno a guadagnare profitti monopolistici da questa nuova tipologia contrattuale come hanno fatto fino ad ora con i contratti per gli abbonamenti ad accesso chiuso.

AISA
Associazione italiana per l…

Associazione Organi Statuto Attività Notizie Politiche Seguici Scrivici

Accordi trasformativi: perché collaborare alla loro promozione?

Pubblicato il 21 Marzo 2022, aggiornato il 21 Marzo 2022 da AISA

Contratti trasformativi in UniTO

Subscribe to Open

SUBSCRIBE TO OPEN

S2O Community of Practice

"Subscribe to Open" (S2O) is a pragmatic approach for converting subscription journals to open access—free and immediate online availability of research—without reliance on either article processing charges (APCs) or altruism.

S2O relies on existing library subscription procurement processes. The model provides a realistic and immediate route to opening a vast body of research output that would otherwise remain gated.

This site presents variations of S2O adapted to different needs. It offers a forum for publishers and libraries to share their experiences with the model and to establish definitions and boundaries for S2O approaches. We welcome participation from librarians, publishers, funders and others with an interest in opening scholarly information for the public benefit. We are interested in how the model is perceived among libraries at different types of institutions, and we ask for your help in complete this 8-minute survey: S2O Survey (snapsurveys.com).

Subscribe to Open

S2O list

Subscribe to Open (S2O) journals

This list is a part of the Open Access Directory.

- This is a list of OA journals using 'Subscribe to Open' (S2O) model. In most cases the journals converted from toll access (TA), but in some cases they were 'born' S2O or converted from a different OA model.
- When possible, include the publisher and date the journal adopted S2O.
- PSM = Physical Sciences and Mathematics, LS = Life Sciences, SSH = Social Sciences and Humanities
- Drawing on data from the Subscribe to Open community website
- Related lists in OAD: Journals that converted from TA to OA.
- For real-time updates, some not yet reflected here, follow the *oa.subscribe_to_open* tag of the Open Access Tracking Project. (This tag library is crowd-sourced, and you can make it more comprehensive by taking part in OATP.)

Journal Name	Year Founded	Year S2O-OA initiated	Publisher Location	Affiliation	Current Publisher	Discipline
Anthropological Journal of European Cultures	1990	2020	USA	(none)	Berghahn Books	SSH
Anthropology of the Middle East	2006	2020	USA	(none)	Berghahn Books	SSH

SI PAGA ABBONAMENTO PER APRIRE (ANNO PER ANNO)

How S2O Works

S2O allows publishers to convert journals from subscriptions to OA, one year at a time. Using S2O, a publisher offers a journal's current subscribers continued access. If all current subscribers participate in the S2O offer (simply by not opting out) the publisher opens the content covered by that year's subscription. If participation is not sufficient—for example, if some subscribers delay renewing in the expectation that they can gain access without participating—then that year's content remains gated.

The offer is repeated every year, with the opening of each year's content contingent on sufficient participation. In some cases, access to backfile content may be used to enhance the offer.

PlanS, tre modalità e tre strumenti

There are three routes for b

	PUBBLICARE (RIVISTE O PIATTAFORME)	DEPOSITARE	TRASFORMATIVI (ENTRO 2024)
	Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)	Subscription venues (repository route)	Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)
Route	Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform.	Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository.	Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.
	...ot financially ...ess publication ...s.		cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy

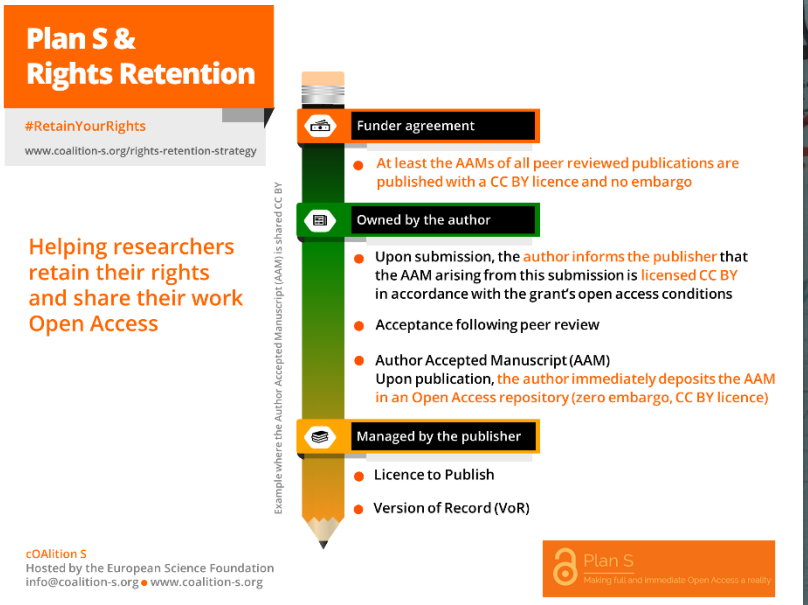
https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/

Summary

cOAlition S has developed a *Rights Retention Strategy* to give researchers supported by a cOAlition Organisation the freedom to publish in their journal of choice, including subscription journals, whilst remaining fully compliant with Plan S.

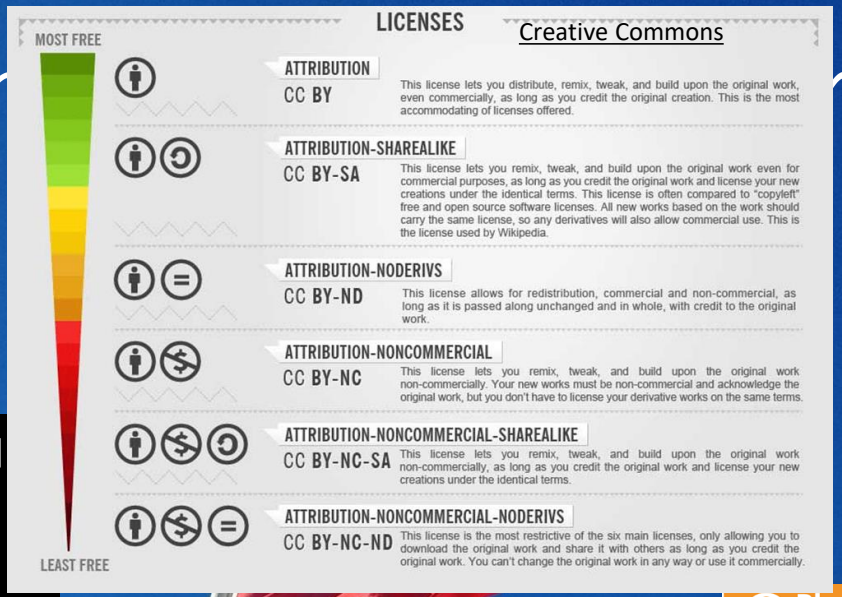
cOAlition S Organisations will facilitate this by changing their grant conditions to require that a Creative Commons Attribution licence (CC BY[1]) is applied to all Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs[2]) or Version of Record (VoR[3]) reporting original research, supported in whole or in part by their funding.

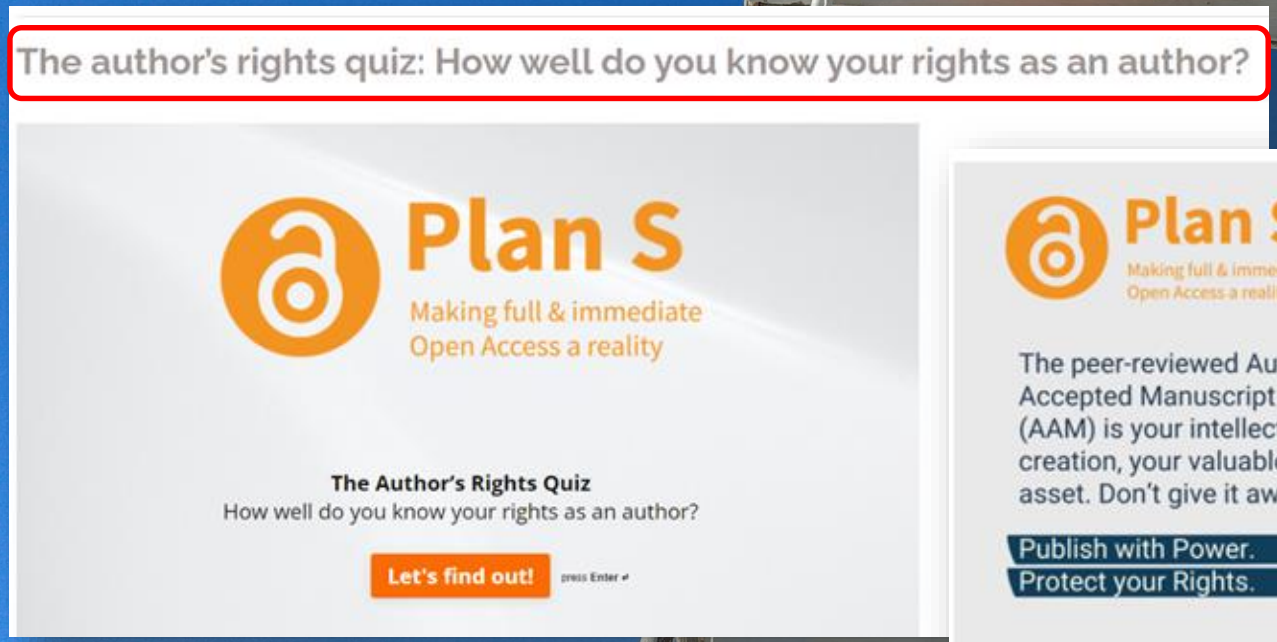
- RIGHT RETENTION PER MANTENERE I DIRITTI (PRIOR OBLIGATION NEI CONFRONTI DEL FUNDER)

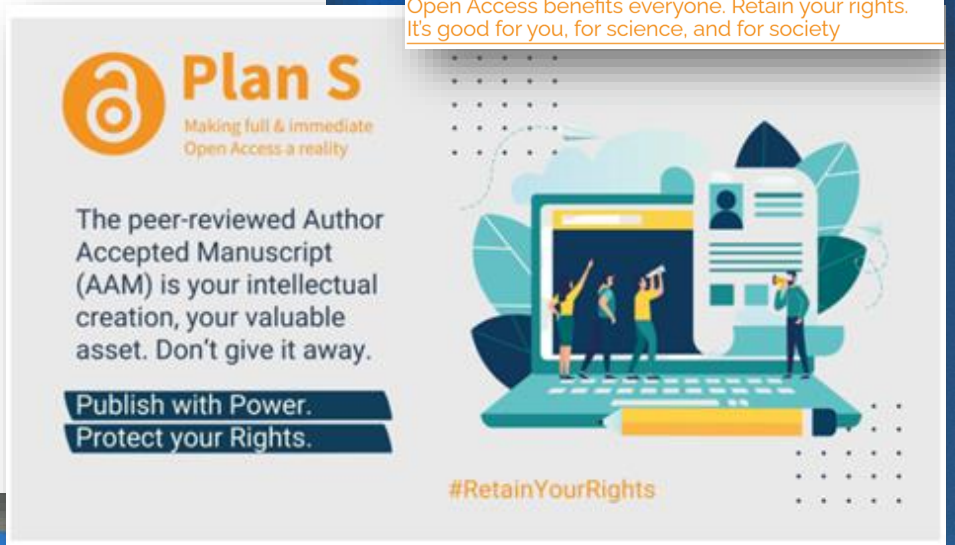


… siate cor ri diritti

LA VOSTRA PRODUZION
INTELLETTUALE È
VOSTRA. NON
CEDETELA!!!







Predatory?

…SI TRATTA DI UNA RIGA IN PIÙ NEL CV, MA SE PUBBLICATE PER AVERE RITORNO IN TERMINI DI PRESTIGIO, ATTENZIONE PERCHÉ VI FANNO DANNO…

Predatory publishers

Cambridge Univ - predatory publishers

What do we mean by the term 'predatory publisher'?

So-called *predatory publishers* are a growing phenomenon in the world of academic publishing. There is no one standard definition of what constitutes a predatory publisher but generally they are those publishers who charge a fee for the publication of material without providing the publication services an author would expect such as peer review and editing. Missing out on these important steps can undermine the final product and perpetuates bad research in general and exploits the Open Access publishing model.

Predatory publishers typically contact potential authors directly via email to offer their services and encourage publication with many starting to branch out into offering academic conferences. To the researcher eager to make an impact with their work these can seem like very tempting offers but they often come with little academic reward.

Are they really a problem?

It depends on the motivations for publishing. Traditionally these include enhancing the reputation and visibility of the author and securing recognition for the work that has been done. Predatory publishers rarely enhance reputations and in extreme cases may result in lasting damage. Even if the individual research is sound there is little to be gained by having it sit alongside research that is substandard or even wrong. Publishing with these publishers often entails signing away copyright which means that authors lose the right to publish elsewhere.

However, there is an argument that these publishing models fulfil a genuine need as different reward systems leading to different behaviours.

=EDITORI POCO SERI CHE NON FANNO PEER REVIEW (CHE DI SOLITO SFRUTTANO – E ROVINANO – IL MODELLO OPEN ACCESS)

…MA RISPONDONO A UNA DOMANDA DEL MERCATO (PUBBLICARE, PUBBLICARE, PUBBLICARE)

Predatory publishers

Cambridge Univ - predatory publishers

PER CAPIRE

Checklist of things to watch out for

For those concerned about the issue of predatory publishing there are number of factors that can be used to assess an individual publisher. **Please note**: none of these factors should be taken in isolation but used alongside good judgement.

- **Association membership** – if a journal claims to be supporting Open Access then check if it is a member of either the Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association (OASPA) or the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). It's also worth checking if they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) which maintains a code of conduct for publishers.
- **Transparency** – a good publisher will be open about their practices with contact information and a mission statement easily found on their website. Check the sending address of any emails carefully and look for spelling or grammatical mistakes but be aware of cultural differences that may explain overly formal language. Exercise caution if the publisher appears to focus on a huge range of topics as this may indicate a for-profit rather than for-research approach
- **Peer review** - the process of the individual journal should be clearly highlighted and guidelines for both authors and reviewers should be easily accessible. Beware of the promise of fast peer review periods as this may indicate a less than through process.
- **Editorial board** – members should be listed, along with a named Editor in Chief. Authors should consider if the names mentioned are recognised experts in the field the publisher is covering. It may also be worth checking the web presence of some members to see if their membership is mentioned elsewhere.
- **Website quality** – check if the website looks professional but be aware of cultural differences. What may look sophisticated to someone from a large UK university may be out of reach of a smaller publisher in another country.
- **Indexing** – appearing in typical indexes and databases for their associated discipline is a good sign for a publisher. However remember that there may be perfectly valid reasons why a particular journal is not indexed such as being very niche or new. Authors could also try searching for other titles from the same publisher to overcome this problem.
- **Quality of previous publications** – assessing previous output from the publisher in question may give an idea of the academic quality of the publication. Check for basic mistakes in spelling or grammar in the work which may indicate a lack of peer review.
- **Fees** – any author fees should be clearly explained prior to publication and be easily accessible to potential authors. Be wary of any 'hidden' fees which are raised during the publication process.
- **Copyright** – if the publisher claims to operate under an Open Access model then check whether a Creative Commons of other type of open licence is being applied. The publisher should also be upfront about the rights the author will retain after publication. It is the author's responsibility to check that these don't conflict with any

Above all - trust your judgement!

If something doesn't feel right with the publisher then further investigation is needed. Think of the publishing process as you would online shopping and exercise similar levels of caution – if an online store looks unreliable you are less likely to give them your credit card details until you have investigated further.

Predatory?

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

2021

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

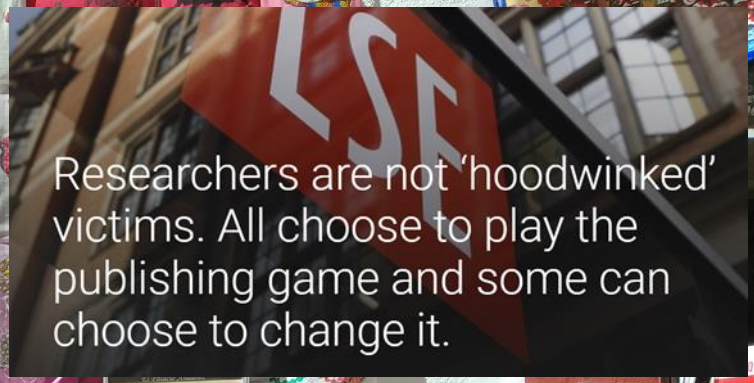
Secondo questa prospettiva sarebbe l'open access la causa del proliferare delle riviste predatorie; i nostri esperti si sono appunto interrogati su che cosa si può fare per contrastare questo fenomeno, e in particolare come devono agire i ricercatori per evitare di esserne catturati.

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

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

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

What is a line on a CV worth? Does it make that grant a little more likely? Does it get you past the magic threshold to get on the applicant short list? Is there a shortcut? Researchers are experts at behaviour optimisation and seeing how systems work. I simply don't buy the "hapless victim" stance and a lot of the hand wringing is disingenuous at best. On a harsh economic analysis this is perfectly rational behaviour. Smart people doing dumb things for smart reasons.



2015

In both cases the researcher is presented as a hapless victim, "hoodwinked" as the headline states into parting with money (either directly in the form of APCs or indirectly through their libraries). But really? I've no intent to excuse the behaviour of these publishers, but they are simply serving a demand. A demand created by researchers under immense pressure to demonstrate their productivity. Researchers who know how to play the game.

GLI AUTORI SONO VITTIME O COMPLICI?

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

GAME OVER

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

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

At times it is tempting to suggest that it is not publishers that are predatory, but researchers. But of course the truth is that we are all complicit, from publishers and authors producing content that no-one reads, through to administrators counting things that they know don't matter, and funders and governments pointing to productivity, not to mention secondary publishers increasing the scope of they indices knowing that this leads to ever increasing inflation of the metrics that makes the whole system go round.

We are all complicit. Everyone is playing the game, but that doesn't mean that all the players have the same freedom to change it. Commercial suppliers are only responding to demand. Governments and funders can only respond to the quality assessments of the research community. It is only the research community itself that can change the rules. And only a subset of that.

Predatory?

SONO IL 2%-5%

LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE DAL PROCESSO EDITORIALE NON DAL MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review, Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)

SE LE REVIEWS FOSSERO PUBBLICHE…

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL VOSTRO LAVORO???

Un nuovo

Compass to Publish

University of Liège ULiège Library

LIÈGE université Library

Test a journal | Predatory journals and publishers | Methodology | About

https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish

Compass to Publish (Beta Version)

Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a predatory journal?

These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:

- promises your rapid publication;
- has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;
- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.

Compass to Publish

FEEDBACK

Question	Answers
Does the journal have the registered trademark "Impact Factor" (Clarivate Analytics TM)? Check here.	Yes (10) - No
Does the journal pretend to have an "Impact Factor", or does it use questionable metrics whose na...	Yes (-5) - No
Is the journal really included in the various databases mentioned on its website? Check on MIAR	Yes (0) - No

5. Editorial board and peer review

Question	Answers
Are the editorial board members mentioned on the website?	Yes (1) - No
Do the members of the editorial board seem legitimate, especially the editor-in-chief?	Yes (1) - No
Does the possibly announced peer review policy seem surprisingly rapid for your discipline(s)?	Yes (-3) - No

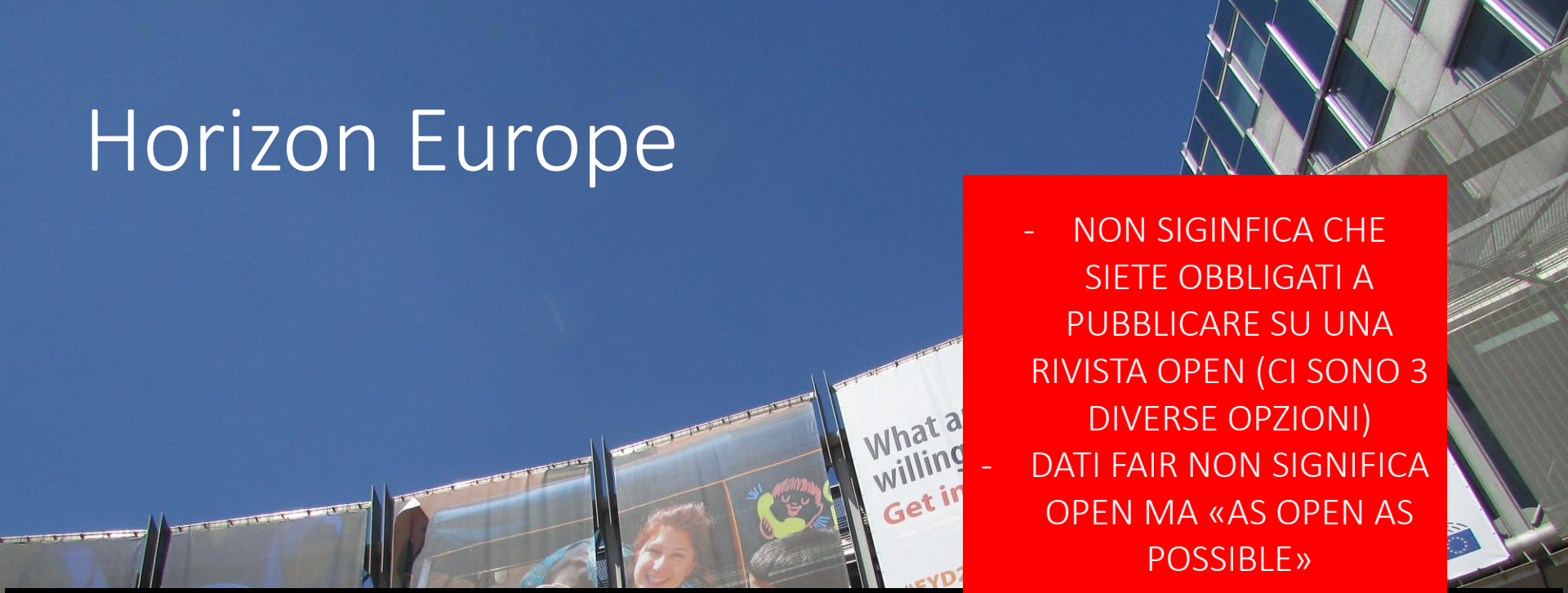
6. Content and presentation

Question	Answers
Are the journal's articles really freel and open for access?	Yes (1) - No (-5) - I don't know (0)
Is the journal's website obviously author-oriented rather than reader-oriented?	Yes (-3) - No (1) - I don't know (0)
If contact details of the journal / publisher can easily be identified, do they look legitimate?	Yes (0) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Are the articles clearly related to the journal's aims and scope?	Yes (1) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Does the journal and / or the publisher boast an international reputation or pretend to be a majo...	Yes (-2) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

7. Communication strategies

Question	Answers
Do you repeatedly get unsollicited email (spam) from the journal / publisher?	Yes (-3) - No (0) - I don't know (0)
Do these unsollicited emails offer you to republish an already published or archived text?	Yes (-5) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

Horizon Europe



- NON SIGINFICA CHE SIETE OBBLIGATI A PUBBLICARE SU UNA RIVISTA OPEN (CI SONO 3 DIVERSE OPZIONI)
- DATI FAIR NON SIGNIFICA OPEN MA «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE»

LE NOVITÀ:

- OPEN SCIENCE RIENTRA NELLA VALUTAZIONE EX ANTE DEL PROGETTO

1) «ECCELLENZA SCIENTIFICA» DEL PROGETTO (È UN METODO) 1 PAGINA SU OPEN SCIENCE E 1 PAGINA DI SCHEMA DI GESTIONE DEI DATI IN MODO FAIR
2) «IMPATTO SCIENTIFICO» PER CONCRETIZZARE UNA DEL KEY IMPACT PATWAYS
3) QUALITÀ DELL'IMPLEMENTAZIONE (OPEN SCIENCE CONTRIBUISCE ALLA VALUTAZIONE DELLA SOLIDITÀ DEL CONSORZIO)

- NEI 5 ACHIEVEMENTS (PART A) SI CHIEDONO RISULTATI OPEN, DATI…

LE CONFERME:

- OPEN SCIENCE NELLA DISSEMINATION

(CON 4 PRATICHE OPEN OBBLIGATORIE: TESTI OPEN, DATI FAIR/OPEN, DMP, RIPRODUCIBILITÀ)

Open Science in Horizo

PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE
VALUTATE SOTTO
«EXCELLENCE»
a) OBBLIGATORIE
b) RACCOMANDATE
DOVETE INTEGRARE
ENTRAMBE NELLA PROPOSTA

Open science

Open science in Horizon Europe

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

HORIZON EUROPE VA OLTRE OPEN ACCESS, VERSO OPEN SCIENCE

Horizon Europe moves beyond open access to open science for which it feature a comprehensive policy implemented from the proposal stage to project reporting. Th Horizon Europe Regulation sets the legal basis for the open science obligations an incentives that apply to Horizon Europe beneficiaries. The Annotated Grant Agreemer provides guidance on how to comply with the open science obligations required in th 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.

V.1 June 17 2021

Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

…ma come ci siamo arrivati?

Open Science in Eur

[Nov.2019]

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE Provisionally accepted The full-text will be published soon. Notify me
Front. Big Data | doi: 10.3389/fdata.2019.00043

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

Jean-Claude Burgelman[1*], Corina Pascu[1*], Katarzyna Szkuta[1], Rene Von Schomberg[1], Athanasios Karalopoulos[1], Konstantinos Repanas[1] and Michel Schouppe[1]

RISCHI A ESSERE I PRIMI MA RISCHI MAGGIORI A ESSERE ULTIMI

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

DA «PUBBLICARE» A «CONDIVIDERE LA CONOSCENZA»

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

OPEN SCIENCE=SCIENZA PIÙ EFFICIENTE, CREDIBILE, RISPONDENTE

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

Verso l'Ope

POLITICHE NAZIONALI SU TESTI E DATI (RACCOMANDAZIONI 790/2018)

OPEN ACCESS BY DEFAULT IN 2020 (COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL 2016)

Council of the European Union

Brussels, 27 May 2016
(OR. en)

9526/16

RECH 208
TELECOM 100

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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

2018

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 25.4.2018
C(2018) 2375 final

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 25.4.2018

on access to and preservation of scientific information

DATI DELLA RICERCA COME DATI DEL SETTORE PUBBLICO (DIRECTIVE 1024/2019) + D.Lgs 200/2021

26.6.2019 IT Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea L 172/56

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

del 20 giugno 2019

pertura dei dati e al riutilizzo dell'informazione del settore pubblico

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

14308/21

RECH 538
COMPET 865

Dec. 2021

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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

STRATEGIA EUROPEA PER I DATI (COMMUNICATION 66/2020)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 19.2.2020
COM(2020) 66 final

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

A European strategy for data

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

2019

Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions 2018

2016

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

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

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

2017

Removing barriers to open science

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

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures 18

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles 22
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer 23
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science 26

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

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

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

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

June 2020

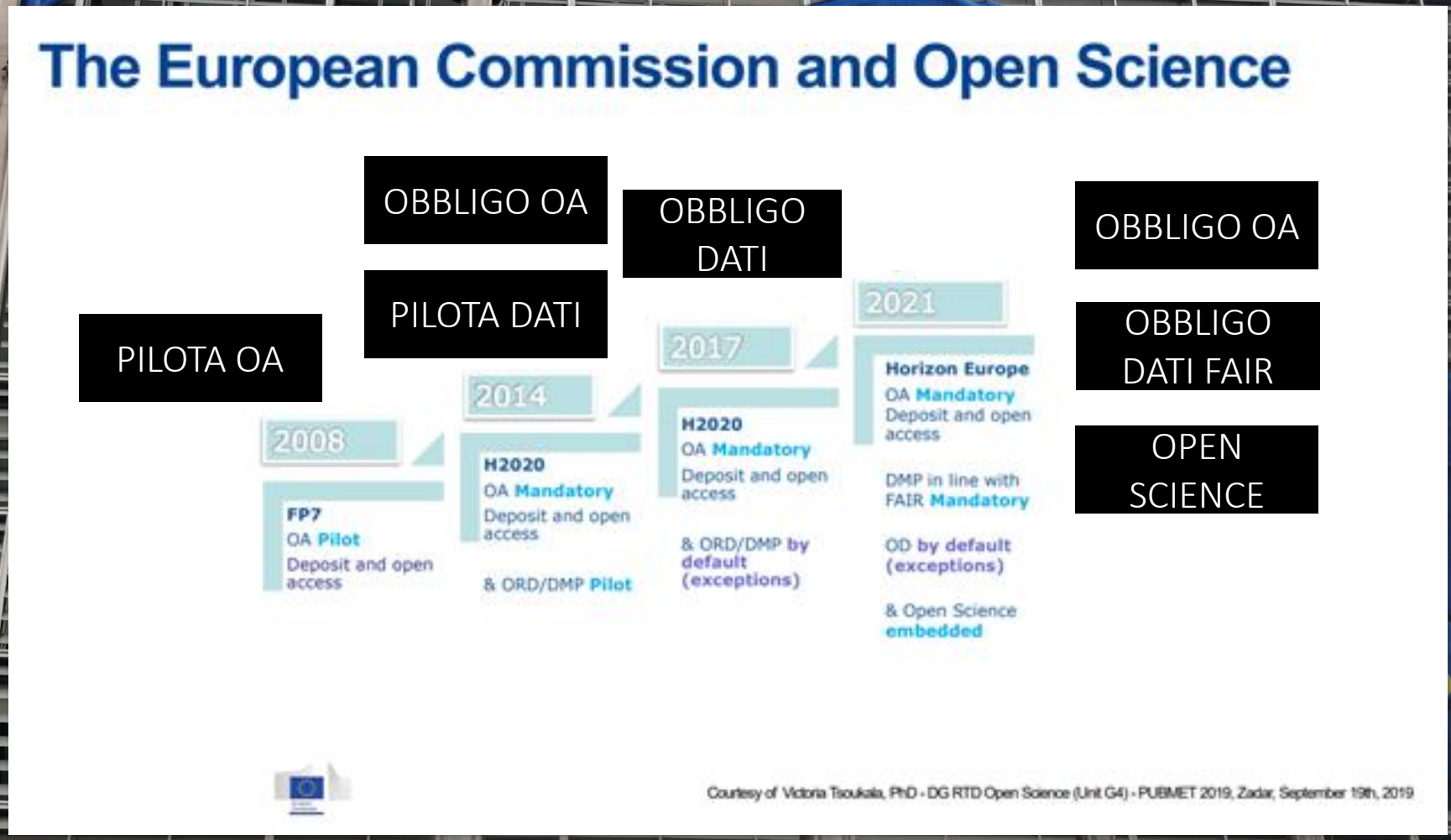
Progress on Open Science: Towards a Shared Research Knowledge System

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

2017

Il percorso



PILOTA OA

PILOTA DATI

OBBLIGO OA

OBBLIGO DATI

OBBLIGO OA

OBBLIGO DATI FAIR

OPEN SCIENCE

Horizon Europe documenti rilevanti

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]

Pre-draft July 2021

V.1 Feb 2021

- 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]

Horizon Europe documenti rilevanti


V.2 April 2021

Horizon Europe Programme

Standard Application Form (RIA, IA)

Application form (Part A)

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

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]


V.1.1 July 2021

Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

Horizo

PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE E RACCOMADATE – **IN SEDE DI PROPOSTA VIENE VALUTATO COME VENGONO ADOTTATE/ADATTATE**

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 RESPNSABILMENTE SECONDO **PRINCIPI FAIR**
- DATA MANAGMENT 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

Giglia 2021

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 preview, preprint, pre registrazione...).
Se non fossero applicabili, occorre fornire una giustificazione solida.

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	Pratiche OS raccomandate
Open Access# per le pubblicazioni: deposito+accesso immediato	Condivisione aperta e immediata
Open Access* per i dati	Preregistrazione, open peer-review
Informazioni e documentazioni per validare la ricerca / per il riuso	Citizen science, public engagement
Gestione responsabile dei dati in linea con i principi FAIR	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

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 propsote siano compatibili con il Dissemination and exploitation plan (es. protezione della propietà intellettuale) e con il Consortium agreement

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

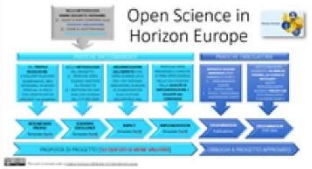
Includete il Data Management Plan (DMP) completo come deliverable (M6)

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

Maggiori dettagli in Guida all'Open Science in Horizon Europe



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

GHENT UNIVERSITY Data Stewards

Traduzione e adattamento: Elena Giglia

Elementi obbligatori e non

LE PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE DETTAGLIATE NEL GRANT AGREEMENT SONO OBBLIGATORIE:

1. GESTIONE DEI RISULTATI IN MODO FAIR (CON DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN)
2. OPEN ACCESS ALLE PUBBLICAZIONI
3. OPEN ACCESS AI DATI
4. FORNIRE INFORMAZIONI UTILI A VALIDARE/RIUSARE

LE PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE SUGGERITE NEL PROPOSAL TEMPLATE SONO RACCOMANDATE:
es. open peer review, pre registration, citizien science…

ALCUNE CALL POTRANNO AVERE ULTERIORI OBBLIGHI (SARÀ SPECIFICATO)

MA SU QUESTE PRATICHE SI VALUTA ECCELLENZA E SOLIDITÀ DEL CONSORZIO

Elementi obbligatori e non

ESEMPI DI PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE E OBBLIGATORIE

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 reproduciblity 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	• Open access to publications • Open access to data • Open access to software, models, algorithms, workflows etc.	• **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

NOI LI CONSIDERIAMO INSIEME COME OPEN ACCESS AI DATI GESTITI IN MODO FAIR

Slide courtesy Victoria Tsoukala, EC

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

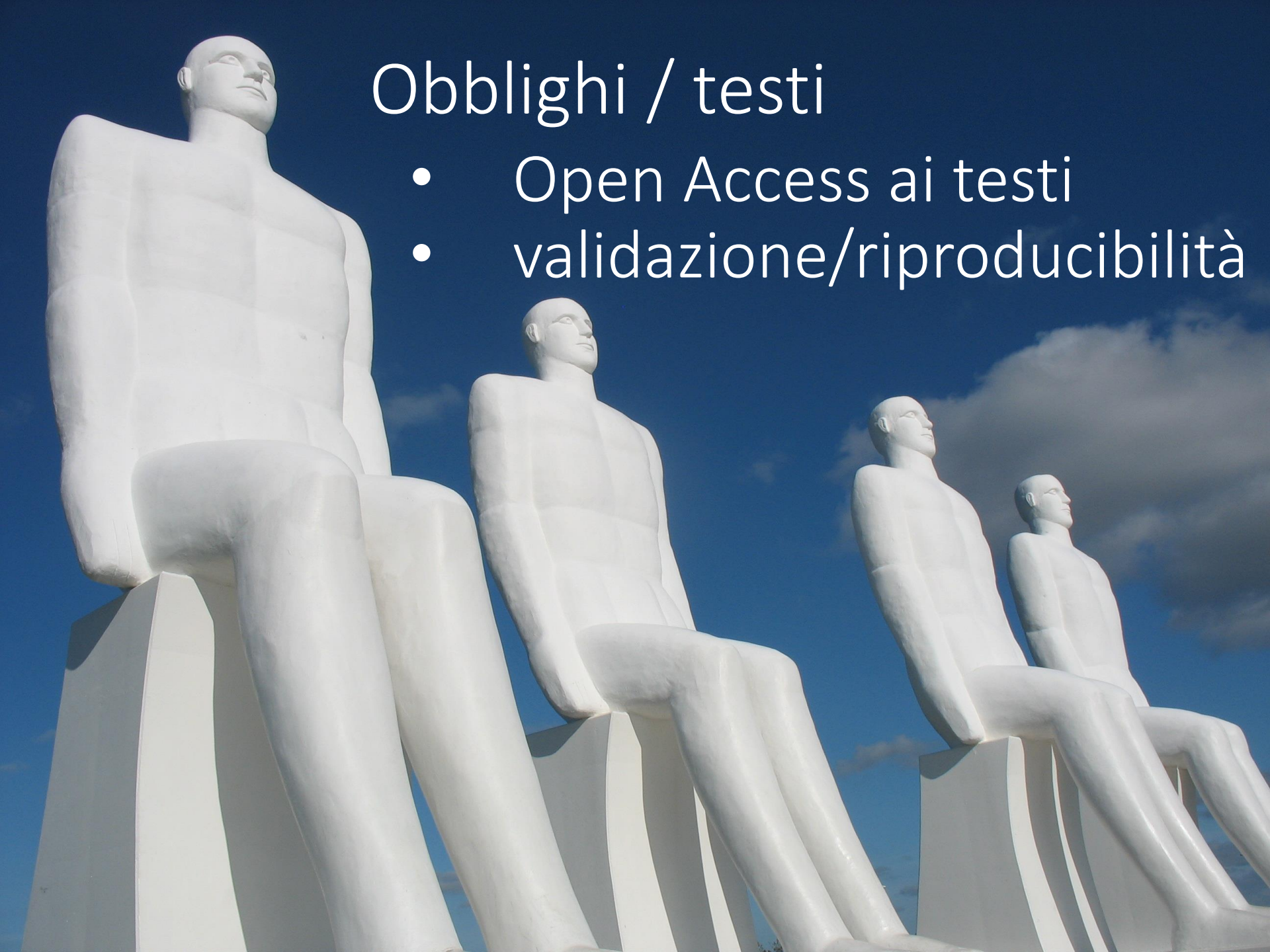
Open science practices are evaluated under the **'Excellence'** criterion (in particular under methodology) and under the **'Quality and efficiency of implementation'** award criterion. Proposers should address open science practices in the relevant section on open science under methodology[20].

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 sp that, if



Obblighi / testi

- Open Access ai testi
- validazione/riproducibilità

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.

OPEN ACCESS ALLE PUBBLICAZIONI [SE HO PUBBLICATO, NON BREVETTO O L'HO GIÀ FATTO]

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)

[significa che sono sempre obbligato a pubblicare e non

European Commission

IP Helpdesk

Home | Services | Regional helpdesks | IP management and resources | About | News & Events

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).

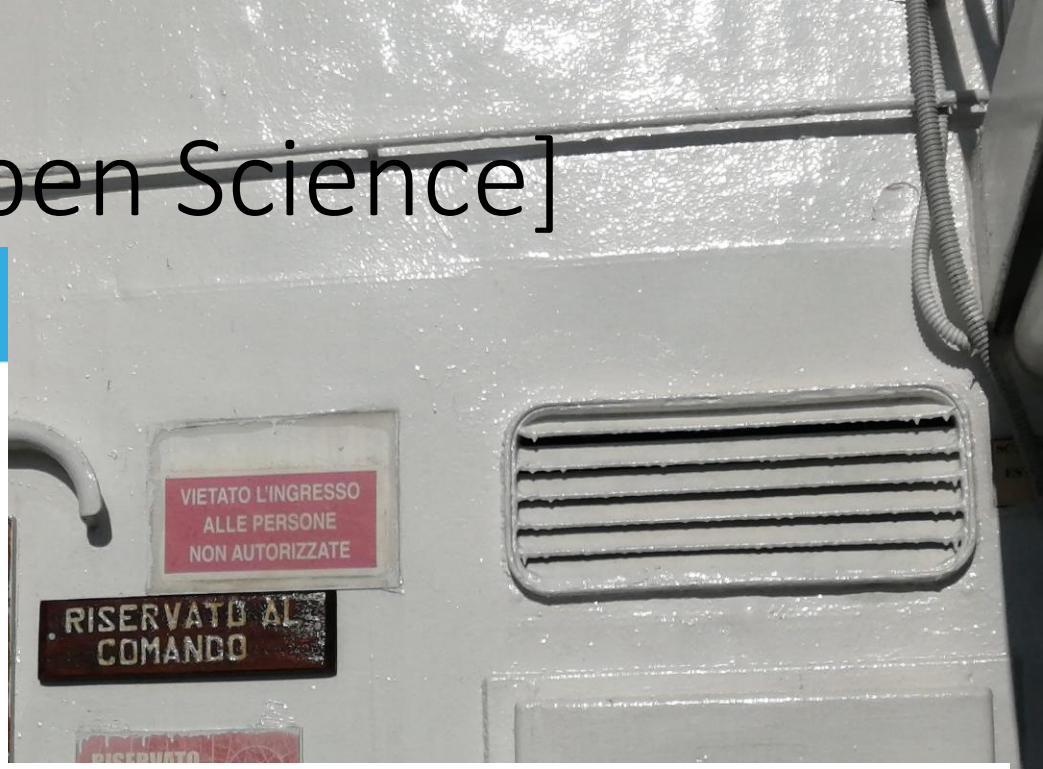
On the other hand, Open Science practices, while compulsory in Horizon Europe, are not incompatible with this obligation… even though they may seem so. Indeed, the open access obligation (for example) is NOT an obligation to publish. Simply, if/when fellows publish a scientific article, it will have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

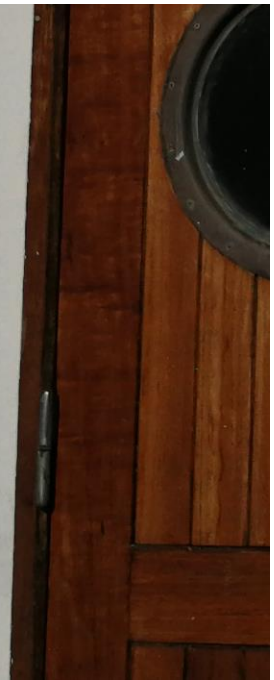
In other words, Open Science obligations in Horizon Europe are NOT a general obligation to disseminate. **They are even less an obligation to surrender IP rights, and for this reason should not be construed in opposition to IP protection**. The dissemination of Horizon results can be postponed to allow 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.

[Patents and Open Science]





IPR, Technology Transfer & Open Science: Challenges and Opportunities

Abstract: The adoption of Open Science principles is necessary in order to ensure the best use and greatest impact of the investments put into research and innovation in Europe. This "IPR, Technology Transfer & Open Science" workshop was a one day meeting, gathering stakeholders research and innovation ecosystems to ask whether frictions between the IPR laws regulating the freedom of movement of knowledge and the Open Science principles could challenge the progression of Open Science.The workshop aimed to bring together a wide range of expertise to answer the following questions:● How do you strike the right balance between IPR protection and Open Science?● How do you achieve the proper balance between the need to freely access data and the need for copyright protections? ● What is the best governance structure and copyright model for the future European Open Science Cloud to be launched in the next 18 months?These three questions were addressed in three separate sessions:Session 1 – The Interplay between Open Science Policy and IPRSession 2 – The Impact of IPR on Open DataSession 3 – The Impact of IPR and Privacy Rules on Research Data Infrastructures and

Authors: CROUZIER Thomas

Editors: BARBAROSSA Emanuele; GRANDE Sergio; TRIAILLE Jean Paul

[Patents and Open Sci

Recognizing Open Science as a true game-changer in addressing the pressing planetary and socio-economic challenges, UNESCO is leading a global dialogue with the aim of developing the first international standard setting instrument on Open Science, the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science.

One of the issues raised during the consultative process of developing the Recommendation has been the need for a clear understanding of the relationships between Open Science and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Is Open Science compatible with IPRs? And vice-versa? How do public research institutes strike the right balance between IPR and open knowledge access? What are the connections between Open Science, innovation, knowledge transfer and IPRs, particularly in the context of developing countries?

Recognizing the ongoing policy challenge to establish an optimal balance between IPR protection and openness as critical for the operationalization of Open Science worldwide, UNESCO invited experts on the topic, Member States' representatives and the broad UNESCO Open Science community to discuss the relationships between IPRs and Open Science; to present the different existing instruments and mechanisms that reconcile ownership and sharing/openness, and to exchange on balanced approaches between IPRs and Open Science.

The discussions focused mainly on the complexity of the different Open Science elements under IP rights and insights of existing tools and mechanisms; different existing instruments and mechanisms and examples of innovative ways of reconciling ownership and sharing/openness in institutional approaches but also in scientific communities; and the current international negotiations and agreements on the topic and how they are currently formulated considering the experience built during the COVID-19 crisis.

The experts concurred that IPRs are not an obstacle to Open Science. On the contrary, the correct definition of the IP framework can be an essential tool for Open Science to stimulate collaboration and ensure, among others, that all contributors that share their scientific data, information and knowledge are adequately acknowledged and recognized.

They also argued that different types of IPRs have different impacts on the Open Science ecosystem since they facilitate different levels of openness, regulatory exclusivities and protection against misuse of data and knowledge.

Finally, they agreed that balanced policies and strategies are needed to reconcile possible tensions between Open Science and IPRs and provided examples of good practices going forward.

[Equilibrio]

EUQUILIBRIO FRA OPEN SCIENCE E SFRUTTAMENTO

5. Implement open science practices

Think of use, ownership and access rights.

Open science practices are addressed and evaluated under 'excellence' as they are considered a part of the methodology. However, open access in particular also results in the broad dissemination of knowledge and is relevant in the context of dissemination.

Results ownership

What is the ownership of results?

The owner of results is the natural or legal entity that has generated the results.

Results are defined as any tangi
know-how or information, whate
protected, as well as any rights at

Why does the results ownership matter?

Horizon Europe has the specific objective to strengthen the deployment and exploitation of innovative solutions. This objective calls for transparency and clarity in terms of results ownership.

The lack of clarity on the ownership of results can be one of the main obstacles for exploitation and commercialisation, especially for SMEs. Clarity of results ownership is a critical factor for attracting investors. Beneficiaries should also clarify their freedom to operate without infringing on intellectual property owned by third parties that might require specific action *(e.g. licencing)* to fully exploit the own intellectual property.

More practically speaking, it is important that potential future consortium members

RESULTS OWNERSHIP LIST

⚠ Exploitation can also be **non commercial**, for example use in non-commercial research or non-commercial teaching activities. When results of the action are used to influence R&I policy or decision making, this is another form of exploitation.

eral > Annex 5 > HE Annex 5 13

SFRUTTAMENTO PUÒ ANCHE ESSERE NON COMMERCIALE

Sfruttamento

Exploitation & Open science in Horizon Europe

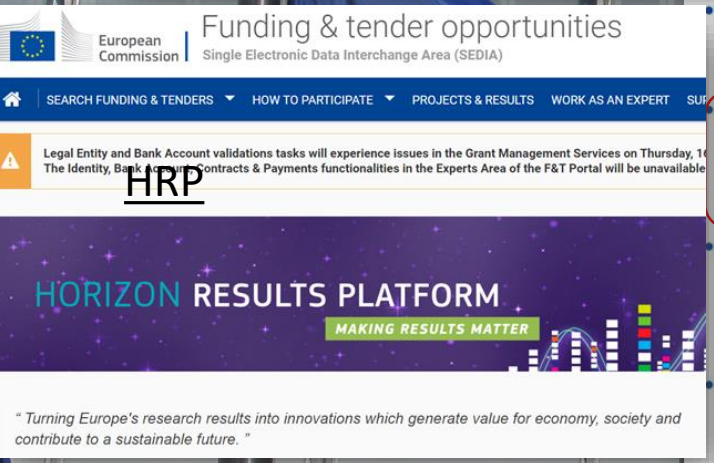
EC 2020

- In Horizon Europe, as in H2020, the obligation to exploit remains and is a responsibility of the beneficiaries on a "best efforts" approach
- When specified in the WP additional exploitation obligations could be applied
- Horizon Europe encourages the use of the R&I results through third party exploitation (where appropriate)
- If despite the best effort for exploitation no uptake happens within a specific period after the end of the project (1 year), then the project must use the Horizon Results Platform to make exploitable results visible (unless obligation is waived)
- The Horizon Results Platform is free, is part of the F&T portal, available to all beneficiaries and is based on results, not on projects.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform

European Commission

UN ANNO DOPO LA FINE DEL PROGETTO, SE I RISULTATI NON SONO ANCORA STATI SFRUTTATI, VANNO IN HORIZON RESULTS PLATFORM



HRP

- In Horizon Europe, the follow up of the exploitation activities will continue after the end of the project
- The first year after the end of the project, and if no exploitation takes place, beneficiaries must use the Horizon Results Platform for making their exploitable results visible
- For the following period there will probably be a structured questionnaire available to beneficiaries to report on the progress, their needs and obstacles on their path for exploitation
- This questionnaire could be part of the EC grant management system and will remain open until the conclusion of the follow up period after the end of the project where a final report will be created.

European Commission

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

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

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
(SAREBBE TENUTO A RISPETTARLO)

NELLA GUIDA HEU C'È UN MODELLO DI CLAUSOLA DA SOTTOPORRE ALL'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

Mandatory OS practices /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 MANTENENDO I DIRITTI PER POTERLO FARE
3. OGNI ELEMENTO UTILE A VALIDARE
4. METADATI OPEN + GRANT PER OPENAIRE

TESTI
Tre modi per essere conformi

1. PUBBLICO SU ORE – OPEN RESEARCH EUROPE

NESSUN COSTO

2. PUBBLICO SU UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS E DEPOSITO

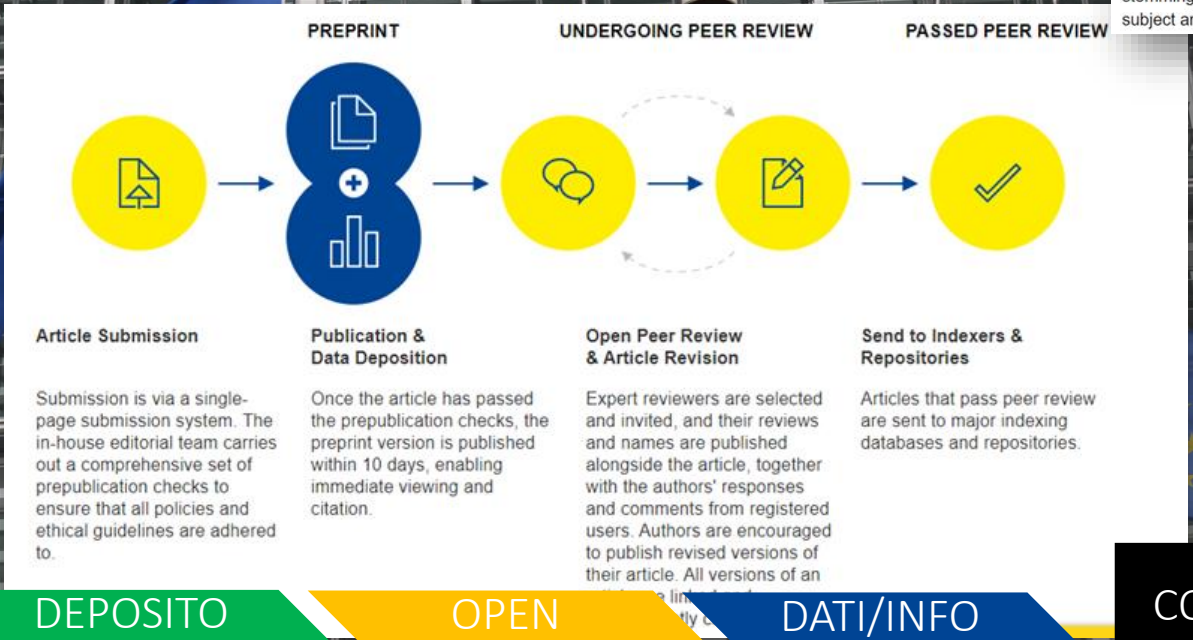
POSSIBILE APC - RIMBORSATA

NO RIMBORSO PER IBRIDO

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

Come fare / 1. pubblico in ORE

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Apply News About For Publishers API

DOAJ

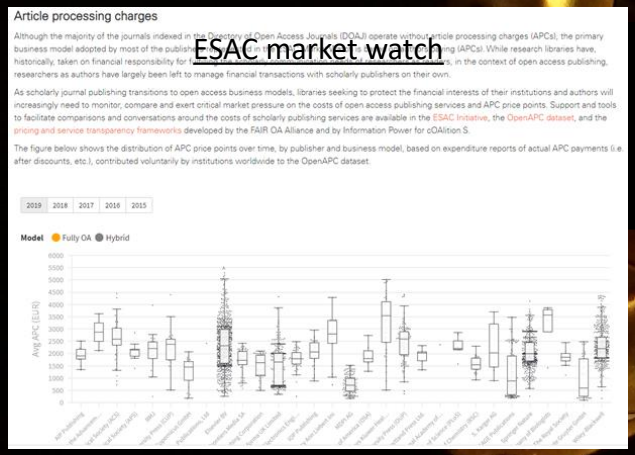
OLTRE 17.000 RIVISTE
FULL OPEN ACCESS

DEPOSITO [STA A VOI] → OPEN IMMEDIATO → DATI/INFO [STA A VOI] → SIETE CONFORMI

- IRIS/APERTO
- ZENODO

COSTI?

- ZENODO
- [RE3DATA]



ESAC market watch

30% CHIEDE PAGAMENTO SPESE PUBBLICAZIONE 250-2900 $

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

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

Come fare / 3. Pubblico su una rivista tradizionale

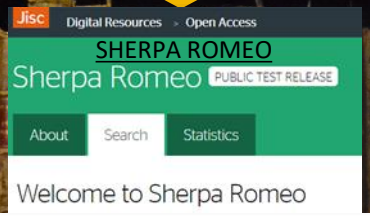
DEPOSITO [STA A VOI]

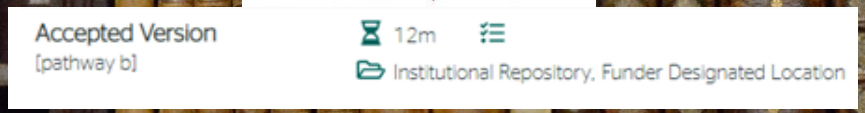
- IRIS/APERTO
- ZENODO

OPEN IMMEDIATO

POSSO?

VERIFICATE EVENTUALE EMBARGO (SHERPA ROMEO)





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

DATI/INFO [STA A VOI]

- ZENODO
- [RE3DATA]

COSTI?

SIETE CONFORMI

OPEN CHOICE IBRIDA NON RIMBORSABILE

NELLA PROGRAMME GUIDE P.49 CLAUSOLA DA AGGIUNGERE AI CONTRATTI

Come fare / 3. Pubblico su una rivista tradizionale

SPESE PER RIVISTE IBRIDE NON RIMBORSABILI

⚠ 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)

[nota bene]

NON CI INTERESSA DOVE PUBBLICANO MA COME SPENDONO I SOLDI PUBBLICI (CONVERSAZIONE PRIVATA VIA MAIL)

"WE DO NOT TELL RESEARCHERS WHERE TO PUBLISH, SO NOTHING IS PROHIBITED. HOWEVER, WE DO CARE WHERE WE SPEND TAXPAYER MONEY"

«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.:
  - 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.).
  - 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/LICENZE

Right retention clause

V.1.1 July 2021

Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

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!

[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 EMBARGO E DEPOSITATE

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

Obblighi / dati

- gestione dei dati (DMP)
- Open Access ai dati
- validazione/riproducibilità

HEU – Grant Agreement - DATI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

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

Open science: research data management

The beneficiaries must manage the digital research data generated in the action ('data') responsibly, in line with the FAIR principles and by taking all of the following actions:

- establish a data management plan ('DMP') (and regularly update it)
- as soon as possible and within the deadlines set out in the DMP, deposit the data in a trusted repository; if required in the call conditions, this repository must be federated in the EOSC in compliance with EOSC requirements

DATI:
GESTITI **RESPONSABILMENTE** E SECONDO I **PRINCIPI FAIR**

1. FORNIRE UN **DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN** E AGGIORNARLO REGOLARMENTE
2. DEPOSITARE IN UN ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE, **SE ESPLICITAMENTE RICHIESTO** DALLA CALL L'ARCHIVIO DOVRÀ ESSERE FEDERATO IN EOSC

NOVITÀ:
- ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE E POSSIBILE USO DI EOSC
- DMP ENTRO M6

HEU – Grant Agreement - DATI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

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

Open science: research data management

- as soon as possible and within the deadlines set out in the DMP, ensure open access — via the repository — to the deposited data, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public License (CC BY) or Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or a licence with equivalent rights, following the principle 'as open as possible as closed as necessary', unless providing open access would in particular:
  - be against the beneficiary's legitimate interests, including regarding commercial exploitation, or
  - be contrary to any other constraints, in particular the EU competitive interests or the beneficiary's obligations under this Agreement; if open access is not provided (to some or all data), this must be justified in the DMP

V.1 Feb 2021

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

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

(HE MGA — Multi & Mono)

3. FORNIRE ACCESSO AI DATI IL PIÙ PRESTO POSSIBILE (SECONDO QUANTO PREVISTO NEL DMP) SEGUENDO IL PRINCIPIO «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY» CON LICENZA CCBY O CC0

- provide information via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data.

4. FORNIRE IDENTIFICATIVI DI TUTTO CIÒ CHE SERVE A VALIDARE O RIUSARE I RISULTATI

HEU – Grant Agreement - DATI


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-DRAFT
25 February 2021

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

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

Open science: research data management

Metadata of deposited data must be open under a Creative Common Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), in line with the FAIR principles (in particular machine-actionable) and provide information at least about the following: datasets (description, date of deposit, author(s), venue and embargo); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms; persistent identifiers for the dataset, the authors involved in the action, and, if possible, for their organisations and the grant. Where applicable, the metadata must include persistent identifiers for related publications and other research outputs.

5. METADATI DEVONO ESSERE FAIR E SEMPRE OPEN CON LICENZA CC0 E CONTENERE UNA SERIE PRECISA DI INFORMAZIONI

Deposito dei dati

DI QUALI DATI STIAMO PARLANDO?

2. Beneficiaries must deposit the data in a trusted repository (see explanation above) a
open access through the repository, as soon as possible and within the deadlines set
DMP.

Deposition of data must take place as soon as possible after data production/gen
after adequate processing and quality control have taken place, providing value and context to
the data and at the latest by the end of the project. This does not entail tha
made open, but rather that it is deposited so that metadata information is ava
information about the data is findable. In exceptional cases in which specific c
(e.g. security rules), deposition can be delayed beyond the end of the project.

Data includes raw data, to the extent technically feasible, but especially if it is
reanalysis, reproducibility and/or data reuse.

Data underpinning a scientific publication should be deposited at the latest at the time of publication, and in line with standard community practices.

For calls with a condition relating to the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC): data must be deposited in trusted repositories that are federated in the EOSC in compliance with the EOSC requirements. A list of the services offered by EOSC, including for storage and processing of research data, can be found at the EOSC Portal.

Open access is required as the default for research data under the principle 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. This means that, as an exception, beneficiaries may or must keep certain data closed for justified reasons (see below); beneficiaries must explain in the DMP the exception(s) under which they choose to or must restrict access to some or all of the research data.

Deposito dei dati

⚠ These exceptions are: if providing open access is against the beneficiary's legitimate interests, including regarding commercial exploitation; if it is contrary to any other constraints, such as data protection rules, privacy, confidentiality, trade secrets, Union competitive interests, security rules, intellectual property rights or would be against other obligations under the Grant Agreement.

«AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»

Deposito dei dati

RICHIESTA
CC0

Licensing requirements. Research data made open access must be licensed under the latest version of a Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) requiring attribution of authorship, or a licence providing equivalent rights, or under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent (which waives any rights to the data). The latter may be appropriate in particular for large datasets that can be more easily reused without restrictions, or in any other case if authors so desire. A Creative Commons Public Domain Mark (PDM) or equivalent should be applied to raw research data unless the data meet the requirements to be protected by copyright/database right.

Requirements for the re-use and validation of data. Information must be given via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed for the re-use or validation of research data. Research outputs, tools and instruments may include data, software, algorithms, protocols, models, workflows, electronic notebooks and others. Information must include a detailed description of the research output/tool/instrument, how to access it, any dependencies on commercial products, potential version/type, potential parameters etc.

Best practice: Beneficiaries are encouraged to provide open access to these research outputs, tools and instruments unless legitimate interests or constraints apply.

…IL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI DATI

REGOLE CHIARE=MENO ERRORI DA SUBITO

UN DOCUMENTO FORMALE SULLA GESTIONE DEI DATI

…CHIARIAMO:
IL PROBLEMA NON È «IMPARARE» A FARE UN DMP MA IMPARARE A GESTIRE I DATI IN MODO FAIR E RESPONSABILE!

UN MODO NUOVO DI PENSARE ALLA VOSTRA RICERCA, DALLA PROSPETTIVA DEI DATI

È UN «LIVING DOCUMENT», CRESCE COL PROGETTO

È LA SEDE IN CUI GIUSTIFICATE LE SCELTE OPEN/CLOSED

DMP template Horizon Europe

2021

Horizon Europe

Data Management Plan Template

NUOVO MODELLO PER DMP
(GIÀ IN DMPONLINE)
CHE NON VA INSERITO IN
PROPOSAL MA SARÀ
DELIVERABLE M6

1. Data Summary

Will you re-use any existing data and what will you re-use it for? State the reasons if re-use of any existing data has been considered but discarded.

What types and formats of data will the project generate or re-use?

What is the purpose of the data generation or re-use and its relation to the objectives of the project?

What is the expected size of the data that you intend to generate or re-use?

What is the origin/provenance of the data, either generated or re-used?

To whom might your data be useful ('data utility'), outside your project?

2. FAIR data

2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Will data be identified by a persistent identifier?

Will rich metadata be provided to allow discovery? What metadata will be created? What disciplinary or general standards will be followed? In case metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how.

Will s

Will r

2.2. Making data accessible

Repository:

Will the data be deposited in a trusted repository?

Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository where your data will be deposited?

Does the repository ensure that the data is assigned an identifier? Will the repository resolve the identifier to a digital object?

Data:

Will all data be made openly available? If certain datasets cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restricted access conditions), explain why, clearly separating legal and contractual reasons from intentional restrictions. Note that in multi-beneficiary projects it is also possible for specific beneficiaries to keep their data closed if opening their data goes against their legitimate interests or other constraints as per the Grant Agreement.

If an embargo is applied to give time to publish or seek protection of the intellectual property (e.g. patents), specify why and how long this will apply, bearing in mind that research data should be made available as soon as possible.

Will the data be accessible through a free and standardized access protocol?

If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided to the data, both during and after the end of the project?

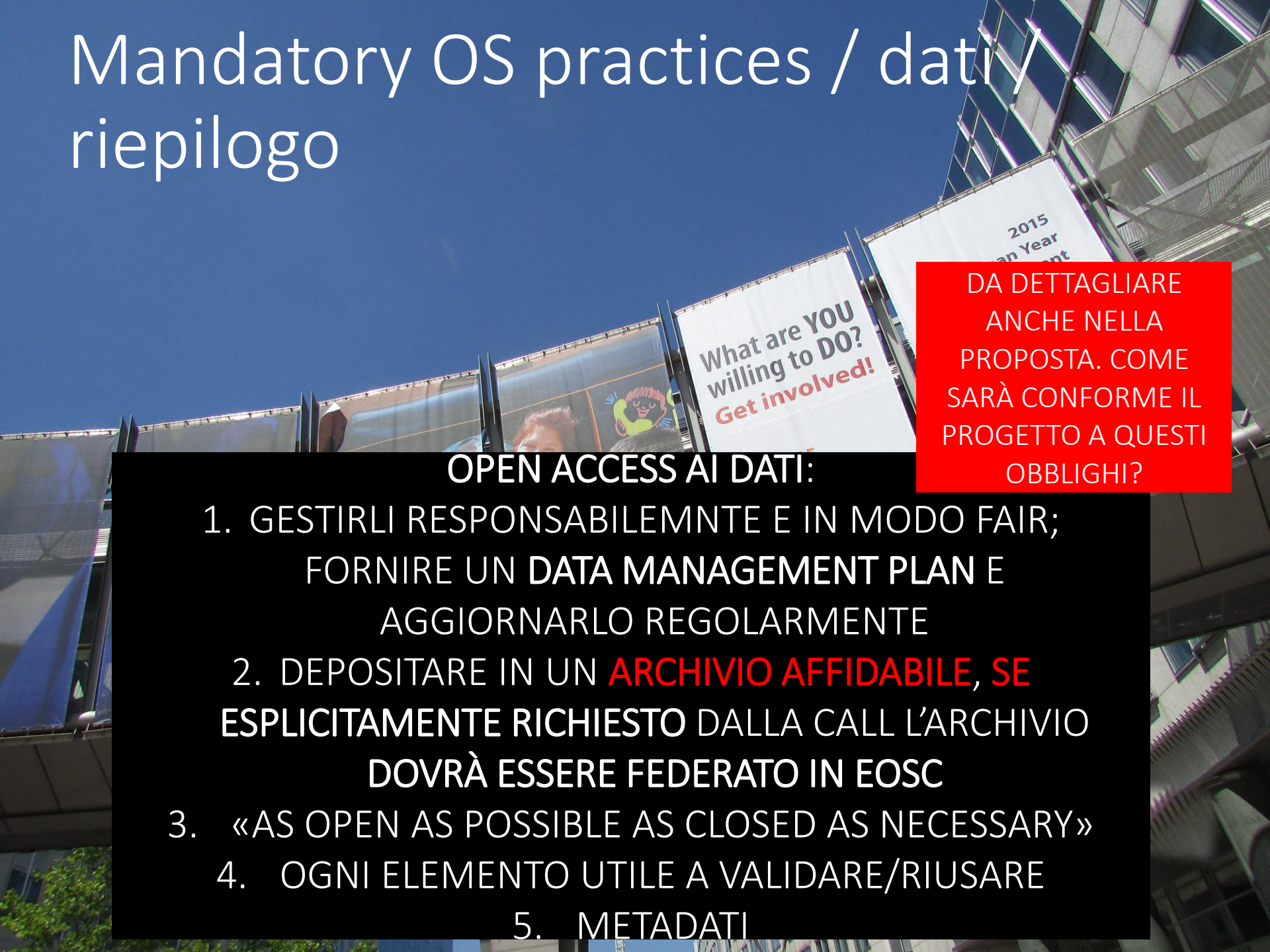
How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained?

Is there a need for a data access committee (e.g. to evaluate/approve access requests to personal/sensitive data)?

Metadata:

Will metadata be made openly available and licenced under a public domain dedication CC0, as per the Grant Agreement? If not, please clarify why. Will metadata contain information to enable the user to access the data?

Mandatory OS practices / dati / riepilogo

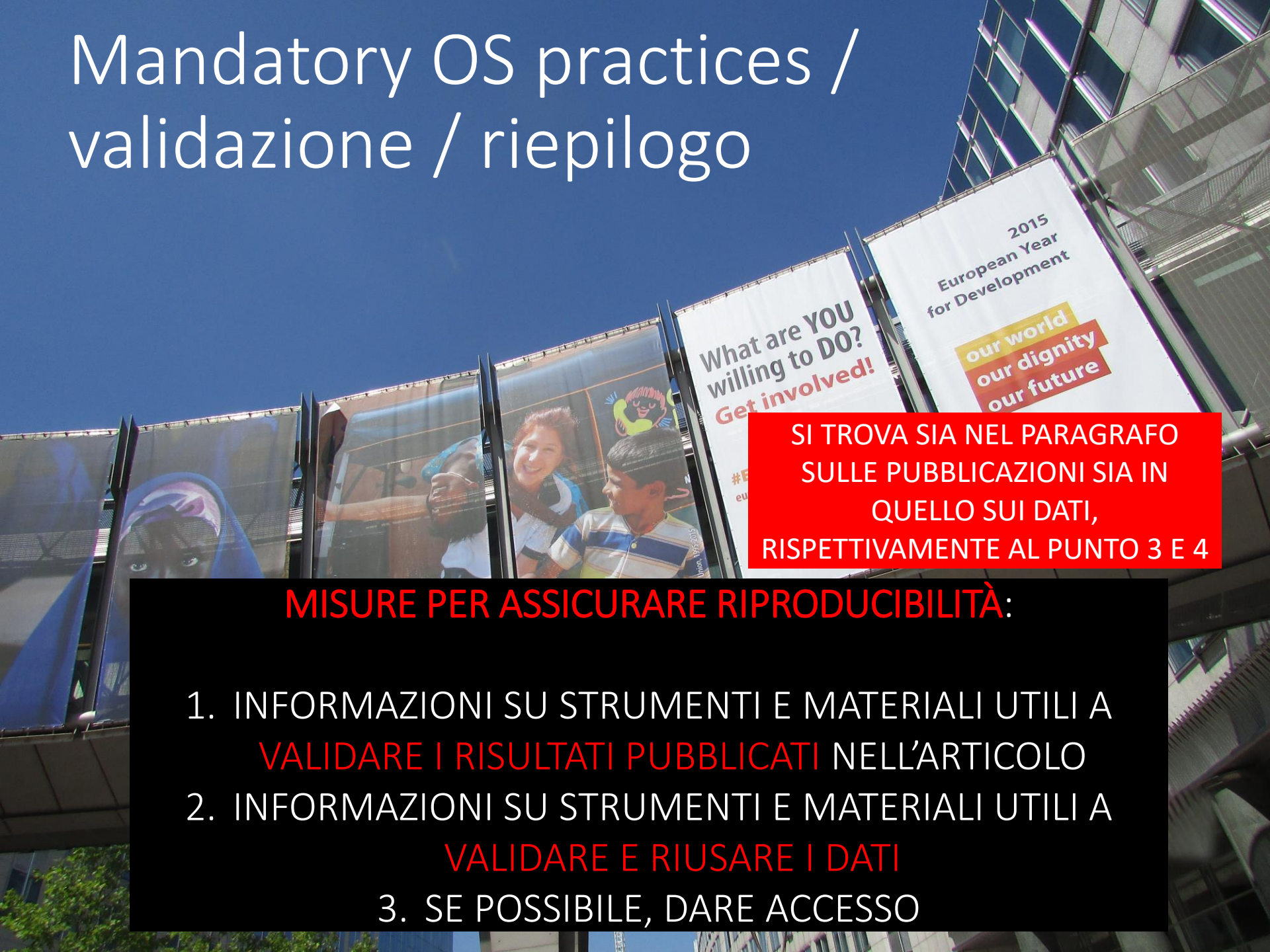


DA DETTAGLIARE ANCHE NELLA PROPOSTA. COME SARÀ CONFORME IL PROGETTO A QUESTI OBBLIGHI?

OPEN ACCESS AI DATI:

1. GESTIRLI RESPONSABILEMNTE E IN MODO FAIR; FORNIRE UN **DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN** E AGGIORNARLO REGOLARMENTE
2. DEPOSITARE IN UN ARCHIVIO AFFIDABILE, SE **ESPLICITAMENTE RICHIESTO** DALLA CALL L'ARCHIVIO **DOVRÀ ESSERE FEDERATO IN EOSC**
3. «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»
4. OGNI ELEMENTO UTILE A VALIDARE/RIUSARE
5. METADATI

Mandatory OS practices / validazione / riepilogo



SI TROVA SIA NEL PARAGRAFO SULLE PUBBLICAZIONI SIA IN QUELLO SUI DATI, RISPETTIVAMENTE AL PUNTO 3 E 4

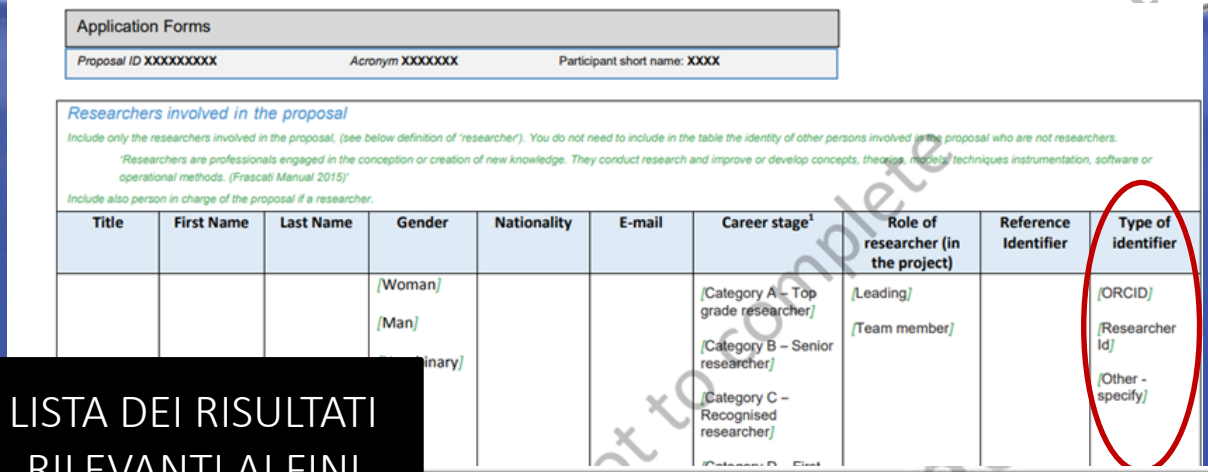
MISURE PER ASSICURARE RIPRODUCIBILITÀ:

1. INFORMAZIONI SU STRUMENTI E MATERIALI UTILI A VALIDARE I RISULTATI PUBBLICATI NELL'ARTICOLO
2. INFORMAZIONI SU STRUMENTI E MATERIALI UTILI A VALIDARE E RIUSARE I DATI
3. SE POSSIBILE, DARE ACCESSO

Pratiche raccomandate

Pratiche raccomandate / 1

Application form (Part A)



Application Forms

Proposal ID **XXXXXXXXX** *Acronym* **XXXXXXX** 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] [Man] [...inary]			[Category A – Top grade researcher] [Category B – Senior researcher] [Category C – Recognised researcher]	[Leading] [Team member]		[ORCID] [Researcher Id] [Other - specify]

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

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] [Dataset] [Software] [Good]	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).
	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

Open Science in HEU

PARTE A, LE 5 PUBBLICAZIONI:

- SE NON PUBBLICATE OPEN, DEPOSITATELE!
- NON VERRANNO VALUTATE CON IMPACT FACTOR

PARTE A, I DATI:

- AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, FAIR

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

Pratiche raccomandate / metodo / Open Science

OPEN SCIENCE COME METODO

Proposal template Part B: technical description

Excellence – aspects to be taken into account.

- Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious, and goes beyond the state of the art.

Soundness of the proposed methodology, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, interdisciplinary approaches, appropriate consideration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, and the quality of open science practices, including sharing and management of research outputs and engagement of citizens, civil society and end users where appropriate.

1.2 Methodology *[e.g. 15 pages]*

- Describe how appropriate open science practices are implemented as an integral part of the proposed methodology. Show how the choice of practices and their implementation are adapted to the nature of your work, in a way that will increase the chances of the project delivering on its objectives *[e.g. 1 page]*. If you believe that none of these practices are appropriate for your project, please provide a justification here.

⚠ *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. Open science practices include early and open sharing of research (for example through preregistration, registered reports, pre-prints, or crowd-sourcing); research output management; measures to ensure reproducibility of research outputs; providing open access to research outputs (such as publications, data, software, models, algorithms, and workflows); participation in open peer-review; and involving all relevant knowledge actors including citizens, civil society and end users in the co-creation of R&I agendas and contents (such as citizen science).*

⚠ *Please note that this question does not refer to outreach actions that may be planned as part of communication, dissemination and exploitation activities. These aspects should instead be described below under 'Impact'.*

V.2 April 2021

Horizon Europe Programme

Standard Application Form (RIA, IA)

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

PART B

NOVITÀ ASSOLUTA IN HEU: DECLINARE LE PRATICHE OPEN

OPEN SCIENCE NON RIGUARDA QUI LA DISSEMINAZIONE MA LA METODOLOGIA DI RICERCA [«ECCELLENZA»]

Pratiche raccomandate / metodo
Open Science

NELLA METODOLOGIA (TOT 15 PAGG.)

1 PAGINA SU OPEN SCIENCE

- COME SARETE CONFORMI ALLE PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE (TESTI, DATI, RIPRODUCIBILITÀ)

(es. PUBBLICHERETE IN ORE? DEPOSITERETEIN ZENODO?)

- COME ADOTTERETE PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE (OPEN PEER REVIEW, CITIZEN SCIENCE, PREPRINT, PREREGISTRATION…)

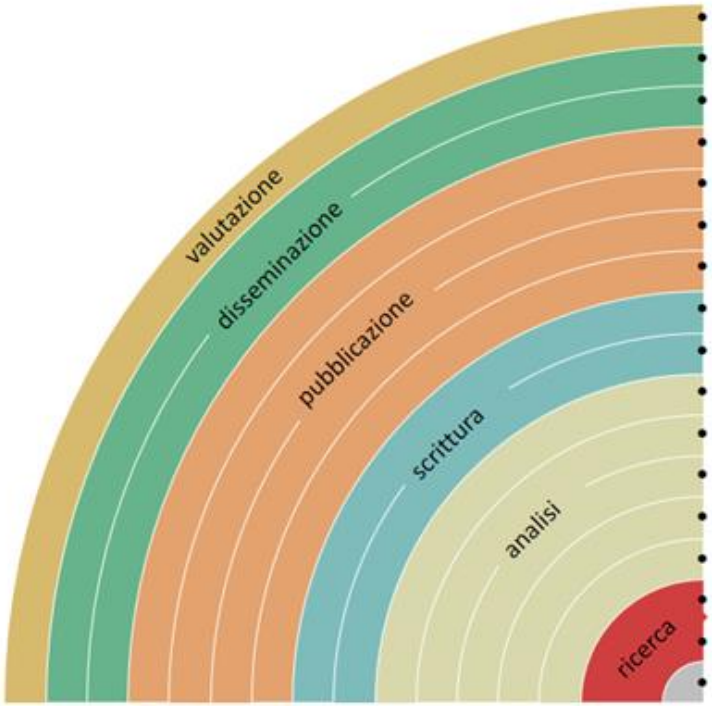
[...storie di vita vissuta]

...SPERO SIA CHIARO CHE È ESATTAMENTE CIÒ CHE **NON** BISOGNA FARE...

«MA SÌ, NON CAMBIA NULLA DA HORIZON 2020... HANNO AGGIUNTO OPEN SCIENCE? CI SCRIVI UNA PAGINETTA SU OPEN SCIENCE E LA COPIAMO TUTTI, CI SCRIVI LO SCHEMA DI DMP E LO COPIAMO TUTTI»

…le pratiche Open racc

Come rendere Open ogni passo



- 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

OS rainbow

[Guide]

GUIDA, p.41-42
DOVETE DIMOSTRARE SE E COME ADOTTERETE

- CONDIVISIONE RAPIDA
- GESTIONE DEI DATI
- RIPRODUCIBILITÀ
- OPEN ACCESS
- OPEN PEER REVIEW
- CITIZIEN SCIENCE

Early and open sharing: Provide specific information on whether and how you will implement early and open sharing and for which part of your expected output. For example, you may mention what type of early and open sharing is appropriate for your discipline and project, such as preprints or preregistration/registration reports, and which platforms you plan to use.

Research data management (RDM): RDM is mandatory in Horizon Europe for projects generating or reusing data. If you expect to generate or reuse data and/or other research outputs (except for publications), you are required to outline in a maximum of one page how these will be managed. Further details on this are provided

Reproducibility of research outputs: you should outline the measures planned in the project that tend to increase reproducibility. Such measures may already be interweaved in other parts of the methodology of a proposal (such as transparent research design, the robustness of statistical analyses, addressing negative results, etc) or in mandatory/non-mandatory open science practices *(e.g. the DMP, early sharing through preregistration and preprints, open access to software, workflows, tools, etc)* to be implemented. More detailed suggestions on good practices for enhancing

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

Open peer review: Anytime it is possible, you are invited to prefer open peer review for your publications over traditional ('blind' or 'closed') peer review. When the case, you should provide specific information regarding the publishing venues you envisage to make use of, and highlight the venues that would qualify as providing open peer review.

Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement: Provide clear and succinct information on how citizen, civil society and end-user engagement will be implemented in your project, where/if appropriate. The kinds of engagement activities will depend on the type of R&I activity envisaged and on the disciplines and sectors implicated.

[Guide]

V.1 June 17 2021

Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

2021

ORION open science

ORION INSPIRING STORIES

Ideas & examples

CO-CREATION/CITIZEN SCIENCE
MOLTO APPREZZATA

Co-creation menu

What is Co-creation?

Co-creation has been defined as **"purposeful action of associating with strategic customers, partners or employees to ideate, problem solve, improve performance, or create a new product, service or business"**. In essence, co-creation experiences are a way in which to connect multiple stakeholders, bringing them together to discover their interests and values and using these opportunities to discuss, develop and implement projects or ideas to achieve new, inclusive, forward-thinking research strategies. As a result, co-creation experiences allow high-quality interactions and unique experiences, with those involved becoming connected, informed and empowered.

Co-creation experiences seek to engage multiple stakeholders at all points of the research lifecycle, from conception of a novel research project, through funding selection and resourcing, to dissemination of research findings and use of those findings within society, which in turn informs future funding calls. In this way, the hopes, concerns and aspirations of the end users of research, the public, are integrated from the very beginning of the process right through to the end. This concept maps well with the idea of making science truly open, transparent and responsive to societal needs, a new approach of the European Research Areaknown as Open Science.

Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
	Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare fo						
	World Café & Science Café	To provide a about societal iss						
	Community-Based participatory Research (CBPR)	To involve CSOs members in all stages to framing and doing the researc						
	Participatory Action Research (PAR)	To engage citizens in a practical and transfo of their living conditions and everyday pr						
	Crowd Wise	To encourage						
	Citizens Hearing	To inform and create discussion among citizens	20-25	Citizens, experts, decision-makers	1D	7M	€€€	Regional Development in Co
	Citizens Summit / Assembly	To find out the citizens' attitudes about political priorities and possible courses of action provided on an informed basis	200-5000	Anyone	1D	Var	€€€€	EU Proj
	Civic Dialogue	To encourage innovation, trust and confidence to facilitate the creation of a legitimate roadmap for moving forward in a particular direction	Var	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	Var	Var	€€€	High-level dialogue on Intern
		To access and bring out the wisdom within a group, and ve potential that results from conflict	Var	Anyone	1-2 D	Var	€	Conversation Across the Socic
		democratic and accountable better reflects public values	~ 60	Citizens, experts	6D	4M-1Y	€€€€	Appraising options for addressir
		groups of people to lex public policy issues	4 to 8	Citizens	1-4 D	Var	€	Public engagement o 'Democs' tool, ESRC G
		dded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
		riety of inputs on a produce recommendations	~ 100	Researchers, citizens, policy makers	1-2 H	6M	€€	Translating Research into Practic
		tuation and partly to propose possible romote or check development in the area	15-30	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	2-5 D	8M	€€	Opening up the Hur community, Da
		n the most preferred to the least ulation, programme development	Var	CSOs, researchers, citizens	4D	1Y	€€	PorGrow - Polic growing challer
		ns to a problem delegated to a commissioning body	25	Citizens	4-5 D	5M	€€€€	Citizens jury on Water M
		e diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
		uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
		ns for public debates						
	Deliberative Polling	To get both a representative and an informed (deliberative)	100-500	Citizens with	1D	8M	€€€€	Europolis: Deli

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Pratiche raccomandate / metodologia / gestione dati

Proposal template Part B: technical description

1.2 **Methodology** *[e.g. 15 pages]*

- Research **data management and management of other research outputs:** Applicants generating/collecting data and/or other research outputs (except for publications) during the project must provide maximum 1 page on how the data/ research outputs will be managed in line with the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), addressing the following (the description should be specific to your project): *[1 page]*

Types of data/research outputs (e.g. experimental, observational, images, text, numerical) and their estimated size; if applicable, combination with, and provenance of, existing data.

Findability of data/research outputs: Types of persistent and unique identifiers (e.g. digital object identifiers) and trusted repositories that will be used.

Accessibility of data/research outputs: IPR considerations and timeline for open access (if open access not provided, explain why); provisions for access to restricted data for verification purposes.

Interoperability of data/research outputs: Standards, formats and vocabularies for data and metadata.

Reusability of data/research outputs: Licenses for data sharing and re-use (e.g. Creative Commons, Open Data Commons); availability of tools/software/models for data generation and validation/interpretation /re-use.

Curation and storage/preservation costs, person/team responsible for data management and quality assurance.

⚠ *Proposals selected for funding under Horizon Europe will need to develop a detailed data management plan (DMP) for making their data/research outputs findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) as a deliverable by month 6 and revised towards the end of a project's lifetime.*

⚠ *For guidance on open science practices and research data management, please refer to the relevant section of the HE Programme Guide on the Funding & Tenders Portal.*

GESTIONE DATI

ART. 6.2.C3 GRANT

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PART B

DATA MANAGEMENT INCLUSO IN «ECCELLENZA»

- QUI VA SOLO FORNITO UNO SCHEMA (1 PAGINA)
- DIMOSTRATE CHE LI GESTIRETE FAIR
- IL DMP VA PRESENTATO ENTRO M6 (DELIVERABLE)

Pratiche raccomandate / metodo
Open Science

IN QUESTA SEZIONE DOVETE DARE L'IDEA DI SAPER GESTIRE OGNI FASE DEL CICLO DEI DATI IN MODO FAIR E RESPONSABILE E SAPER GESTIRE I COSTI

NELLA METODOLOGIA (TOT 15 PAGG.)
1 PAGINA CON LO SCHEMA DI DMP SU

1. TIPO DI DATI (SPERIMENTALI, OSSERVAZIONI…)
2. IDENTIFICATIVI
3. POLITICHE DI ACCESSO (OPEN/CLOSED/EMBARGO)
4. LUOGO DI ACCESSO (REPOSITORY)
5. STANDARD, ONTOLOGIE
6. DOCUMENTAZIONE E TUTTO CIÒ CHE SERVE A VALIDARE E RIUSARE
7. LICENZE PER RIUSO
8. CONSERVAZIONE

(E COSTI CONNESSI)

QUI DOVETE ANCHE GIÀ ANTICIPARE SE CI SARANNO DATI CHIUSI E PER QUALE MOTIVO

[Guide]

FAIR DATA MANAGEMENT [P.41 and 44-46]

Research data management and management of other research outputs

Research data management (RDM) is the process within the research lifecycle that includes the data collection or acquisition, organisation, curation, storage, (long-term) preservation, security, quality assurance, allocation of persistent identifiers (PIDs), provision of metadata in line with disciplinary requirements, licencing, and rules and procedures for sharing of data. RDM is an essential element in any project that generates, collects or re-uses data. Planning ahead to data needs that proposers are likely to encounter during the project is a best practice. For example, provisions need to be in place to ensure that data is managed responsibly *(e.g. the right venue is chosen for deposition, adequate are issu Regulation (GDPR) are respected*

with the FAIR principles[23], to ens other's data, maximising the undertaken.

RDM, in line with the FAIR principles is a requirement that should be carried out regardless of whether the data generated and re-used in the project is intended to be openly accessible, or if access restrictions are foreseen. FAIR data is not equivalent to open data (publicly available to everyone to access and reuse). Data can, and should be FAIR even when access is restricted.

RDM and the FAIR principles can be applied to research outputs other than data *(i.e. workflows, protocols, software, samples, etc)*. Proposers are recommended to consider robust management practices for data and other research outputs as early as the proposal stage of their project.

NON DIMENTICATE:
FAIR DATA MANAGEMENT VA FATTO ANCHE SE I DATI RESTANO CHIUSI (FAIR≠OPEN)

- **Data set description**: a sufficiently detailed description of the data generated or re-used, including the scientific focus and technical approach to allow association of their data sets with specific research as well as information on data types and an estimate of the data set's size.
- **Standards and metadata**: the protocols and standards used to structure the data (i.e. fully reference the metadata) so that other scientists can make an assessment and reproduce the dataset. If available, a reference to the community data standards with which their data conform and that make them interoperable with other data sets of similar type.
- **Name and persistent identifier for the data-sets**: a unique and persistent identification (an identifier) of the data sets and a stable resolvable link to where the data sets can be directly accessed. Submission to a public repository normally provides this; many institutional repositories provide similar services.

BEWARE OF COSTS!!!!!

- **Curation and preservation methodology**: information on the standards that will be used to ensure the integrity of the data sets and the period during which they will be maintained, as well as how they will be preserved and kept accessible in the longer term. A reference to the public data repository in which the data will be/is deposited with relevant consideration on whether the chosen repository meets the requirements of a trusted repository.
- **Data sharing methodology**: information on how the data sets can be accessed, including the terms-of-use or the license under which they can be accessed and re-used, and information on any restrictions that may apply or relevant security and privacy considerations. It is also important to specify and

Pratiche raccomandate / d

MASSIMIZZARE L'IMPATTO – DEVE ESSERE COERENTE CON 1.2

Proposal template Part B: technical description

2. Impact

pact – aspects to be taken into account.

- Credibility of the pathways to achieve the expected outcomes and impacts specified in the work programme, and the likely scale and significance of the contributions due to the project.
- Suitability and quality of the measures to maximise expected outcomes and impacts, as set out in the dissemination and exploitation plan, including communication activities.

res to maximise impact - Dissemination, exploitation and communication *[e.g. 5 pages, including section 2.3]*

- Describe the planned measures to maximise the impact of your project by providing a first version of your 'plan for the dissemination and exploitation including communication activities'. Describe the dissemination, exploitation and communication measures that are planned, and the target group(s) addressed (e.g. scientific community, end users, financial actors, public at large).

⚠ *Please remember that this plan is an admissibility condition, unless the work programme topic explicitly states otherwise. In case your proposal is selected for funding, a more detailed 'plan for dissemination and exploitation including communication activities' will need to be provided as a mandatory project deliverable within 6 months after signature date. This plan shall be periodically updated in alignment with the project's progress.*

⚠ *Communication[1] measures should promote the project throughout the full lifespan of the project. The aim is to inform and reach out to society and show the activities performed, and the use and the benefits the project will have for citizens. Activities must be strategically planned, with clear objectives, start at the outset and continue through the lifetime of the project. The description of the communication activities needs to state the main messages as well as the tools and channels that will be used to reach out to each of the chosen target groups.*

⚠ *All measures should be proportionate to the scale of the project, and should contain concrete actions to be implemented both during and after the end of the project, e.g. standardisation activities. Your plan should give due consideration to the possible follow-up of your project, once it is finished. In the justification, explain why each measure chosen is best suited to reach the target group addressed. Where relevant, and for innovation actions, in particular, describe the measures for a plausible path to commercialise the innovations.*

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PART B

DELINEARE IL PIANO DI DISSEMINAZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE (VA POI PRESENTATO AL MESE 6 COME DELIVERABLE) CHE È NECESSARIO PER AMMISSIBILITÀ

Impatto

- KEY IMPACT PATHWAYS
  - SCIENTIFICO
  - SOCIALE
  - ECONOMICO-TECNOLOGICO

HORIZON EUROPE LEGISLATION defines three types of impact, tracked with Key Impact Pathways

1. Creating high-quality new knowledge
2. Strengthening human capital in R&I
3. Fostering diffusion of knowledge and Open Science

Scientific Impact

4. Addressing EU policy priorities & global challenges through R&I
5. Delivering benefits & impact via R&I missions
6. Strengthening the uptake of R&I in society

Societal Impact

7. Generating innovation-based growth
8. Creating more and better jobs
9. Leveraging investments in R&I

Economic/ Technological Impact

Article 50 & Annex V *'Time-bound indicators to report on an annual basis on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the objectives referred to in Article 3 and set in Annex V along impact pathways'*

European Commission

Pratiche raccomandate / qualità implementazione

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PART B

COME IMPLEMENTARE

Proposal template Part B: technical description

3. Quality and efficiency of the implementation

Quality and efficiency of the implementation – aspects to be taken into account

Quality and effectiveness of the work plan, assessment of risks, and appropriateness of the effort assigned to work packages, and the resources overall

Capacity and role of each participant, and extent to which the consortium as a whole brings together the necessary expertise.

3.2 Capacity of participants and consortium as a whole *[e.g. 3 pages]*

⚠ *The individual members of the consortium are described in a separate section under Part A. There is no need to repeat that information here.*

- Describe the consortium. How does it match the project's objectives, and bring together the necessary disciplinary and inter-disciplinary knowledge. Show how this includes expertise in social sciences and humanities, open science practices, and gender aspects of R&I, as appropriate.
- Show how the partners will have access to critical infrastructure needed to carry out the project activities.
- Describe how the members complement one another (and cover the value chain, where appropriate)
- In what way does each of them contribute to the project? Show that each has a valid role, and adequate resources in the project to fulfil that role.
- If applicable, describe the industrial/commercial involvement in the project to ensure exploitation of the results and explain why this is consistent with and will help to achieve the sp
proposed for exploitation of the results of the project (see section 2.2).

DIMOSTRARE CHE IL CONSORZIO HA COMPETENZE SU OPEN SCIENCE

... grazie