OPENAIRE NATIONAL WORKSHOP

CNR, Roma, 30 maggio 2016

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(CRUI, Gruppo Open Access)

The state of the art and the challenges of policies in Italy

CRUI – Open Access

Over the last twelve years, the CRUI (Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane) has acknowledged the importance of full and open access to information and data belonging to the public domain for scientific research and education. Therefore, it has been fostering the web dissemination of scientific knowledge produced by Italian Universities and Research Institutions.

Messina Declaration

(November 4th – 5th 2004)

- Italian Declaration supporting the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities promoted and organised by the Library Committee of the Italian Council of Rectors.
- It is the first institutional action of Italian university rectors to support OA. This event has helped foster awareness of Open Access issues and has boosted interest in Open Archives and related technologies for a more effective dissemination of scholarly content. Since the Messina Declaration 71 out of 77 Italian universities have signed the Berlin Declaration

Open Access in Italy

In the following years, the principles of open access have been also based on voluntary initiatives, even if the CRUI coordinated them.

Over the past few years many universities and research institutions have placed repositories which are based on different approaches: in some cases they collect and make available the entire scientific production. In others, the articles are archived but not made all publicly accessible.

15 Italian universities, research and funding institutions (e.g. Telethon, Cariplo, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, CNR, INFN) have adopted OA policies that support OA and particularly the 'Green Road', more or less strongly.

Gruppo OA: Guidelines and Actions

1. Linee guide per il deposito tesi di dottorato presso BNCC Roma e Firenze
2. Linee guida per anagrafe e valutazione della ricerca
3. Linee guida per la creazione di archivi aperti
4. Linee guida per riviste elettroniche
5. Linee guida per metadati
6. Linee guida per policy e regolamenti di ateneo
7. Adoption of Open Access principles in University Regulations (Statuti di Ateneo)
8. DOI and NBN (DataCite and Magazzini Digitali)

https://www.crui.it/gruppo-open-access-2014-2016.html

Gruppo OA, Policy Guidelines

In February 2012, CRUI'S Open Access group published the

- **Policy guidelines for the development and promotion of open access.**

Italian Law 112/2013

- On 7 October 2013, the Italian Parliament approved the Law 112/2013 concerning the valorization of culture.
- Through Section 4 of this Law, the Italian Parliament aims to align its national law with the European Open Access policies emerging in the EU FP7 and in the EU Horizon 2020, as well as those expressed in the EU Commission's Recommendation of 17 July 2012 on access to and preservation of scientific information and Commission's Communication "Towards better access to scientific information: Towards better access to scientific information:Boosting the benefits of public investments in research".

Italian Law 112/2013

Considering in detail the contents of the new law, some obligations are imposed on the State research funding and managing bodies, such as research institutions and universities:

- The mentioned subjects shall take the necessary measures for the implementation of OA to "articles" published in periodical collections (at least biannual), which are outcomes of publicly funded research
- OA publication shall regard publicly financed works as works that are at least 50% financed by the public. The Italian legislator has incorporated both the OA models: gold and green road. The law requires research institutions to adopt policies that promote open access that can be pursued both following the golden road and the green road.
- Following the green road, the work must to be stored in OA archives, no later than 18 months from the first publication for scientific, technical and medical disciplines, and 24 months for the humanities and social sciences.

Messina, November 4th 2014

November 4th 2014 marked the tenth anniversary of Messina Declaration on Open Access.

- A special momento of the day was the signature of the Open Access Road Map 2014-2018.
- Up until now, it was signed by 49 universities and research centers

Messina Open Access Road Map 2014-2018

Universities and research centers committed themselves to work together through three directions:

- Strengthening actions aimed at promoting cooperation and a shared vision of OA among universities and research centers.
- Adopting an OA policy (green road) and supporting the fully integration of current research information systems (CRIS) with OA repositories as strategic action into dissemination and enhancement of Italian research output.
- Building a shared vision to implement a national policy on OA research data and their reuse according to the international standards and guidelines.

Open Access and CRIS

This year more than 60 universities will have current research information systems (CRIS) integrated with OA repositories **following a green open access model**.

University Publishing in Italy

We have in Italy about 30 university presses.

1. Some of them adopt organising and business models not different from the commercial publishers
2. The other ones practise full Gold Open Access

CRUI, Open Access Group

Therefore, CRUI Open Access Group is forstering and monitoring Open Access in Italy and working to

- guidelines on **Rights managements and publishing clauses,**
- guidelines on **OA research data and their reuse.**

Open Science

I think we could say that Open Science is always at the crossroad of the evolution of information and communication technologies, the paths of different disciplines and the transformations of their methods, the changes in the markets of scholarly communication and in the criteria for assessing the quality of publications.

Research Data

Data have always been the foundation of scientific research, but in the digital age, data are more important in conducting, reporting and discovering research. For data to be discovered and acknowledged, however, data must be widely accessible and cited in a consistent and clear manner in the scientific literature.

Research Data

- How to publish data?
- Which publishing platforms should be used?
- Which metadata describes administrative, and structural information completely?
- Which quality control and validation procedures should be followed?
- How to licence research data?

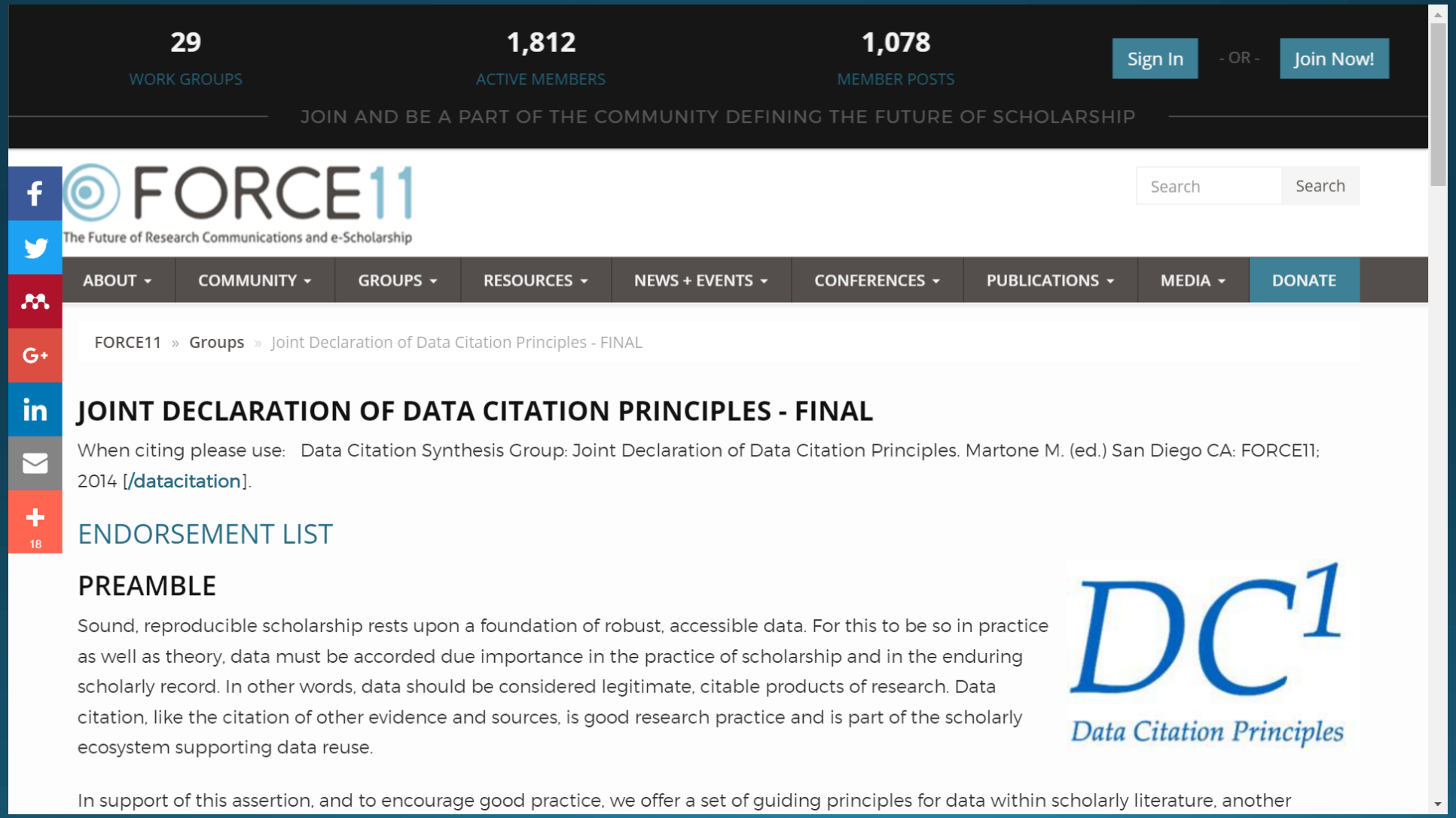
Research Data and Metadata

Semantics

- formal approach: XML-based, well-structured ontologies are required in dealing with uniform, authoritative collections of information

Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles

(June 2014)



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When citing please use: Data Citation Synthesis Group: Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles. Martone M. (ed.) San Diego CA: FORCE11; 2014 [/datacitation].

ENDORSEMENT LIST

PREAMBLE

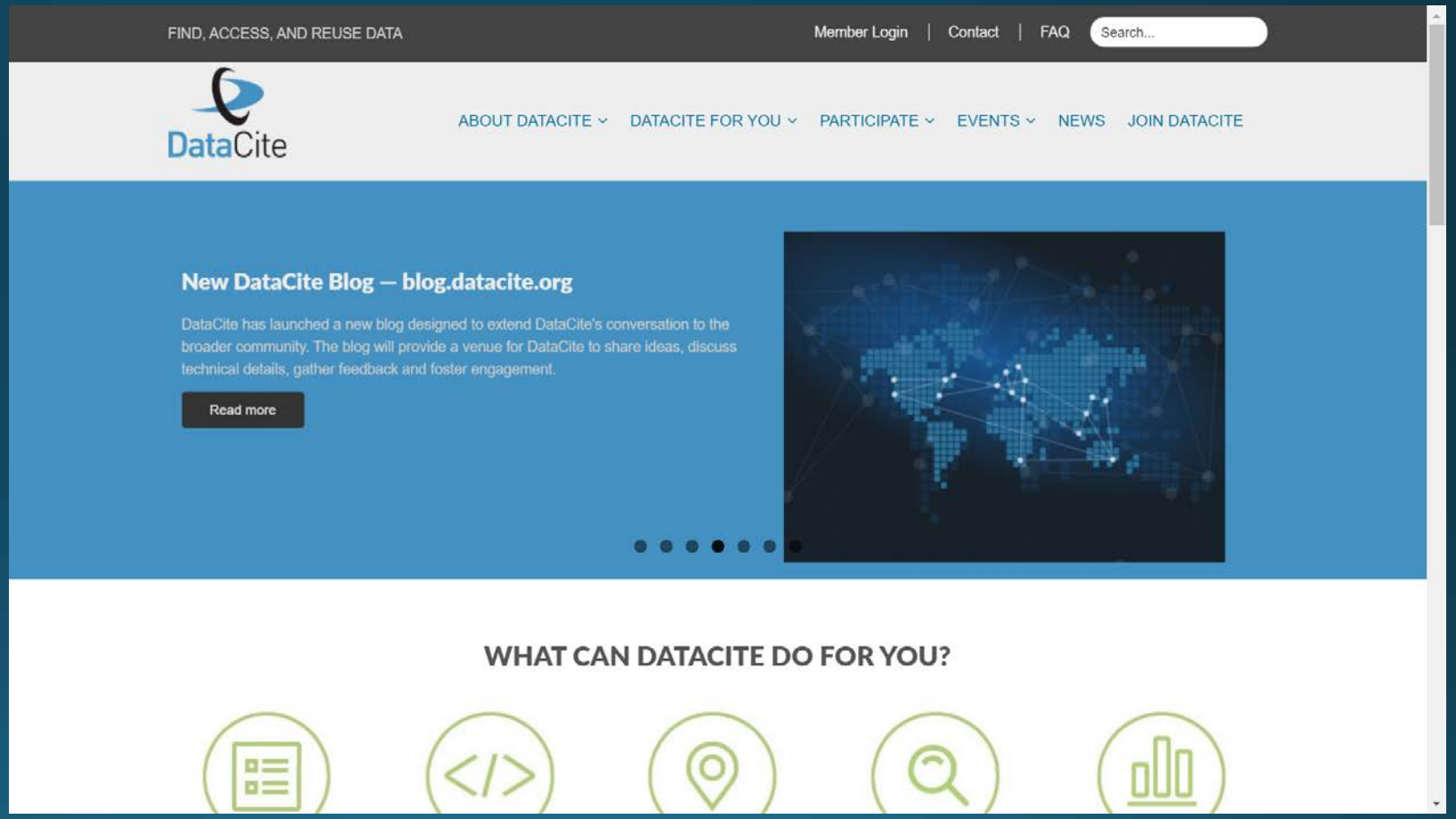
Sound, reproducible scholarship rests upon a foundation of robust, accessible data. For this to be so in practice as well as theory, data must be accorded due importance in the practice of scholarship and in the enduring scholarly record. In other words, data should be considered legitimate, citable products of research. Data citation, like the citation of other evidence and sources, is good research practice and is part of the scholarly ecosystem supporting data reuse.

DC1 Data Citation Principles

In support of this assertion, and to encourage good practice, we offer a set of guiding principles for data within scholarly literature, another

DataCite

The international non-profit consortium of over 40 institutions from 21 countries worldwide, plays a very important role *in the building of an* infrastructure for research data.



Data Repositories and Library Publishing

the scholarly kitchen

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WHAT'S HOT AND COOKING IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS, LIBRARIES

What's Going On in the Library? Part 2: The Convergence of Data Repositories and Library Publishers

POSTED BY PHILL JONES · DEC 9, 2014 · 4 COMMENTS

FILED UNDER DATA, DATA ARCHIVING POLICIES, FUNDING AGENCY MANDATES, INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES, LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

In my last post, I explored the evolution of the library as publisher movement. The growth of digital publishing and the desire to bring about reform in scholarly communication has led to a rapid expansion of library publishing programs. As I outlined, many of the initial library publishing programs were partly motivated by a desire to disrupt subscription publishing and

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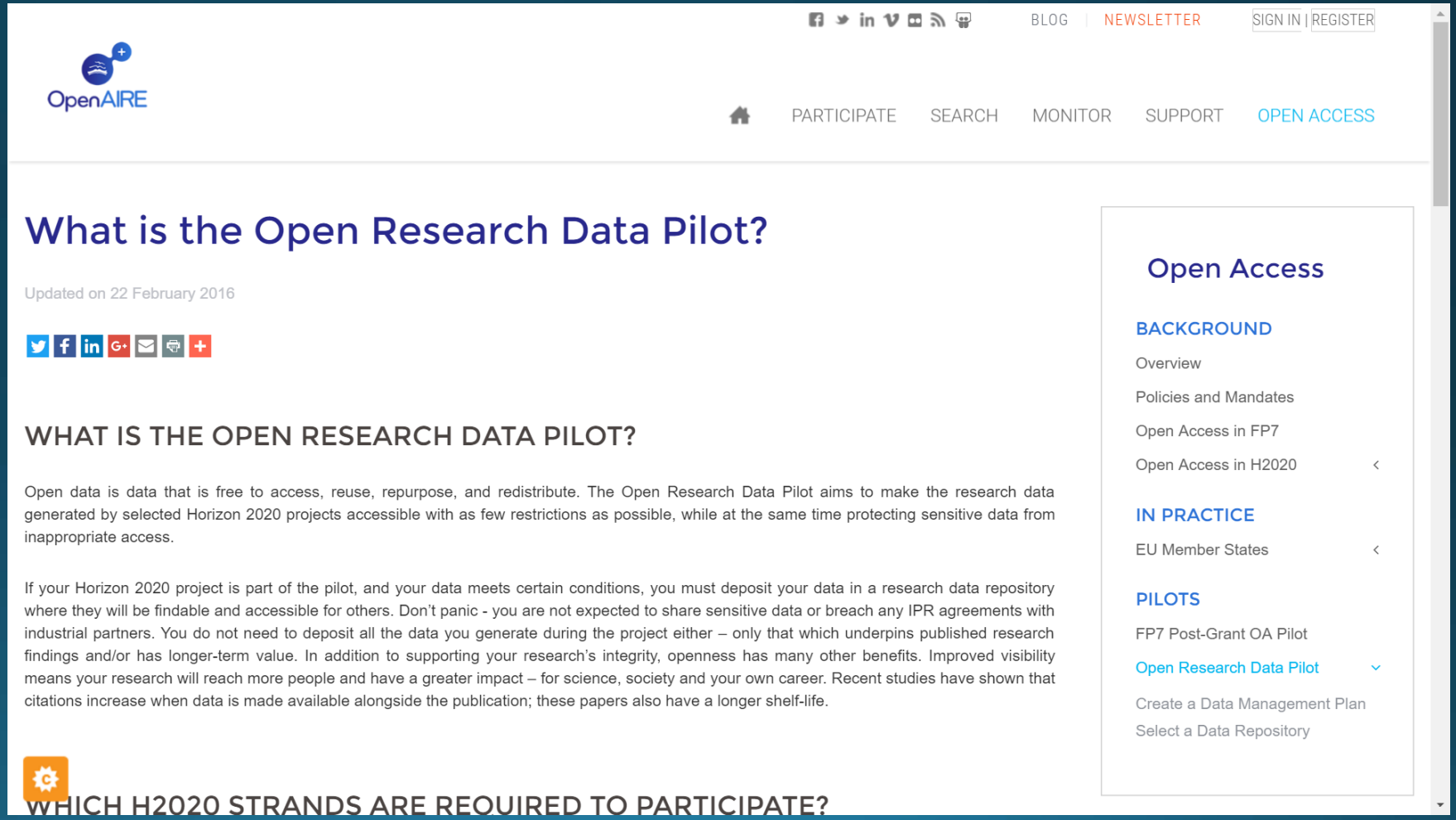
Metadata

Horizon 2020 Open Research Data Pilot and the European ZENODO data repository have adopted the DataCite Metadata Schema



Metadata

Resource Description and Access (RDA)

- A standard for descriptive cataloging, initially released in June 2010
- It provides instructions and guidelines for use by libraries and other cultural organizations such as museums and archives, those descriptions produced according to the instructions of RDA are intended to be compatible with any coding schema, including the data environments used for existing records.

Quickly

Quickly, an *Open Linked Data Framework* for creating and publishing *open linked data* adopted by:

- Museo Galileo in Florence
- The Autonomous Province of Trento
- Universities SHARE (Scholarly Heritage and Access to REsearch), a coalition of Universities (Napoli Federico II, Napoli L'Orientale, Napoli Parthenope, Salerno, Sannio, Basilicata and Salento) to share cultural heritage

Datasets in Humanities and Social Sciences

Archaeologists and social scientists on datasets:

- the features that data repositories should have,
- the way they should ensure the long-term accessibility, citeability and stability of the content published on the platform,
- how to make them quotable and reusable by others,
- the peculiar forms data peer review should assume
- what peer review of data should certify
- open peer review

Datasets in Humanities

Scholars in the humanities are also running some experiments on how to conduct an *open peer review* of datasets, which are very interesting and deserve attentive consideration in view of Openness in Scholarly Communication to the whole society.

Open Access and Scientific Communities

- The luck of open access depends on how much the different scientific communities feel it responding to their communication and evaluation practices.
- Some of them, even in the humanities, are oriented to share research and research data and to disseminate online publications in Open Access
- It’s up to us to suggest appropriate solutions.