

Open Science e Citizen Science in Horizon Europe



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Perché siamo qui



Open data saves lives. The global pandemic has highlighted beyond anything that came before it the importance of data sharing in solving the big challenges of our time. COVID-19 data may be the

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE, PER OGGI
ABBIAMO FINITO...

...RICORDANDOCI CHE IN HORIZON EUROPE
OPEN SCIENCE, DATI FAIR E CO-CREATION RIENTRANO NELLA
VALUTAZIONE EX ANTE DELLA PROPOSTA

VEDREMO

- OPEN SCIENCE , COS'È E PERCHÉ SERVE (OVVERO, LE LEZIONI DEL COVID)
- IL CONTESTO EUROPEO E INTERNAZIONALE: OPEN SCIENCE, DATI FAIR E EOSC
 - LA CITIZEN SCIENCE IN HORIZON EUROPE

...una domanda

PERCHÉ FATE RICERCA?

SEI CHE
VOLEVI ESSERE
OGGI?

TE.SOLOGGI

"I chose to study science because I wanted to publish in Nature," said no undergraduate student ever.

Yet it only takes a few years of working in science before most researchers will be preoccupied with scholarly journal brands—some to the point of obsession. The quest for a coveted spot in a highly selective journal, still the hardest currency of career progress, forces researchers to make compromises with their ideals of scientific practice.

OPINION 11 JAN 2022

How to reclaim ownership of scholarly publishing [Jan 11, 2022](#)

By Björn Brembs, Gustav Nilsson and Toma Susi

Share [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#)

SERVONO I DATI
[FAIR BY DESIGN]
(E NON SOLO LA
SINTESI FINALE
SOTTO FORMA DI
ARTICOLO)

The Value of RDA for COVID-19 RDA

Home » Get involved » The Value of RDA for... » The Value of RDA for COVID-

13 July 2020 | 16426 reads | Facebook | Twitter

Under public health emergencies, and particularly the COVID19 pandemic, it is fundamental that data is shared in both a timely and an accurate manner. This coupled with the harmonisation of the

 **tech economy 2030**
Digital transformation for sustainability

2020

Home » #SDG3 » Open Science è una necessità, non una noia burocratica

#SDG3 In Evidenza Sostenibilità Culturale

Open Science è una necessità, non una noia burocratica

IL COVID HA DIMOSTRATO CHE OPEN SCIENCE È UNA NECESSITÀ



Raphaël Lévy
@raphavisses

#OSEC2022 @BoukacemZeg

(applauded by @stephen_curry) concludes her talk with a quote from a young research who left science saying "GAME OVER: The pandemic is a life-size experiment that reminded us that the ultimate goal is to advance knowledge, not egos, not numbers"

Traduci il Tweet

5:10 PM · 4 feb 2022 · Twitter Web App

Feb. 4 2022

Sanjee Baksh, PhD @S_Baksh · 21h

Congratulations to the authors but I am not strong enough for this

Mostra questa discussione

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-03415-8>

received: 25 June 2019

accepted: 4 June 2021

published online: 20 April 2022

...GLI ARTICOLI SERVONO SUBITO: PREPRINT!
CON IL SISTEMA TRADIZIONALE AVREMMO VISTO I PRIMI ARTICOLI (SENZA DATI) SE VA BENE A DICEMBRE 2020 (9-18 MESI TEMPI MEDI DI PUBBLICAZIONE)

LA PANDEMIA CI RICORDA CHE LO **SCOPO DELLA RICERCA È FARE AVANZARE LA CONOSCENZA**, NON SONO I NUMERI O IL NOSTRO EGO

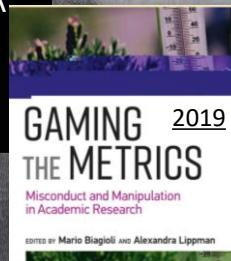
... ma come funziona oggi la comunicazione scientifica?

FOCUS SOLO SUL PRODOTTO FINALE
(ARTICOLO SU RIVISTA «PRESTIGIOSA»)
PER RAGIONI DI VALUTAZIONE

PAGHIAMO OGNI ANNO 10 MILIARDI IN
ABBONAMENTI A RIVISTE – PER CHIUDERE UN
CONTENUTO PER IL QUALE NON VENITE PAGATI
(AUTORI E REVISORI), CHE È STATO CREATO CON
FONDI PUBBLICI

...ARRIVIAMO AD AVERE FINO AL
70% DI STUDI NON
RIPRODUCIBILI...

PERCHÉ LA VALUTAZIONE È
DIVENTATA UN'OSSESSIONE E SI FA
DI TUTTO PUR DI PUBBLICARE...
«GAME THE SYSTEM»

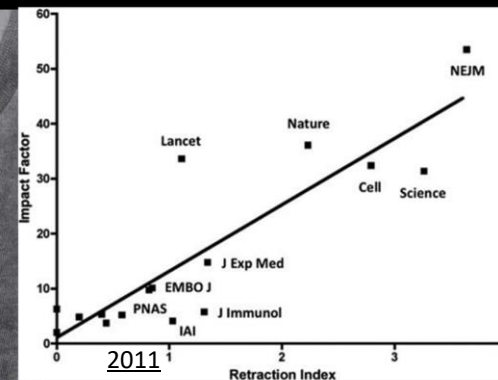


... QUINDI **OGGI LEGGERE NON È GRATIS**:
PAGHIAMO (IN REGIME DI
ABBONAMENTO – NON IN OPEN ACCESS
A PAGAMENTO) 3800/5000 \$ PER
ARTICOLO – ESCLUDENDO DALLA
LETTURA CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO

... E 43% DI RITRATTAZIONI PER
FRODE, CON UNA DIRETTA
CORRELAZIONE
#RITRATTAZIONI/JOURNAL
IMPACT FACTOR

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process



[la valutazione sta cambiando]

- VALORIZZARE LA CONDIVISIONE
- CONSIDERARE TUTTI I RISULTATI (INCLUSO I DATI)

...I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE STANNO CAMBIANDO [ANVUR HA FIRMATO]

Diversity, inclusiveness and collaboration

- Recognise the diversity of research activities and practices, with a diversity of outputs, and reward early sharing and open collaboration. Consider tasks like peer review, training, mentoring and supervision of Ph.D candidates, leadership roles, and, as appropriate, science communication and interaction with society, entrepreneurship, knowledge valorisation, and industry-academia cooperation. Consider also the full range of research outputs, such as scientific publications, data, software, models, methods, theories, algorithms, protocols, workflows, exhibitions, strategies, policy contributions, etc., and reward research behaviour underpinning open science practices such as early knowledge and data sharing as well as open collaboration within science and collaboration with societal actors where appropriate. Recognise that researchers should not excel in all types of tasks and provide for a framework that allows researchers to contribute to the definition of their research goals and aspirations.

Agreement

I believe in a research culture that recognises a diversity of contributions to science and society; that celebrates high quality and impactful research; and that values sharing, collaboration, integrity and engagement with society, transmitting knowledge from generation to generation.

Mariya Gabriel

Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth



Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

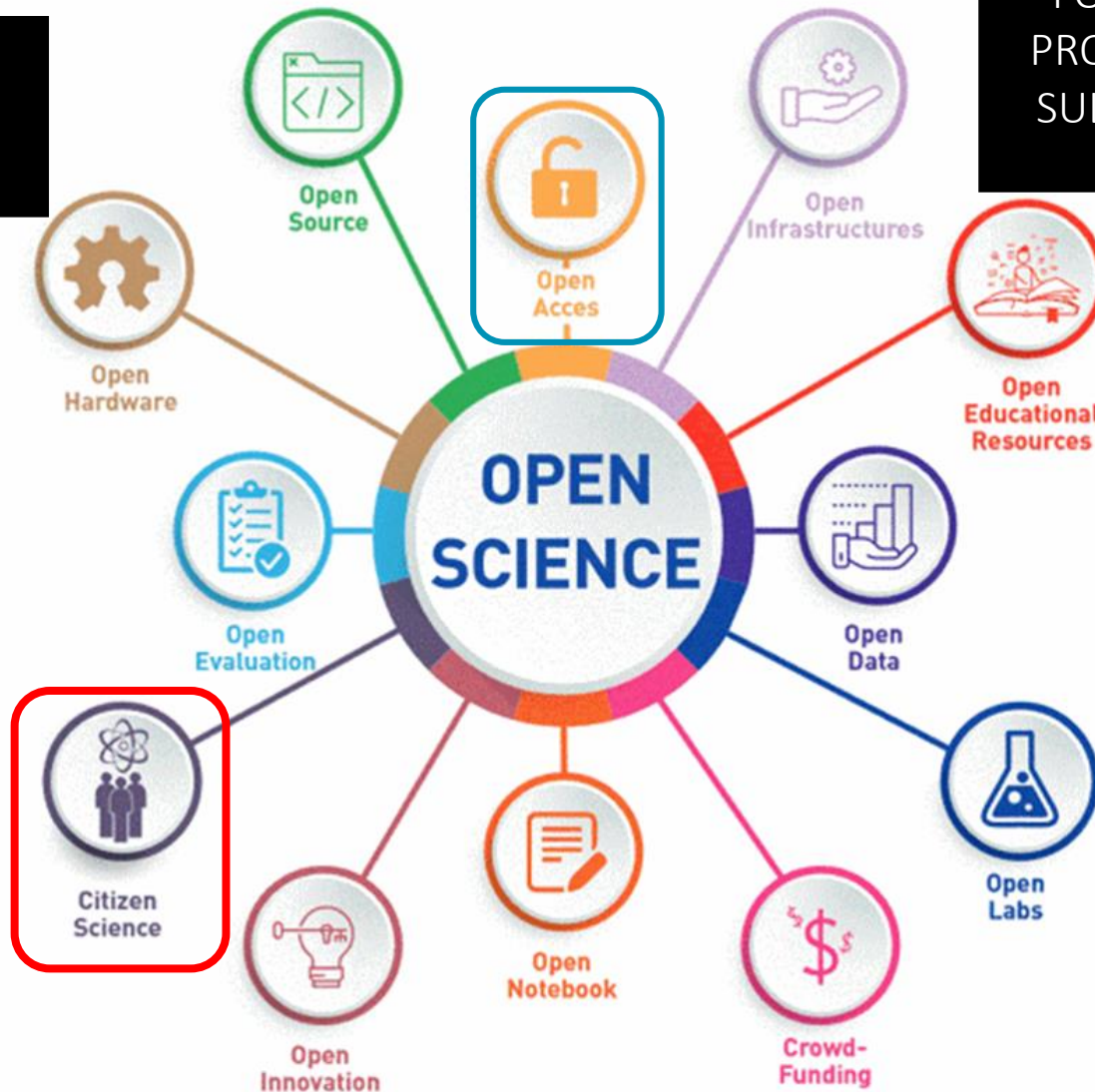
Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.

...DA FIRMARE!!!

... per questo serve Open Science

OPEN
SCIENCE ≠ OPEN
ACCESS

FOCUS SULL'INTERO
PROCESSO, NON SOLO
SULLA SINTESI FINALE
(ARTICOLO)



[...Houston, abbiamo un problema

NOT PEER-REVIEWED
Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing March 11, 2019

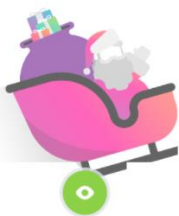
Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped' Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery	Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress
Myth 2 JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers	Myth 7 Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants
Myth 3 Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting	Myth 8 Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts
Myth 4 Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity	Myth 9 Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia
Myth 5 Open Access has created predatory publishers Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing	Myth 10 Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

CALENDARIO DELL'AVVENTO OPEN SCIENCE

1 dicembre



2 dicembre



3 dicembre



4 dicembre



5 dicembre



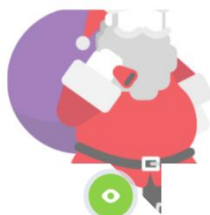
7 dicembre



8 dicembre



9 dicembre



10 dicembre



11 dicembre



genially 2021

LA PERCEZIONE IN ITALIA:
- OPEN SCIENCE=OPEN ACCESS
- OPEN ACCESS=SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

Open Science

Open Access | Lic. Info | Cite

Qeios

<https://doi.org/10.32388/838962>

Open Science

'Open Science' stands for the transition to a new, more open and participatory way of conducting, publishing and evaluating scholarly research. Central to this concept is the goal of increasing cooperation and transparency in all research stages. This is achieved, among other ways, by sharing research data, publications, tools and results as early and open as possible.

Open Science leads to more robust scientific results, to more efficient research and (faster) access to scientific results for everyone. This results in turn in greater societal and economic impact.

<https://www.accelerateopenseience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

RICORDIAMOCI
CHE STIAMO
PARLANDO DI
RICERCA
FINANZIATA
CON FONDI
PUBBLICI

NUOVO MODO DI

- CONDURRE
- PUBBLICARE
- VALUTARE

LA RICERCA

CONDIVIDENDO

- DATI/TESTI
- STRUMENTI
- RISULTATI...

PRIMA E PIÙ APERTO POSSIBILE

QUESTO PORTA A
SCIENZA PIÙ SOLIDA, ACCESSO PIÙ RAPIDO
CHE SI TRADUCE IN IMPATTO SOCIALE/ECONOMICO

[da Praga, EOSC symposium]

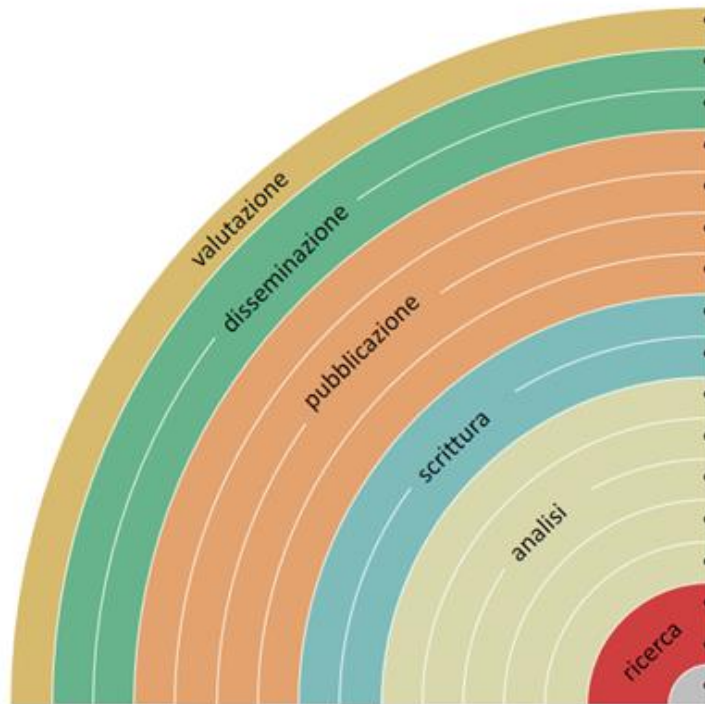
FOCUS SUL PRIMA E DURANTE
(CREAZIONE DI CONOSCENZA)
INVECE CHE SUL DOPO
(CIRCOLAZIONE DI CONOSCENZA)

Some points of attention

- Align top down and bottom-up initiatives.
- Be inclusive and engage (better) with bottom up initiatives like the Open Science, research software engineers and data stewards communities.
- Address the main barriers for researchers (time, effort and financial costs, data protection and legal restrictions; lack of recognition).
- A stronger focus on Open Science activities before and during a research project (creating knowledge) instead of (mainly) after (circulating knowledge).
- Develop expertise (and capacity) in multiple disciplines (team science).
- Design research workflows and integrate local, national and international services in these workflows.
- Collaborate with Local Data Competence Centre, Thematic Data Competence Centre and EOSC.
- Stimulate FAIR by design.

Laurents Sesink, SURF

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



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



[FINO AL 2020] SI PUÒ FARE SEMPRE! **NONOSTANTE** I CRITERI ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE. NESSUNO VE LO VIETA!

...**E LA VALUTAZIONE STA CAMBIANDO CON COARA**...

OPEN SCIENCE NON RICHIEDE TANTO TEMPO (ANCHE PERCHÉ, QUANTI ARTICOLI/ANNO???) 10? PER 10 VOLTE SU 365 GIORNI...)

DAL 2021: **SI DEVE FARE!!!** SE NO NIENTE FONDI EU

[con dati FAIR, ovvero...]

SCIENTIFIC DATA

We'd like to understand how you use our websites in order to imp

Open Access | Published [FAIR guide](#), Nature, March 2016

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier, [...] Barend Mons

FINDABLE

- IDENTIFICATIVI
- METADATI

ACCESSIBLE

- DOVE SONO CONSERVATI I DATI E A QUALI CONDIZIONI DI ACCESSO
 - NON «OPEN»
 - FORMATI APERTI

INTEROPERABLE

- STANDARD
- ONTOLOGIE

REUSABLE

- LICENZE
- DOCUMENTAZIONE

CON UN DATA
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Open Science
2023
Café

HOME / NEWS / COME SCRIVERE UN DMP

Come scrivere un DMP

IL TUTTO, MACHINE READABLE

Help

OPEN-SCIENCE.IT
La scienza condivisa

HOME NA

Italian Computing and Data Infrastructure

OS café

Dati della ricerca e aspetti legali

VAI ALL'ARTICOLO NAVIGA IL SITO

2022

APRE
Agenzia del Dipartimento della Ricerca Scientifica

"S-LÉGAMI!"

OPEN ACCESS - MANUALE D'USO PER RICERCATORI

Seconda edizione
aggiornata e ampliata con circa 100 domande sull'Open Science

YouTube IT

Cerca

OLS openlifescience full course online

Open LifeSci
@OpenLifeSci
332 iscritti

Accedi

Our site

Iscriviti

COMMUNITY CANALI INFORMAZIONI

In UniTO Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante Editori e Politiche Open Access (EPOcA) Eventi Corsi e formazioni Video Open Science

<https://www.oi.unito.it/new/>

Open Science passo dopo passo

Si può fare Open Science, in concreto, ogni giorno, un passo per volta. E non è incompatibile con VQR, ASN...
Provate uno strumento dall'elenco di link raccolti in Open Science in pratica (richiede login)

Open Science in pratica

Open Science A Practical Guide for Early-Career Researchers

May 2023

Open Leadership: Academia, industry and beyond!

Community Design for Inclusivity

Accessibility Inclusion for Visual Impairment

Project Development and Introduction to Working Open

GitHub for Collaboration

The Turing Way

Search this book...

- Guide for Reproducible Research
- Guide for Project Design
- Guide for Communication
- Guide for Collaboration
- Guide for Ethical Research
- Community Handbook
- Afterword

Visit our GitHub Repository
This book is powered by Jupyter Book

Welcome The Turing way

The Turing Way is an open source community-driven guide to reproducible, ethical, inclusive and collaborative data science.

Our goal is to provide all the information that data scientists in academia, industry, government and the third sector need at the start of their projects to ensure that they are easy to reproduce and reuse at the end.

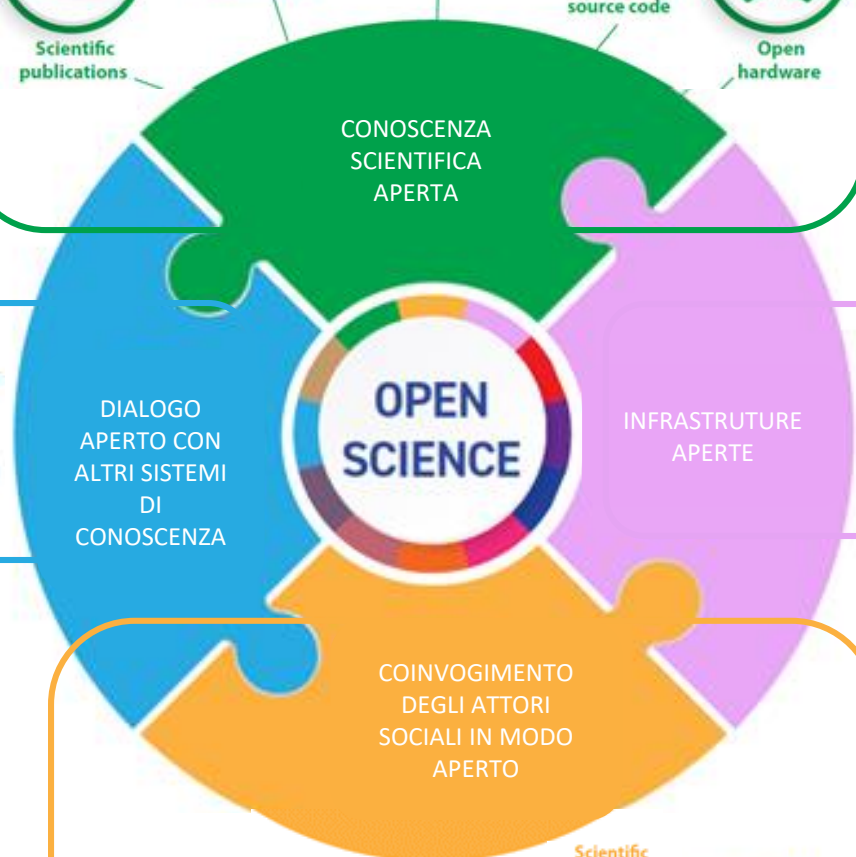
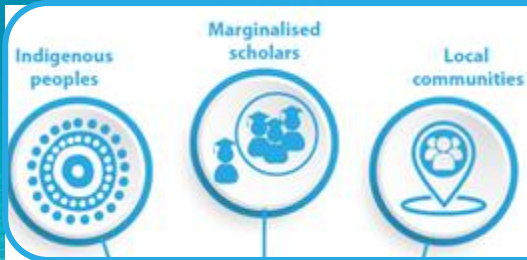
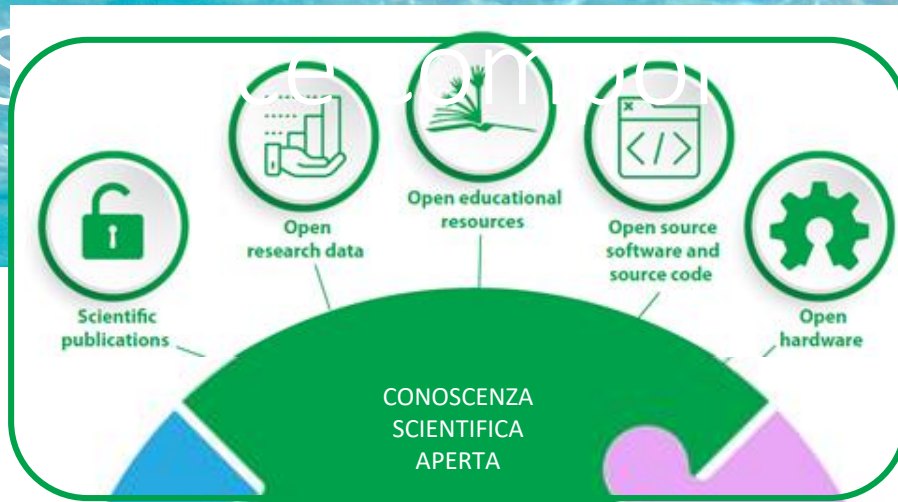
The book started as a guide for reproducibility, covering version control, testing, and continuous integration. However, technical skills are just one aspect of making data science research "open for all".

In February 2020, The Turing Way expanded to a series of books covering reproducible research, project design, communication, collaboration, and ethical research.

COLLABORATION PROJECT DESIGN REPRODUCIBILITY COMMUNICATION & OUT REACH ETHICS

TOO EASY NOT TO DO

...Open Science



NON SOLO CONOSCENZA SCIENTIFICA:
- INCLUSIONE
- COINVOLGIMENTO

...iniziando con un po' di co-creation

ORION INSPIRING STORIES INDEX

- CITIZEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 4)
Introducing co-creation in fundamental life sciences?
- CO-CREATION** (PAGE 6)
Encouraging co-creation through a funding call
- OPEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 8)
Aligning an entire country to develop an Open Science action plan
- PUBLIC DIALOGUES** (PAGE 10)
Thinking differently through dialogue
- PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT** (PAGE 12)
Using Art as a way to level the playing field when discussing science



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 menu

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 Area known as Open Science.

Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
Deliberative	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
	Deep Democracy / The Lewis Method	To access and bring out the wisdom within a group, and particularly to release the creative potential that results from conflict	Var	Anyone	1-2 D	Var	€€	Conversation Across the Socie
	Deliberative Mapping	To provide a more robust, democratic and accountable decision making which better reflects public values	- 60	Citizens, experts	6D	4M-1Y	€€€€	Appraising options for addressi
	Democa Card Game / Play Decide	To enable small groups of people to engage with complex public policy issues	4 to 8	Citizens	1-4 D	Var	€	Public engagement o 'Democa' tool, ESRC G
	Distributed Dialogue	To develop ongoing, embedded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
	Expert Panel	To synthesise a variety of inputs on a specialised topic and produce recommendations	- 100	Researchers, citizens, policy makers	1-2 H	6M	€€	Translating Research into Practic
	Interdisciplinary Work Groups	To take professional stock of the situation and partly to propose possible courses of action to ensure, initiate, promote or check development in the area	15-30	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	2-5 D	8M	€€	Opening up the Hur community, Da
	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)	To rank a set of options from the most preferred to the least preferred option; policy formulation, programme development	Var	CSOs, researchers, citizens	4D	1Y	€€	PorGrow - Poli growing challen
	Planning Calls / Citizens Jury	To develop a set of solutions to a problem delegated to the participants by a commissioning body	25	Citizens	4-5 D	5M	€€€€	Citizens jury on Water M
	Q Methodology	To gain insight into the diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
	Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for an uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
	World Café & Scenario Café	To provide a means for public debates	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f

Co-design e citizen science

Cos4Cloud The Project Citizen Science innovation Cos4Cloud Services Co-design News & Events

<https://cos4cloud-eosc.eu/>

Learn how to use co-design in citizen science:

Download our presentation! It explains **what co-design is, why it is useful and how to apply it in citizen science** in general and in creating technological citizen science services in particular to explain it, we will use the Cos4Cloud* experience.

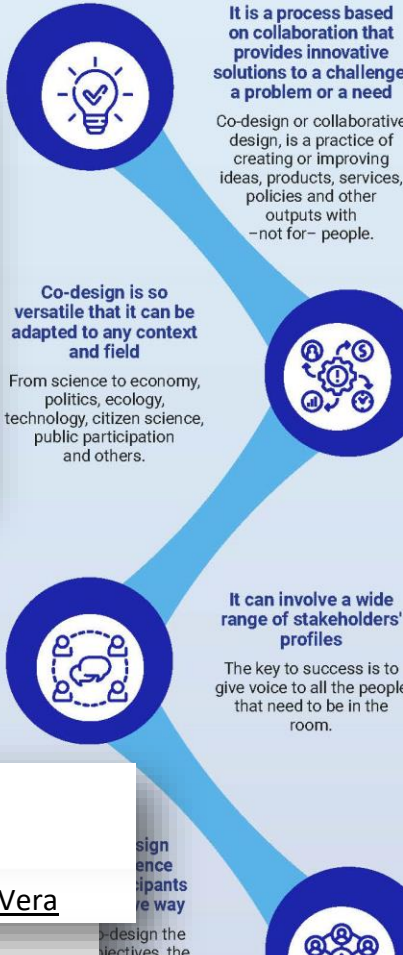
[DOWNLOAD THE ENGLISH VERSION](#)

[DOWNLOAD THE SPANISH VERSION](#)

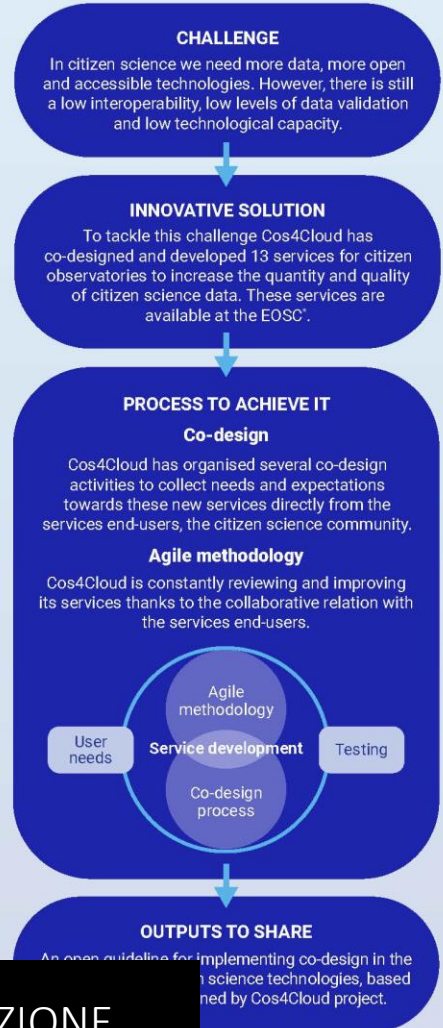


CO-DESIGN AS A SERVICE IN CITIZEN SCIENCE

CO-DESIGN: WHAT IS IT?



A SUCCESS CASE: COS4CLOUD



CO-CREATION IN DIALOGO CON LA SOCIETÀ

COESO

coeso
connecting research and society



Research for



Vera **OPERAS Vera**



vera
activating research

A space for co-creation that provides a set of tools to discover potential partners, define and co-design the activities, to co-create new knowledge and solutions and deliver them to society.

VERA is an online collaboration platform where a diverse set of actors can build social science and humanities research together. It's a virtual gathering place for professionals and practitioners of all kinds and researchers. It's a place where ideas can be dreamed and built, where collaborations can take place, and where links to funding can be found.

SPAZIO DI CO-CREAZIONE,
SCOPERTA DI POTENZIALI
PARTNERS...

Open Science in Horizon

Open science

Open science in Horizon Europe

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

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

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

PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE

VALUTATE SOTTO

«EXCELLENCE»

a) OBBLIGATORIE

b) RACCOMANDATE

DOVETE INTEGRARE

ENTRAMBE NELLA PROPOSTA

V.1 June 17 2021



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

Horizon

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

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

Open Science in Horizon Europe



PRATICHE RACCOMANDATE

PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE

NEL PROFILO RICERCATORE:
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

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

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

RESEARCHERS PROFILE
Template PartA

SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE
Template PartB

IMPACT
Template PartB

IMPLEMENTATION
Template PartB

DISSEMINATION
Publications

DISSEMINATION
FAIR data

PROPOSTA DI PROGETTO [SU QUESTO SI VIENE VALUTATI]

OBBLIGHI A PROGETTO APPROVATO



Elementi obbligatori e non

NELLA PROPOSTA DOVETE DECLINARE ENTRAMBE:

1. COME SARETE CONFORMI ALLE PRATICHE OBBLIGATORIE
2. COME ADATTERETE QUELLE RACCOMANDATE

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

- GESTIONE DEI RISULTATI IN MODO FAIR (DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN)
- OPEN ACCESS ALLE PUBBLICAZIONI
 - OPEN ACCESS AI DATI
- FORNIRE INFORMAZIONI UTILI A VALIDARE/RIUSARE

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

ALCUNE CALL POTRANNO
AVERE ULTERIORI OBBLIGHI
(SARÀ SPECIFICATO)

MA SU QUESTE PRATICHE SI VALUTA
ECCELLENZA E SOLIDITÀ DEL
CONSORZIO

[Guida – pratiche raccomandate]



- GUIDA, p.41-42
DOVETE DIMOSTRARE
SE E COME
ADOTTERETE
- CONDIVISIONE RAPIDA
 - GESTIONE DEI DATI
 - RIPRODUCIBILITÀ
 - OPEN ACCESS
 - OPEN PEER REVIEW
 - CIZIEN 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 in the proposal template in the relevant section on open science. A full data

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 reproducibility and resources in the relevant section below.

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.

[Guida – Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement

Citizen, civil society and end-user engagement

Citizen and civil society engagement is a programme principle and operational objective that refers to the opening up of R&I processes to society to develop better, more innovative and more relevant outcomes, and to increase societal trust in the processes and outcomes of R&I.

Opening up the R&I system towards society and supporting citizens, civil society and end-users to participate in R&I – as sources of ideas, knowledge and/or data, as data collectors and/or analysers, and/or as testers and/or end users – enlarges the collective intelligence, capabilities and scope of the R&I and is likely to lead to greater creativity and robustness of the outcomes and reduced time-to-market of the innovative products and services. It also increases the relevance and responsiveness of R&I, ensuring that its outcomes align with the needs, expectations and values of society. Moreover, it is a key element for improving the transparency, co-ownership and trust of society in the process and outcomes of R&I. Conducting R&I openly, responsibly, transparently, and in adherence to the highest standards of research integrity and ethics is also important for responding to increased science denial.

Co-design activities could involve workshops, focus groups or other means to develop R&I agendas, roadmaps or policies. These could be one-off activities in one or several different localities or repeated consultations with the same or varying groups. They could involve citizens and/or one or many organisation types at the same time. Co-

Co-creation activities, such as citizen science or user-led innovation, involve citizens or end-users directly in the development of new knowledge or innovations, through a range of different levels of participation. These could include identifying R&I questions to be tackled by the project, developing a methodology, observing, gathering and processing data, right up to the publication and presentation of results. The co-creation activities could be the focus of a proposal, or could be one of the methodological approaches taken alongside others.

Co-assessment activities, such as assisting in the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the project, portfolio of projects, policies or programmes, help ensure an


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Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

CITIZEN
SCIENCE
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Citizen Science

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Established by the European Commission

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Homepage > News & events > Events > Showcase of citizen science by ERC grantees and other EU-funded projects

29 November 2022 09:00 Virtual

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Results Pack

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Citizen science: Inspiring examples of societal engagement for Horizon Europe

Citizen science, for which citizens collaborate with scientists on research and innovation, has the potential to improve and deepen the relationship between science and society. This showcase features 12 EU-funded projects that are building the capacities and networks needed to work with citizens across Europe.

Commissione europea

CORDIS Results Pack

La scienza dei cittadini

Raccolta tematica dei risultati dei progetti di ricerca innovativi finanziati dall'UE

Aprile 2022

- 3 Un modello di bootcamp per accelerare la scienza comunitaria
- 5 Salute pubblica: consentire ai cittadini di monitorare l'inquinamento urbano
- 7 La scienza comunitaria percorre la scala mobile del coinvolgimento pubblico
- 9 Strumenti di crowdsourcing che fiutano la provenienza dei cattivi odori
- 13 Ispirare nuove direzioni nella scienza orientata ai cittadini
- 15 Misurare l'impatto della scienza dei cittadini
- 17 Pensare a livello locale e agire a livello globale: le azioni guidate dalla comunità possono affrontare questioni sociali di grande portata?
- 19 Collocare i cittadini al timone della politica in materia di trasporti urbani

Ragioni per NON fare Open Science?

Valid reasons not to participate in open science practices

Casper J. Albers*

Abstract

The past years have seen a sharp increase in the attention for open science practices. Such practices include pre-registration and registered reports, sharing of materials, open access publishing and attention to reproducibility of research. Despite the overwhelming amount of evidence highlighting the benefits of open science, some researchers remain reluctant. In this paper, I will outline valid reasons for researchers not to participate in open science practices.

Discussion

There are no valid reasons.

GRAZIE!