

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z 4-POLITICHE EUROPEE, VQR E PLAN_S



OpenAIRE



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22 giugno 2020
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Impareremo in questo modulo

1. Horizon 2020 e le politiche europee
2. due parole sulla VQR
3. due parole su Plans e i transformative agreements

Messaggi chiave:

1. L'Europa supporta l'Open Science più di quanto crediamo/sappiamo

... «core strategy»...

HORIZON 2020

Horizon 2020



What is
Horizon 2020?

Find
Your area

How to
Get funding?

News, Events
& Publications

Projects

The next
Framework

Sections navigation

Open Science (Open Access)

What is open science about?

Open Science describes the on-going transitions in the way research is performed, researchers collaborate, knowledge is shared, and science is organised. It represents a systemic change in the modus operandi of science and research. It affects the whole research cycle and its stakeholders, enhances science by facilitating more transparency, openness, networking, collaboration, and refocusses science from a 'publish or perish' perspective to a knowledge-sharing perspective.

Open science is also about making sure that science serves innovation and growth. It guarantees open access to publicly-funded research results and promotes knowledge sharing by providing infrastructures. Facilitating

making research findings available free of charge. 'Open access', has been a core strategy in the to improve knowledge circulation and thus led in particular by the general principle for open publications in Horizon 2020 and the pilot for research



Carlos Moedas ✓

@Moedas

Segui

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



...Open Access by default in 2020...

12. AGREES to further promote the mainstreaming of open access to scientific publications by continuing to support a transition to immediate open access as the default by 2020, using the various models possible and in a cost-effective way, without embargoes or with as short as possible embargoes, and without financial and legal barriers, taking into account the diversity

in research systems and disciplines, and that open access to scientific publications should be

Brussels, 27 May 2016
(OR. en)

9526/16

RECH 208
TELECOM 100

the principle that no researcher should be prevented from
mission, Member States and relevant stakeholders, including
to catalyse this transition; and STRESSES the importance of
reements.

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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



European Council
Council of the European Union

[The European Council](#) [The Council of the EU](#) [Topics](#) [Policies](#) [Meetings](#) [Documents & Publications](#)

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ncil of the EU

Competitiveness Council, 26-27/05/2016

- [Council, 26-27 May 2016](#)
- [Indicative programme - Competitiveness Council of 26-27/05/2016](#)
- [Background brief](#)

Research and Innovation

Following a debate on **open science**, the Council adopted conclusions on the transition towards an open science system.

“ ”

"Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing."

Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands

It also adopted conclusions on the lessons learnt from the **7th research framework programme and the future outlook** and on the creation of a friendly regulatory **environment for research and innovation**.

Chairing the Council, Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, made the following statement:

"Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing. Open Science breaks down the barriers around universities and ensures that society benefits as much as possible from all scientific insights. In that way we maximize the input of researchers, universities and knowledge institutions".

Today, building on work done during recent months, particularly at the April conference when we approved the "Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science", I can say that we have made a major step forward".



Highlights of the Competitiveness Council, taking place on 27 May in Brussels.

Horizon Eu

Lessons Learned

from Horizon 2020 Interim Evaluation

-  Support breakthrough innovation
-  Create more impact through mission-orientation and citizens' involvement
-  Strengthen international cooperation
-  Reinforce openness
-  Rationalise the funding landscape
-  Encourage participation

Key Novelties in Horizon Europe

- European Innovation Council
- R&I Missions
- Extended association possibilities
- Open science policy
- New approach to Partnerships
- Spreading Excellence

Pillar 1 Excellent Science

European Research Council

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

Research Infrastructures

Pillar 2 Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness

- Clusters
- Health
 - Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society
 - Civil Security for Society
 - Digital, Industry and Space
 - Climate, Energy and Mobility
 - Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

Joint Research Centre

Pillar 3 Innovative Europe

European Innovation Council

European innovation ecosystems

European Institute of Innovation and Technology

Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area

Widening participation and spreading excellence

Reforming and Enhancing the European R&I system

https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-programme_en

Our vision

A sustainable, fair and **prosperous** future for **people** and **planet** based on European values.

- Tackling **climate change** (35 % budgetary target)
- Helping to achieve **Sustainable Development Goals**
- Boosting the Union's competitiveness



Mission areas

5 mission areas have been identified, each with a dedicated mission board and help specify, design and implement specific missions in Horizon Europe.

[Mission area: Adaptation to climate change including societal transformation](#)

[Mission area: Cancer](#)

[Mission area: Climate-neutral and smart cities](#)

[Mission area: Healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters](#)

[Mission area: Soil health and food](#)

Missions in Horizon Europe



Open Science across the programme

Open Science

Better dissemination and exploitation of R&I results and support to active engagement of society

Mandatory Open Access to publications: beneficiaries shall ensure that they or the authors retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with open access requirements

Open Access to research data ensured: in line with the principle "as open as possible, as closed as necessary"; Mandatory Data Management Plan for FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable) and Open Research Data

- Support to researcher skills and reward systems for open science
- Use of European Open Science Cloud

Raccomandazione 790/2018

Open access to scientific publications

1. Member States should set and implement clear policies (as detailed in national action plans) for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research. Those policies and action plans should provide for:

- researchers, when entering into contractual agreements with scientific publishers, retain the necessary intellectual property rights, inter alia, to comply with the open access policy requirements. This concerns in particular self-archiving and re-use (notably through text and data mining);

2. Member States should ensure that research funding institutions responsible for managing public research funding and academic institutions receiving public funding implement the policies and national action plans referred to in point 1 at national level in a coordinated way by:

- setting institutional policies for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications, and establishing implementation plans;
- including requirements for open access as a condition to give out grant agreements or to provide other financial support for research, together with mechanisms for monitoring compliance with these requirements and follow up actions to correct cases of non-compliance;
- making the necessary funding available for dissemination (including open access and re-use) in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner allowing for different channels, including digital infrastructures where appropriate, as well as new and experimental methods of scholarly communication;
- providing guidance to researchers on how to comply with open access policies, and supporting them to do so, especially regarding the management of their intellectual property rights to ensure open access to their publications;
- conducting joint negotiations with publishers to obtain transparent and the best possible terms for access to publications, including use and re-use;

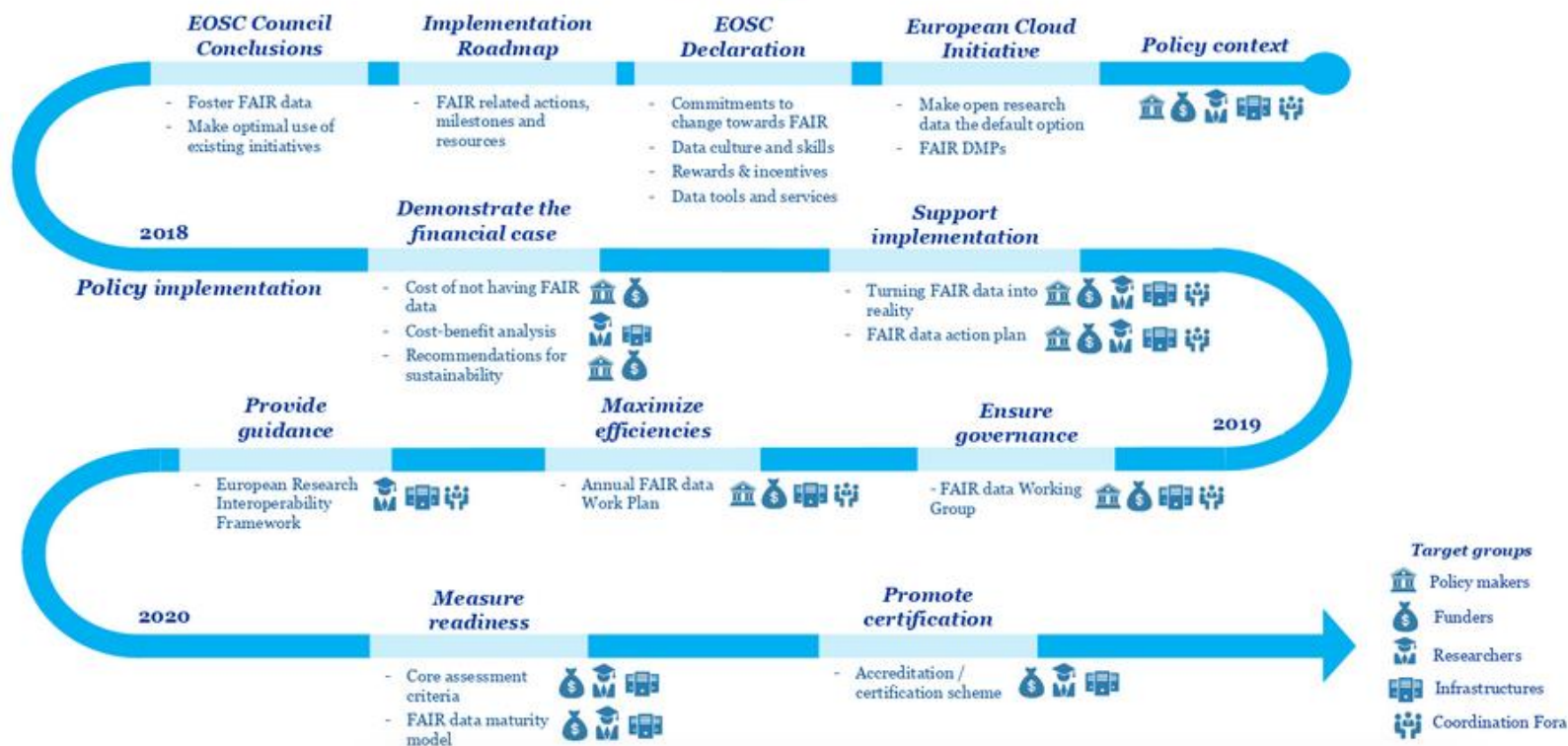
Open Access policy
nazionale

Mantenere i diritti

Open Access policy per
Ateneo

- Legate alla valutazione
- Disseminazione in canali diversi
- Formazione e supporto

EC proposal for FAIR building blocks



Slide courtesy of Jean Claude Burgelman

Europe's decision to develop the European Open Science Cloud reflects the willingness to embrace change, but also to empower 1.7 million European researchers and 70 million professionals in science and technology. The ultimate goal is to achieve a fundamental transformation of the whole research lifecycle and to make it more credible with increased integrity, more efficient, collaborative and more responsive to societal challenges.

I am convinced that the Cloud will allow a new generation of scholars to find, combine and analyse data and discoveries in a way that supersedes anything we have ever seen before. It will accelerate the transition to Open Science and Open Innovation and bring science and research closer to societal needs.

Carlos Moedas,

Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation.

EOSC viene da lontano



2016

Brussels, 19.4.2016
COM(2016) 178 final

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

European Cloud Initiative - Building a competitive data and knowledge economy in
Europe

{SWD(2016) 106 final}
{SWD(2016) 107 final}

What are the solutions?

1. European Open Science Cloud

The European Open Science Cloud aims to give Europe a global lead in scientific data infrastructures, to ensure that European scientists reap the full benefits of data-driven science. Practically, it will offer 1.7 million European researchers and 70 million professionals in science and technology a virtual environment with free at the point of use, open and seamless services for storage, management, analysis and re-use of research data, across borders and scientific disciplines. Its development will be driven by the scientific community, who are the most advanced users and the largest producers of science in the world. The European Open Science Cloud will be also open for education and training purposes in higher education and, over time, to government and business users as the technologies developed will be promoted for wider application.

The European Open Science Cloud will start by federating existing scientific data infrastructures, today scattered across disciplines and Member States. This will make access to scientific data easier, cheaper and more efficient. It will enable the creation of new market opportunities and new solutions in key areas such as health, environment, or transport. The European Open Science Cloud will provide a secure environment where privacy and data protection must be guaranteed by design, based on recognised standards, and where users can be confident concerning data security and liability risks. It will leverage other actions taken by the Commission to promote Open Science in Europe, such as open access to scientific publications and data in Horizon 2020, and convene key stakeholders to co-design the next actions. The governance of the European Open Science Cloud will be determined upon conclusion of a thorough preparation process that is already under way.

- VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT
- COMMUNITY DRIVEN
- CODESIGN
- OPEN SCIENCE

- its Conclusions of 27 May 2016 on “The transition towards an Open Science system”¹, which called on the Commission, the Member States and the stakeholders to take the necessary actions needed for making open science a reality and to advocate the need for concerted actions in relevant national, EU, multilateral and international fora;

3. HIGHLIGHTS that the implementation and further development of advanced solutions for the effective provision and use of high quality scientific data, with effective descriptors, ease of access, interoperability and reusability, fully implementing the FAIR² principles and developing and promoting Data Commons, should take into account already established practices by research communities, ESFRI Research Infrastructures, e-Infrastructures, as well as other relevant national infrastructures;

4. STRESSES that with regard to data sharing, relevant commercial, privacy and security interests need to be addressed, following the formula “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”;

- FAIR DATA
- AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY
- ENTI FINANZIATORI DEVONO FAVORIRE POLITICHE OPEN ACCESS E FAIR
 - PRECONDIZIONE: CAMBIAMENTO CULTURALE FRA I RICERCATORI
 - INCENTIVI



6. ACKNOWLEDGES that the development of the EOSC is the supply side of a broader policy initiative aimed at ensuring as far as possible open access to scientific results and mainstreaming open science practices in Europe; STRESSES that effectiveness requires to act simultaneously on the demand side, with research funders fostering open access, data management mandates and FAIR principles as well as incentives and rewards. URGES the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the EOSC is a user-centred environment, serving the research community foremost at the start, building on its most advanced practices, and then expanding further to the broader user community, including SMEs, citizens and public authorities;
7. ACKNOWLEDGES that a change of culture among researchers towards openness is a precondition for the successful implementation of the EOSC, hence current discussions on merit in research careers and how to supplement the current parameters with new ones should be taken into consideration;

Raccomandazione 790/2018



- (12) The move towards open access is a worldwide endeavour. Member States have been part of this endeavour and should be supported in enhancing an open, collaborative research environment based on reciprocity at a global level. Open science is a key feature of Member States' policies for responsible research and for open innovation. As new digital technologies become available, research and funding policies should adapt to this new environment.

Management of research data, including open access

3. Member States should set and implement clear policies (as detailed in national action plans) for the management of research data resulting from publicly funded research, including open access. Those policies and action plans should provide for:

- research data that results from publicly funded research becomes and stays findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable ("FAIR principles") within a secure and trusted environment, through digital infrastructures (including those federated within the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), where relevant), unless this is not possible or is incompatible with the further exploitation of the research results ("as open as possible, as closed as necessary"). This could be for reasons, in particular, of privacy, trade secrets, national security, legitimate commercial interests and to intellectual property rights of third parties. Any data, know-how and/or information whatever its form or nature which is held by private parties in a joint public/private partnership prior to the research action should not be affected by these policies or national action plans;

4. Member States should ensure that research funding institutions responsible for managing public research funding and academic institutions receiving public funding implement the policies and national action plans referred to in point 3 at national level in a coordinated way by:

- providing guidance to researchers on how to comply with research data management policies, and supporting them to do so, especially regarding the development of sound data management planning skills and digital infrastructures that support access to and preservation of research data;

Data policy
(a livello nazionale)

Dati FAIR per EOSC

Data policy
(livello istituzionale)

Competenze
Infrastrutture

EOSC sull

science

2019

Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication

Report of the Expert Group to the European Commission

June 2020

Progress on Open Science: Towards a Shared Research Knowledge System

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) will be moving into the implementation phase in 2021 and this was recognised by many of the stakeholders. Key to the success of the EOSC is that the research community is making their data FAIR, and so it is reassuring that most of the stakeholders felt that FAIR data is moving beyond implementation to adoption and even to becoming common practice. There are substantial differences in both progress and awareness however, among disciplines.

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

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

2018

Removing barriers to open science

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

- Researchers and new users in open science 32
- Stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

2016

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

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

2017

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

Report on OS and careers, July 2017

EOSC sulla via della Open science

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

to help co-create, develop and maintain a 'Research System based on shared knowledge' by 2030. As a start, we commit to working together to implement a system with the five attributes outlined below.

1. An academic career structure that fosters outputs, practices and behaviours to maximise contributions to a shared research knowledge system. To this
2. A research system that is reliable, transparent and trustworthy. To achieve this, Member States should
3. A research system that enables innovation. Five key elements were identified as necessary to facilitate such a research system:
4. A research culture that facilitates diversity and equity of opportunity. To enable such a culture to
5. A research system that is built on evidence- based policy and practice. To enable this, we recommend



EOSC Declaration

- necessario cambiamento culturale e formazione
- NESSUNA DISCIPLINA, NESSUNA ISTITUZIONE E NESSUN PAESE DEVE ESSERE LASCIATO INDIETRO

Data culture and FAIR data

- **[Data culture]** European science must be grounded in a common culture of data stewardship, so that research data is recognised as a significant output of research and is appropriately curated throughout and after the period conducting the research. Only a considerable cultural change will enable long-term reuse for science and for innovation of data created by research activities: no disciplines, institutions or countries must be left behind.
- **[Open access by-default]** All researchers in Europe must enjoy access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary research data environment supported by FAIR data principles. Open access must be the default setting for all results of publicly funded research in Europe, allowing for proportionate limitations only in duly justified cases of personal data protection, confidentiality, IPR concerns, national security or similar (e.g. 'as open as possible and as closed as necessary').
- **[Skills]** The necessary skills and education in research data management, data stewardship and data science should be provided throughout the EU as part of higher education, the training system and on-the-job best practice in the industry. University associations, research organisations, research libraries and other educational brokers play an important role but they need substantial support from the European Commission and the Member States.

EOSC Declaration

Brunnath, 26 October 2017

European Open Science Cloud
New Research & Innovation Opportunities



Oct. 2017

EOSC! 23 novembre 2018

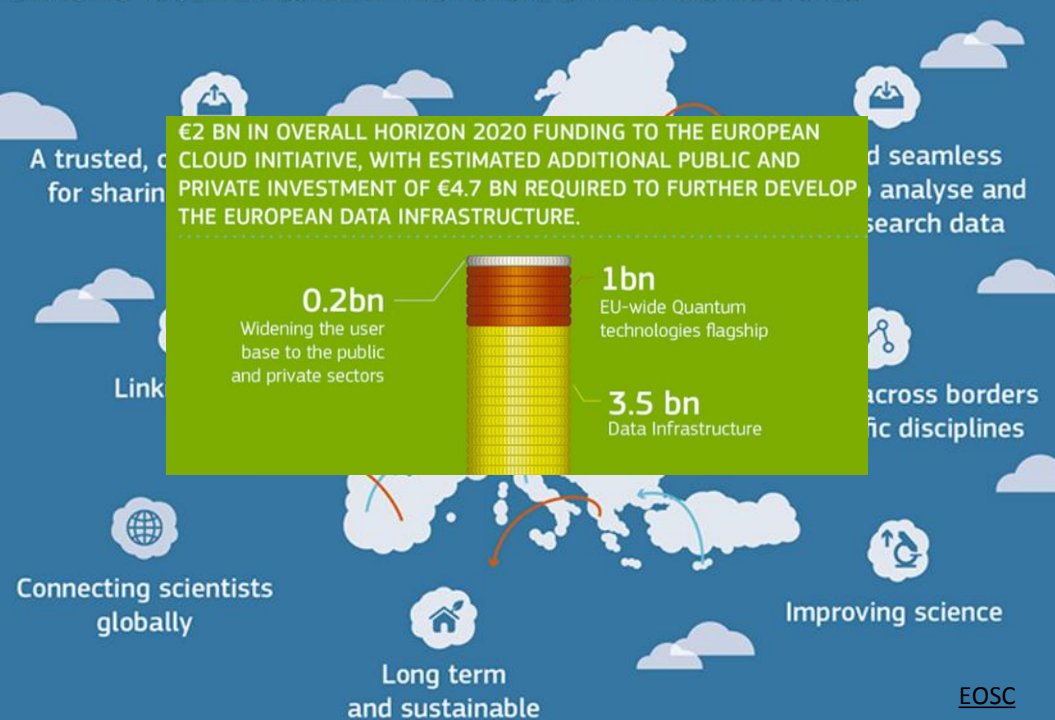
The Vienna Declaration

Vienna, 23 November 2018

We, Ministers, European Open Science Cloud

1. **Recall** the challenge of the European Open Science Cloud, as declared in the Declaration of the European Open Science Cloud in Brussels on 10 July 2018.
2. **Reaffirm** the potential of the European Open Science Cloud to realise the vision of the European Open Science Cloud, sustainable and inclusive.
3. **Recognise** that the European Open Science Cloud is an iterative and based on consensus among scientists and stakeholders.
4. **Highlight** that the European Open Science Cloud is a service for Science. Reaching out over time to the European Open Science Cloud.
5. **Recall** that the Council of the European Union has adopted the European Open Science Cloud.

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



na, Nov.23, 2018

of the

declaration" signed in Europe. Confirm that disciplines and Member by its nature due to build trust and

SEAMLESS ACCESS TO OPEN BY DEFAULT FAIR DATA

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 2018 EOSC Summit (held on 11 June 2018) 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.

EOSC



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<https://www.eosc-portal.eu/>



sustainable and a data economy. Data is a renewable resource as much as sun and wind. Every 18 months we double the amount of data we produce. **Industrial and commercial data, 85% of which is never used.**

This is not sustainable. Within those data, there are hidden treasures and untapped opportunities for business and society. Europe is going to co-create a framework to allow the use of these data. It should consist of a trusted pool of non-personal data that governments, businesses and other stakeholders can contribute to. This pool will be a resource for open innovation, and bring new solutions to the market. And our scientists are already beginning to do this.

We are creating a European Open Science Cloud now. It is a trusted space for researchers to store their data and to access data from researchers from all other disciplines. We will create a pool of interlinked information, a 'web of research data'. Every researcher will be able to better use not only their own data, but also those of others. They will thus come to new insights, new findings and new solutions.

85% DEI DATI PRODOTTI NON VIENE USATO. INSOSTENIBILE

This is what we call the European Open Science Cloud and we are the first in the world to do that. It is being developed in Europe for Europe and for European researchers. The idea is that once we have the rules of the game ready, then we will open this up to the broader public sector and to business as well. So that companies can come in, store the data and use the data. And the idea is that it will also open up to international players.

Jan. 22, 2020

**A QUESTO SERVE EOSC.
LA STIAMO CREANDO ADESSO**

Bruxelles non sta mai f

26.6.2019

IT

Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea Open data directive L 172/56

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

del 20 giugno 2019

relativa all'apertura dei dati e al riutilizzo dell'informazione del settore pubblico

I DATI DELLA RICERCA ORA RIENTRANO NELLA DIRETTIVA DATI SETTORE PUBBLICO

- Stimulate the publishing of dynamic data and the uptake of Application Programme Interfaces (APIs).
- Limit the exceptions which currently allow public bodies to charge more than the marginal costs of dissemination for the re-use of their data.
- **Enlarge the scope of the Directive to:**
 - data held by public undertakings, under a specific set of rules. In principle, the Directive will only apply to data which the undertakings make available for re-use. Charges for the re-use of such data can be above marginal costs for dissemination;
 - **research data resulting from public funding – Member States will be asked to develop policies for open access to publicly funded research data. New rules will also facilitate the re-usability of research data that is already contained in open repositories.**
- Strengthen the transparency requirements for public-private agreements involving public sector information, avoiding exclusive arrangements.



Brussels, 19.2.2020
COM(2020) 66 final

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

A European strategy for data

In order to release Europe's potential we have to find our European way, balancing the flow and wide use of data, while preserving high privacy, security, safety and ethical standards.

I DATI SONO POSSONO ESSERE RIUSATI SENZA PERDERE VALORE.

3. The vision

The Commission's vision stems from European values and fundamental rights and the conviction that the human being is and should remain at the centre. The Commission is convinced that businesses and the public sector in the EU can be empowered through the use of data to make better decisions. It is all the more compelling to seize the opportunity presented by data for social and economic good, as data – unlike most economic resources – can be replicated at close to zero cost and its use by one person or organisation does not prevent the simultaneous use by another person or organisation. That potential should be put to work to address the needs of individuals and thus create value for the economy and society. To release this potential, there is a need to ensure better access to data and its responsible usage.

The EU should create an attractive policy environment so that, by 2030, the EU's share of the data economy – data stored, processed and put to valuable use in Europe – at least corresponds to its economic weight, not by *fiat* but by choice. The aim is to create a single European data space – a genuine single market for data, open to data from across the world – where personal as well as non-personal data, including sensitive business data, are secure and businesses also

Il dovere...

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

ARTICLE 29 — DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS — OPEN ACCESS — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

29.1 Obligation to disseminate results

Unless it goes against their legitimate interests, each beneficiary must — as soon as possible — ‘disseminate’ its results by disclosing them to the public by appropriate means (other than those resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including in scientific publications (in any medium).

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.

In particular, it must:

- (a) as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;

Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications.

- (b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:
 - (i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or
 - (ii) within six months of publication (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and

29.3 Open access to research data

[OPTION 1 for actions participating in the open Research Data Pilot: Regarding the digital research data generated in the action (‘data’), the beneficiaries must:

- (a) deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate — free of charge for any user — the following:
 - (i) the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;
 - (ii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the ‘data management plan’ (see Annex 1);



GRANT AGREEMENT
ART. 29
(pag. 234)

Open Access – H2020 – testi



GRANT AGREEMENT ARTICOLO 29.2

Tg

2. Open access to scientific publications

What?

Beneficiaries must ensure **open, free-of-charge access** to the end-user to **peer-reviewed scientific publications** relating to their results.

'Peer-reviewed publications' means publications that have been evaluated by other scholars (*e.g. articles in scientific journals*).

 Other types of scientific publications, *such as non-peer-reviewed articles as well as monographs, books, conference proceedings and 'grey literature' (i.e. informally published material not having gone through a standard publishing process, e.g. reports)*, are not covered by the open access obligation.

Best practice: However, to ensure fuller and wider access, beneficiaries are encouraged to provide open access also to these other types of scientific publications (where possible).

Best practice: The Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe ([OpenAIRE](#)) links existing repositories. It is not obligatory for projects to deposit in OpenAIRE itself, but it is the recommended entry point for researchers deciding on a repository. OpenAIRE also offers support services for researchers, such as the National Open Access Desks. Other useful listings are the Registry of Open Access Repositories ([ROAR](#)), the Directory of Open Access Repositories ([OpenDOAR](#)) and OAPEN (for monographs). Beneficiaries should not choose a repository with rules which could conflict with open access.

Open Access – H2020 - testi



How?

Open access to scientific publications involves four steps — which may or may not be taken at the same time.

Procedure for open access (scientific publications):

Step 1 — Deposit, in a repository for scientific publications, a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version of the **publication** (or the final peer-reviewed manuscript as accepted for publication).

This must be done as soon as possible (in some cases, the final version can be deposited before publication, *e.g. once accepted by the journal*) and at the latest on publication.

'Machine readable copy' means a format that can be used and understood by a computer; copies must be stored using text file formats that are either standardised or otherwise publicly known, so that anyone can develop new tools for working with them.

Best practice: Where possible, the article as published (in terms of layout, pagination, etc.) should be deposited.

- STEP 1 – DEPOSITO
 - FORMATO MACHINE READABLE
 - AL MOMENTO DELL'ACCETTAZIONE
- SEMPRE NECESSARIO, ANCHE SE SI PUBBLICA IN RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS

Open Access – H2020 - testi



Step 2 — Provide **open access** to the scientific **publication** — either as 'gold open access (i.e. via the publisher AND via the repository) or as 'green open access (i.e. via the repository only).

Open access must be given:

- in case of 'gold open access': at the latest on publication
- in all other cases: within 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities)

STEP 2 – OPEN ACCESS
GREEN O GOLD
MA ENTRO 6 MESI /12 MESI
SE EMBARGO SUPERIORE, BISOGNA PUBBLICARE IN RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS
[COSTI RIMBORSABILI, 6.2.D3]

Open Access – H2020 - testi



Step 3 — Ensure **open access**, via the repository, to certain **bibliographic metadata** that the publication

This is needed for visibility, traceability and monitoring.

It must be done in a standard format and include:

- the terms 'European Union (EU)' and 'Horizon 2020' or 'Euratom' and 'Euratom research and training programme 2014-18' (depending on the grant)
- the name of the action, acronym and grant number
- the publication date, and length of embargo period if applicable and
- a persistent identifier (*e.g. a stable digital object identifier which identifies the publication and links to an authoritative version*).

Best practice: For ease of tracking, beneficiaries should also include the digital object identifier for 'Horizon 2020' (<http://dx.doi.org/10.13039/501100007601>) in the funding acknowledgement field in their metadata.

The metadata compliance of the repository can be checked using [OpenAIRE](#).

STEP 3 – OPEN ACCESS AI METADATI (via OpenAIRE)
DEVONO COMPRENDERE GRANT NUMBER E ACRONIMO
«EU» E «H2020»
IDENTIFICATIVO PERSISTENTE

Open Access – H2020 - testi



Step 4 — Aim to **deposit** at the same time, ideally in a data repository, the **research data** needed to validate the results in the deposited publication.

This is linked to rapid evolution of the concept of 'publication' in the digital era. The underlying data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications is now seen as a crucial part of the publication and therefore an important element of scientific best practice.

STEP 4 – DEPOSITARE I DATI SU CUI SI BASA L'ARTICOLO
I DATI IN AMBIENTE DIGITALE SONO PARTE DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE
FA PARTE DEL DATA PILOT (OPT OUT) – dal 2017 esteso a TUTTI I PROGETTI

Costi per la disseminazione

H2020 AGA — Annotated Model Grant Agreement: V4.1 — 26.10.2017

General MGA

Annotated Model
Grant Agreement
6.2.D3
(pag. 89)

D.3 Costs of other goods and services (including related duties, taxes and charges such as non-deductible value added tax (VAT) paid by the beneficiary) are eligible, if they are:

(a) purchased specifically for the action and in accordance with Article 10.1.1 or

1. Costs of other goods and services (D.3): Types of costs — Form — Eligibility conditions — Calculation

The budget category applies to all RIA, IA and CSA grants under the General MGA.

The additional costs are eligible under **Article 16** and other research infrastructure.

Open access — Costs related to open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications and research data are eligible, if the eligibility conditions are fulfilled. With explicit agreement by the Commission/Agency, it can also include fees levied for a membership scheme (if this is a requirement for publishing in open access or if membership is a pre-condition for significantly lower article processing charges).

1.1 What? This category covers the costs of the action (or contributed in-kind against payment), including:

- costs for consumables and supplies (*e.g. raw materials etc.*)
- dissemination costs (including regarding open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications, *e.g. article processing or equivalent charges*, costs related to open access to research data and related costs, *such as data maintenance or storage and conference fees for presenting project-related research*)
- costs related to intellectual property rights (IPR) (including costs to protect the results or royalties paid for access rights needed to implement the action)



Costi per la disseminazione

Annotated
Model Grant
Agreement
6.2.D3

(pag. 238)



In gold open access, the payment of publication costs (article processing charges) is shifted from readers' subscriptions to (generally one-off) payments by the author. Such author processing costs may be eligible (see [Article 6.2.D.3](#)) — if incurred before the end of the action. Currently, an action for dealing with such costs incurred after the end of the action in FP7 is being piloted and further action in H2020 will be considered based on the outcome.

 Although gold open access already ensures access via the publisher, the beneficiaries must nevertheless also provide open access via a repository (see *below*) in order to ensure the long-term preservation and availability of the publication.

DEVONO ESSERE SOSTENUTI NEL
CORSO DEL PROGETTO
(PRIMA DELLA FINE)

OpenAIRE: un supporto

<https://www.openaire.eu/>



Let's co-create open science

A 360K Euros fund to discover, support and implement innovative ideas to accelerate open science.

SEE THE WINNERS



Services



EXPLORE

SEARCH DEPOSIT LINK CONTENT PROVIDERS SIGN IN

Search in OpenAIRE for scholarly works



41M publications deduplicated

PublQ

arXiv.org

BASE

Scopus

LA Referencia

SSOAR

RePEc

CORE

zenodo

NARCIS



OpenAIRE
RESEARCH
GRAPH

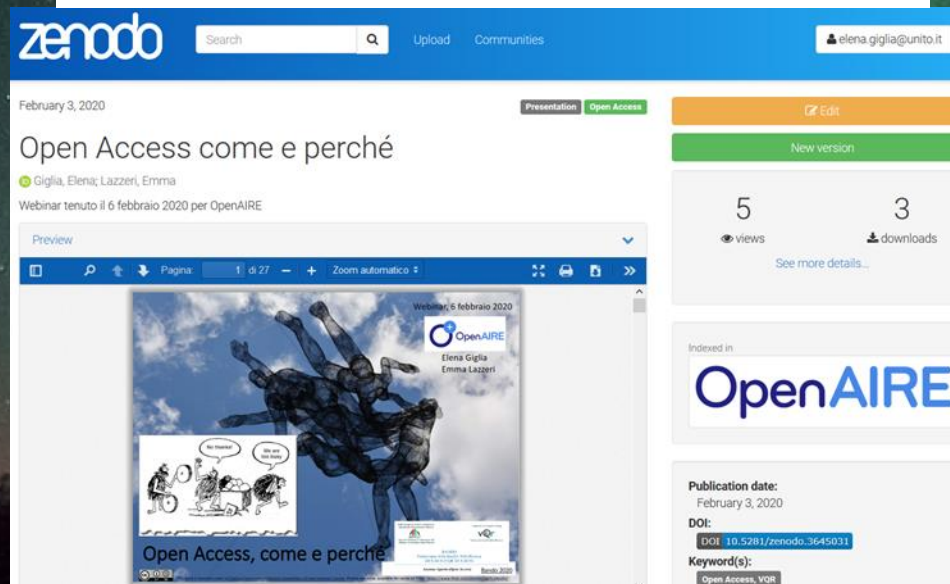
Extracted Metadata Combined.

The OpenAIRE Research Graph is one of the largest open scholarly record collections worldwide, key in fostering Open Science and establishing its practices in the daily research activities. Conceived as a public and transparent good, populated out of data sources trusted by scientists, the Graph aims at bringing discovery, monitoring, and assessment of science back in the hands of the scientific community.

Imagine a vast collection of research products all linked together, contextualised and openly available. For the past ten years OpenAIRE has been working to gather this valuable record. OpenAIRE is pleased to announce the beta release of its Research Graph, a massive collection of metadata and links between scientific products such as

Open Access e VQR

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3634825>



<https://www.openaire.eu/item/cos-e-e-come-si-fa-open-access>



Open Access, come e
perché

Risposte alle domande 6 febbraio
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3634825>



29 nov. 2019

Il Ministro dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

Linee guida per la valutazione della qualità della ricerca (VQR) 2015 - 2019

... VQR 2015-2019



3 gen 2020

Evaluation of Research Quality

vqr
Valutazione Qualità della Ricerca

BANDO

**Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)**

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

1. In ottemperanza a quanto stabilito all'art. 1 comma 3 delle Linee Guida MIUR e tenuto conto di quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b) del Decreto Legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, modificato dalla Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti sottoposti a valutazione dovranno essere resi disponibili secondo quanto di seguito indicato:
 - a) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50% con fondi pubblici e pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue, attraverso accesso aperto tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in almeno una delle modalità e dei formati di cui al comma 4, entro 18 mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e entro 24 mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali e, comunque, non oltre il 31 dicembre 2021; sono esclusi da tale previsione i prodotti relativi a risultati delle attività di ricerca, sviluppo e innovazione che godono di protezione ai sensi del codice di cui al decreto legislativo 10 febbraio 2005, n. 30;
 - b) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati di una ricerca finanziata per una quota inferiore al 50% con fondi pubblici, ovvero con periodi di embargo superiori a quelli indicati alla lettera a), almeno attraverso una delle seguenti modalità:
 - i. come previsto alla precedente lettera a) nel caso di accordo con la rivista che consenta la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in accesso aperto;
 - ii. almeno con l'indicazione del metadato dell'articolo se non è possibile procedere come previsto al punto i);
 - c) nel caso di monografie e degli altri prodotti della ricerca, almeno attraverso l'indicazione del metadato del prodotto.
2. Al termine della VQR e comunque entro il 31 dicembre 2021, l'ANVUR metterà a disposizione sul proprio sito l'elenco di tutti i prodotti valutati e per ciascuno di essi riporterà le seguenti informazioni (metadato): Titolo, Editore, Tipologia Prodotto, DOI, Titolo della Rivista, Numero, Volume, Numero prima e ultima pagina; Autori; Codice ISSN/ISBN/ISMN; Anno di Pubblicazione; Universal Resource Locator (URL) ove disponibile.

3. Salvo quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b), del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti della ricerca di cui al comma 2 sono liberamente e gratuitamente accessibili a tutti in almeno uno dei seguenti repertori:

- a) *Repository* di ateneo;
- b) *Open subject repository* (ad es. PubMed, ArXiv);
- c) *Discussion papers series*;
- d) Siti web personali dei ricercatori.

Per le monografie, l'ANVUR potrà definire accordi specifici con gli editori.

**RIFERIMENTO ALLA LEGGE
112/2013**

METADATI NECESSARI

VQR 2015-2019

...Open Access è
UN PREREQUISITO
NON un elemento di valutazione



3. Al fine di riportare l'URL corretto sarà cura di ogni Istituzione procedere, entro il 3 novembre 2021, a inserire le informazioni necessarie per consentire il collegamento ai prodotti della ricerca consultabili in accesso aperto indicando il collegamento corretto a uno degli archivi di cui al comma 4.
4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:
 - a) Pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o Volume;
 - b) **Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;**
 - c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto (es. PubMed, ArXiv, etc);
 - d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
 - e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

IRIS PREFERENZIALE PER
IL DEPOSITO

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

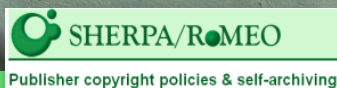
PDF EDITORIALE

POST-PRINT

PRE-PRINT

LA VERSIONE DA DEPOSITARE NON È AD
ARBITRIO VOSTRO... DIPENDE DALLA POLITICA DI
COPYRIGHT DELL'EDITORE

Definizioni



e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

Articolo 8
Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

PREPRINT:

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

c) VERSIONE INVIATA ALLA RIVISTA
PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(SUBMITTED VERSION)

POSTPRINT:

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

b) VERSIONE MANOSCRITTA
ACCETTATA PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE
(AUTHORS' ACCEPTED
MANUSCRIPT)

PDF EDITORIALE:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

a) VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA
(VERSION OF RECORD)

EMBARGO:

MESI IN CUI L'ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NELL'ARCHIVIO
NON RISULTA VISIBILE

- SI CALCOLA **DALL'USCITA DEL FASCICOLO ONLINE** (NON DAL DEPOSITO!)
- **SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE**!
- IL SISTEMA SBLOCCA IL FILE ALLA DATA FINE EMBARGO IMPOSTATA

Attenzione!

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

BANDO
Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca
2015-2019 (VQR 2015-2019)

4. I prodotti di cui al comma 1, lettera a) e, laddove possibile in base agli accordi sottoscritti con gli editori, quelli di cui alle lettere b) e c) dovranno essere resi disponibili in accesso aperto in almeno una delle seguenti modalità:

- a) Pubblicazione ad accesso aperto in Rivista o
- b) Archivio di Ateneo ad accesso aperto;
- c) Archivio disciplinare ad accesso aperto;
- d) Documenti di Lavoro (serie);
- e) Siti Web personali dei ricercatori.

PUBBLICAZIONE/GOLD (solo in origine!)

DEPOSITO/GREEN (secondo policy
editore, 82% sì)

e in almeno una delle seguenti versioni:

- a) versione finale pubblicata (*Version of Record, VoR*);
- b) versione manoscritta accettata per la pubblicazione (*Author's Accepted Manuscript, AAM*);
- c) versione inviata alla rivista per la pubblicazione (*Submitted Version*).

1. LA **VERSIONE NON È A VOSTRA DISCREZIONE** MA DIPENDE DALLA POLITICA DELL'EDITORE (CHE TROVATE IN SHERPA ROMEO)
2. POTREBBERO ESSERCI ANCHE **RESTRIZIONI SUL TIPO DI ARCHIVIO** (ES. SÌ DISCIPLINARE [ARXIV] NO ISTITUZIONALE [IRIS])
3. **PREFERIRE SEMPRE GLI ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS** [IRIS, ARXIV] PERCHÉ ASSEGNANO IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO E PERSISTENTE (E SI SPERA SARANNO CONNESSI AL SISTEMA DI CONFERIMENTO)

Il riferimento normativo

Articolo 8 Accesso Aperto (*Open Access*)

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

1. In ottemperanza a quanto stabilito all'art. 1 comma 3 delle Linee Guida MIUR e tenuto conto di quanto previsto dall'art. 4, comma 2, lettera b) del Decreto Legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, modificato dalla Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, i prodotti sottoposti a valutazione dovranno essere resi disponibili secondo quanto di seguito indicato:

- a) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50% con fondi pubblici e pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue, attraverso accesso aperto tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in almeno una delle modalità e dei formati di cui al comma 4, entro 18 mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e entro 24 mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali e, comunque, non oltre il 31 dicembre 2021; sono esclusi da tale previsione i prodotti relativi a risultati delle attività di ricerca, sviluppo e innovazione che godono di protezione ai sensi del codice di cui al decreto legislativo 10 febbraio 2005, n. 30;
- b) nel caso di articoli scientifici relativi a risultati di una ricerca finanziata per una quota inferiore al 50% con fondi pubblici, ovvero con periodi di embargo superiori a quelli indicati alla lettera a), almeno attraverso una delle seguenti modalità:
 - i. come previsto alla precedente lettera a) nel caso di accordo con la rivista che consenta la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in accesso aperto;
 - ii. almeno con l'indicazione del metadato dell'articolo se non è possibile procedere come previsto al punto i);

1. non tocca il diritto d'autore, per cui se avete ceduto i diritti è inapplicabile
2. il vostro stipendio non è pagato con fondi pubblici? Quindi siete tutti oltre il 50% di fondi pubblici (Art. 8 comma 1 del bando)

... E POI... Dovrebbe essere nell'interesse dei ricercatori dare visibilità alla propria ricerca e condividere il più possibile per far avanzare la conoscenza... (senza pesare col bilancino).

Feb.4, 2019

Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication

*Report of the Expert Group to
the European Commission*

In Europa, intanto...

The conclusion is actually simple: **the evaluation of research is the keystone**, and it has already been identified by scholars around the world, and by various expert groups within the European Commission, as structuring a global research architecture characterised by an unlimited quest for rankings. The ranking imperative affects all levels of the research structure, and it tends to constrain change for nearly all actors. This is true of individual researchers, of research groups, of whole research institutions, and even of whole countries. Symmetrically, publishers design their marketing strategies around journal rankings. But they too have become prisoners of this strategy, even though they benefit from it, and they have difficulties seeing beyond it.

PLAN S

TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS

...una chiamata: PlanS

CHIUNQUE VOGLIA
CAPIRE PLANS
DOVREBBE VEDERE
QUESTO VIDEO



...UNA
TRANSIZIONE CHE
DURA 15 ANNI SI
CHIAMA
TRANSIZIONE O
«ULTERIORE
SFRUTTAMENTO»?

WE NEED RADICAL
AND ROBUST
ACTIONS



...da dove viene PlanS

 Council of the European Union	
Brussels, 27 May 2016 (OR. en)	
9526/16	
RECH 208 TELECOM 100	
OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS	
From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	8791/16 RECH 133 TELECOM 74
Subject:	The transition towards an Open Science system - Council conclusions (adopted on 27/05/2016)

- DALL'ESIGENZA DI SVELTIRE UNA «TRANSIZIONE» ALL'OPEN ACCESS TROPPO LENTA E INEFFICACE (15 ANNI)
- DAL **COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS** DI MAGGIO 2016

...il 4 settembre 2018 esce PlanS

cOAlition S
Making
Open Access
a reality
by 2020

A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT
BY PUBLIC RESEARCH FUNDERS
<http://scieur.org/coalition-s>

RIVISTO A MAGGIO 2019
INIZIO POSTICIPATO AL 2021

Plan S Sept. 4, 2018

Accelerating the transition to
full and immediate Open Access to
scientific publications

DOAJ
DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

3.846 SU 14.305
JOURNALS CON APCs
27%

PLAN S

- NON SIGNIFICA PAGARE PER PUBBLICARE
- RICHIEDE MODIFICA DEI CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

- AUTORI MANTENGONO IL COPYRIGHT (LICENZE CC BY)
 - RIVISTE **IBRIDE NON SONO AMMESSE**
 - **SE (E SOTTOLINEO SE)** CI SONO APC, VENGONO PAGATE DALLE ISTITUZIONI
 - LE APC HANNO UN TETTO
- [VANNO MODIFICATI I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE]

...ma l'essenziale sta nel Preamble

We recognise that researchers need to be given a maximum of freedom to choose the proper venue for publishing their results and that in some jurisdictions this freedom may be covered by a legal or constitutional protection. However, our collective duty of care is for the science system as a whole, and researchers must realise that they are doing a gross disservice to the institution of science if they continue to report their outcomes in publications that will be locked behind paywalls.

We also understand that researchers may be driven to do so by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor). We therefore commit to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)⁴ as a starting point.

PlanS Preamble

- **PAYWALLS SONO UN DISSERVIZIO ALLA SCIENZA E ALLE ISTITUZIONI**
- **I RICERCATORI POSSO ESSERE MOSSI DA UN SISTEMA DI INCENTIVI FUORVIANTE**

...Houston, abbiamo un problema

- PLAN S PENSATO PER EDITORI, NON PER AUTORI
- PLAN S VUOLE FORZARE IL SISTEMA, NON ESSERE ADATTABILE



Lenny Teytelman

@lteytelman

Nov. 28 2018

Following



Reminder - you can't criticize Plan S for "not being flexible enough so that all of today's journals are deemed compliant." As [@ashleydfarley](#) said - the whole point of Plan S is to force the current system/journals to change.

Ashley Farley @ashleydfarley

Plan S isn't meant to fit into the traditional publishing system. It's meant to drive systemic change in a broken system. Hybrids were meant as a way to transition. Now it's become the ugly norm. I would love to see more conversation around solutions that #PlanS is pushing for

[le resistenze...]

*Research

Advertise

Company

N

March 4th, 2019

Robert-Jan Smits: the future for Plan S

SE I RICERCATORI DICONO CHE NON COLLABORANO
SE NON VIENE LORO CONSENTITO DI PUBBLICARE
DIETRO UN PAYWALL ALLORA FORSE DOBBIAMO
APRIRE UN DIBATTITO SUL RUOLO DELLA SCIENZA
NELLA SOCIETÀ

"I thought that scientists work together across borders to extend the frontiers of knowledge and solve problems for society," he said. "If now scientists tell me that they will not cooperate anymore if they are not allowed to publish behind a paywall, I think we have a serious problem with the role of science in our society and we probably have got to have a more fundamental debate."

[non solo PlanS, anche AmeliCA]

Principles to achieve Open Access Jan 24, 2019

Europe	Latin America and the Global South
 Plan S Making full and immediate Open Access a reality	 AmeliCA Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South: Social Sciences and Humanities
1 Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration.	1 Scientific knowledge generated by public funds is a common good and access to it is a right.
2 The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and	2 Open Access must be legally protected in order to avoid the appropriation of

3

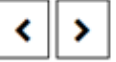
Open Access has no future or meaning without an evolution of research evaluation systems.

universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;	4 scientific communication as an essential axis.
When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);	5 The economical investment in Open Access must be coherent with its benefit to society just as commercial solutions are paid.
The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;	6 The adverse economic scenarios facing Open Access will have to be overcome with work schemes based on collaboration and sustainability.
The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2023;	7 It is necessary to recognize the diversity of scientific journals and stop the pressures that seek to homogenize them. In the other hand, journals must support the strengthening of institutional repositories by means of the disappearance of policies of embargo.
The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;	8 The social impact of science is the foundation of Open Access' existence.
The hybrid model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;	9 It is necessary to respect the different dynamics of generation and circulation of knowledge by area, especially the dynamics of the social sciences and the humanities.
The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.	10 Open Access must be permanently conceptualized and accordingly defined. The three 'B' homogenize the conditions of the development of science and the conditions of the South are different from those of the North.

Drivers

Interview With the Plan S Implementation Committee's David Sweeney

March 18, 2019



In News by Mark Piesing / March 18, 2019 / 1 Comment

'My question for those who say it's too tight a time scale,' says Plan S task force co-chair David Sweeney, 'is how long do you want?'

"There's an implementation period," he said. "From January 1, 2020, funders will only apply this to new grants or new calls for grants. This implementation period means the publications that will emerge from these new calls will be a couple of years down the line from then."

"We recognize that we can't abrogate existing contracts that are in place and there are lots of contacts that are being signed now which cannot just be turned over. I fail to see that it's quite the tight time scale that people make it out to be."



David Sweeney

"My question for those who say it's too tight a time scale," he said, "is how long do you want? Given that we're now talking about implementing principles which were agreed many years ago and that were then set out in transitional models. I don't remember going back to scratch and resetting this clock for Plan S. We're imposing the same open access guidelines that we've been working on for many years."

...contratti trasformativi

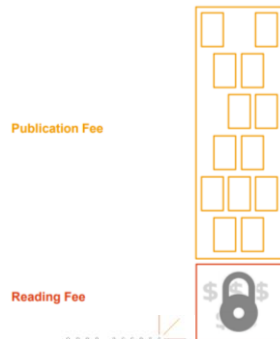
Transformative agreements get control over hybrid costs



Subscription funds are converted to open access publishing funds



Costs and workflows shift from package level to the individual article level



Rome, Feb. 21 2019

Transformative Agreements: Come e perché

Transformative agreements e PlanS: verso l'Open Access globale
21 febbraio 2019 | Biblioteca Centrale CNR

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library
@oa2020int

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 14th Berlin Open Access Conference

open access
2020

be informed take action collaborate

14th BERLIN OPEN ACCESS CONFERENCE ALIGNING STRATEGIES TO ENABLE OPEN ACCESS

Harnack House, Berlin, 3–4 December 2018



<https://oa2020.org/b14-conference/>

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

We are all committed to authors retaining their copyrights,

We are all committed to complete and immediate open access,

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

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

SPARC*

Landscape Analysis

The Changing Academic Publishing Industry – Implications for Academic Institutions

March 28 2019
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This report was commissioned in response to the growing trend of commercial acquisition of critical infrastructure in our institutions. It is intended to provide a comprehensive look at the current players in this arena, their strategies and potential actions, and the implications of these on the operations of our libraries and home institutions. It also outlines suggestions for an initial set of strategic responses for the community to evaluate in order to ensure it controls both this infrastructure and the data generated by/resident on it.

To produce this analysis were fortunate to secure the services of Claudio Aspesi, a respected market analyst with more than a decade of experience covering the

1. according to the publisher.

PRESS RELEASE

All no longer have access to Springer Nature journals: not renewing the previous national agreement with this publisher.

universities in France will no longer have subscriptions had been granted to this point will be eliminated on April

What We Do

Why It Matters

Become a Member

<https://sparcopen.org/our-work/big-deal-cancellation-tracking>

POPULAR RESOURCES

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Trending: Laptop Ban Women as Donors
Apology From Duke

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May 8, 2018

'Big Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

An increasing number of universities are ending, or threatening to end, bundled journal subscriptions with major

9 COMMENTS

Berkeley News

Feb. 28, 2019

Research People Campus & community

CAMPUS & COMMUNITY, CAMPUS NEWS, PEOPLE, RESEARCH

Why UC split with publishing giant Elsevier

By Gretchen Kell, Media relations | FEBRUARY 28, 2019



University Librarian Jeffrey MacKie-Mason, co-chair of the UC team that negotiated with scholarly journal

Estimated MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology

MIT News

ON CAMPUS AND AROUND THE WORLD

NEWS VIDEO SOCIAL FOLLOW MIT

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MIT has long been a leader in sharing its research, teaching, and scholarship openly with the world.

Photo: Jake Belcher

MIT, guided by open access principles, ends Elsevier negotiations

Institute ends negotiations for a new journals contract in the absence of a proposal aligning with the MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts.

MIT Libraries
June 11, 2020

Press Inquiries

RELATED

Standing by its commitment to provide equitable and open access to scholarship, MIT has ended negotiations with Elsevier for a new journals contract. Elsevier was not able to present a proposal that aligned with the principles of the MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts.

June 11, 2020

MIT and Elsevier
MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts

Big deals? No grazie (e si guadagna!!!)

TLAČÍTKO
PRO SLEPCE

PUSH TO
RESET THE
WORLD

RELX PLC

+ Add to myFT

Mutinous librarians help drive change at Elsevier

Move to cut fees adds pressure to funding model already under strain



When Florida State University cancelled its “big deal” contract for all Elsevier’s 2,500 journals last March to save money, the publisher warned it would backfire and cost the library \$1m extra in pay-per-view fees.

But even to the surprise of Gale Etschmaier, dean of FSU’s library, the charges after eight months were actually less than \$20,000. “Elsevier has not come back to us about ‘the big deal,’” she said, noting it had made up a quarter of her content budget before the terms were changed.

Mutinous librarians such as Ms Etschmaier remain in a minority,

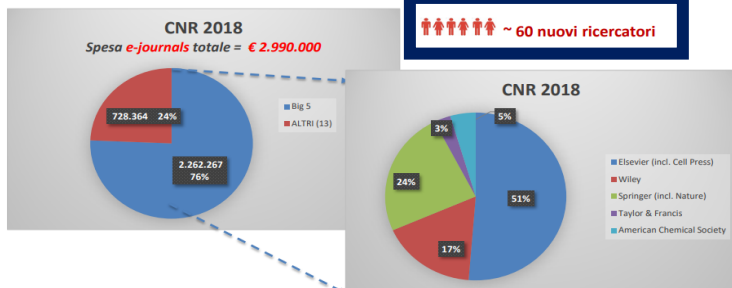
[I dati]



Quanto costa l'accesso agli articoli scientifici nel CNR?

Contratti con gli editori stipulati dalla Biblioteca Centrale CNR

Comitato di Coordinamento Biblioteche CNR : supporto alle negoziazioni, analisi dati, link con la rete scientifica

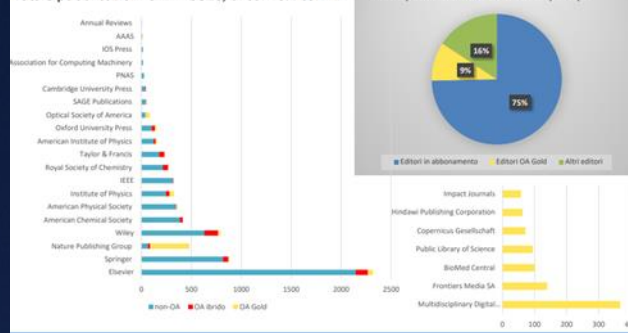


Costi di APC non inclusi nelle contrattazioni

Pubblicazioni OA nel CNR per editore, anno 2017

Totale pubblicazioni CNR = 9320, di cui 46% con RP

Totale pubblicazioni CNR nel 2017 per tipo

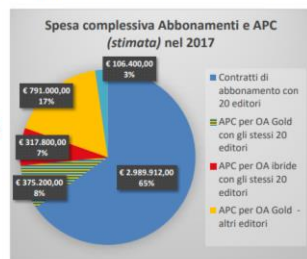


Stima dei costi sostenuti per pubblicare OA nel CNR, 2017

Criterio per l'attribuzione del costo di APC in caso di più autori = il costo è attribuito al CNR quando il Reprint Author (RP) è del CNR. Sul totale delle pubblicazioni del CNR, il 46% ha RP CNR

Costi delle pubblicazioni OA Gold e OA Ibride stimati in base a un costo medio APC di 1400 €

Pubblicazioni con RP author CNR	#	Spesa stimata APC
pubbl. non-OA su riviste in contratto	2714	-
pubbl. OA Gold su riviste editori in contratto	268	€ 375.200,00
pubbl. OA Ibride su riviste editori in contratto	227	€ 317.800,00
pubbl. non-OA su altre riviste	456	-
pubbl. OA Gold su altre riviste	565	€ 791.000,00
pubbl. OA Ibride su altre riviste	76	€ 106.400,00

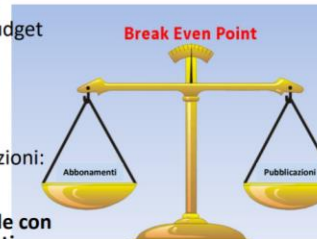


Sostenibilità dei Transformative agreement

Break even point per una istituzione:
limite massimo di spesa di APC sostenibile, utilizzando solo il budget degli abbonamenti.

Break even CNR = 1.016 Euro

Dipende dal volume di pubblicazioni: per le istituzioni con una forte produzione scientifica, la trasformazione non è sostenibile con il solo budget degli abbonamenti



...qualcosa si muove in Italia...

NEWS

11 giugno 2020

Il Cnr sottoscrive i primi contratti per l'Open Access delle pubblicazioni

11/06/2020

Il Cnr ha sottoscritto i primi due accordi Read & Publish (R&P) con gli editori American Institute of Physics (AIP) e Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC).

A fronte di una quota annuale sostenuta dall'ente, il contratto fornisce al personale Cnr l'accesso alla lettura delle riviste accademiche e la possibilità di pubblicare articoli ad accesso aperto sulle riviste dei due editori, senza costi aggiuntivi. Gli accordi si basano su un numero di articoli Open Access che saranno pubblicati nel 2020, stimato sulla base delle pubblicazioni Cnr nel triennio precedente.

Già dal 2019 l'ente ha iniziato a dialogare con tutti gli editori affinché nelle proposte contrattuali fosse incluso il costo delle pubblicazioni Open Access degli autori del Cnr, contenendo gli aggravi di spesa e in linea con analoghe iniziative internazionali.

Questo primo obiettivo raggiunto si inquadra in un percorso che il Cnr sta attuando per supportare al meglio i molti autori che sempre più prediligono la pubblicazione Open Access, affinché i risultati del loro lavoro scientifico siano fruibili immediatamente e gratuitamente per tutti.

Tutto ciò in osservanza della legislazione nazionale, che investe le istituzioni scientifiche del compito di diffondere ad accesso aperto i risultati della ricerca scientifica quando questa è finanziata con fondi pubblici.

Per informazioni:

Giovanni De Simone
CNR - Biblioteca
openaccess@cnr.it



Logo OA

Ma cosa sono di preciso i contratti trasformativi? E come si sta muovendo l'Italia? OpenAIRE organizza un webinar per fare il punto sulla situazione, il 26 giugno, alle 11.

Ne discuteremo con

- Colleen Campbell, OA2020: Cosa sono i contratti trasformativi e il loro contesto internazionale (30 minuti)

- Nino Grizzuti, coordinatore CARE CRUI: La stagione degli accordi trasformativi. Il contributo CRUI-CARE (15 minuti)

I restanti 15 minuti saranno dedicati alle domande.

Per motivi organizzativi è necessario registrarsi.

IL LINK PER PARTECIPARE VERRÀ COMUNICATO AGLI ISCRITTI UN'ORA PRIMA DELL'INIZIO



... e i libri?



<https://www.doabooks.org/>
directory of
open access
books

10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from
256 publishers

News Register for newsletter

- 2017-11-24 DOAB reaches milestone of 10.000 open access books & De Gruyter on its way to 1000 titles on degruyter.com
- 2017-07-06 New Features, New Publishers and Growth
- 2017-03-22 De Gruyter sponsors DOAB



Basic services

- **Identification** services will attribute several identifiers to the documents, hence allowing to create links between publications and other digital objects. The data service will produce **3 additional data** : **authors identification, documents identification, named entities identification.**
- Entity recognition and disambiguation through **entity-fishing** service.
- **Certification** service will guarantee that monographs selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria : the certification service will produce and expose in a standardized way **2 additional data** : **description of peer-reviewing process and licence information**

Advanced services

- **Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document** : **annotations** produced by the users.
- **Usage Metrics** services will standardize usage measures on the documents and add 1 additional data : **usage indicators such as downloads and social media impact.**

<http://www.hirmeos.eu/services/>

OPERAS

open access in the european research
area through scholarly communication

OPERAS MAIN MISSION

To provide a pan-European
infrastructure for open
scholarly communication

Integration of the
long tail into Open
Science

CLUSTER OF
CONTENTS
journals, books, blogs

IMPACT
TRUST
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

SCALABILITY
OF QUALITY

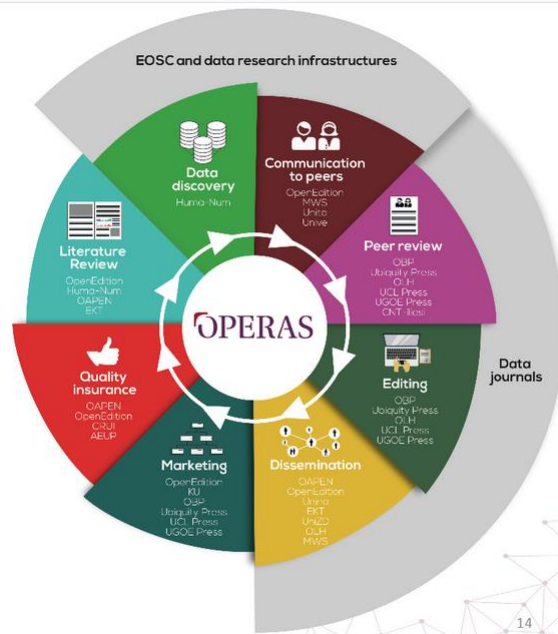
CONSORTIUM
OF PLAYERS
publication platforms
and publishers

OPERAS

SUSTAINABILITY

PORTFOLIO OF SERVICES
Crosslinking, editing
Innovative business models

<http://operas.hypotheses.org/>



... la strada è lunga

A defining overview on OA & academic books

2019

This first-of-a-kind study from Knowledge Exchange maps the landscape for Open Access books in the Knowledge Exchange countries, together with Norway and Austria as well exploring next steps with key stakeholders for the development of OA books.

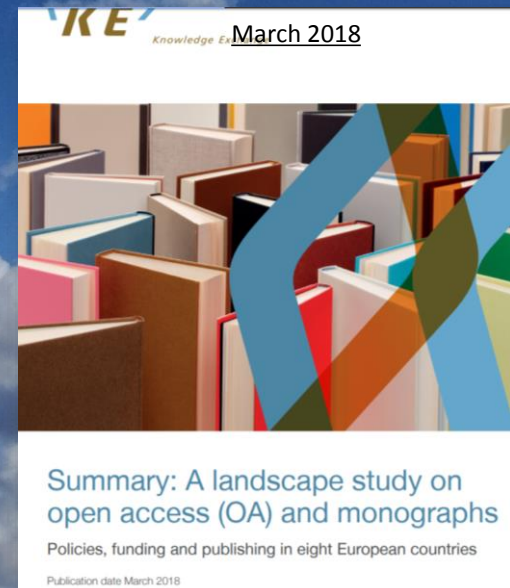
1 January 2017 - 31 January 2019, 00:00 - 00:00.

***Are books included in national Open Access policies?
What kind of funding streams supporting open
access monographs exist? And what variety of
publishing models for Open Access monographs can
be located?***

“

*There is a need for a number of
business models to serve the
needs of OA monographs*

”



ONE DAY OR
DAY ONE
you decide.

THANK YOU!