

Open Science dalla A alla Z

2 – Alternativa Open

Università Bocconi,
25 novembre 2022

Elena Giglia

Università di Torino

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@egiglia

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. Open Science è solo la scienza, fatta bene
2. come potete aprire tutti i passi del ciclo della ricerca
3. pratiche utili per Horizon Europe

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- C'è una comunità lì fuori che vi sostiene (soprattutto giovani ricercatori)
- Il mondo lì fuori sta cambiando: c'è ricchezza di buone pratiche

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 PER L'ATTENZIONE,
PER OGGI ABBIAMO
FINITO!

*Heymans Institute for Psychological Research, Grote Kruisstraat 2/1, 9712 TS Groningen, The Netherlands. c.j.albers@rug.nl

...un po' di ispirazione...

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open**. In every field it let us **share and innovate**.

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL**.

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done**.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:

let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.



Open Science

RICORDIAMOCI
CHE STIAMO
PARLANDO DI
RICERCA
FINANZIATA
CON FONDI
PUBBLICI

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.accelerateopenscience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

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

Open Science

What is Open Science? Introduction



Article

Open Science represents a **new approach to the scientific process** based on cooperative work and new ways of diffusing knowledge by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools (European Commission, 2016b:33). The OECD defines Open Science as: *"to make the primary outputs of publicly funded research results – publications and the research data – publicly accessible in digital format with no or minimal restriction"* (OECD, 2015:7), but it is more than that. Open Science is about **extending the principles of openness to the whole research cycle** (see figure 1), fostering sharing and collaboration as early as possible thus entailing a systemic change to the way science and research is done.

FOSTER project

OPEN SCIENCE IS ABOUT
EXTENDING THE PRINCIPLES OF OPENNESS TO THE WHOLE RESEARCH CYCLE
FOSTERING SHARING AND COLLABORATION AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE,
THUS ENTAILING A **SYSTEMATIC CHANGE** TO THE WAY SCIENCE IS DONE

Open Science

Open Science Depends on Open Minds



Neelie Kroes ✓

Iscriviti 851



Jeff Rouder

@JeffRouder

Segui

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

Traduci il Tweet

21:47 -



Open Science @openscience · 5 h

"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience



13



8



THE REVOLUTION
OF OPEN SCIENCE



BY JONATHAN TENNANT 2020

Open Science = Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure

Access, reuse &
discoverability

X Culture
(change)

Evaluation &
Researcher behaviour

C. Mac Callum, UKSG, April 2018

[...cambiamento culturale o alibi?]

NON ASPETTIAMO CHE CAMBINO LE REGOLE DI VALUTAZIONE
PER CAMBIARE PRATICA...

SE NO DIVENTA ALIBI PER NON CAMBIARE MAI.

IL CAMBIAMENTO SIAMO NOI.

LE REGOLE VANNO FATTE CAMBIARE

'Devastating career event': scientists caught out by change to Australian Research Council fine print

Aug. 20, 2021

Researchers say a ban on preprint material citations in funding applications is a 'remarkably stupid own-goal for Australian science'

Preprint rule out of line with 'modern publication culture'

In their 41-page document of instructions to DECRA applicants, the ARC asks researchers to "include information about national and international progress" relevant to their application and field of research.

14 September 2021

One scientist said without referring to said.

Another said: "I m These are two fair cite them I would

One astrophysicist comments from A citing a piece of so a preprint.

"I was really anno ruled out on a tech

A Future Fellowship applicant, who described feeling 'angry, destroyed,



Australian Government

Australian Research Council

Adjustments to the ARC's position on preprints

For future scheme rounds, the Australian Research Council (ARC) will allow the referencing and inclusion of preprints in a grant application. This includes within the Research Outputs list as well as the body of an application.

This adjustment to ARC's policy position reflects contemporary trends and the emerging significance of preprint acceptance and use across multiple research disciplines as a mechanism to expedite research and facilitate open research, as well as to provide greater equity across disciplines and career stages.



Yvonne Nobis @yvonnenobis · 1h

Aug. 20

This is bonkers. One of my partner's most highly cited papers (Planck collaboration) is a pre-print. It does not differ in any material way from the final published article, which followed several years later (a special journal ed).

(nb. citations from the preprint don't count)



The Hidden Professor @thehiddenprof · 1h

Sent 14 2021

rdian.com/education/2021...

Twitter

PREPRINT NON ACCETTATI PER
GRANT PROPOSALS.
PROTESTE PERCHÉ ORMAI SONO DI
USO COMUNE E SONO LA RICERCA
PIÙ AGGIORNATA
ORA SONO ACCETTATI

Open Science

LA SCIENZA È PIÙ FORTE QUANDO LAVORIAMO INSIEME
OPEN SCIENCE CREA UN AMBIENTE IN CUI DIVERSE MENTI POSSONO
LAVORARE INSIEME VERSO UNA SOLUZIONE

Inclusion

Scientists for Open Science
13th September 2021

Science is stronger when we work together — across distance, discipline and career stage.

Sept.13, 2021

Open Science fosters an environment where more scientific minds can work together toward solutions.

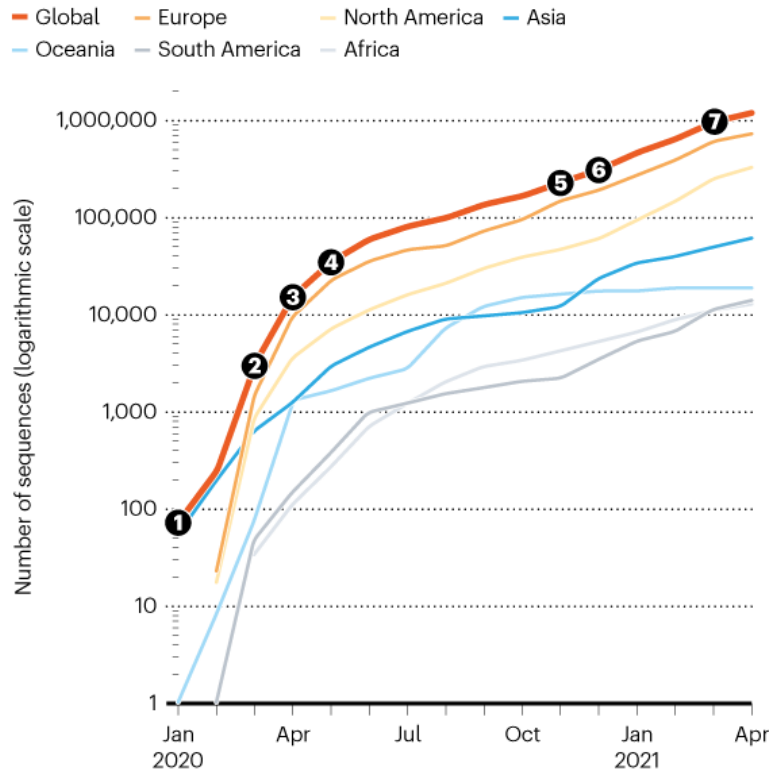
Open Access licensing allows all researchers, practitioners and students to read the latest scientific advances without a subscription, immediately upon publication. Sharing research artifacts like detailed methods, raw data, and code helps to contextualize the work, deepen understanding, and facilitate reproduction and adaptation. Together, expanded access and improved documentation enable more researchers to apply knowledge. Do inspire. And contribute their own insight and advances to the scientific record.



Open Science

COLLABORATION IN THE TIME OF COVID

More than one million SARS-CoV-2 genome sequences have been shared on the GISAID data-sharing platform since January 2020, and are helping researchers to track the spread of viral variants. Most are from the United States and Europe, but contributions come from every region of the world.



- 1 January:** First SARS-CoV-2 genome, from China.
- 2 March:** First African sequence, from Nigeria.
- 3 April:** Victoria, Australia, has 1,300 cases; 80% are sequenced, identifying clusters from cruise ships and hospitality venues.
- 4 May:** UK sequences 6% of cases, more than any other country.
- 5 November:** South African surge prompts intensified surveillance. Researchers find a widespread new variant — B.1.351.
- 6 December:** 40% of genomes sequenced in Manaus, Brazil, are of the P.1 variant, with mutations linked to increased transmissibility and immune evasion.
- 7 March:** US sequencing rate doubles, owing to a government mandate for surveillance and funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

nature

2021

Explore content ▾ About the journal ▾ Publish with us ▾ Subscribe

nature > news > article

NEWS | 23 April 2021

**One million coronavirus sequences:
popular genome site hits mega
milestone**

Open Science

**“It is more important than ever to promote responsible science.
Science that solves problems without creating new ones.
Science that can create conditions for a sustainable planet.
Science with results that are **openly and equitably** available for
everyone. So that indeed we **do not leave anyone behind.**”**

Eric Falt, UNESCO New Delhi Director



Slide courtesy of Paola Masuzzo
Eric Falt's speech 2019

Open Science



[Click to download taxonomies](#)

Open Science

Research Data Management

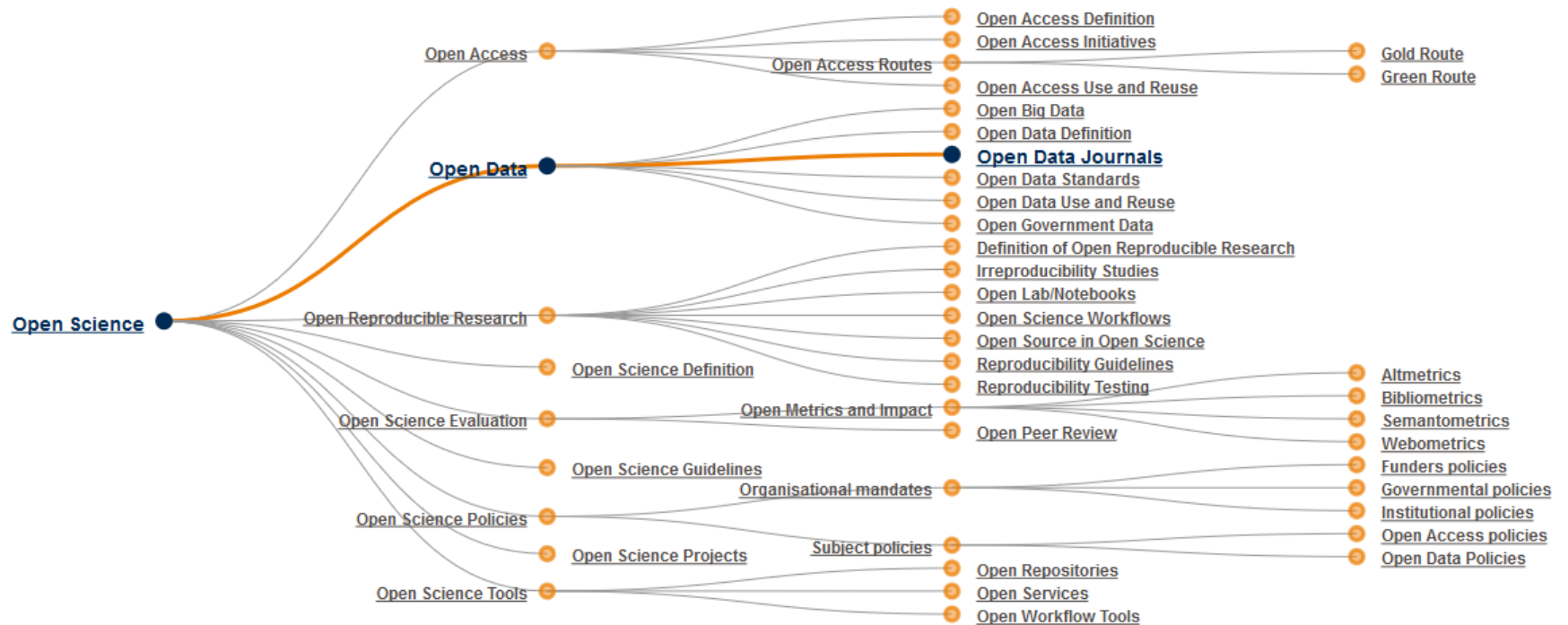
Legal Issues

Text And Data Mining

TDM Methods

Research Workflow

RRI



...Open

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

EU

OPEN
SCIENCE ≠ OPEN
ACCESS

TUTTI QUESTI
COMPONENTI VANNO
CONSIDERATI
E DECLINATI
COERENTEMENTE AL
PROGETTO NEL **PROPOSAL
TEMPLATE**, 1.2
EXCELLENCE-
METHODOLOGY

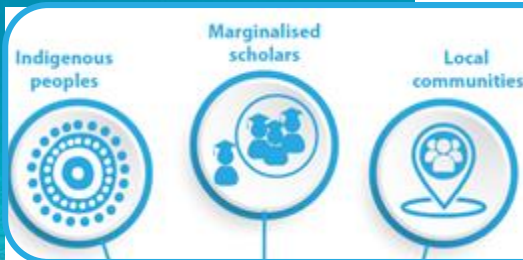
APPUNTO PERCHÉ OPEN
SCIENCE È UN METODO
PER FARE RICERCA **VIENE
VALUTATO NEL CRITERIO DI
«ECCELLENZA»**



Components of Open Science

UNESCO

...Open Science



NON SOLO
CONOSCENZA
SCIENTIFICA:
- INCLUSIONE
- COINVOLGIMENTO

Open Science

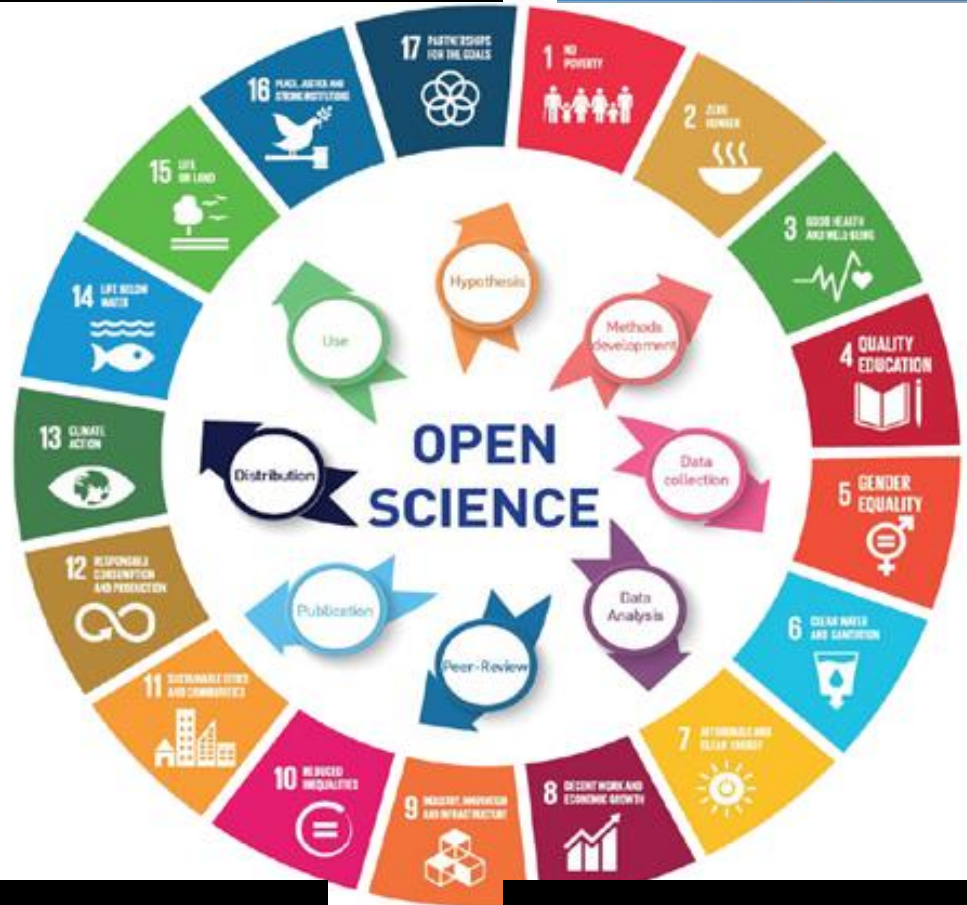
OPEN SCIENCE MIGLIORA
QUALITÀ E RENDE LA
SCIENZA PIÙ TRASPARENTE
ED EFFICACE

Open Science has the potential of increasing the quality of science and making the entire scientific process more transparent, collaborative and inclusive.

Open Science can accelerate progress towards SDGs and it can be a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and fulfilling the human right to science.

Building a global consensus on Open Science

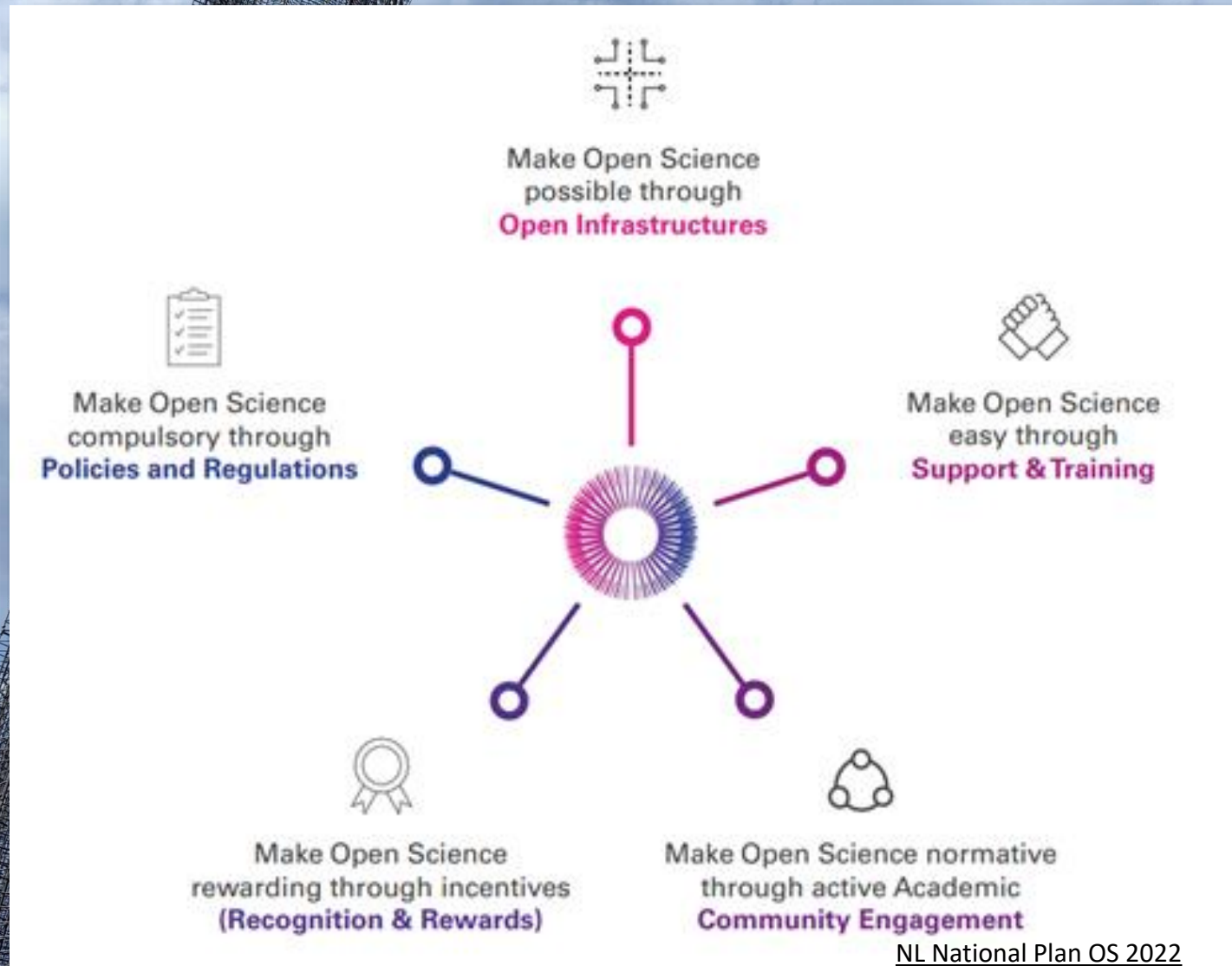
Ana Persic, Programme Specialist, UNESCO



OPEN SCIENCE FACILITA
SDG E GARANTISCE IL
DIRITTO ALLA CONSOCENZA

OPEN SCIENCE COME
GAME CHANGER

Cosa serve per rendere Open Science «the new normal»



Open Science

- È UN DIRITTO UMANO
- LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Also noting that the global COVID-19 health crisis has proven worldwide the urgency of and need for fostering equitable access to scientific information, facilitating the sharing of scientific knowledge, data and information, enhancing scientific collaboration and science- and knowledge-based decision making to respond to global emergencies and increase the resilience of societies,

Committed to leaving no one behind with regard to access to science and benefits from scientific progress by ensuring that the scientific knowledge, data, methods and processes needed to respond to present and future global health and other crises are openly available for all countries, in accordance with the rights and obligations, including the exceptions and flexibilities, under applicable international agreements,

Affirming the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, notably those contained in Articles 19 and 27 and also affirming the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

Jon Tennant ✓

107.241 Tweet

Following

[Open] Science is a Human Right

Article 27

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. | 1) Toda persona tiene derecho a participar libremente en la vida cultural de la comunidad, a gozar de las artes y a participar en el progreso científico y en los beneficios que de él resulten. |
| 2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author. | 2) Toda persona tiene derecho a la protección de los intereses morales y materiales que le correspondan por razón de las producciones científicas, literarias o artísticas de que sea autora. |

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

@protohedgehog

Sept. 21, 2019

unesco

Nov. 23, 2021



UNESCO Recommendation
on Open Science

Open + inclusive

A collegiate and
supportive
environment

Responsible
research and
innovation



Personal
development,
reward and
recognition

Equality, diversity
and inclusion in
research

Open research and impact

Research culture Univ. of Leeds

It's time to talk explicitly about inclusiveness

We have talked enough about diversity in an **implicit** way but we have not focused on it in an **explicit** way and we may therefore have missed the real point: **equity, diversity and inclusiveness are non-negotiable** and they must be built into the foundation of what we do.

OPEN
24
HOURS

Stephen Curry

64.823 Tweet

Sept. 19, 2019

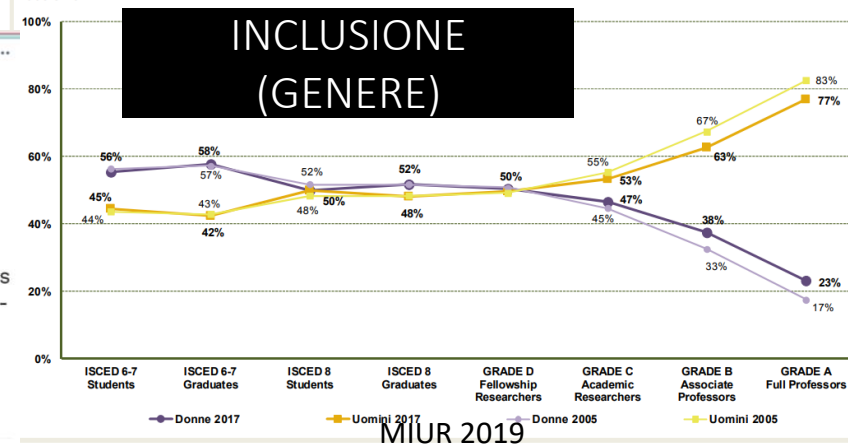
Following

LERU @LERUnews · 19 set

Important message to bring to university leadership is that we miss out on talent by not making equality and diversity a priority. Mixed teams work better. Addressing diversity issues is a win-win-win situation for students, staff and institutions, says @Stephen_Curry

DIVERSITÀ=VALORE

Grafico 1: Proporzione di donne e uomini in una tipica carriera accademica: studenti e personale docente e ricercatore - Anni 2005 e 2017



Feb. 13 2022



D@sapta Erwin Irawan
@dasaptaerwin

I searched for in title (mahakam) then I came up with this visualization. Scopus gets 170 docs (earth), @TheLensOrg gets 10x more docs (saturn), @CrossrefOrg gets 40x times more docs (super planet TOI-849b). #scicomm #sciart with @canva.

8:43 AM · 13 feb 2022 · Twitter for iPad

2 Retweet 2 Tweet di citazione

Research must be communicated in multiple languages



Access to research and greater interaction between science and society can only be possible if research is communicated in multiple languages, including those actually used in speech and writing locally.

In the ongoing reform of the research assessment system, the call for multilingualism is the most notable omission.

INCLUSIONE SIGNIFICA ANCHE MULTILINGUISMO

Comite pour la science ouv...
@ouvrirlascience

#OSEC2022 #PFUE2022

Le multilinguisme, un oublié de la réforme de l'évaluation, Emanuel KULCZYCKI (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań) - @ekulczycki - @ScholarlyCommRG

Traduci il Tweet

10:26 AM · 5 feb 2022 · TweetDeck

2 Retweet 1 Mi piace



Twitta la tua

Rispondi

@JFSmith434

"If we are not careful, we will have an open science that perpetuates the inequalities in academia and science." @mendulla #osfair2017



46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017

Open [collaborative] Science – inclusione



Contextualizing Openness

Situating Open Science



Dec.2021

Beyond Diversity and Inclusion:
Challenging Structural Racism and
Systemic Biases in Academic
Knowledge Production

Leslie Chan
Global Development Studies
Knowledge Equity Lab
University of Toronto Scarborough
@lesliekwchan [@knowledgeequitylab](https://twitter.com/knowledgeequitylab)

Main points

Contemporary inequity in knowledge production has deep historical roots – tracing back to colonialism and the spread of imperial science

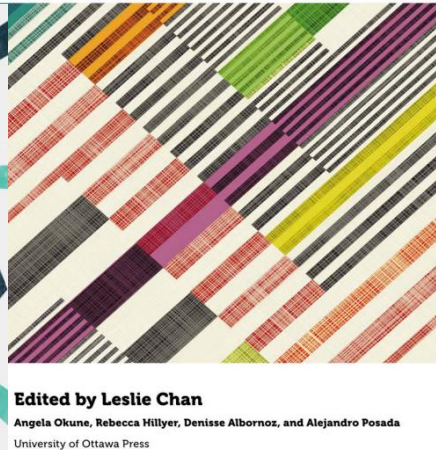
Addressing compositional diversity doesn't address the underlying problems of structural racism and systemic biases rooted in whiteness

Structural racism is about the maintenance and reproduction of power

Uncritical acceptance of "openness" risks reproducing and amplifying existing inequities

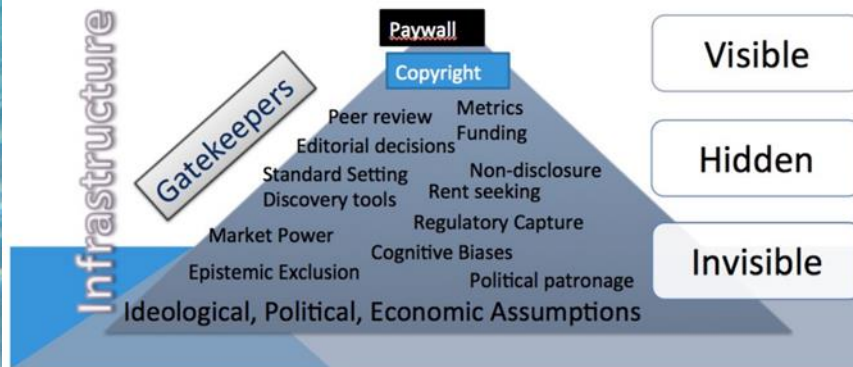
Design principles based on epistemic justice and knowledge equity are possible – Centering Human Relations and Solidarity

ACCETTAZIONE ACRITICA DI «OPENNESS»
RISCHIA DI RIPRODURRE E AMPLIFICARE LE
DISEGUAGLIANZE



Edited by Leslie Chan
Angela Okune, Rebecca Hillyer, Denisse Albornoz, and Alejandro Posada
University of Ottawa Press

SYSTEM OF POWER IN KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION



...MA...

Jan. 2022

NON È PREMETTENDO
«OPEN» CHE
RISOLVIAMO...

LA COLPA
È
NOSTRA!

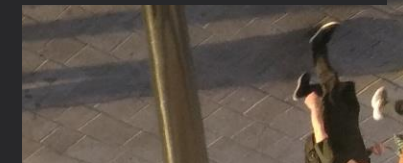
recommendations. But, so far, most continue to put this still-fermenting new wine into the old wineskins of their current reward systems and publishing requirements. Ultimately, the escape from the 17th-century scholarly communication prison is *not* about blaming the publishers, but about facing our own, dried-out, elitist, and anachronistic ivory-tower scholarly communication practice (from which the publishers live lavishly).

primarily communicated via human-readable narrative. However, we must realise that the evidence on which we base our knowledge should be centered on data and relevant, reproducible, observations and patterns that lead to precise claims[2], rather than on storytelling. Narrative is necessary but is *supplementary* to data and actual claims.

fortunate people of their playful youth and natural resources so that we in the Global North can have our electric cars and cleaner cities? Why would science be different? The (almost) universally agreed-upon (among intellectuals) new wine, *although wonderful and tasty*, goes quickly into the old wineskins of the current, journal-based scholarly communication and reward system, which *will resist until it finally bursts*. Many

Members of the Open Science community react to the UNESCO Recommendation

We asked 11 leading experts and advocates of the Open Science and Open Access movement to share their views on the significance of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science adopted in late 2021. Here are their responses and their own recommendations for how to achieve the objectives set by UNESCO.



Barend Mons

STIAMO
METTENDO VINO
NUOVO IN OTRI
VECCHIE (IL
SISTEMA DELLE
RIVISTE)

...Open Science



Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

Following

What is the difference between open science and good science? If research papers are inaccessible, with no code or data, cherry picked results, inability to even attempt to reproduce, is that really even science? Science without openness is more anecdote and faith than science.

Tennant Sept.2018



VALUES

Quality and integrity

Collective benefit

Equity and fairness

Diversity and inclusiveness

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

PRINCIPLES

Transparency, scrutiny, critique and reproducibility

Equality of opportunities

Responsibility, respect and accountability

Collaboration, participation and inclusion

Flexibility

Sustainability

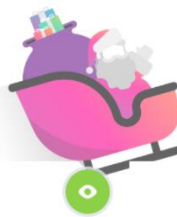
...Houston, abbiamo un problema

CALENDARIO DELL'AVVENTO OPEN SCIENCE

1 dicembre



2 dicembre



3 dicembre



4 dicembre



5 dicembre



6 dicembre



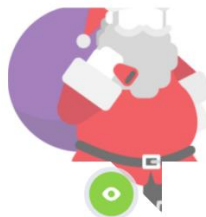
7 dicembre



8 dicembre



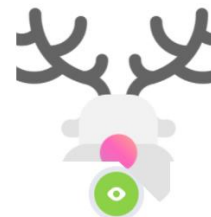
9 dicembre



10 dicembre



11 dicembre



12 dicembre



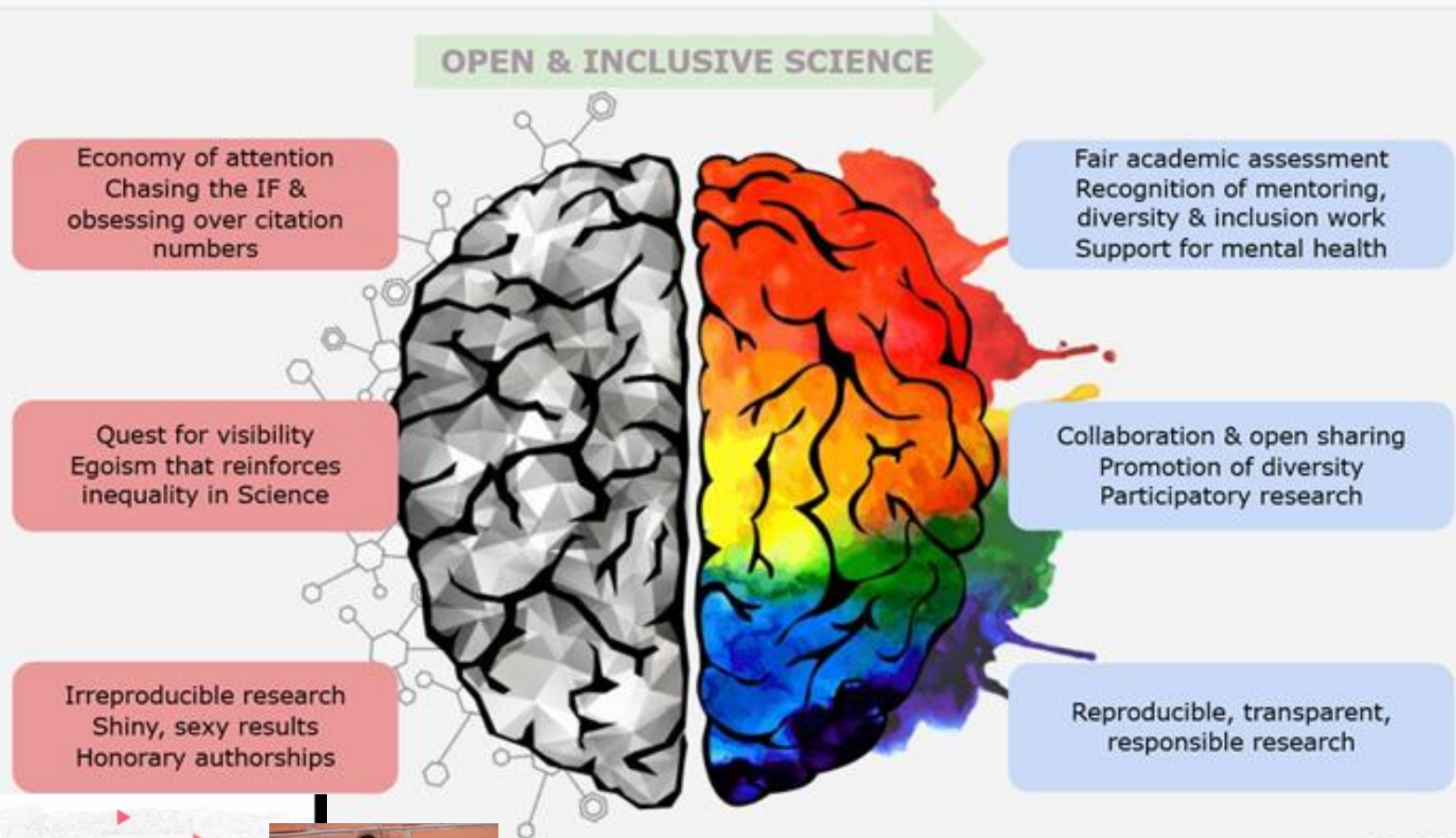
genially

2021

LA PERCEZIONE IN ITALIA:

- OPEN SCIENCE = OPEN ACCESS
- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

Open and inclusive science



OPEN
SCIENCE
FAIR



Madsen, 2019, Pic from [here](#)

P. Masuzzo, 20 nov. 2019



Open Science

WEBINAR 19 OTTOBRE 2020



«PRODOTTO DELLA RICERCA»: NON SOLO LA SINTESI FINALE (ARTICOLO) MA TUTTO IL PROCESSO

RIDEFINIRE «ECCELLENZA»: NUOVI VALORI SONO INCLUSIONE, DIVERSITÀ

recognize that formal papers and manuscripts are not the only units of scientific knowledge



redefine research excellence towards *values*: leadership, diversity work, mental health support



RIPORTARE LA SCIENZA AL CENTRO DELLA SOCIETÀ

invest in tools, services, and community-driven initiatives to help make science better by engaging more people to participate in the process



tell it like it is: redefine failure, nurture slower, responsible science, shift the focus from the outputs to the practice



INVESTIRE IN STRUMENTI PARTECIPATIVI



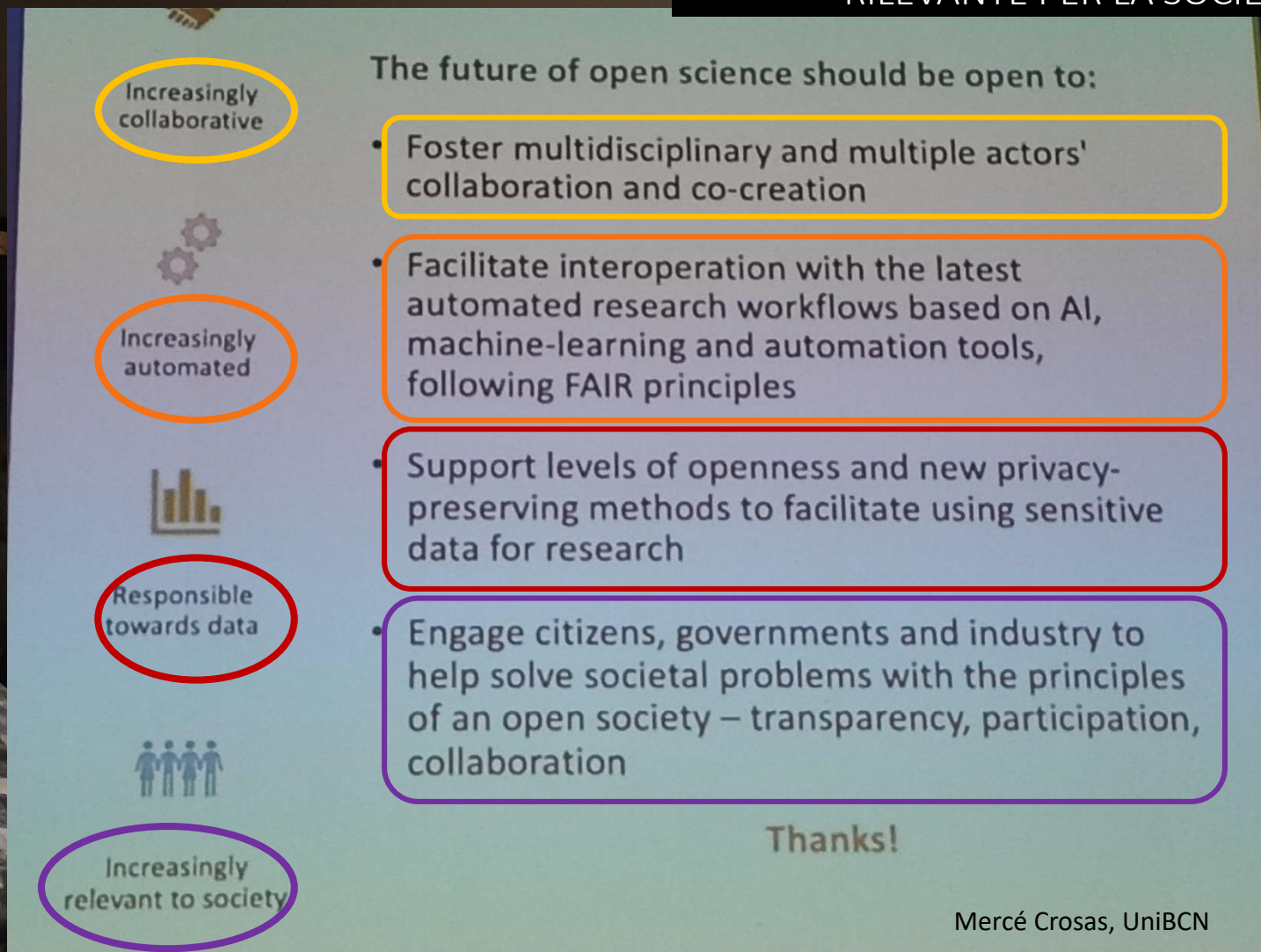
@pcmasuzzo
Oct.5, 2020

RACCONTATELA COM'È: SI FALLISCE. FOCUS DAL PRODOTTO AL PROCESSO

[Da Praga / 2]

IL FUTURO DELLA OPEN SCIENCE

- COLLABORATIVO
- AUTOMATIZZATO
- RESPONSABILE VERSO I DATI
- RILEVANTE PER LA SOCIETÀ



...Open Science in sintesi...

It was really helpful to have in mind there is an alternative way [Open Science] that gives us the chance of being treated with dignity and truly focus on the essence of our work

[Petra, PhD, May 2020]

...mi fa pensare a...

1. Change starts with us but cannot be achieved alone
2. Think about why you love your job
3. Inspire others about the impact
4. Seek to work together
5. Don't build silos, think about long term insurance and sustainability
6. Remember we have a common mission

Open Science: solo in Europa?

OPEN SCIENCE SIGNIFICA PORTARE LA
SCIENZA NEL 21° SECOLO

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE [Provisionally accepted](#) [The full-text will be published soon.](#) [Notify me](#)

[Nov.2019]

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 Szkuta¹, Rene Von Schomberg¹, Athanasios Karalopoulos¹, Konstantinos Repanas¹ and Michel Schouppe¹

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

RISCHI A ESSERE I PRIMI, RISCHI
MAGGIORI A ESSERE GLI ULTIMI

[e ha un legame con Open innovation]



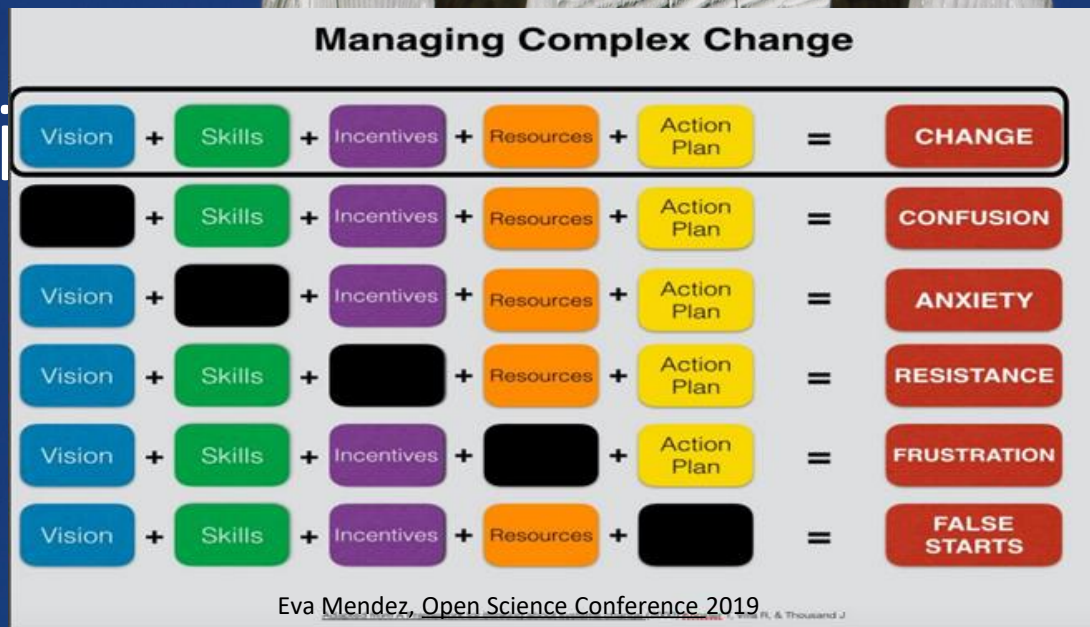
But, first, what is meant by Open Innovation? The basic premise of Open Innovation is to open up the innovation process to all active players so that knowledge can circulate more freely and be transformed into products and services that create new markets, fostering a stronger culture of entrepreneurship.

This means that a specific innovation can no longer be seen as the result of predefined and isolated innovation activities but rather as the outcome of a complex co-creation process involving knowledge flows across the entire economic and social environment.

CLOSED INNOVATION PRINCIPLES	OPEN INNOVATION PRINCIPLES
The smart people in our field work for us.	Not all the smart people work for us. We need to work with smart people inside and outside our company.
To profit from R&D, we must discover it, develop it, and ship it ourselves.	External R&D can create significant value; internal R&D is needed to claim some portion of that value.
If we discover it ourselves, we will get it to market first.	We don't have to originate the research to profit from it.
The company that gets an innovation to market first will win.	Building a better business model is better than getting to market first.
If we create the most and the best ideas in the industry, we will win.	If we make the best use of internal and external ideas, we will win.
We should control our IP, so that our competitors don't profit from our ideas.	We should profit from others' use of our IP, and we should buy others' IP whenever it advances our own business model.

OPEN INNOVATION
PRESUPPONE
CIRCOLAZIONE
DELLA
CONOSCENZA E CO-
CREATION

[Transi



SERVE UNA
VISIONE
ORGANICA E
COERENTE

Open Science and
its role in universities:
A roadmap for cultural change
2018

LE
RU

CON ROADMAP DI
ATENEO

Implementing Open Science

Dec.20, 2020

PER PASSARE DA
«RACCOMANDAZIONI»
A «IMPEGNI PER
L'IMPLEMENTAZIONE»
PER SINGOLI ED ENTI

This specific mandate implied a shift from
'Recommendation Mode' to 'Implementation
Mode', through PCIs: Practical Commitments for
Implementation at stakeholder level. A PCI is a



June 4, 2020

**Progress on Open Science:
Towards a Shared Research
Knowledge System**

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

[Da Praga]

A nighttime photograph of the Charles Bridge in Prague, Czech Republic. The bridge is illuminated by streetlights, and the city skyline, including the illuminated spires of St. Vitus Cathedral, is visible in the background across the Vltava River. The scene is dark, with the lights providing a contrast.

Final reports – Engaging policy makers

- Recommendations place responsibility clearly with different stakeholders
- Describing tangible benefits + way forward
- Importance of investing in knowledge and people!
- Consequences of investing too little = All the cost, none of the benefits

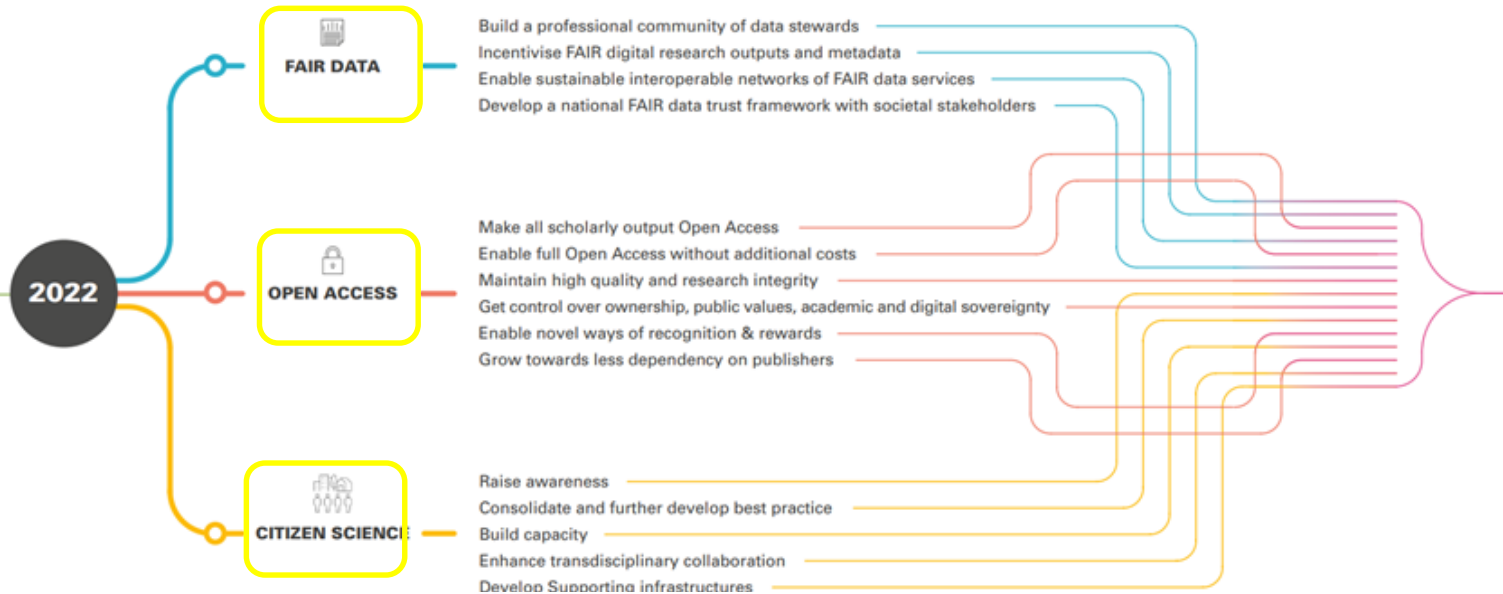
Katrine Weisteen Bjerd, Norway

INVESTIRE TROPPO POCO =
SOLO I COSTI, NESSUN
BENEFICIO

make science a vision

NL OS national plan 2022

key lines of action



vision



Piano strategico UniBO



OBIETTIVO 31

FAVORIRE
LO SVILUPPO
DELL'OPEN SCIENCE

PRINCIPIO

P3

AMBITO RICERCA



INDICATORI

RESPONSABILITÀ

POLITICA

Prorettore per la Ricerca
Delegata per il Patrimonio Culturale
Prorettrice per la Trasformazione Digitale
Delegata per l'Impegno Pubblico
Delegato per la Comunicazione Istituzionale

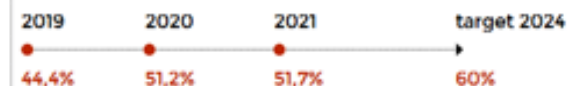
GESTIONALE

Area Servizi alla Ricerca
Area Rapporti Imprese, Terza Missione
e Comunicazione Web
Area Biblioteche e Servizi allo Studio
Area Sistemi e Servizi Informatici
Staff Rettore e Direttore Generale

AZIONI

- Promuovere attività di sensibilizzazione e formazione sull'open science
- Sostenere la partecipazione dell'Alma Mater a reti e iniziative sull'open science a livello nazionale e internazionale
- Realizzare servizi e infrastrutture digitali a supporto dell'open science, anche interoperabili con le piattaforme nazionali e internazionali
- Favorire la pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in tutte le aree del sapere
- Favorire la gestione FINDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, INTEROPERABLE, REUSABLE (FAIR) dei dati della ricerca, anche attraverso servizi e infrastrutture di supporto
- Favorire le attività di citizen science come ambito di applicazione dell'open science

R.12 PERCENTUALE DI PUBBLICAZIONI IN OPEN ACCESS



METRICA Articoli in rivista pubblicati dal personale in servizio nell'anno di riferimento (docenti, ricercatori, assegnisti e dottorandi), ed etichettati in IRIS come prodotti parzialmente o totalmente in Open Access, sul totale degli articoli in rivista censiti in IRIS.

Fonte: Data Warehouse di Ateneo

SDGs



PNRR



UniMi

MODELLO EFFICACE: UNIMI. COMMISSIONE DI
ATENEIO, MEMBRI IN OGNI DIPARTIMENTO

Argomenti

Cambiamento culturale e politiche di Open Science in Italia: il caso dell'Università di Milano

Di Paola Galimberti - 24 Giugno 2020

0

2020

zenodo

September 4, 2020 2020

Other

Open Access

Open Science: cambiamento culturale cercasi

Galimberti, Paola

Le tematiche della apertura e dell'accesso ai risultati della ricerca scientifica sono state variamente affrontate in Italia, in momenti e in modi diversi, senza che si sia mai riusciti a produrre un piano nazionale che portasse ad interventi organici, senza che si siano sviluppate strategie finalizzate al raggiungimento di risultati, senza un disegno specifico o una visione

Sustainable Development Goals

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Acknowledging that Open Science should not only foster enhanced sharing of scientific knowledge solely among scientific communities but also promote inclusion of scholarly knowledge from traditionally underrepresented or excluded groups (such as women, minorities, Indigenous scholars, scholars from less-advantaged countries and low-resource languages) and contribute to reducing inequalities in access to scientific development, infrastructures and capabilities among different countries and regions, ¶



Business-as-usual approaches to science and science funding are incommensurate with the timeline for achieving the SDGs or that of addressing our current planetary crises in a humane, dignified and equitable manner. A major qualitative and quantitative step-change is needed in science to support critical societal transformations towards a more sustainable, equitable and resilient future.



OECD data



Appeal for Open Science UNESCO, WHO, HCHR, CERN



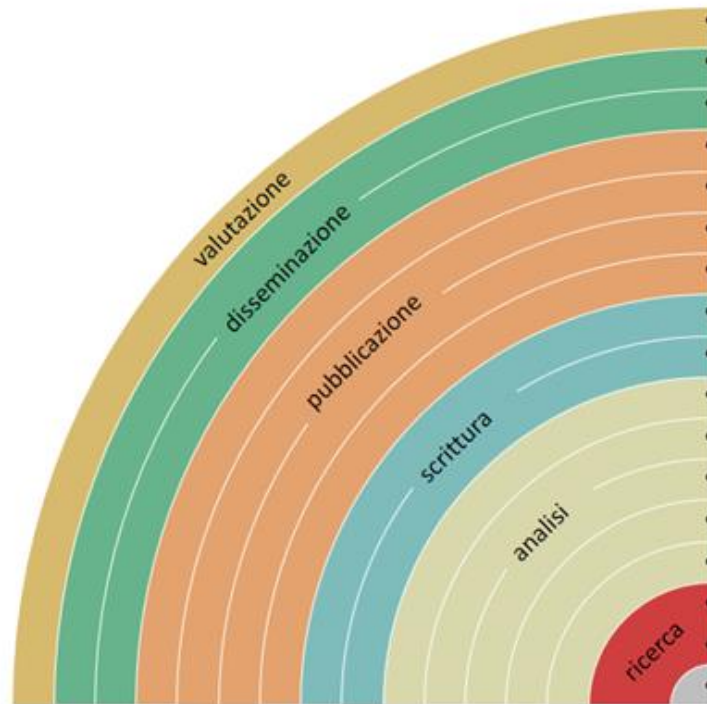
OSTP Issues Guidance to Make Federally Funded Research Freely Available Without Delay

AUGUST 25, 2022 • PRESS RELEASES

Today, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) updated U.S. policy guidance to make the results of taxpayer-supported

RICERCA CON FONDI FEDERALI USA TUTTA OPEN BY DEFAULT

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



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



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

Open Science «as open as possible»

«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»



Carlos Moedas ✓
@Moedas

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary" is the new principle for all [#data](#) from publicly funded [#research](#) in Europe [#openaccess](#)

RETWEET
76

MI PIACE
32



«AS FAIR AS POSSIBLE»

«INTELLIGENT OPENNESS»



medicine, but also for the social sciences and humanities. A common challenge that they all face, however, is that their data should be "intelligently open" (findable, accessible, intelligible, assessable and reusable). Without openness, researchers are trapped inside a cage of their own data and a community of ideas and knowledge based on a powerful collaborative potential, and able to interact with wider society in a more open science, fails to materialise.

Boulton, July 2017



Anche ora!

LE PRATICHE OPEN SCIENCE
NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI CON LA CARRIERA
ANZI, PORTANO VISIBILITÀ E NUOVE
COLLABORAZIONI

Open science e innovazione



...È IL MODO MIGLIORE PER APRIRSI AL TERRITORIO, PMI, START UP...
(TRASFERIMENTO TECNOLOGICO = BREVETTO???)

... un altro mondo è possibile SE...

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science 8
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 12
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



**Amsterdam Call for Action
on Open Science**



Francia - National Plan, July 2018

NATIONAL PLAN
FOR OPEN SCIENCE

«Making open science practices sustainable requires changes in the evaluation system.»

<https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.W00wY2fOPIU>

OPEN ACCESS

VALTO

Valtioneuvoston julkaisuarkki

OLANDA E FRANCIA SONO ALLA
SECONDA VERSIONE

CoNOSC

DSpace Home > Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö > Julkaisut > Mo...

ABOUT WHAT WE DO OS POLICIES NEWS CO

OUVRIR
LA SCIENCE

OPEN SCIE

2021 July

SECOND NATIONAL
PLAN FOR OPEN
SCIENCE

2021

PUBLIC POLICIES

Open science refers to the un-
dissemination of results, meth
from scientific research. It dra
opportunity provided by rece
to develop open access to pub
much as possible - data, sourc
research methods.

Theme 3

**Opening up and promoting
source code produced by
research**

Software plays a key role in scientific research, and it can be a tool, a
and a research object. Making software source code available, with th
option of modifying, reusing and disseminating them, is a major
requirement to ensure the reproducibility of scientific findings and to
support the creation and sharing knowledge, in keeping with the open

CoNOSC

The Council for National Open Science Coordination (CoNOSC)
is a network of national Open Science coordinators in the UN-
European region.

Our mission

CoNOSC brings together national OS leaders to engage in an
international dialogue and to share good practice for a stronger
and harmonised, workable Open Science policy framework.

COORDINAMENTO
DEI COORDINATORI

Theme 1

**Generalising open access to
publications**

The practice of providing open access to scientific publications should now
be inescapable, whether this is done by initially publishing the text as open
access or by placing the text in the Research Programme by 2030.

Theme 2

**Structuring, sharing and opening
up research data**

Our aim is to ensure that the data produced by French public research be
progressively structured to conform to the FAIR data principles (Findable,
Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), be safely preserved and, wherever
possible, open to all.

Theme 4

**Transforming practices to make
open science the default principle**

Open science should become the default principle for researchers and it
should constitute a criteria of excellence in research, as is now the case in
the Horizon Europe Programme. For this, the higher education and research
ecosystem must be transformed to align the incentives, strengthen capacity
and increase recognition of the efforts made.

... [nuovi giocatori: MUR] [???



PIANO NAZIONALE OPEN SCIENCE [20 giugno 2022]

5 ASSI:

1. OPEN ACCESS AI TESTI
2. DATI FAIR
3. VALUTAZIONE
4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
5. DATI COVID



Ministero
dell'Università
e della Ricerca



UNIVERSITÀ

RICERCA

[Home](#) | [Stampa](#) | [Notizie e comunicati stampa](#) | [Pubblicato il Piano nazionale della scienza aperta](#)

Pubblicato il Piano nazionale della scienza aperta

Lunedì, 20/06/2022 2022

Individuati 5 assi di intervento: pubblicazioni scientifiche, dati, valutazione della ricerca, partecipazione e apertura dei dati della ricerca su SARS-COV-2 e Covid-19

Il Ministero ha pubblicato il [Piano nazionale della Scienza Aperta](#) (PNSA), in attuazione al Decreto Ministeriale n. 268 del 28 febbraio 2022. Il PNSA, insieme al Piano per le Infrastrutture di ricerca (PNIR), completa l'insieme dei Piani nazionali richiamati dal [Programma Nazionale per la Ricerca 2021-2027](#),



Ministero dell'Università e della
PNR 2021-2027

[Home](#) | [Ministero](#) | [Aree tematiche](#) | [Atti e normativa](#)

[Home](#) | [Aree tematiche](#) | [Ricerca](#) | [Programmazione](#) | [Programma nazionale](#)

Programma nazionale per la ricerca

PIANO NAZIONALE OPEN SCIENCE REDATTO NEL 2019-PUBBLICATO 2022

... un modo nuovo di fare ricerca...

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

- › Large-scale collaborative research
- › Adoption of replication culture
- › Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- › Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- › Reproducibility practices
- › Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- › More appropriate statistical methods
- › Standardization of definitions and analyses
- › More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- › Improvement of study design standards
- › Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- › Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy



... essendo responsabili...

1. Principles



Good research practices are based on fundamental principles of research integrity. They guide researchers in their work as well as in their engagement with the practical, ethical and intellectual challenges inherent in research.

These principles are:

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis and the use of resources.
- **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full and unbiased way.
- **Respect** for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment.
- **Accountability** for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organisation, for training, supervision and mentoring, and for its wider impacts.



OPEN SCIENCE FAVORISCE
- RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH
- RESEARCH INTEGRITY

[Integrità?]

Webinar March 24, 2021

Advancing science or advancing careers? Researchers' opinions on success indicators

2. Interviews and focus groups

1. What is research
SUCCESS?

2. What threatens research
INTEGRITY?



Current research assessments

...overvalue **outputs**



ignores research **process**

...expect **exceptional** output



discourage **realism**

...look at researchers **individually**



discourage **collaboration**

...are based on **competition**



discourage **openness** and **collegiality**



Noémie Aubert Bonn

We know there are **core problems with research systems** but approaches for integrity tend to focus on researchers

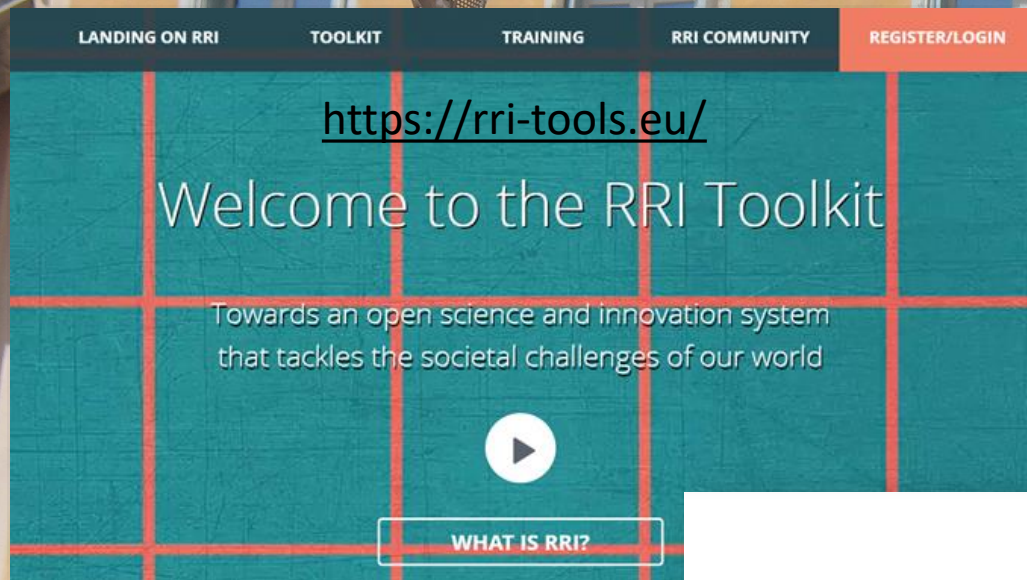
The way in which we measure **success is problematic** and could even lead to integrity issues

Indicators used to advance **research careers** are **misaligned** with indicators needed to advance **science**

IL PROBLEMA È IL
SISTEMA NON IL
RICERCATORE

INDICATORI PER
AVANZARE DI
CARRIERA
DISALLINEATI
CON INDICATORI
PER AVANZARE
SCIENZA

...integrità



EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V1.0 – 17.06.2021

Pag. 52

Action catalogue of inclusive research methods

Methods to engage the public

The societal readiness Thinking Tool

Innovation Compass Self-check Tool for SMEs

Living innovation co-creation tool-kit for responsible innovation

Resources to open up research and innovation actors to society

Models and guidelines to increase patient engagement in health research

RRI Practice Handbook for research organisations

EU portal for citizen science projects, initiatives, networks, organisations, and training courses



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

Recommendations (summary)

1. Communicate about Open Science and Research Integrity in a positive way, as two fundamental and complementary pathways towards excellent science and greater social impact of research. Indeed Open Science and Research Integrity both ultimately relate to the need to foster responsibility and trust in research and innovation.
2. Commit to reforming the research assessment system to provide the right recognition, incentives and rewards for methodological rigour, for enabling the wider uptake of open science practices, and to move at the same time towards a system that supports integrity and that rewards the plural characteristics of highquality research.
3. Journals and publishing platforms should be transparent about their editorial processes, including peer reviewing, and promote reproducibility of research through support of FAIR data and, whenever possible, by facilitating open access to data, codes and methodologies.
4. Make sure that researchers (at every stage of their career), as well as other involved stakeholders (like university lawyers or funders), receive adequate training on research integrity and Open Science.

+ Open Science]

OPEN SCIENCE + RESEARCH
INTEGRITY SONO
COMPLEMENTARI
KEYWORD: TRASPARENZA

9. Promote cooperation between Open Science and Research Integrity offices at a national and institutional levels. This is essential to develop training and materials that contribute to supporting researchers in practicing open science and ensure that high standards of research integrity are complied with. It would also help ensuring that fast pace developments in the area of Open Science are taken into account and appropriately reflected in codes of conduct for Research Integrity.

10. Publicize information and enhance visibility about main Open Science and Research Integrity policies/documents/guidelines at a national and institutional level, notably through websites that could be considered as general knowledge hubs in this regard.

Library Element Report

SWG OSI Guideline Report on Research Integrity and Open Science

2021

Uploaded by [RRI Tools](#) on January 26, 2022

...essendo riproducibili



The Turing Way

Search this book...

Welcome

- 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.

Open Access | Published: 10 January 2017

2017

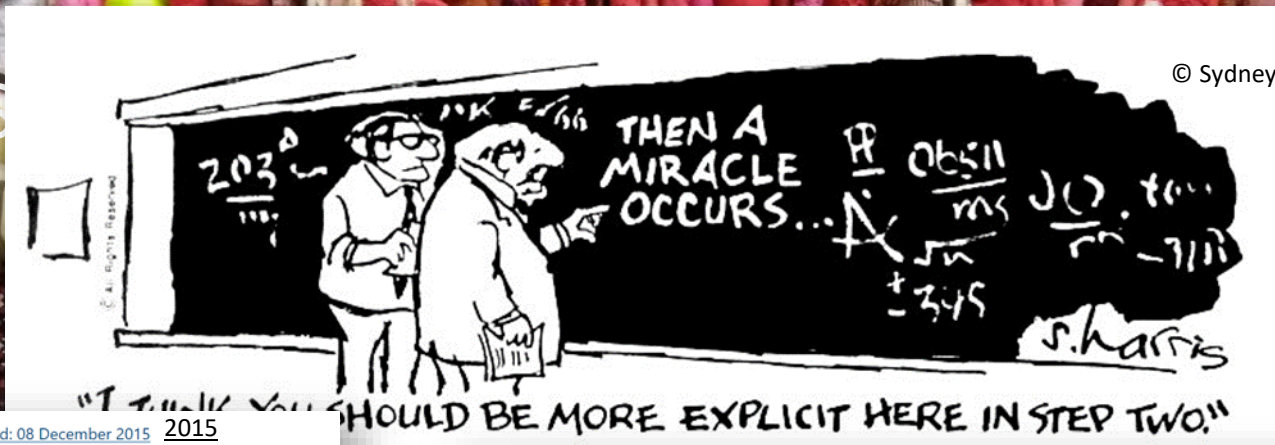
A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis



PRATICHE DI
RIPRODUCIBILITÀ

[selfis



© Sydney Harris 1977

el

Comment | Open Access | Published: 08 December 2015 | 2015

Five selfish reasons to work reproducibly

Florian Markowetz

Genome Biology 16, Article number: 274 (2015) | Cite this article

18k Accesses | 38 Citations | 456 Altmetric | Metrics

Reason number 1: reproducibility helps to avoid disaster

"How bright promise in cancer testing fell apart" titled a *The New York Times* article published in summer 2011 [1] highlighting the work of Keith Baggerly and Kevin Coombes, two biostatisticians at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. Baggerly and Coombes had exposed lethal data analysis problems in a series of high-impact papers by breast cancer researchers from Duke University [2].

Reason number 2: reproducibility makes it easier to write papers

Transparency in your analysis makes writing papers much easier. For example, in a dynamic document (Box 1) all results automatically update when the data are confident your numbers, figures and tables are up-to-date. Additionally, they are more engaging, more eyes can look over them and it is much easier to write.

Reason number 3: reproducibility helps reviewers see it your way

Most of us like to moan about peer review. One of the complaints I hear most often is: the reviewers didn't even read the paper and had no idea what we were really doing.

This starkly contrasts with my experience during the review process of a recent paper [4], for which I made all data, code and analyses available as an Experiment Package and well-documented code easily accessible to the reviewers. The reviewers accepted a slight change to some analyses, and because he had access to the data, he could directly try out his ideas on our data and see how the results turned out. Completely on board, the only thing left to discuss was the best way to present the results. How a constructive review should be. And it would have been a much more transparent and reproducible presentation of our analyses.

Reason number 5: reproducibility helps to build your reputation

For several papers, we have made our data, code and analyses available as an Experiment Package on Bioconductor [5]. When I came up for tenure, I cited all of these packages as research output of my lab. Generally, making your analyses available in this way will help you build your reputation.

Reason number 4: reproducibility enables continuity of your work

I would be surprised if you hadn't heard the following remarks before, maybe you have even said them yourself: "I am so busy, I can't remember all the details of all my projects" or "I did this analysis 6 months ago. Of course I can't remember all the details after such a long time"

[selfish]

Comment | Open Access | Published: 08 December 2015

2015

Five selfish reasons to work reproducibly

Florian Markowitz

Genome Biology 16, Article number: 274 (2015) | Cite this article

18k Accesses | 38 Citations | 456 Altmetric | Metrics



© Sydney Harris 1977

"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

What's holding you back?

Have I convinced you? Maybe not. Here is a collection of responses I sometimes get to my insistence on reproducible research (as well as my answers to them):

"It's only the result that matters!" You are wrong.

"I'd rather do real science than tidy up my data". If you don't work reproducibly, you are not doing science at all [7].

SE NON SIETE
RIPRODUCIBILI,
NON STATE
FACENDO
SCIENZA



SEMINARS ON OPEN SCIENCE

A remote educational course open to everyone, focused on Master and PhD Students covering open science topics and practices.

SAVE THE DATE

The first "ReproCoffee" will be held on June 15th, 3:30 pm (CEST), the event will be online, and "A manifesto for reproducible science" by Munafo et al., 2017 will be discussed.



ITRN OPEN RESEARCH SURVEY

We ask you for a few minutes of your time to answer some questions about the use of Open Research practices in your research. This is the link to participate: [RN survey](https://www.itrn.org/).

Your responses will provide a provisional benchmark of where we are, and data will be used to shape future ITRN initiatives around Open Research. Thank you for your valuable contribution.

ty I want!" Yes, please do! There are whatever suits you best.

hon or whatever". The tool you needed, but as soon as you do data go. Imagine you have to do a simple times) and compare doing it by hand do it for you. Now imagine having to changed. R and Python are clearly the

ITALIAN
REPRODUCIBILITY
NETWORK



...e valutando in modo diverso

OS-CAM, the Career Assessment

Room for everyone's talent
towards a new balance in the recognition and rewards of academics

MATRICI

	R1	R2	R3
Research output	+	++	+++
Research Process	+	+++	++++
Service & Leadership		+	+++
Research Impact	+	++	+++
Teaching			+++

- DIVERSIFICAZIONE CARRIERE
- RISPETTA INDIVIDUI E LAVORO DI TEAM
- ENFASI SULLA QUALITÀ
- INCORAGGIA OPEN SCIENCE
- INCORAGGIA LEADERSHIP

RICCHEZZA DI
ESEMPI...FUORI
ITALIA CI SI
MUOVE

2017

Evaluation of Research
Careers fully acknowledging
Open Science Practices
Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers
practicing Open Science



DORA @DORAssessment · 5h

The Luxembourg National Research Fund (@Fnrlux) is developing an action plan for responsible research assessment, which includes the introduction of a narrative CV format based on the @royalsociety Resume for Researchers. Read about their process:



The Declaration Signers

CV
NARRATIVO

Luxembourg National Research Fund develops an ...
The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)
recognizes the need to improve the ways in which ...
@sfdora.org

May 16, 2021

Reimagining academic assessment: stories of innovation and change

Case studies of universities and national consortia highlight key elements of institutional change to improve academic career as



Tampere University
FINLAND



University College London
UNITED KINGDOM



Univer
CHINA



Ghent
BELGIUM



Univer
NORWAY

Produced in collaboration with:

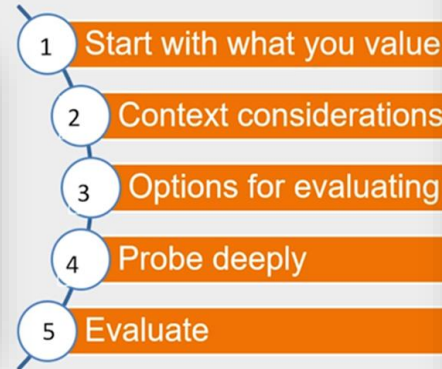
eua
EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY
ASSOCIATION

SPARC
Europe

TRIPLE: Team Spirit as the default approach to working in academia
2021



- IMPACT
- PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE
- RESEARCH
- EDUCATION
- LEADERSHIP
- TEAM



- Not with what others' value (external drivers)
- Not with available data sources (the 'Streetlight Effect')

CONTEXT considerations

- WHO are you evaluating? (Entity size)
- WHY are you evaluating?
- Do you need to evaluate at all?

OPTIONS for evaluation

- Consider both
- Be careful with
- Evaluate with

PROBE deeply

- WHO might your evaluation approach discriminate against?
- HOW might your evaluation approach be gamed?
- WHAT might the unintended consequences be?
- Does the cost outweigh the benefit?

EVALUATE your evaluation

- Did your evaluation achieve its aims?
- Was it formative as well as summative?

A «COSA» SI DÀ
VALORE E SI
VALUTA

STEPS FOR REALISING THE VISION FOR FAIRer ASSESSMENTS 2021



FAIRer ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS

Recognise and value diversity and disciplinary differences of academic work

- Output
- Mission
- Impact

Diversity needs to be represented in information supporting assessment

Diversity of outputs, activities and missions need to be included among assessment criteria

RICONOSCERE E VALUTARE LA
DIVERSITÀ

EXAMPLE RESEARCH DATA

Identify practices (e.g.):

- Sharing research data
- Creating FAIR data
- Using open data
- FAIR expertise

Develop infrastructures for:

- Publishing and sharing research data
- Integrating metadata and indicators for research data practices

Reward researchers for (e.g.):

- Sharing datasets
- FAIR datasets
- Data citations
- Data stewardship

...valu

nature

June 2021

Explore content v



V.1.1 July 2021



Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

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.

HORIZON EUROPE NON
CONSIDERA
IMPACT FACTOR

nature > career news > article

CAREER NEWS | 25 June 2021

Impact factor abandoned by Dutch university in hiring and promotion decisions

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

IL OLANDA HANNO
ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR

ANVUR SE NE ACCORGERÀ???

ERC HA ABBANDONATO
IMPACT FACTOR



About DORA v Mee

The Declaration Signers Case Studies Resources Blog v

Sign

July 2021
European Research Council (ERC)

The number of peer reviewed publications and preprints that can be listed is limited to ten (five for Starting Grant applicants). While it is expected that the publications have a significant reach, applicants are explicitly asked not to include the Journal Impact Factor.

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.

1. Recognise the diversity of contributions to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research ✓
2. Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators ✓
3. Abandon inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index ✓
4. Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment ✓
5. Commit resources to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to ✓
6. Review and develop research assessment criteria, tools and processes ✓

EUROPEAN RESEARCH & INNOVATION DAYS

 **VIRTUAL EVENT**

51 early signatories:



**INIZIATIVA DELLA COMMISSIONE EUROPEA
TOWARDS A REFORM OF RESEARCH
ASSESSMENT VA VELOCE (E ANVUR HA
FIRMATO AGREEMENT 6 OTTOBRE 2022!)**

- 28 SETT. 2022 FIRMA DELL'ACCORDO
- ENTRO 2023 PUBBLICARE ROADMAP
- ENTRO 5 ANNI MOSTRARE GLI EFFETTI

NEWS | 18 January 2022 | Brussels, Belgium | Research and Innovation

Process towards an agreement on reforming research assessment

EC process

The Commission has called for organisations to express their interest in being part of a coalition on reforming research assessment.

Gli impegni della Coalizione / 1

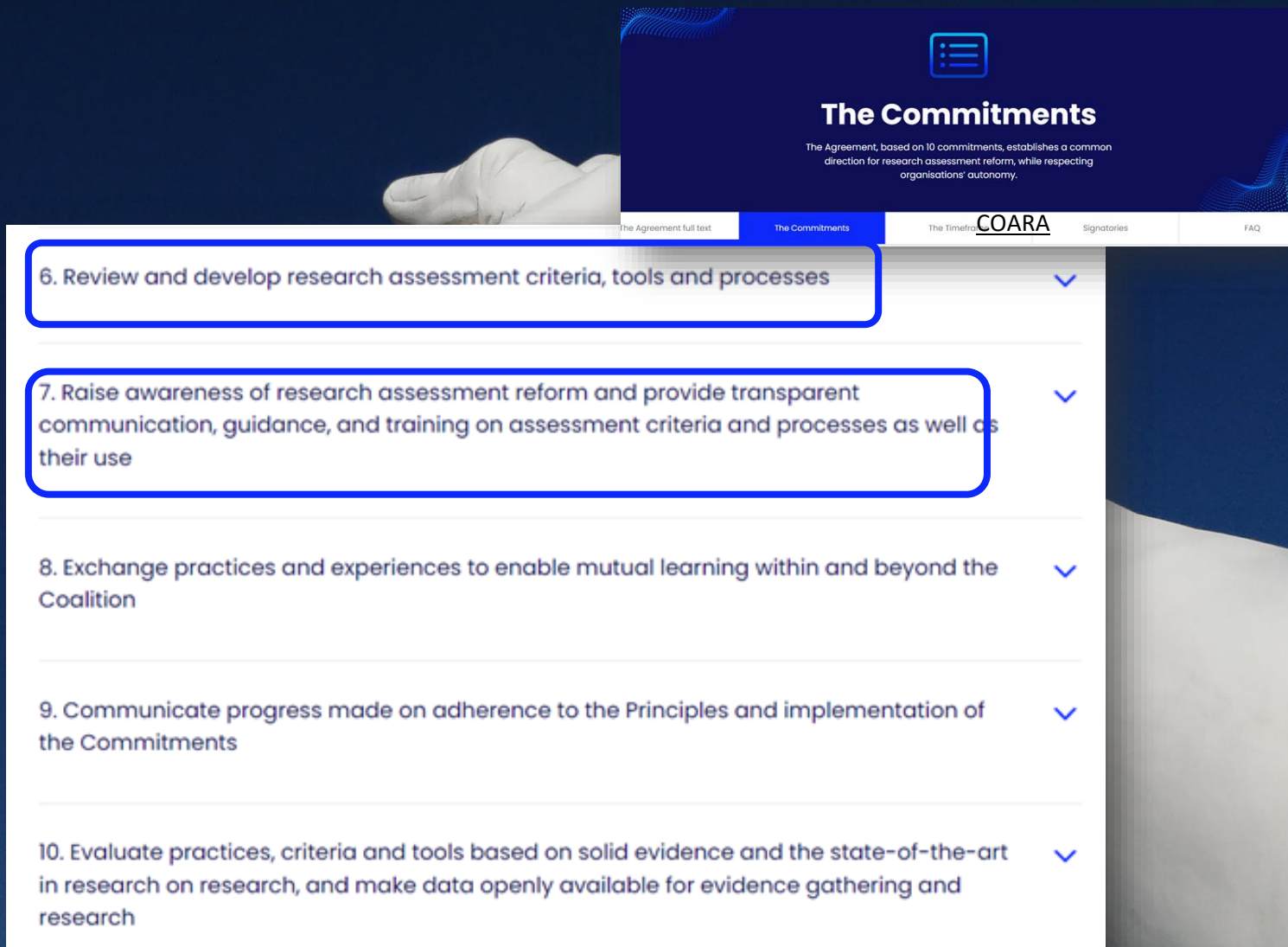


The screenshot displays the 'The Commitments' webpage. At the top, a dark blue header features a menu icon and the title 'The Commitments' in white. Below the title, a subtitle reads: 'The Agreement, based on 10 commitments, establishes a common direction for research assessment reform, while respecting organisations' autonomy.' A navigation bar at the bottom of the header includes links: 'The Agreement full text', 'The Commitments' (highlighted in blue), 'The Timeline', 'COARA' (underlined), 'Signatories', and 'FAQ'.

The Commitments

1. Recognise the diversity of contributions to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research
2. Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators
3. Abandon inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index
4. Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment
5. Commit resources to reforming research assessment as is needed to achieve the organisational changes committed to

Gli impegni della Coalizione / 2



The Commitments

The Agreement, based on 10 commitments, establishes a common direction for research assessment reform, while respecting organisations' autonomy.

[The Agreement full text](#) [The Commitments](#) [The Timeline](#) [COARA](#) [Signatories](#) [FAQ](#)

6. Review and develop research assessment criteria, tools and processes
7. Raise awareness of research assessment reform and provide transparent communication, guidance, and training on assessment criteria and processes as well as their use
8. Exchange practices and experiences to enable mutual learning within and beyond the Coalition
9. Communicate progress made on adherence to the Principles and implementation of the Commitments
10. Evaluate practices, criteria and tools based on solid evidence and the state-of-the-art in research on research, and make data openly available for evidence gathering and research

Gli impegni della Coalizione / 3

The Timeframe

- The signatories of this Agreement agree to share with each other and with their community how their organisation has started the process of reviewing or developing criteria, tools and processes in line with the core Commitments and according to an action plan with defined milestones, **by the end of 2023 or within one year of signing the Agreement.**
- Signatories of this Agreement agree to regularly demonstrate progress towards reviewing, developing and evaluating criteria, tools and processes that fulfil the core Commitments, with a touch point **at end of 2027 or within five years of signing the Agreement**, by which time they will have worked through at least one cycle of review and development of their assessment criteria, tools and processes.

Signatories that are not assessing research projects, researchers, research units or research performing organisations commit to contribute to the reform and share progress with each other and the community respecting the same timeframe. Timeframe

EVERYBODY
DANCES
BOB DYLAN.
19.03.22
KVS/BXL

...ma...

...E MI SEGNALANO BANDI PRIN E PNRR
IN CUI VIENE RICHIESTO IMPACT
FACTOR DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI



AGENZIA NAZIONALE DI VALUTAZIONE
DEL SISTEMA UNIVERSITARIO E DELLA RICERCA

12 ott 2022

Agenzia ▾ Attività ▾ Atti e Pubblicazioni ▾ Comunicazione ed Eventi ▾ Amministrativa ▾

Home > Comunicazione ed Eventi > News > Apertura piattaforma per la presentazione dell...

Apertura piattaforma per la presentazione delle istanze e segnalazioni 2022 ai fini della classificazione delle riviste scientifiche e di Classe A

12/10/2022

ANVUR informa che a partire dal 12 ottobre fino alle ore 12.00 del 30 novembre p.v. sarà disponibile la **piattaforma web** che consentirà la presentazione da parte del Direttore o Editore di istanze di classificazione delle riviste scientifiche e di Classe A ai fini dell'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale, ai sensi dell'art. 4 del Regolamento ANVUR, approvato con Delibera del Consiglio Direttivo n. 42 del 20/02/2019 (<https://www.anvur.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/REGOLAMENTO-PER-LA-CLASSIFICAZIONE-DELLE-RIVISTE-20022019.pdf>). Contestualmente, sarà anche possibile presentare, da parte di studiosi

...è ora di Open Science

PhD ON TRACK

PhD on track

PhD on Track: A guide for researchers

REVIEW AND WRITE
learn about:

- reviewing
- types of reviews
- searching
- searching techniques
- writing
- the dissertation

SHARE AND PUBLISH
learn about:

- where to publish
- submitting articles
- co-authorship
- copyright
- the Cistin system
- citation impact

OPEN SCIENCE
learn about:

- open access publishing
- open archives
- research data
- data management
- sensitive data
- preregistration

Open Science MOOC

Welcome! What is Open Science?

What is European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)? Research data management

Completion Credits

In this module you will learn about the Open Science movement and its principles. We will also look at the practical advantages of embracing these principles and present some easy steps to join the movement.

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Define the concepts of Open Science and Open Access.
- Explain the benefits of Open Science practices from a researcher's

Open Scientist Handbook

version 2.0 with edits.
by Bruce R. Caron

last released
4 months ago

Open Scientist Handbook

Bruce R. Caron

2020

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

In February 2020, *The Turing Way* expands to include communication, collaboration, and ethical

Collaboration

Visit our GitHub Repository
This book is powered by Jupyter Book

The Turing way

OUVRIRE LA SCIENCE

OPEN SCIENCE COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS BLOG SCHEDULE RESOURCES

2021



GUIDES

The Passport For Open Science is a guide designed to accompany PhD students at every step of their research career, whatever their disciplinary field. It provides a set of tools and good practices that can be directly implemented.

Open Science Training Handbook

OSFHOME

Gestione dei dati

Ci sono tre passaggi:

1. I dati vanno gestiti correttamente
2. I dati vanno resi FAIR by design
3. SE POSSIBILE, i dati vanno aperti

Perché investire sulla gestione dei dati (B.Mons. 2020)

GUIDE E CORSI SULLA GESTIONE DEI DATI

- CESSDA Data management expert guide (corso free in 7 moduli)
- Essentials4data (corso free in 6 moduli)
- FOSTER pagina dei corsi (scorrere i singoli moduli su Data protection, Data sharing...)

COME SCRIVERE UN FILE README

- Guida MIT Boston
- Guida TU Delft

COME CALCOLARE I COSTI

- Data Wizard cost evaluator
- TU Delft costing tool

FILE NAMING E VERSIONING

- File naming conventions
- File naming and folder structure
- Data versioning ANDOS
- Data versioning RDA

BACKUP E STORAGE

- Storage pro e contro
- Appraisal (cosa conservare)

ASPETTI LEGALI

- Information Guide: Introduction to Ownership of Rights in Research Data 2018
- Legal Guide OpenAIRE (diverse sezioni su GDPR, direttiva sui generis, protezione dei dati...)
- How do I license research data OpenAIRE
- webinar Aspetti legali (ITA) 2019
- webinar Legal aspects (ENG) 2020
- Personal data FOSTER project
- Data ethics FOSTER project

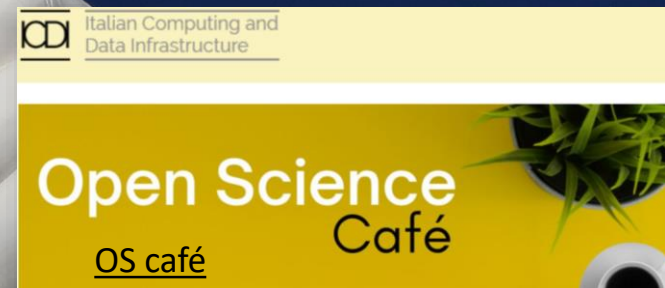
VIDEO

- Incubo del data steward (forsetti)
- Data management dai ricercatori per i ricercatori (3 video)

<https://osf.io/yxesw/>

OSF
«OPEN SCIENCE
IN PRATICA»

Help

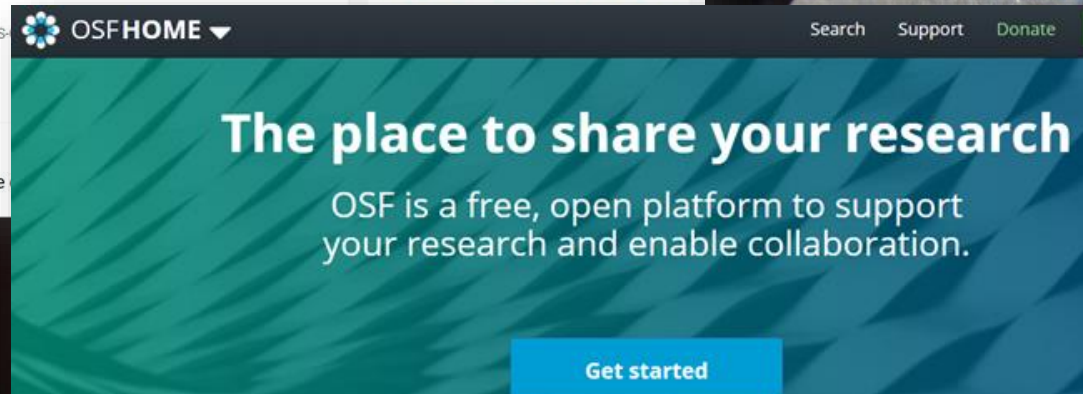
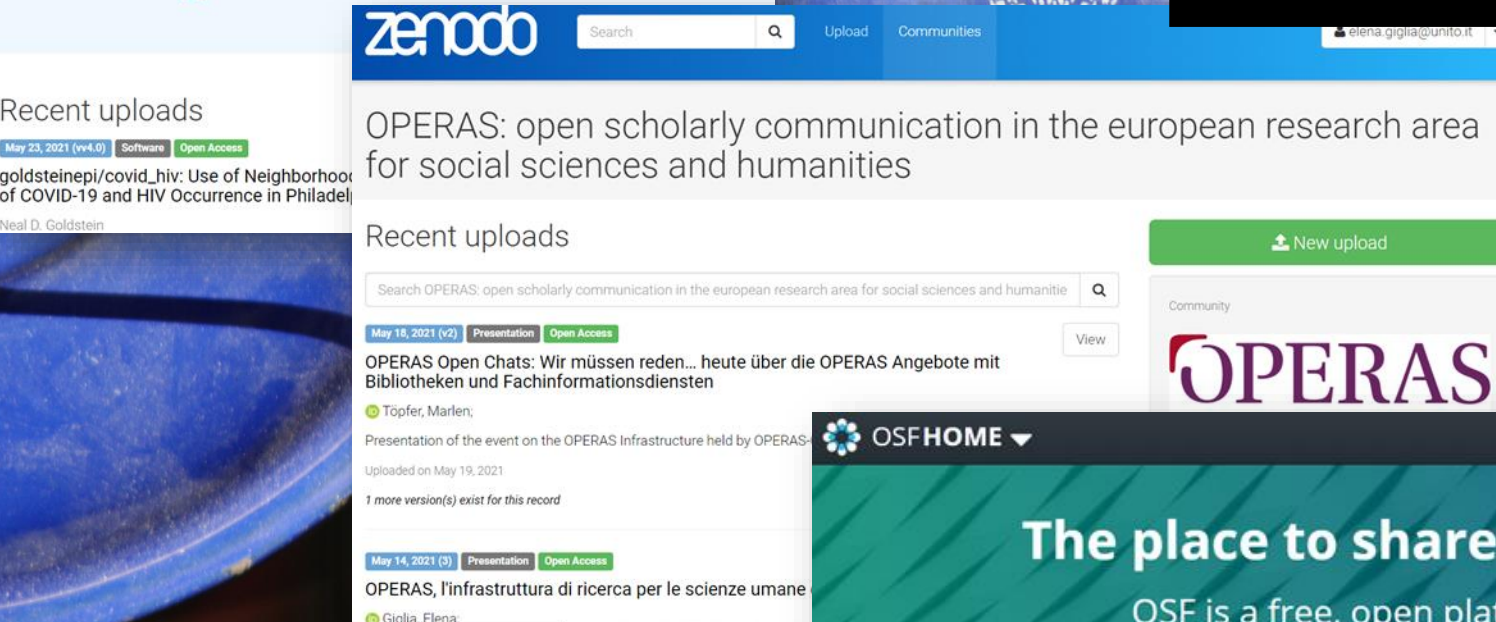


Una ricetta semplice / 1

CREATE UNA COMUNITÀ IN
ZENODO (O IN OSF) CON IL NOME
DEL PROGETTO E POI DEPOSITATE

TUTTO:

- TESTI
- DATI
- SOFTWARE
- PRESENTAZIONI A CONVEGNI
- VIDEO O VIDEO ABSTRACT
- IMMAGINI...

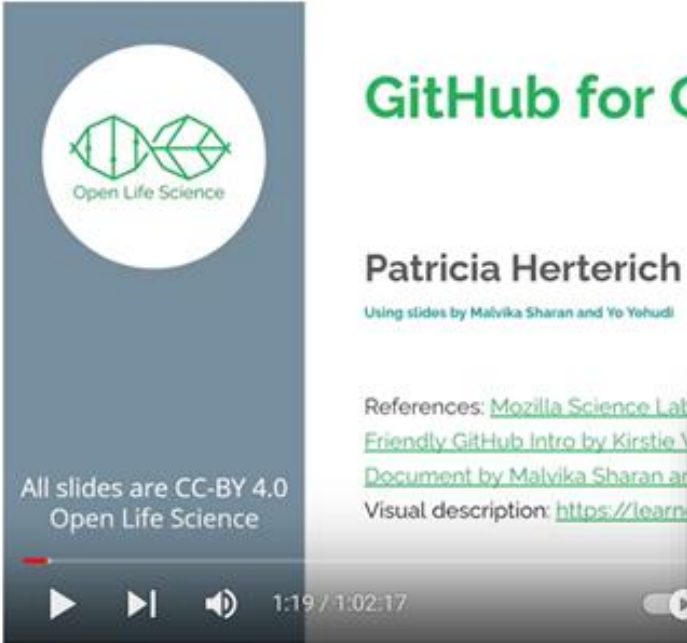


Una ricetta semplice /

USARE GITHUB (NON SOLO PER SOFTWARE!) OTTIMO STRUMENTO PER GESTIRE UN PROGETTO (CHECKLIST PER GESTIONE DEI TASKS, DATI, TESTI, INTERAZIONE, TRACCIA VERSIONI...)

YouTube ^{BE} Cerca

GitHub for collaboration OLS6



Open Life Science

Patricia Herterich

Using slides by Malvika Sharan and Yo Yehudi

References: [Mozilla Science Lab](#)
[Friendly GitHub Intro by Kirstie](#)
[Document by Malvika Sharan and](#)
Visual description: <https://learn>

All slides are CC-BY 4.0
Open Life Science

1:19 / 1:02:17

OLS-6

OLS-6 cohort / Week 5 / GitHub for Collaboration

YouTube ^{BE} Cerca

Open LifeSci
@OpenLifeSci
301 iscritti

HOME VIDEO DAL VIVO PLAYLIST COMMUNITY CANALI INFORMAZIONI

Video ▶ Riproduci tutti

Thumbnail	Title	Duration	Views	Time
	Open Leadership: Academia, industry and beyond!	1:22:25	12 visualizzazioni	2 giorni fa
	Community Design for Inclusivity	1:25:00	5 visualizzazioni	7 giorni fa
	Workshop: Accessibility Inclusion for Visual...	1:26:22	44 visualizzazioni	8 giorni fa
	OLS-6 cohort / Week 6 / Project Development and...	1:16:01	49 visualizzazioni	3 settimane fa
	OLS-6 cohort / Week 5 / GitHub for Collaboration!	1:02:18	20 visualizzazioni	4 settimane fa

PARTHENOS

About PARTHENOS VRE Discovery Service Text Analytics Services Visual Media Service

Parthenos VRE

 **D4SCIENCE**
INFRASTRUCTURE

PARTHENOS | Virtual Research Environment

An online environment that integrates cloud storage with services and tools and support collaborative working throughout the research data lifecycle, promoting sharing, reuse and sustainability within the Humanities.

[Access the VRE](#)

lice / 3

CREATE UN VRE-VIRTUAL RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT (CNR ISTI OFFRE SERVIZI IN QUESTO SENSO)

D4Science Labs a series of free-to-use applications to generate new knowledge from data coming from various sources. D4Science Labs provides a series of tools for tabular data validation, data enrichment, and efficient analytical tools.



AlienAndInvasiveS...

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



AnalyticsLab

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



BiOnym

[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



BiodiversityLab

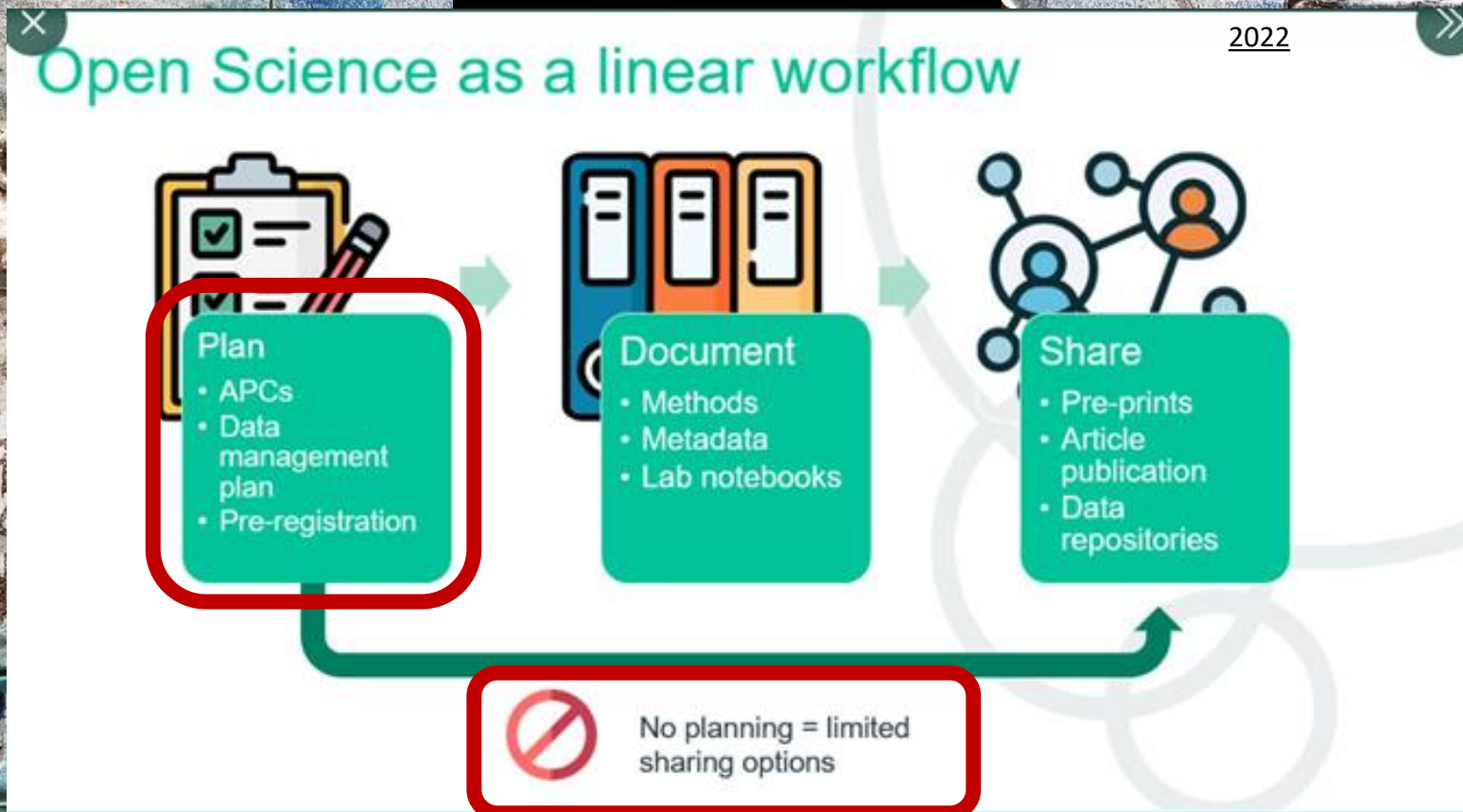
[Access this VRE](#)

[Info](#)



[Open Science in pratica]

PER CONDIVIDERE BISOGNA
PIANIFICARE DALL'INIZIO

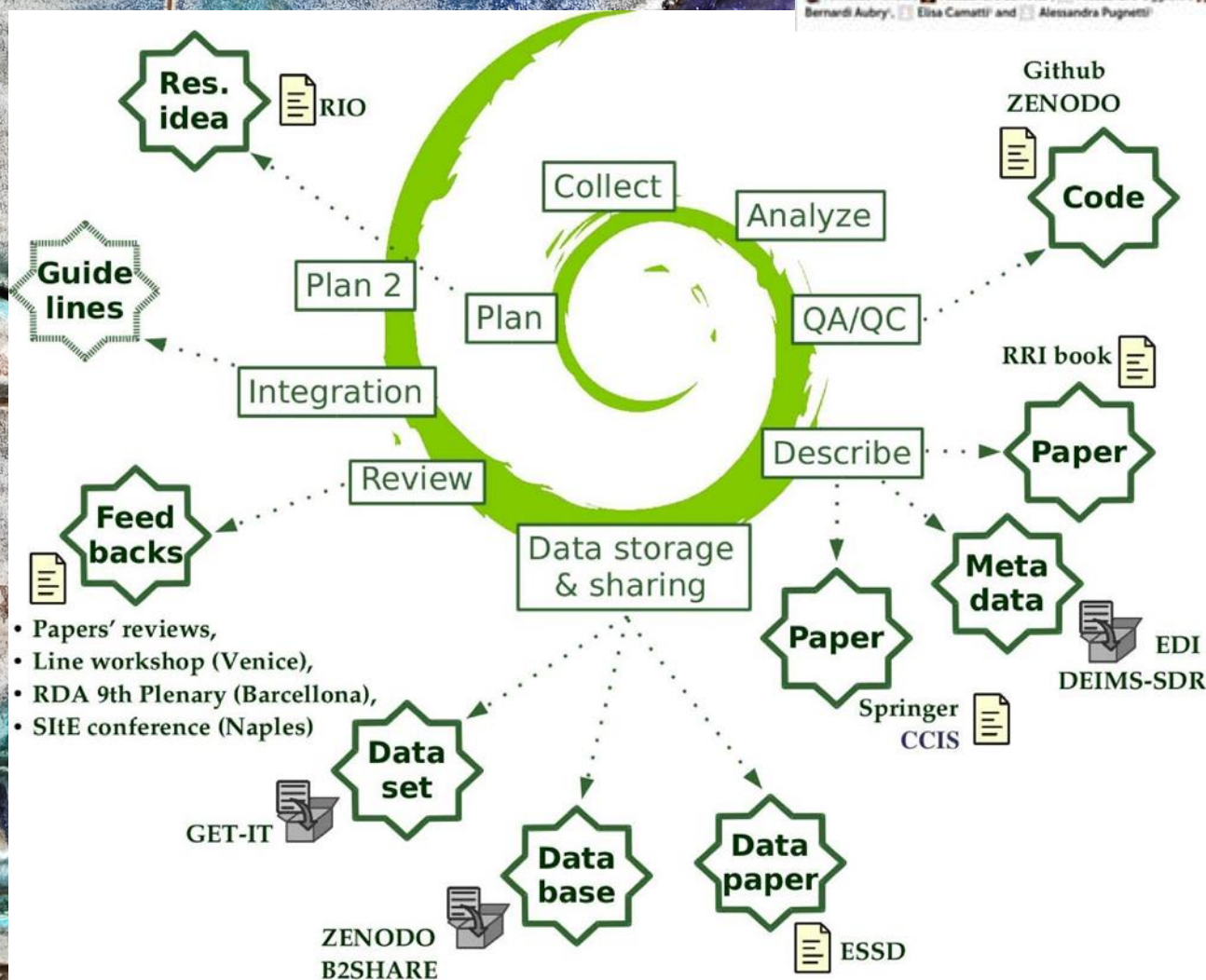


[Open Science in pratica]

2021

Opening Marine Long-Term Ecological Science: Lesson Learned From the LTER-Italy Site Northern Adriatic Sea

Annalisa Minelli, Alessandro Sarretta, Alessandro Oggioni, Caterina Bergami, Mauro Bastianini, Fabrizio Bernardi Aubry, Elisa Camatti and Alessandra Pugnetti



- Starting from [OpenAIRE EXPLORE](#), we search for "Copernicus air quality" and find lots of resources, mostly publications and only 2 software. The reason is that to be "classified" as "Software", we have to add specific metadata when publishing.

- The "Software" we found is a "EOSC Jupyter notebook" created by [Simone Mantovani](#) with a DOI and additional metadata so that OpenAIRE explore can "associate" it to a specific EOSC service, namely [EGI Notebook](#).

- When we click on "EOSC Service: [EGI Notebook](#)", we are re-directed directly to the service that has been used to generate the original scientific results we found in OpenAIRE explore.

- Any EOSC service needs to be requested and you have to place an "order" to get access to it, where you may have to explain why you would like to access this EOSC service. To authenticate to any EOSC service, you can use for instance your [ORCID](#) identifier. If you do not have one, we suggest to register: this is very handy for EOSC services and you keep your ORCID identifier when you move from one institution to another (in addition, your institutional login may not work).

- You will get notified by email (check your SPAM folder!) when you got access to an EOSC service.

- We login to EGI notebook using ORCID identifier and upload (manually) the jupyter notebook we found in OpenAIRE (following the link e.g. from zenodo (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5554786>))

- The Jupyter notebook uses CAMS European air quality analysis from Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service. The input data is accessible through an external service called the [ADAM platform](#) (Advanced geospatial Data Management platform). It hosts datacubes (easy and fast access to large amount of data).

zenodo

Search



Upload

Communities

January 26, 2022

2022

Video/Audio Open Access

Demo showing what RELIANCE project has achieved on Open Science, FAIR and EOSC

Anne Fouilloux

This demo shows what we have achieved on Open Science and FAIR.

ratia]

2022

PUBLIC MANUAL LIVE BASIC RESEARCH OBJECT

APPLIED SCIENCES EARTH SCIENCES ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

Created: 26 January 2022 (12:16)

RELIANCE: an example showing how to implement Open Science, FAIR and EOSC in practice

Anne Fouilloux

Last modified: 26 January 2022 (19:08)

Description:

A demo given at the 3RD ESFRI-EOSC WORKSHOP ON RIS AND EOSC to show what the RELIANCE project has achieved on Open Science, FAIR and EOSC practice. Click on the links in the Research Object to access its different elements. The main resource of this Research Object is a video published on zenodo: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5906803>

- We can re-execute the Jupyter notebook but more importantly we can create derivative work. However, make sure you check the license of the original result you find in OpenAIRE explore: it needs to have a license that allows you to create derivative work. Also make sure the Jupyter notebook is well documented.

- We duplicate the Jupyter notebook and customize it. To bring the Open Science aspect from the beginning and not only when publishing the Jupyter Notebook, we need to use storage that can be shared. We use another service called "[EGI datahub](#)".

- As when collaboratively writing scientific papers, we agree on how to organize the data: we create an "input folder" (containing all the input datasets used in the Jupyter notebook), an "output" folder with all the outputs we generate and a tool folder with the Jupyter notebook.

- The new analysis is very similar to the previous one but over a different geographical area (France).

- Finally, we create a Research Object that aggregate all the resources. We use another external service called [RoHub](#) (Research Object Hub) and create and "executable Research Object" which we hope will be found, accessed and reused!

...con Open Access ai testi

OPEN ACCESS NON È SOLO «PUBBLICARE» MA
ANCHE «DEPOSITARE» DOPO AVER
PUBBLICATO SULLA RIVISTA PIÙ PRESTIGIOSA
NON È INCOMPATIBILE CON LA CARRIERA

PENGUIN
BOOKS

IF THE PHONE
DON'T RING

IT'S ME

6^d
net



6^d
net

PENGUIN
BOOKS

WHAT'S ALL THE
HUBBUB BUB?

HARLAND MILLER



PENGUIN BOOKS
TOO
COOL
TO
DIE

HARLAND
MILLER

DEPOSITO

PUBBLICAZIONE

...abbattendo muri e abilitando servizi



UNPAYWALL,
LO SCI-HUB LEGALE

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scholarly articles.

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and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

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<https://unpaywall.org/>



<https://openknowledgemaps.org/>

Map a research topic

Get an overview - Find papers - Identify relevant concepts

PubMed (life sciences)
BASE (all disciplines)

Refine your search

Enter your search term

GO

Try out: sugar, digital education

What is Open Knowledge Maps?

Finding KNOWLEDGE about



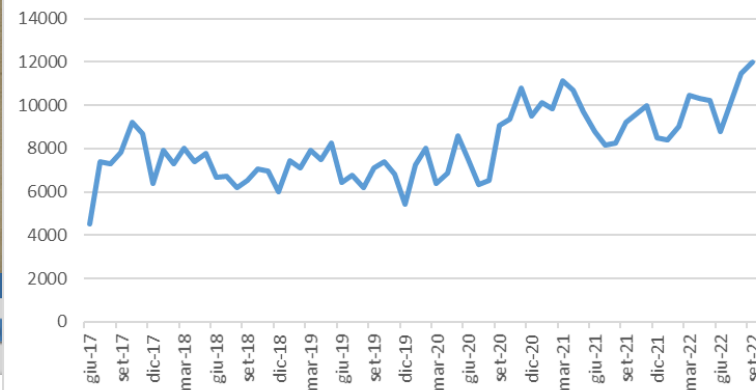
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IYzOZ2Cv_I

Literature

TEXT AND
DATA MINING

POSSIBILI SOLO SE IN PARTENZA GLI
AUTORI HANNO DEPOSITATO

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[8.150 media]

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed 2900032[uid]

Create RSS Create

Format Abstract

Breast Cancer Res Treat. 1988 May;11(2):147-53.

Distribution of Ha-RAS-1 proto-oncogene alleles in breast cancer patients and in a control population.

Saglio G¹, Camaschella C, Gai M, Serra A, Guerrasio A, Peirone B, Gasparini P, Mazza U, Ceppellini R, Biglia N, et al.

Author information

PUBMED
LINKOUT

Send to

Full text links



Save items

Add to Favorites

...collegando ricerca e industria...

FRANCO TOSI

- Identifier Type >
- Funding >
- Journal >
- Conference Name >
- Publication Type >
- Publisher >
- Subject Matter >
- Open Access >
- Scholar Structured Search >

Patents

Search 127,471,322 Patents

- Applicants >
- Jurisdictions >
- Inventors >
- Owners (US) >
- Document Types >
- Biologicals >
- Cited Works >
- Classification Explorer >

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BANCA DATI OPEN CHE RACCOGLIE BREVETTI INSIEME A LETTERATURA SCIENTIFICA, DATI, SEQUENZE BIOLOGICHE

...con un po' di co-creat

ORION INSPIRING STORIES INDEX



CITIZEN SCIENCE

Introducing co-creation in fundamental life sciences?

PAGE 8

PAGE 8

CO-CREATION

Encouraging co-creation through a funding call



OPEN SCIENCE

Aligning an entire country to develop an Open Science action plan

PAGE 8

PAGE 10

PUBLIC DIALOGUES

Thinking differently through dialogue



PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Using Art as a way to level the playing field when discussing science

PAGE 12

ORION INSPIRING STORIES

Ideas & examples

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.

Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for	Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
World Café & Science Café	To provide a about societal issues	Deliberative	Citizens Hearing	To inform and create discussion among citizens	20-25	Citizens, experts, decision-makers	1D	7M	€€€	Regional Development in Co
Community-Based participatory Research (CBPR)	To involve CSOs members in all stages to framing and doing the research		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
Participatory Action Research (PAR)	To engage citizens in a practical and transfer of their living conditions and everyday problems		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
Crowd Wise	To encourage		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
Demand Driven Research in Curriculum	To place research projects for		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
Focus Groups	To determine the preferences of		Democs 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 'Democs' tool, ESRC G
Open Space Technology	Policy formulation, Programme development, P		Distributed Dialogue	To develop ongoing, embedded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
Perspective Workshop	To explore possible myths forward guidelines on a given		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
Public Dialogue	To gather social intelligence to inform policy,		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
Public Participation in Developing an Common Framework for the Assessment and Management of Sustainable Innovation	To develop pri		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 chall
User committee / Valorisation panels	To involve users formal monitoring and steering		Planning Cells / 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 Mu
Consensus Conference	To enrich and expand a c		Q Methodology	To gain insight into the diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
Future Search Conference	To encourage participants to th		Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for an uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
Online Forum	To provide some form			To provide a means for public debates						
Deliberative Polling	To get both a representative and an informed (deliberative)				100-500	Citizens with	1D	8M	€€€€	Europe: Del

Co creation

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

OPERAS

open scholarly communication in the european
research area for social sciences and humanities

OPERAS Vera

Vera



Research for Society



vera

activating research

VERA

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

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

...scrivendo in modo diverso



Write Research Together.

Authorea is the collaborative editor for research.
Write and manage your documents in one place, for free.

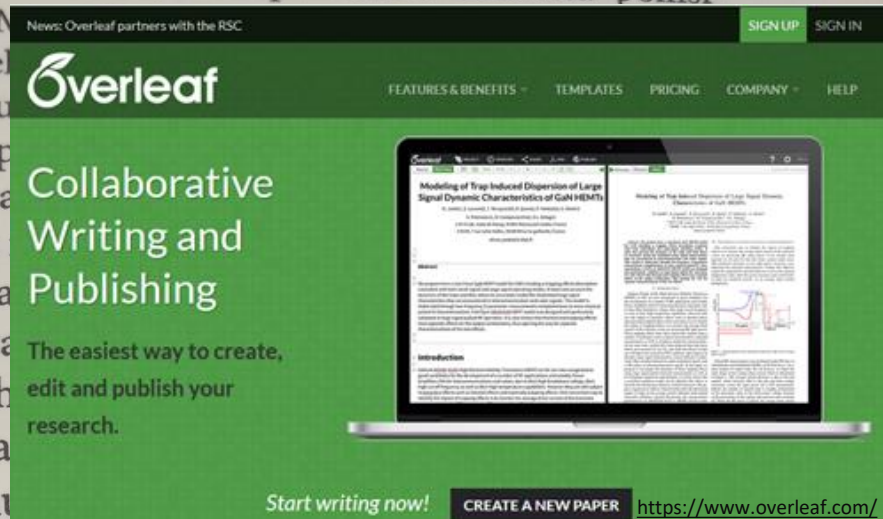
Name Email Password

[Start Writing](#)

A new way to
read, write,
publish, and
interact with
scientific
content.



Write.



SCRITTURA COLLABORATIVA
E ANNOTAZIONI

...con nuove strategie per pubblicare

my/our strategy:

My/my team's publishing goal is to establish priority on findings. That is why we intend to publish as early as possible in our workflow. We aim to use these platforms and venues to communicate and share our research.

This sheet can be used for discussing current ways of working and for discussing strategies, in groups as well as individual settings. Relevant options can vary for different projects or different strategy options chosen in the various columns make sense and do not contradict, although you can have multiple goals and parallel ways of working. You can try the tool here for full interactive functionality, first download your own copy of the worksheet. Then start by ticking a goal, which will often trigger some suggestions in the other columns that you can make selections your narrative will be built. The tool leads to general background information, it's to information in the Utrecht University context (when reusing outside Utrecht you can adapt it to your own context). Note this tool should not be a straitjacket but rather facilitate discussion. Copy-paste and manually edit the narrative generated here. Read more on the [ABOUT](#) page.



Jeroen Bosman

@jeroenbosman

Feb.13 2022

...

Our new experimental tool helps rethink publishing strategies in an open science context. Based on your goals you can select what, when, how and where to publish. With suggestions & background links and an automatically generated

Publication strategy: A preconsidered & coherent set of choices regarding the why, what, when, how and where of sharing/publishing research. What are your or your team's priorities for the next project coming up? What role for open science practices in your publishing?

[WHY]	[WHAT]	[WHEN]	[HOW]	[WHERE]
As my/my team's publishing goal is to ...	... we intend to publish these ...	... at these moments ...	... while trying to ...	... using these platforms/venues:
☒ establish priority on findings	☐ research applications/proposals	☐ upon creation (open drafting)	☐ use double blind peer review	☐ fully open access journals
☐ invite comments, feedback & scrutiny	☐ preregistrations	☒ as early as possible in our workflow	☐ use single blind peer review	☒ fully open access journals without APCs
☐ archive evidence	☐ registered reports	☐ also before review (e.g. as preprint)	☐ use open peer review (identities)	☐ open access books
☐ promote my (team's) visibility	☒ data	☐ after formal peer review	☒ allow open peer review reports	☐ institutional repositories
☐ create material to use in education	☐ data papers		☒ discuss author order with all authors	☐ subject repositories
☐ communicate with societal stakeholders	☒ code & software		☐ indicate contributor roles (CREDIT)	☒ general repositories like Zenodo
☐ meet formal funder requirements	☐ workflows and methods		☐ credit all contributors to the research	☒ our own project website
☐ foster careers of ECRs and temporary staff	☐ presentation slides		☒ add a plain language abstract	☐ journals with a high impact factor
☐ get new funding	☐ conference posters		☐ add a data availability statement	☐ journals reaching the intended audience
☐ have work formally peer reviewed	☒ articles/books reporting research results		☐ cite OA (versions of) literature	☐ learned society journals
☐ provide information researchers can build on	☐ negative/null results		☐ add multilingual abstracts	☐ journals of prestigious publishers
☐ provide information practitioners etc. can build on	☒ replication studies		☐ contribute to closed peer review	☐ highly selective journals
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☐ reach the largest possible audience	☐ blogs etc. on project progress		☐ provide formal data/software citations	☐ broad multidisciplinary journals
☐ make it easy for others to assess the work	☐ blogs etc. aimed at discussion		☒ provide researcher identifiers (ORCIDi)	☐ journals explicitly aimed at interdisciplinarity
	☐ opinion pieces (e.g. in newspapers)		☐ attach a CC-BY or CC0 license	☐ data archives

As my/my team's publishing goal is to ...	... we intend to publish these ...	... at these moments ...
☒ establish priority on findings	☒ research applications/proposals	☐ upon creation (open drafting)
☐ invite comments, feedback & scrutiny	☐ preregistrations	☒ as early as possible in our workflow
☐ archive evidence	☐ registered reports	☐ also before review (e.g. as preprint)
☐ promote my (team's) visibility	☒ data	☐ after formal peer review
☐ create material to use in education	☐ data papers	
☐ communicate with societal stakeholders	☐ code & software	
☐ meet formal funder requirements	☐ workflows and methods	
☐ foster careers of ECRs and temporary staff	☐ presentation slides	
☐ get new funding	☐ conference posters	
☐ have work formally peer reviewed	☐ articles/books reporting research results	
☐ provide information researchers can build on	☐ negative/null results	
☐ provide information practitioners etc. can build on	☐ replication studies	
☐ make scholarly communication more equitable	☐ review articles	

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EUROPE]

... con Open peer review



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 1; referees: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations]

Tony Ross-Hellauer

Author details

Grant information



This article is included in the [The Future of Scholarly Publishing](#) collection.

Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with a myriad of overlapping and often contradictory definitions. While the term is used

- REVISIONI COME «PEZZI» DI CONOSCENZA
- HANNO UN DOI
- SONO CITABILI
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METRICS

4555

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Open Peer Review

Referee Status:

Invited Referees

Version(s) 1 2 3 4

REVISED

Version 2
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31 ago 2017

Version 1
published
27 apr 2017

✓

read

report

✓

read

report

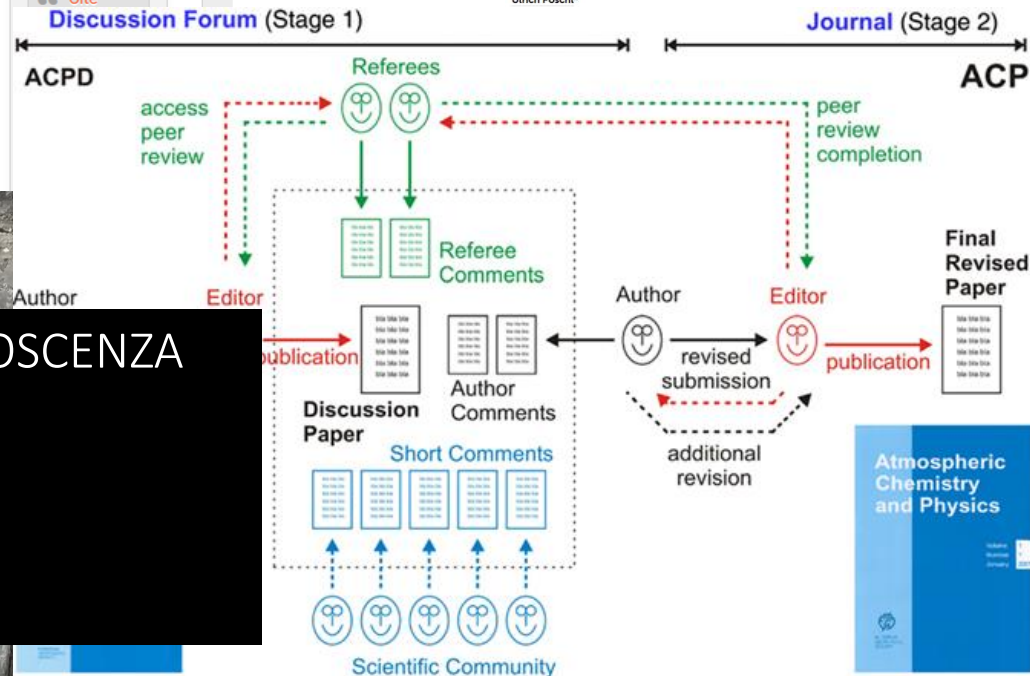
REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Comput. Neurosci., 05 July 2012 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2012.00033>

Multi-stage open peer review: scientific evaluation integrating the strengths of traditional peer review with the virtues of transparency and self-regulation

Ulrich Pöschl*

[Poschl 2012](#)



... con Open peer review

How does open peer review benefit authors?

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The benefits of open peer review

2021



Open Research Europe



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- Enables collaboration with others through our open peer review model
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April 21, 2021

ANDREY_POPOV/SHUTTERSTOCK

Fifteen journals to outsource peer-review decisions

By Cathleen O'Grady | Apr. 19, 2021, 5:10 AM

But with PCI RR performing all the steps involved in peer review, publishers will have to demonstrate their value, Hoyt says. He says publishers still operate platforms that draw readers, and they do important work to format articles so they can be aggregated by PubMed and other databases. "There's a role for publishers still to play," he says, "but I think they will have to start justifying the prices they charge."

Peer Community In Registered Reports

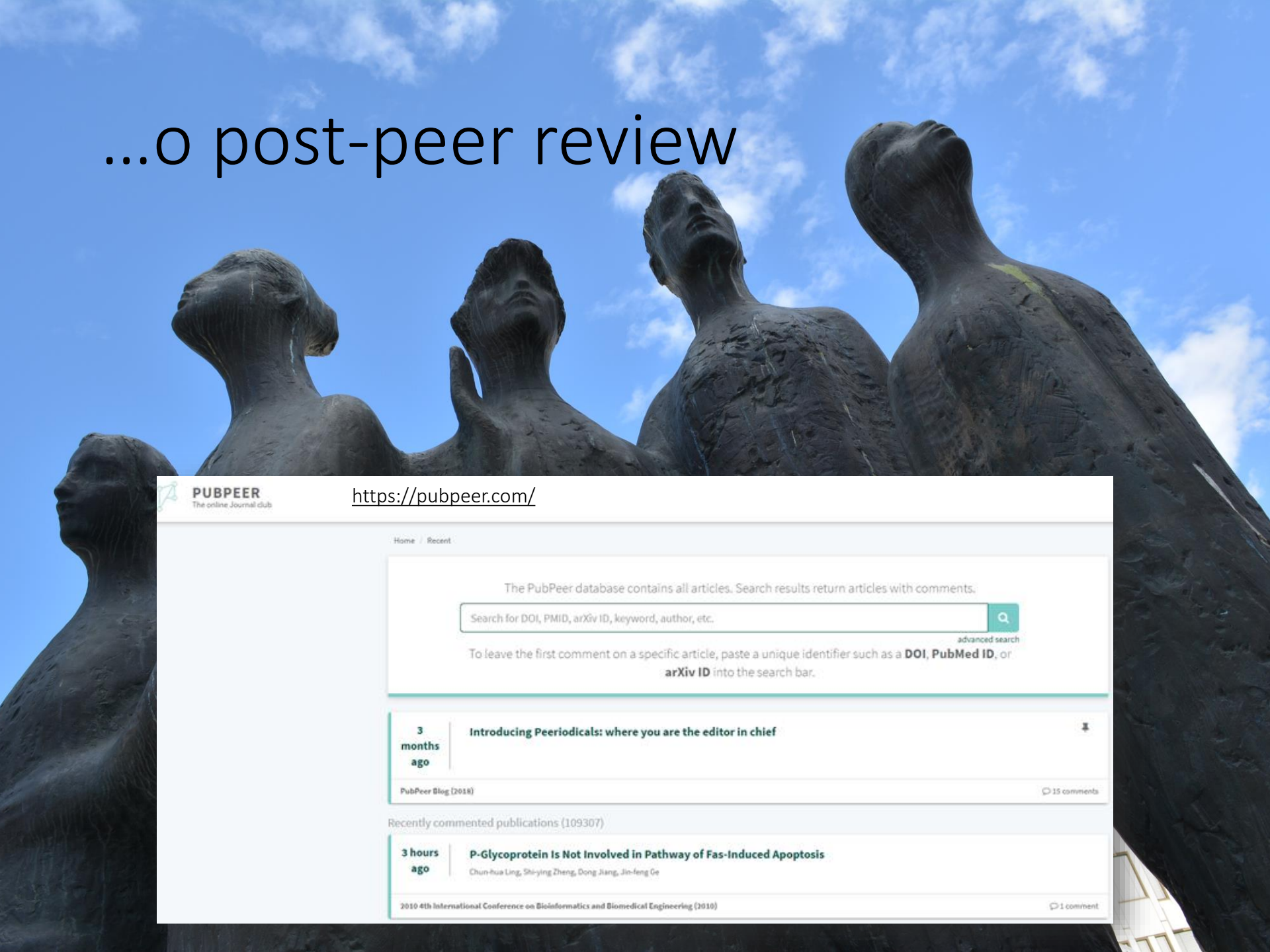
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...o post-peer review



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Chun-hua Ling, Shi-ying Zheng, Dong Jiang, Jin-feng Ge

2010 4th International Conference on Bioinformatics and Biomedical Engineering (2010)

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Latest commit 4cb5b6 on 8 Mar

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Data set 1 for CARBON AND GENE FLOW MEDIATED BY VIRUS LIFE

Wilson, Willie; Martínez Martínez, Joaquin; Archer, Steve; Fields, David; Gilg, Ilana; Fløge, Sheri
(show affiliations)

Experimental data sets used for manuscripts associated with coccolithovirus infection of *Emiliania huxleyi*. Flow cytometry data, expression data of genes associated with photophysiology, fatty acid metabolism and sulphur cycling. Please contact Willie Wilson (wilwil@sahfos.ac.uk) for further information.

Name	Date	Size
Dddd_Diff...	15 Sep 2015	99.8 MB
Ehux_Prob...		
Multiplex...		

Publication date: 15 September 2015
DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.31006](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.31006)
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A methodology for gathering and annotating the raw-data/characteristics of the documents citing a retracted article

Ivan Heibi¹, Silvio Peroni¹
¹University of Bologna
Ivan Heibi
Dec 09, 2020 • 217 • 83
Keyword appears in: authors

Protocollo di Conformità di Riviste Scientifiche all Open Access

Daniele Cavestri¹, Francesca Mangialardo¹, Sebastian Barzaghi¹, Silvio Peroni¹
¹University of Bologna
Sebastian Barzaghi
Jul 15, 2019 • 243 • 72 • 1

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CULTURA E SCIENZA / APPROFONDIMENTO 30 sett 2020
**Scienza aperta e Covid-19: che
cosa non ha funzionato. Ma la
condivisione è la strada giusta**

di Giovanna Borrelli e Francesco Sparano — 30 Settembre 2020

 **PLOS** | COMPUTATIONAL
BIOLOGY
May, 2017
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EDITORIAL
Ten simple rules to con
Philip E. Bourne, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D
Published: May 4, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.137>

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- ELIMINA IL «LIMBO» DI
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- FOCUS SUL CONTENUTO E
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How Science Beat the Virus
And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

Dec.14, 2020

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Rule 4: Preprints do not
lead to being scooped

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content that would
otherwise be lost

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typically preclude
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advancement

Rule 10: Preprints—one
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papers, or “preprints,” to freely accessible websites, allowing others to immediately
dissect and build upon their results. This practice had been slowly gaining
popularity before 2020, but proved so vital for sharing information about
COVID-19 that it will likely become a mainstay of modern biomedical research.
Preprints accelerate science, and the pandemic accelerated the use of preprints. At

[preprints]

A Practical Guide to Preprints

Accelerating Scholarly Communication

2021



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FOR RESEARCHERS



FOR RESEARCHERS AND THE PUBLIC



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Directory of preprint server policies and practices

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† AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
† AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
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Cindy Mason

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Steinunn Kristjánsdóttir

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Sustainable Urban Renewal and Densification in China: The Case of S River Delta Region

Paola Pellegrini, Jinliu Chen

Subject: Arts & Humanities, Anthropology & Ethnography Keywords: China; sustainable



Subject Areas

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Surfaces, Coatings & Films
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Geometry & Topology
Information Technology &

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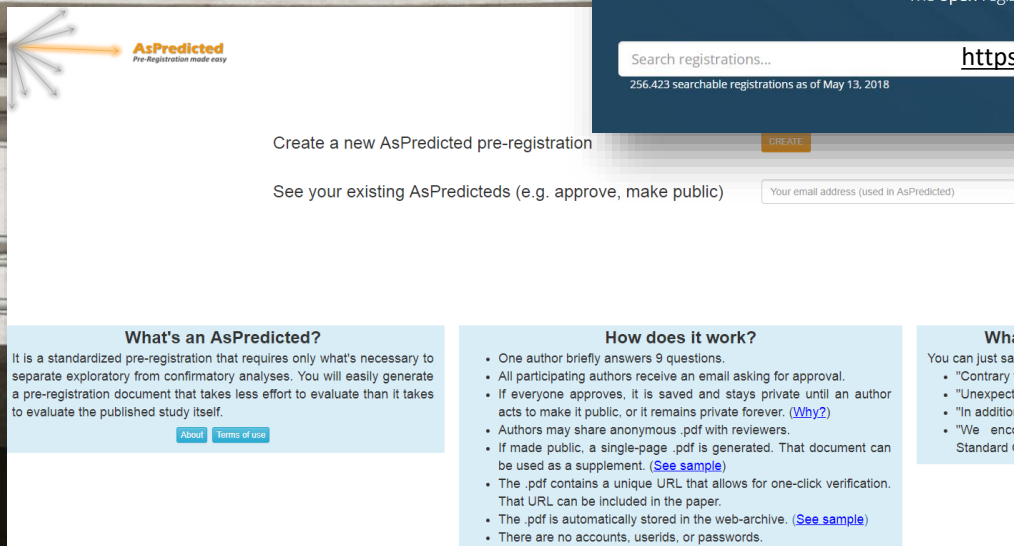
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...aprendo l'intero ciclo / 1

PREREGISTRAZIONE
OSF Registries o AsPredicted

- PRIORITÀ
- DIFFICILE FALSIFICARE
- RISULTATI NEGATIVI



The screenshot shows the AsPredicted website. At the top left is the AsPredicted logo with the tagline "Pre-Registration made easy". Below it, there are two main options: "Create a new AsPredicted pre-registration" and "See your existing AsPredicteds (e.g. approve, make public)". A search bar is visible with the URL <https://osf.io/registries/> and a search button. Below the search bar, it says "256,423 searchable registrations as of May 13, 2018".

What's an AsPredicted?

It is a standardized pre-registration that requires only what's necessary to separate exploratory from confirmatory analyses. You will easily generate a pre-registration document that takes less effort to evaluate than it takes to evaluate the published study itself.

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- The .pdf is automatically stored in the web-archive. ([See sample](#))
- There are no accounts, userids, or passwords.

What if...

You can just say so in

- "Contrary to exp
- "Unexpectedly, v
- "In addition to th
- "We encounter

Standard Opera



The image shows the OSF Registries logo, which consists of a blue flower-like icon followed by the text "OSFREGISTRIES" and the tagline "The open registries network". Below the logo is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search registrations..." and a search button. The search bar contains the URL <https://osf.io/registries/>. Below the search bar, it says "256,423 searchable registrations as of May 13, 2018".



The image shows a hand-drawn diagram of the preregistration process. The diagram is a circular flowchart with the following steps: "ADJUST", "NEW", "MODIFY", "TRANSITION", and "TRANSFORM". Arrows connect these steps in a clockwise cycle. There are also some additional elements: a shopping cart icon next to "ADJUST", a star icon next to "NEW", and a wrench icon next to "MODIFY". At the bottom, there is a person standing next to a whiteboard, pointing at the diagram.

#Preregistration: A Plan, Not a Prison

Traduci il Tweet

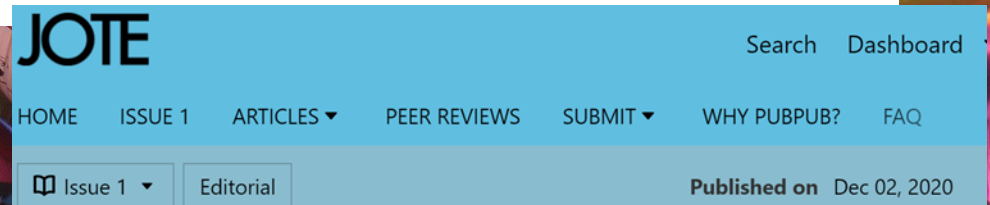
Preregistration: A Plan, Not a Prison

Despite its benefits, preregistration can oftentimes seem daunting and binding.

JOTE's goals

In scientific practice, trial and error is a fundamental process of learning and discovery. Therefore, JOTE aims to make public the lessons of the struggles in research. JOTE is convinced about the productive role of errors, and so we aim to publish answers to the question "what went wrong?" in the form of **short communications** (empirical articles), and to problematize this question by **reflection on those errors** (reflection articles). JOTE also welcomes reports of **methodological challenges, suggestions, or technical flaws** that carry relevant information for the field to which they belong (meta-research articles). Finally, to further open up the black box of academia, we publish rejected grant applications and peer-reviews.

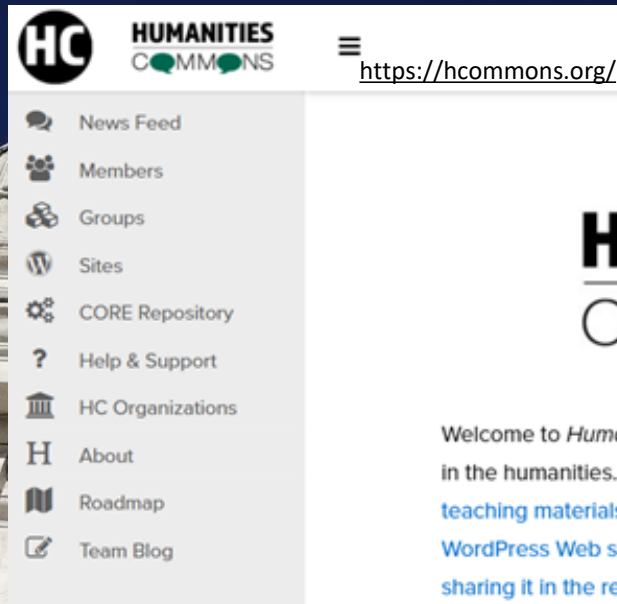
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Science Fails. Let's Publish

by Sean Devine, Max Bautista Perpinya, Valentine Delrue, Stefan Gaillard, Thomas F. K. Jorna, Martijn van der Meer, Lottricia Millett, Chelsea Pozzebon, and Jobke Visser

...aprendo l'intero ciclo / 2



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The screenshot shows the Octopus website interface. The header is purple with the Octopus logo, a 'Publish your work' button, a search bar, a 'Publications' dropdown, and a 'Log in via ORCID' link. The main content area is also purple and features the text 'Octopus. The primary research record.' followed by 'A new way to publish your scientific work that's fast, free and fair.' Below this, three bullet points describe the platform's features: replacing journals and papers, being free to use and publishing all kinds of scientific work, and having instant publication with open peer review. On the right, a sample publication is displayed with a timeline of steps: Problems, Hypotheses, Methods/Protocols, and Data/Results. The sample publication is titled 'APPLICATION: Conclusions from the data on the use of asthma/COPD treatments in COVID-19' and includes a summary.

Octopus

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Version 1

Reversion this publication

APPLICATION: Conclusions from the data on the use of asthma/COPD treatments in COVID-19

Authors: Alexandra Freeman
Date added: 10th April 2020, 12:18:05

Summary

No recommended change of treatment on the basis of current data

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Everything you do within Octopus - and how it is received by your peers - will appear on your public profile page, for funders, institutions and other researchers to see.

...condividendo bibliografie e

The image shows two overlapping web interfaces. On the left is the Zotero web interface, displaying a list of bibliographic entries in a table with columns for Title, Creator, and Date. On the right is the CLARIN virtual collections page, which includes a navigation menu and a section titled 'Virtual Collections'.

Zotero

Web Library Groups Documentation Forums Get Involved

My Library

- Impact Factor
- Lavori miei
- Scoliosis
- My Publications
- Trash

Group Libraries

- OPAC
- Open Science lecture
- Trash
- OPERAS Advocacy SIG

Title	Creator	Date
An Academic Publishers' GO FAIR Implementation Network (APIN)	Velterop and Schultes	2020-01-01
An Editorial and Technical Journey into Post-Publication Peer Review (PPPR)	Romary	2020-10-16
Bring structure to your research	Protocols.io	
Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon: Scholarly Communication and Scholarly Publishing	Guedon, Jean Claude	2021-04-21
Guidelines for open peer review implementation	Ross-Hellauer and Görögh	2019-02-27
hypergraph	Hartgerink	
Invest 5% of research funds in ensuring data are reusable	Mons	2020-02-25
Janeway		
Multi-Stage Open Peer Review: Sc		
Next Generation Repositories		
Open Access Diamond Journals st		
Open laboratory notebooks: good		
Open Research Europe		
Open science practices for journal		
Open Science Saves Lives: Lessons		
Open science, la scienza fatta ben		
Open Science, Open Data, and Op		
PCI Registered Reports		
Politics and Open Science: How th		
Qeios - Empowering Researchers		
Resources Plan 5		
The need for Open Science, in tim		

CLARIN

About Participants **Services** Knowledge Base Funding Events New

Home > Services > Virtual Collections

Virtual Collections

[CLARIN virtual collections](#)

A virtual collection is a coherent set of links to digital objects (e.g. annotated text, video) that can be easily created, accessed and cited. The links can originate from different archives, hence the term *virtual*. A virtual collection is suitable for manual access (using a web-browser) as well as automated processing (e.g. by a webservice).

➔ [Go to the Virtual Collection Registry](#)

CLARIN provides a registry where scholars can create and publish their virtual collections. It is closely integrated with the infrastructure and provides persistent identifiers and federated login. The collection metadata is openly available and accessible via the Virtual Language Observatory.

Some examples:

- data as mentioned in an article's footnotes gathered in a single virtual collection
- a virtual collection with links to data illustrating a book (video and sound recordings)

More information is available in the [Virtual Collections shortguide](#)



BOOK VALUE

...condividendo un e-Talk

The eTalks

A new digital multimedia editing platform

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eTalks

Our Collection

5 Topics, 30 eTalks

eTalks in Digital Humanities

DH+, SIB | Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, 2019

Medecine Personnalisée / Personalized Medicine

Vincent Monier - Frédéric Schütz / DH+, SIB | Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, 2016

Philippe Bornet, Claire Clivaz (ed.) / DH+

Claire Clivaz, Nicolas Grisez (ed.) / DH+

This E-talk comes to you as part of the SNSF-funded MARK16 project, hosted in the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Lausanne, Switzerland. In analysing evidence behind the different endings of the Gospel of Mark, today's e-talk will shed light on the presentation of this ending in the Arabic manuscripts of the Diatessaron, in comparison with other surviving translations of this important work.

Written probably in the third quarter of the second century, by Tatian in Rome, the Diatessaron is a synthesis of the four canonical Gospels of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The title "διεσσωρον" which means via-four is not really the name of the work but a description of the Gospel's composite nature. For instance, in his Letter to Carpius (PG 22:1276-1277), Eusebius of Caesarea tells us that Ammonius of Alexandria (2nd-3rd century) produced a harmony that influenced his own gospel canon tables, which he refers to as τὸ διεσσωρον εὐαγγελιον. So the nature of the Diatessaron as a mixture of Gospels is not itself an act of innovation, for it is a synthesis inasmuch as the Gospels it is made of. However, the work became at a time the question of canon was subject to the heated debates in Rome, when Marcion introduced the first known New Testament canon, which was made of one Gospel and a selection of Pauline letters.



Parcourir quelques manuscrits de Marc 16, dont le codex latin k

Claire Clivaz | eTalk | 15:30 | January 27, 2020

Read eTalk



Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

Mina Monier | eTalk | 18:49 | January 6, 2020

Read eTalk

FNSNF
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FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

MARK16 SNSF PRIMA project
<http://p3.snf.ch/project-179755>

SIB
Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics



First two folios of the Arabic Diatessaron (Borg. Arab. 250 XIV).
Snapshot of the original Manuscript used by a Publisher (Augustinus Cressat) in Rome, 1880. © Public domain (PD0), author: Magnus Manske
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ArabicDiatessaron.jpg>

Mina Monier
Mina.Monier@sib.swiss



openlabnotebooks.org

A growing team of groundbreaking scientists around the world are now sharing their lab notebooks online

<https://openlabnotebooks.org/>

Search...

HOME

Browse notebooks by
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DISEASES

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MY RESEARCH
IN 2 MIN

F1000Research 2019

Search

BROWSE GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT

Home » Browse » Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good...

OPINION ARTICLE

REVISED Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good for scientists [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

✉ Matthieu Schapira 1,2, The Open Lab Notebook Consortium, ✉ Rachel J. Harding 1

Check for updates

jupyter

What is an Open Notebook?

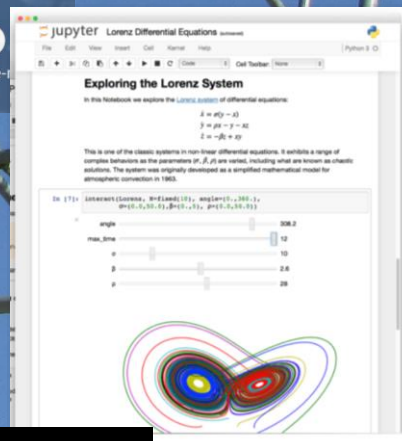
Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.

RStudio

RStudio

Open source and enterprise-
professional software for R



OPEN LAB NOTEBOOK CONTENGONO TUTTO:
TESTO, METODO, DATI, SOFTWARE, CODICE
ESEGUIBILE... SERVONO ANCORA LE RIVISTE CHE
PUBBLICANO SOLO LA SINTESI DELLA RICERCA?

[EGI notebooks]



Notebooks

Notebooks is an environment based on [Jupyter](#) and the [EGI cloud service](#) that offers a browser-based, scalable tool for interactive data analysis. The Notebooks environment provides users with notebooks where they can combine text, mathematics, computations and rich media output.

Individual users can directly login by clicking the button below. The notebooks are limited to 1 CPU, 1GB RAM and 10GB of persistent storage per user.

Start your notebooks!

User communities/advanced users can have their customised EGI Notebooks service instance. EGI offers consultancy and support, as well as can operate the setup. Order a [community notebooks instance via the Marketplace](#).

The service is operated by and uses resources from [CESNET](#)



<https://notebooks.egi.eu/>



Documenti vivi

The big idea: should we get rid of the scientific paper? Apr. 11, 2022

As a format it's slow, encourages hype, and is difficult to correct. A radical overhaul of publishing could make science better

Consider the messy reality of scientific research. Studies almost always throw up weird, unexpected numbers that complicate any simple interpretation. But a traditional paper - word count and all - pretty well forces you to dumb things down. If what you're working towards is a big, milestone goal of a published paper, the temptation is ever-present to file away a few of the jagged edges of your results, to help "tell a better story". Many scientists admit, in surveys, to doing just that - making their results into unambiguous, attractive-looking papers, but distorting the science along the way.

■ ■ Some fields of science are already using online notebooks instead of journals - living documents instead of living fossils

And consider corrections. We know that scientific papers regularly contain errors. One algorithm that ran through thousands of psychology papers found that, at worst, more than 50% had one specific statistical error, and more than 15% had an error serious enough to overturn the results. With papers, correcting this kind of mistake is a slog: you have to write in to the journal, get the attention of the busy editor, and get them to issue a new, short paper that formally details the correction. Many scientists who request corrections find themselves stonewalled or otherwise ignored by journals. Imagine the number of errors that litter the scientific literature that haven't been corrected because to do so is just too much hassle.

We've made astonishing progress in so many areas of science, and yet we're still stuck with the old, flawed model of publishing research. Indeed, even the name "paper" harkens back to a bygone age. Some fields of science are already moving in the direction I've described here, using online notebooks instead of journals - living documents instead of living fossils. It's time for the rest of science to follow suit.



LE RIVISTE SONO ANTICHE,
INEFFICACI, OBSOLETE. USIAMO GLI
OPEN NOTEBOOK...DOCUMENTI VIVI
AL POSTO DI FOSSILI

...e non più riviste...

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by Liberate Science 8 days ago 2 MIN READ

The beta release of Hypergraph is here [If you want to dive in immediately, download Hypergraph \(Beta\) for Windows, macOS, or Linux.](#)

...e si pubb

RESEARCH EQUALS...

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WHEN PRIVACY-BOUND RESEARCH PAYS
FOR OPEN SCIENCE **2016**

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A new open science business model charges those who want to keep information private to subsidise those who share it

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CLOSED SCIENCE ALSO
PAYS FOR OPENNESS

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DCU Library / LibGuides / Go Open: a beginner's guide to open education / Introduction

GoOpen

Go Open: a beginner's guide to open education

A guide to engaging with open education practices in your teaching, research and support activities

Introduction

What is open education?

What are open teaching & learning practices?

What are OER?

How do I find and use open resources?

Why Go Open?

Downloadable resources

References



The Go Open project is a collaborative project based in Dublin City University (DCU) and the Digital Learning Design Unit. The project aims to support the DCU Community to engage with open education practices. The Go Open Project is funded by the National Forum for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning through the SATLE 19 fund.

The Go Open logo was designed by Aleksandra Shornikova from the DCU Digital Learning Design Unit.

Go Open: A beginners guide to open education



Go Open: A beginners guide to open education

Four Ways to Go Open

- 1 Share your open practice
- 2 Deposit your work in open repositories
- 3 Use Creative Commons licensing
- 4 Use open educational resources



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

Four Reasons to Go Open

- 1 Save money for your students
- 2 Bring real world examples into your teaching
- 3 Save time by reusing existing resources
- 4 Contribute to broadening access to education



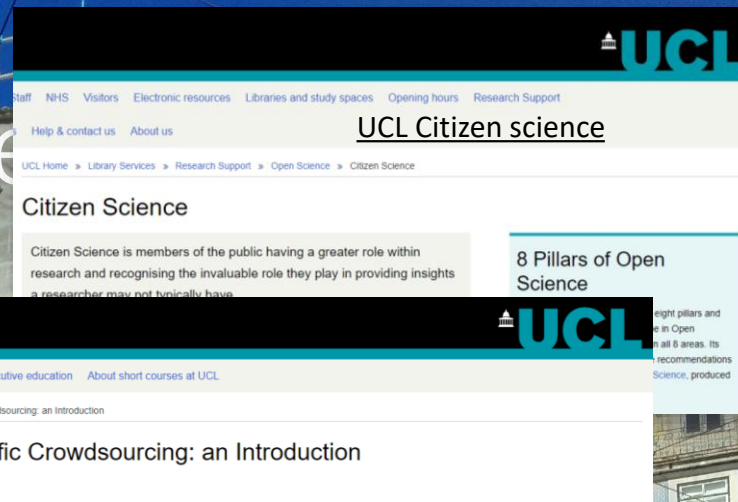
Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

Go Open: A beginners guide to open education



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

...e con un po' di citizen



Citizen science and the Humanities

This module will look at the variety of practices within 'citizen science', how you as a humanist might get started working with them, what issues you might be wary of along the way and how Research Infrastructures can potentially help you.



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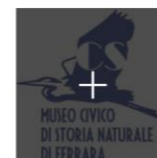
NATURA SULLE MURA
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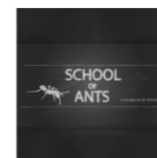
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PROGETTO CLIC! CHIOCCIOLE
LUMACHE IN CITTA'



RACCOLTE DEL MUSEO DI
STORIA NATURALE DI FERRARA



SCHOOL OF ANTS: A SCUOLA
CON LE FORMICHE



UCCELLI DI CITTA'
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X-POLLI:NATION 2021
Biodiversità / Impollinatori

Co-design e citi

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

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](#) →

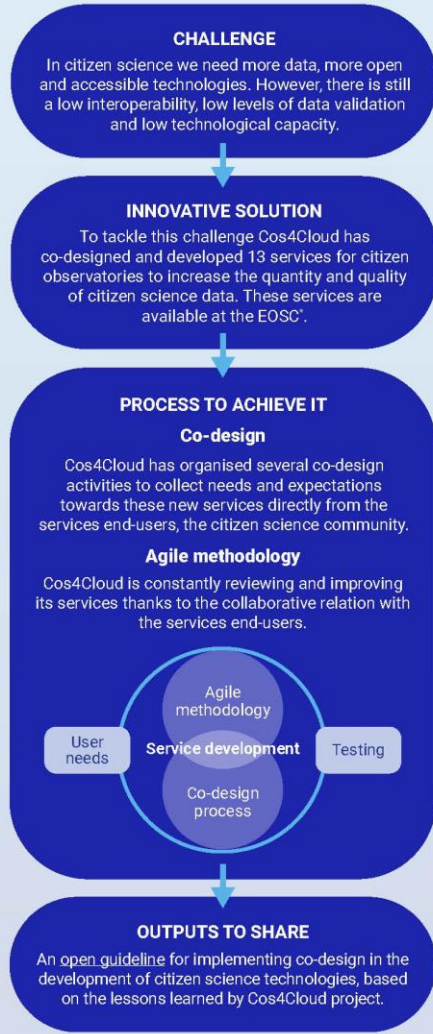
<https://cos4cloud-eosc.eu/>

CO-DESIGN AS A SERVICE IN CITIZEN SCIENCE

CO-DESIGN: WHAT IS IT?



A SUCCESS CASE: COS4CLOUD



*European Open Science Cloud

...con dati FAIR

A [NON = OPEN]
REPOSITORIES,
FORMATI

R LICENZE E
DOCUMENTAZIONE

F METADATI,
IDENTIFICATIVI
PERSISTENTI...

I ONTOLOGIE,
STANDARDS

PRINCIPI FAIR

Comment | [OPEN](#)

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] [FAIR guide](#), Nature, March 2016

IN BREVE

Module 1: Introduction



Reference: Vlachos, E., Larsen, A.V., Zuercher, S., Hansen, A.F. (2019). 'Introduction'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000048

[Video](#)

Module 2: FAIR principles



Reference: Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Huser, F.J., Buss, M.C.H., Andersen, J.J., Begtrup, J.W. (2019). 'FAIR Principles'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000049

Module 3: Data Management Plans



Reference: den Boer, S.P.A., Buss, M.C.H., Huser, F.J., Smed, U. (2019). 'Data Management Plans'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000050



FARM DATA TRAIN

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Clarify all legal issues at the beginning of your research project and include the findings of this process in the data management plan.
- Use checklists adequate to your research topic/discipline.
- Check the resources indicated by DARIAH, CLARIN (see further reading).
- In the case of personal data ensure that only relevant people can access the data and that these are clearly identified (see GDPR).
- Ask for consent to share anonymised data and establish transparent and well-documented anonymisation routines that consider not just direct identifiers, but also how a combination of indirect identifiers could reveal identities. (See for example the guide on informed consent in the CESSDA data management expert guide).
- Avoid collection of (sensitive and non-sensitive) personal data when possible.
- Get legal support (IPR, copyright, patents, trademarks etc.) from your home institution. If there is no dedicated office for this purpose, try to get information from your university library, as its staff are often confronted with such issues.
- If you need permission from the copyright holder in order to use sources like images for your publication, try to get one that covers both printed and digital copies.
- Finally, check the recommendations in the section on [Licences](#), that are closely related to this section.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To ensure the best possible stewardship of your data, choose to deposit it in a digital repository that is certified by a recognised standard such as the CoreTrustSeal. The [Registry of Research Data Repositories](#) (re3data) provides a good starting point, noting disciplines, standards, content types, certification status and more. [FAIRsharing](#) (manually curated information on standards, databases, policies and collections) allows you to search databases by subject, and includes entries tagged 'Humanities and Social Sciences'.
- Use disciplinary repositories where they exist, as they are more likely to be developed around domain expertise, disciplinary practices and community-based standards, which will promote the findability, accessibility, interoperability and ultimately the reuse and value of your data. The level of curation available in a repository is key to data quality and reusability.
- Datasets should be assigned persistent identifiers (PID). Most repositories that are designed for long-term preservation will automatically assign or 'mint' persistent identifiers for your datasets, so choosing a quality repository will automate this step. Consider as well signing up for ORCID, a free service that assigns persistent identifiers to individuals/authors.
- To facilitate findability of all research outputs, bidirectional links should be created between publications related outputs, such as data (using PIDs).
- Include the richest metadata possible with your deposited data so that others can find it, understand the parameters under which it was created, and understand the conditions under which they can access and/or reuse it. See recommendations in this report in the sections on [Licences](#) and [Metadata](#) for more information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- If applicable, determine if the body funding your research has particular requirements for a DMP or offers a template for framing your plan. If there is no required template, choose an existing appropriate one (e.g. via [DMPOnline](#)).
- Devise a DMP prior to collecting data. Define and plan for your data: all research projects deal with data. If your project includes the analysis of text corpora, for example, then the corpora themselves are data, and you should make sure they are clearly described, documented, and managed according to the FAIR principles so your research is reusable by others.
- Plan documentation of metadata: in order for your data to be comprehensible in the future and/or reusable by others, they will need descriptive metadata created according to a common schema to understand the content/purpose of the research. The richer the metadata, the more intelligible and useful the dataset (see section on [Metadata](#)).
- Use standardised terminology to increase interoperability. Consider employing vocabularies or ontologies that follow FAIR principles to increase interoperability and findability (e.g. see [FAIRsharing.org](#)).
- Consider the right questions to be answered in your DMP that can account for discipline-specific requirements. The DMP templates suggested by funders are quite high level and provide generic guidance for file naming or versioning conventions, database structuring and can be a good start. Tools like the [dmponline.doc.ac.uk](#) provide discipline specific examples that can be of further reference.
- DMP as living documents: Update your data management plan regularly in order to take into account any potential relevant changes such as using new data types and/or models, technology, new institutional data management policies, reassessing legal aspects or licences for legal compliance etc.
- Depending on the size of the organisation: think of providing institutional support for research data management (RDM), organise information sessions to raise awareness about good research data management, and the risks of not managing it early.
- If possible, consider involving library and/or repository support staff from the initial stages of research data management planning to discuss the best solutions, specifications, standards and protocols along which the repository operates. Repository staff can also assist scholars with understanding any specific data management requirements and associated costs.
- Factor the cost of research data management (time or human resources) into budgetary requirements at the point of application.

DISSEMINATION
What it means to disseminate data in the Humanities

IDENTIFY
Research Data in the Humanities

FAIR DATA and the HUMANITIES

PLAN
Data Management Plans

DEPOSIT for PRESERVATION, CITE & SHARE
License and Legal aspects
TDRs and PIDs for the Humanities

COLLECT/PRODUCE & STRUCTURE & STORE
Types and Formats, Metadata and Data Models for the Humanities

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Data models go FAIR: the FAIR Guiding Principles, correctly applied, ensure data are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. Data modelling should take this into account by using formal, easily accessible languages for knowledge representation, providing persistent identifiers, open standards, well documented Application Programming Interfaces (API), generic user interfaces and rich metadata. The [FAIRification process](#) developed by the GO FAIR initiative offers a system on how to shape the data modelling.
- Use open standards, and whenever possible, standardised technologies and procedures should be used. The World Wide Web Consortium W3C maintains several standards relevant for data models like XML and RDF. Within XML the Text or Music Encoding Initiative TEI/MEI or specific expressions of them have become standards for text or music editions. The query language SPARQL and the representation tool for linked data JSON-LD are common standards for RDF (refers to FAIR principle 1).
- Prefer human and machine-readable systems: coding of data models and of the actual data that is both human and machine-readable in a unified way provides better sustainability and long-term accessibility than machine-readable only code (binary codes), that may use different formats for data model description and the actual data. For both, hierarchical data models and graph-based data, various serialisations (file formats) are available that fulfil this condition (XML, TEI/XML, Turtle, N3, RDF/XML), whereas SQL based technologies need bigger efforts.
- Normalise as much as possible to avoid redundant information, the content of databases should be normalised as far as possible, using for example authority files like VIAF and identifiers like DOI, ARK, ISN, GND and the like. To foster the exchange of data, standardised vocabularies and ontologies are needed as well, but an overall ontology for the humanities has not yet been established. The ontology CIDOC-CRM and especially some extensions are well on their way to become a reference model for cultural heritage information.
- Data models follow the data management plan (DMP): when establishing a data model, researchers should keep the whole lifecycle of their data in mind, as it should be outlined in a DMP. Therefore, an extensive documentation of the data model, its software and tools are highly relevant and facilitates the transfer of data in a secure and trusted repository in order to keep them accessible. The same is true here: the more you use open standards for your

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A good starting point is to consult the Metadata Standards Directory, a community-maintained directory hosted by the Research Data Alliance: <https://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/>.
- Metadata works best when terminology is consistent, e.g. naming conventions are followed, spelling is normalised, and so on. Depending on the complexity and size of your metadata, consider using a tool such as Open Refine to 'clean' your metadata.
- For greater searchability and interoperability, researchers should also consider using controlled vocabularies to identify common terminology when populating metadata fields. Library of Congress maintains a controlled vocabulary for subject headings: <https://www.loc.gov/standards/subject/>.
- Metadata should include a clear and explicit reference to the dataset with the inclusion of a PID in the metadata (see section on [Trustworthy Data Persistent Identifiers](#)).
- Metadata should be as rich as possible in order to better contextualise your data and consider more detailed descriptions, and fuller provenance information, as a spectrum of available metadata fields.
- Metadata should be machine-readable.



Sustainable and FAIR Data Sharing in the Humanities

ALLEA Report | February 2020

February 2020

[perché c'è EOSC!]

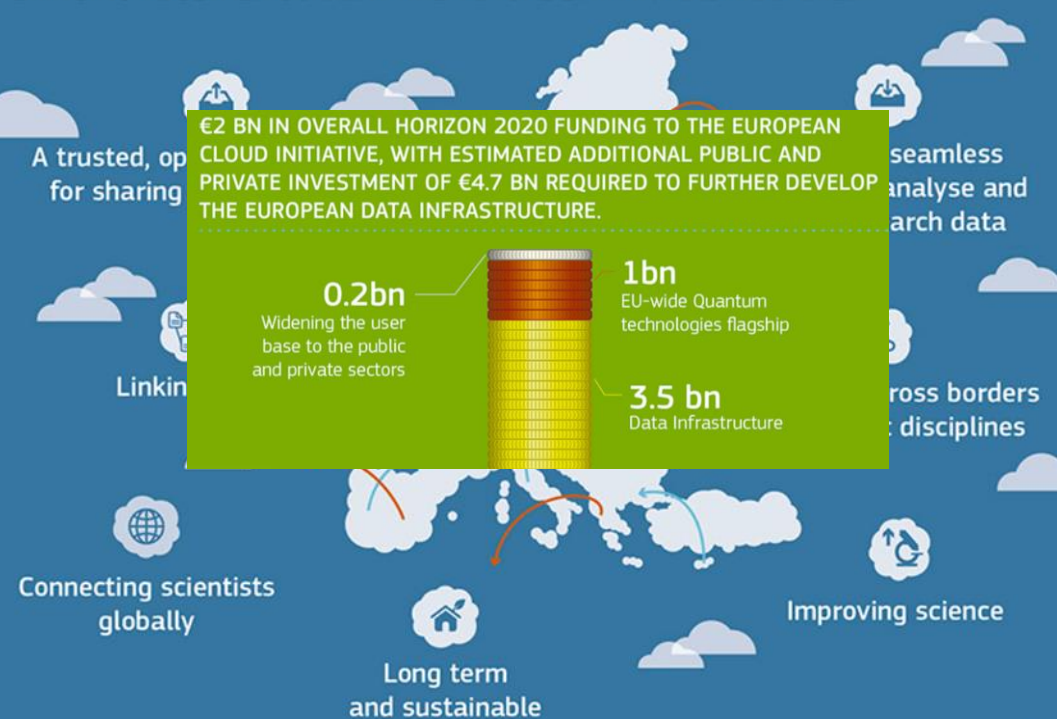
The Vienna

Vienna, 23 Novem

We, Ministers European Op

1. **Recall** the challenge of the European Open Science Cloud, as declared in the Declaration signed in Brussels on 10 July 2016.
2. **Reaffirm** the political commitment of the European Union and its Member States, sustainable and open to all.
3. **Recognise** that the European Open Science Cloud is an iterative and based on consensus among researchers and stakeholders.
4. **Highlight** that the European Open Science Cloud provides services for Science and Society, reaching out over the world.
5. **Recall** that the

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



**ACCESSO TRASPARENTE A DATI FAIR
«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»**

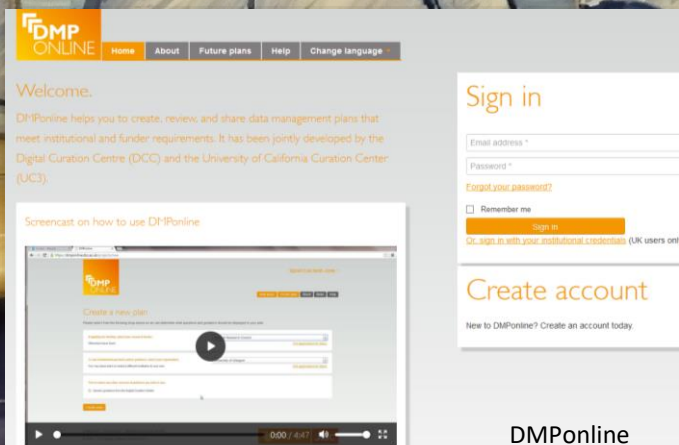
9. **Call** for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

10. **Note** that the 2016 EOSC Summit (held on 17 June 2016) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

... con un Data Management Plan

DMP È

- UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI:
raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
- DICHIARAZIONE DI COME SI TRATTERANNO I DATI
 - living document: va aggiornato
- ...E SOPRATTUTTO VA MESSO IN PRATICA...



DMPonline



<https://ds-wizard.org/>

About Features Re

Data Stewardship Wizard

Create Smart Data Management Plans
for FAIR Open Science

 Get started

VI GUIDANO NELLA
REDAZIONE DI UN DMP

...mantenendo i «diritti»



KEEP
CALM

AND

NON CEDETE
I VOSTRI DIRITTI



ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI



Elementi della licenza

La tua scelta in questo pannello aggiornerà gli altri pannelli su questa pagina.

Consenti che vengano condivisi adattamenti della tua opera?

☒ Sì ☐ No ☐ Sì, fintanto che gli altri condividono allo stesso modo

che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali?

☒ Sì ☐ No

Licenza selezionata

Attribuzione 4.0 Internazionale



Questa è una licenza Free Culture!



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TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

...disseminando in modo diverso

Ten steps to innovative dissemination

1. Get the basics right

Define your objectives, map your audience(s), target and frame your message, bring this together into a dissemination plan of what you'll release and when.

2. Keep the right profile

Use personal websites, social media accounts, researcher identifiers and academic social networks to make you and your research visible.

3. Encourage participation

In the age of Open Science, don't just broadcast, go for multi-directional dissemination. Invite & engage with others to participate & collaborate.

4. Open science for impact

Open Access publications and preprints mean more citations. In addition, publishing datasets, software and peer reviews increase your number of citable research outputs.

5. Remix traditional outputs

Give traditional outputs like research articles and books an impact-boost with accompanying lay-summaries, press-releases, blogs, and visual/video abstracts.

6. Go live

In person dissemination doesn't just have to be at stuffy conferences – hit the road and take part in science festivals, science slams, TEDx talks, science festivals, or roadshows.

7. Think visual

Disseminate findings through art or multimedia interpretations. Let your artistic side loose or use new visualisation techniques to produce intuitive, attractive data displays.

8. Respect diversity

Research should reach all who might benefit. Respect inclusion in scientific dissemination by creating messages which reflect gender, demography and ability diversity.

9. Find the right tools

Choose media, format and dissemination strategy based on your communication objectives. Find tools via, e.g., the OpenUP Hub: openuphub.eu/disseminate/services

10. Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate

Assess your dissemination activities. Are they having the right impact? If not, why not?

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules for innovative dissemination of research

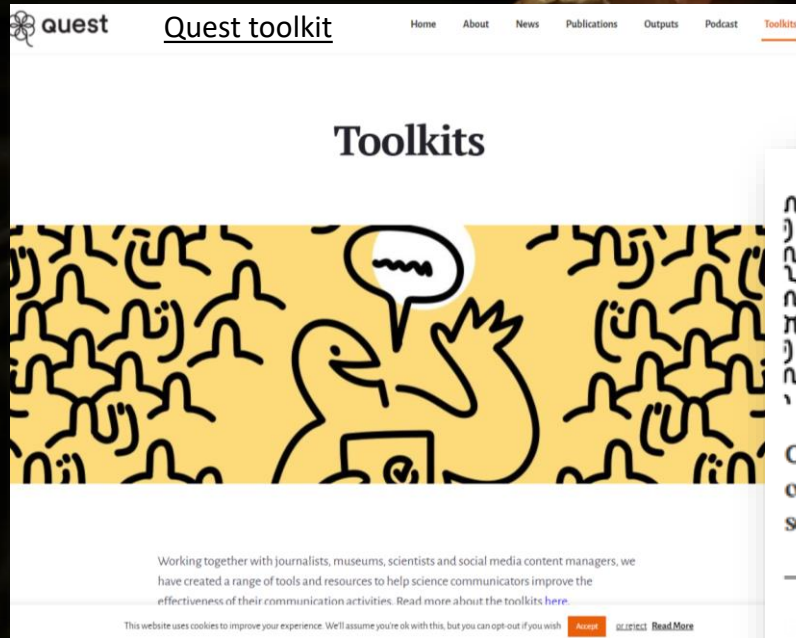
Tony Ross-Hellauer, Jonathan P. Tennant, Vite Banelyte, Edit Gorogh, Daniela Luzi, Peter Kraker, Lucio Pisacane, Roberta Ruggieri, Electra Sifacaki, Michela Vignoli

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Article Authors Metrics Comments Media Coverage

Apr. 2020

...comunicando la scienza



Checklist for scientists:
communicating
science to the public



Presentation: Toolkit
for science
communicators and
trainers



Explainers and
suggestions for
journalists



JECT.AI – digital
support tool for
science journalism



Presentation: Toolkit
for journalists
reporting on science



Guidelines for quality
science
communication in
journalism

...con una diversa idea di «impatto sociale»

REGISTRAZIONE EVENTO 4 NOV COME
SCRIVERE UNA VOCE IN WIKIPEDIA

CREARE VOCI DI
WIKIPEDIA SUI VOSTRI
ARGOMENTI DI STUDIO



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Tools

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Article Talk

Open science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

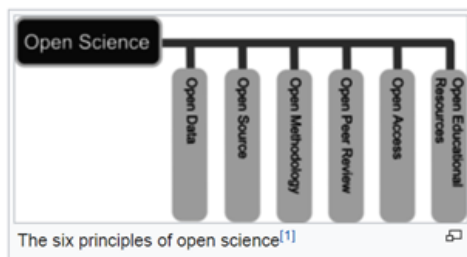
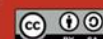
Open science is the movement to make scientific research (including publications, data, physical samples, and software) and its dissemination **accessible** to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.^[2] Open science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks.^[3] It encompasses practices such as publishing **open research**, campaigning for **open access**, encouraging scientists to practice **open notebook science**, and generally making it easier to publish and communicate scientific knowledge.

Open Science can be seen as a continuation of, rather than a revolution in, practices begun in the 17th century with the advent of the **academic journal**, when the societal demand for access to scientific knowledge reached a point at which it became necessary for groups of scientists to share resources^[4] with each other so that they could collectively do their work.^[5] In modern times there is debate about the extent to which scientific information should be shared.^[6] The conflict that led to the Open Science movement is between the desire of scientists to have access to shared resources versus the desire of individual entities to profit when other entities partake of their resources.^[7] Additionally, the status of **open access** and resources that are available for its promotion are likely to differ from one field of academic inquiry to another^[8]

Donne nella scienza in Wikipedia

(Donne in STEM Torino)

Camelia Boban, fondatrice progetto "WikiDonne" in Wikipedia,
Università di Torino, 4 novembre 2022



...facendo comunità



INOSC Starter Kit

Open Science Community Starter Kit

Set up and foster a local Open Science Community

[Get Started](#)

[Start your OS community](#)



...e voi da che parte state?...

DOVEVANO Le NUVOLE

REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

Quando soffia il VENTO del CAMBIAMENTO
c'è chi costruisce MURI
e chi MULINI A VENTO



...grazie!