

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z – Modulo 6 Elena Giglia



APRE, 4 ottobre 2018
elena.giglia@unito.it

Il dovere - Italia

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.

Sept. 25, 2018

OPEN ACCESS

Normativa Scienza Open Access

**Agorà o museo? Una proposta di legge
per l'accesso aperto**

Di Maria Chiara Pievatolo - 25 settembre 2018 1

Il dovere – SIR

Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197

Bando relativo al programma SIR (Scientific Independence of young Researchers) 2014



Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

Dipartimento per l'Università, l'Afam e la Ricerca

DIREZIONE GENERALE PER IL COORDINAMENTO E LO SVILUPPO DELLA RICERCA

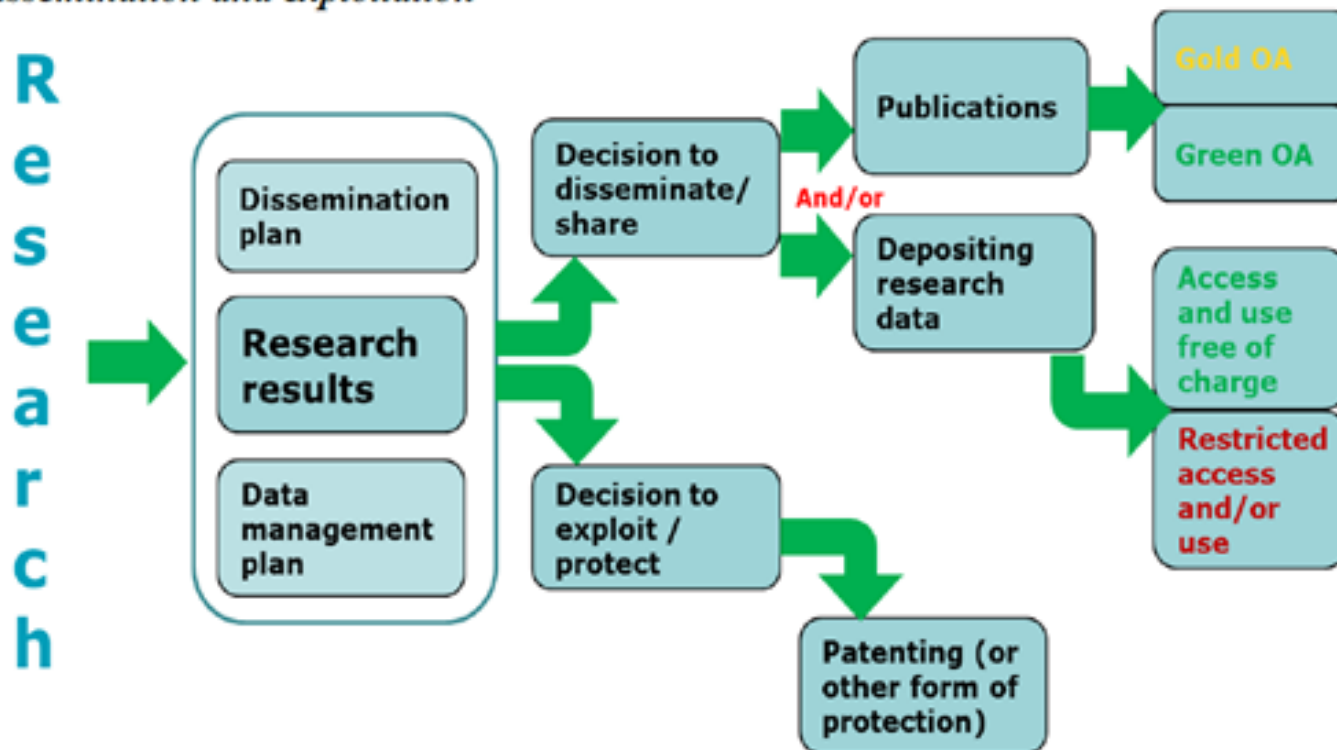
Articolo 9 Open access

1. Ciascun PI deve garantire l'accesso aperto (accesso gratuito on-line per qualsiasi utente) a tutte le pubblicazioni scientifiche 'peer-reviewed' relative ai risultati ottenuti nell'ambito del progetto. In particolare, il PI deve:

- a) il più presto possibile, e al più tardi al momento della pubblicazione dei risultati della ricerca, depositare una copia elettronica elaborabile automaticamente della versione pubblicata o della versione finale accettata per la pubblicazione (dopo la peer-review) in un apposito archivio per pubblicazioni scientifiche. Il PI deve inoltre impegnarsi a depositare i dati necessari per validare i risultati presentati nelle pubblicazioni scientifiche depositate;
- b) garantire l'accesso aperto alla pubblicazione depositata e ai relativi dati - tramite l'archivio - al più tardi: o al momento della pubblicazione, nel caso in cui l'editore renda disponibile una versione elettronica gratuita, o entro sei mesi dalla pubblicazione (dodici mesi per le pubblicazioni relative alle scienze sociali e umanistiche) in ogni altro caso;
- c) garantire l'accesso aperto - tramite l'archivio - ai metadati bibliografici che identificano la pubblicazione depositata. I metadati bibliografici devono essere in un formato standard e devono includere tutti i seguenti elementi:
 - i termini "Accesso Aperto MIUR";
 - il nome del programma, l'acronimo del progetto e il numero di contratto;
 - la data di pubblicazione e la durata del periodo di embargo, se applicabile;
 - un identificatore persistente;
 - quanto previsto dall'articolo 4 del decreto legge 8 agosto 2013, n.91 convertito con modificazioni dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n.112 e, in particolare, "una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi".

Il dovere - Europa...

Graph: Open access to scientific publication and research data in the wider context of dissemination and exploitation



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. 242)

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 identify 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)

Costi per la disseminazione

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

Genera

Annotated Model Grant Agreement 6.2.D3 (pag. 84)

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 provisions relating to 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
Art. 29.2
(pag. 246)




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.

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

OpenAIRE: un supporto




OpenAIRE



OpenAIRE

PARTICIPATE



UNITO

Search in 23,423,...

Name: UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO
Country: Italy

Projects (112) Data Providers

PROJECTS FUNDED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Show 10

Showing 1 to 10 of 112 entries

Funder	Project
European Commission	Bonding strength of glass-ceramic trabecular-like coatings to ceramic substrates for prosthetic applications Chen, Qiang; Bairo, Francesco; Pugno, Nicola M.; Vitale-Brovarone, Chiara (2013) Projects: EC BIHSNAM (279985)
European Commission	Nanotribology of the Fantastic 4: spider-silk anchorages, gecko feet, lotus leaves and graphene N. M. Pugno (2013) Projects: EC BIHSNAM (279985)
European Commission	In-plane elastic buckling of hierarchical honeycomb materials Chen, Q.; Pugno, N. M. (2012) Projects: EC BIHSNAM (279985)
European Commission	Bonding strength between glass-derived trabecular-like coatings and ceramic substrates for bone tissue engineering: advances towards a rational design of biomaterials Q. Chen; F. Bairo; N. M. Pugno; C. Vitale (2012) Projects: EC BIHSNAM (279985)
European Commission	A Review on the Design of Superstrong Carbon Nanotube or Graphene Fibers and Composites Pugno, Nicola (2014) Projects: EC BIHSNAM (279985)



ADVANCE

Empowering Open Science: Kick Off of the OpenAIRE-Advance H2020 project



Empowering Open Science: Kick Off of the OpenAIRE-Advance H2020 project

Updated on 12 January 2018

A PILLAR OF THE EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

On 1st January 2018, **OpenAIRE** entered a new exciting phase with the start of the **OpenAIRE-Advance** project. During the Kick Off meeting, taking place from **17 to 19 January** in Athens, Greece, 50 partners will gather to work on this timely continuation of OpenAIRE's mission to support the Open Access/Open Data mandates in Europe and globally.



OpenAIRE will work along the following lines:

1 | Consolidate and optimise services

OpenAIRE's open science service portfolio will be upgraded to meet end user needs. Through a set of dashboards that target all stakeholders involved in the research chain, OpenAIRE will seamlessly connect all research artifacts, effectively creating the European Open Science Observatory.

2 | Empower the pan-European Open Science Helpdesk

The 34 National Open Access Desks, OpenAIRE's backbone, will be empowered to increase their national presence and develop capacities at local level so as to become a pivotal part of open science in national settings.

3 | Strengthen research community uptake of open science

Working with three national research infrastructure nodes (Elixir-GR, EPOS-IT, DARIAH-DE) OpenAIRE will build bridges to key communities via an open science-as-a-service approach.

4 | Promote emerging changes in the scientific communication landscape

Building on repositories as the foundation of a globally networked and distributed open science infrastructure, OpenAIRE will support the development of the next generation repositories with new functionalities and new technologies.

5 | Build a global open science network

Working with partners around the world (Latin America, Japan, US, Canada, Africa) OpenAIRE aims to align policies, practices and services for a truly global and interoperable scholarly commons.

6 | Outreach beyond the lab

Reaching out to a network of 10,000 schools, OpenAIRE will lay the foundations for citizen scientists to leverage the benefits of Open Science, and will run an Open Innovation programme to bring OpenAIRE closer to industry.

7 | Collaborate with EOSC-hub towards a concrete implementation of EOSC:

Crucially, OpenAIRE-Advance will work with the EOSC-hub project to create a joined-up, interoperable set of services to seamlessly serve the needs of tomorrow's researcher in the context of EOSC.

OpenAIRE Advance: un pilastro EOSC



HOME PARTICIPATE SEARCH MONITOR SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS

For Researchers

Updated on 11 September 2015



Link your research results

In our linked data world your research is yet another piece of the OA is a major step, but doing it properly is equally important. Your repositories/journals that use persistent IDs (e.g., CrossRef, Data FundRef) and they expose data in an interoperable form.

So what to do? When you publish or deposit in OA make sure [complaint repository](#). If you don't, use our linking services [after](#) research results:

1. [Link publications or data to funding](#) for our associated funde



HOME PARTICIPATE SEARCH MONITOR SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS

For Funding Agencies

Updated on 11 September 2015



Align OA policies. Sync infrastructures.

There are many aspects related to Open Access which require a variety of accompanying aligned policies and efficient, interlinked infrastructures for a seamless Open Science environment.

OpenAIRE is Europe's response for an effective policy, information and best practices exchange platform. It operates a pan-European network of [33 National Open Access Desks \(NOADs\)](#), i.e., OA experts actively supporting Open Science within their countries, while ensuring their country's alignment with EC's policies, directives and major e-Infrastructures.

Related links

[Overview of policies and infrastructures](#) for each OpenAIRE member

[PASTEUR4OA project](#) (OAPolicy Alignment Strategies for EU Research)

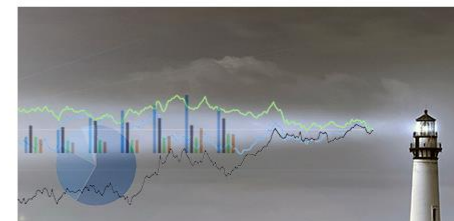
MORE

Monitor and reporting

One of our major services for Open Science is to aggregate content from many different sources from Europe and beyond. But we don't stop there! We apply cleaning, transformation, disambiguation processes, and identify relationships among all research entities: publications, data, funding, researchers, organisations and data sources.

Based on this linked information we are able to produce aggregated statistics tailored to the needs of funders or ministries. Take a look at the examples for [FP7](#) or [FCT \(Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia\)](#). More complex reports (e.g., co-funding, correlations) are available on demand.

Our tech team has tools in the development pipeline that will allow YOU to build your customised



Open Access ERC - testi

Implementation

Open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications

Article 29.2 of the Grant Agreement sets out detailed legal requirements on open access to scientific publications: under Horizon 2020, **each beneficiary must ensure open access – via a repository – to all peer-reviewed scientific publications** relating to the project's results (including not only journal articles but also conference proceedings and long-text publications such as monographs, book chapters, edited volumes, etc.). Access has to be provided either to the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication.

To meet this requirement, beneficiaries must ensure that these publications can be read online, downloaded and printed (free of charge, online access to any user). Beneficiaries are also encouraged to provide for further rights that could make them even more useful (e.g., right to copy, distribute, search, link, crawl and mine).

The open access to publications mandate comprises 3 steps:

1. Depositing publications in repositories (online archive)
2. Selecting the open access route (green or gold open access)
3. Providing open access to publications

These steps are explained in more detail below. They may or may not occur simultaneously,

Open Access ERC - testi

Step 1 – Depositing publications in repositories

Beneficiaries are required to deposit an electronic copy of the publication in a suitable repository. Publications must be "machine-readable", that is in a format that can be used and understood by a computer. They must therefore be stored in text file formats that are either standardised or otherwise publicly known so that anyone can develop new tools for working with the documents. Thus, scanned versions of printed publications do not fulfil this requirement.

Depositing is mandatory regardless of the open access mode selected. It must be done as soon as possible and at the latest upon publication.

The beneficiary must also aim to deposit at the same time as the publication the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications ('underlying data'), ideally in a data repository. This is strongly encouraged but not mandatory³. Beneficiaries are also invited to grant open access to this data, but they are not obliged to do so.

ERC strongly encourages ERC funded researchers to use discipline-specific repositories for their publications.

- For Life Sciences the recommended repository is Europe PubMed Central. For Physical Sciences and Engineering arXiv is recommended. The ERC is currently not recommending any specific repository for Social Sciences and Humanities.
- The recommended repository for monographs, book chapters and other long-text publications is the OAPEN Library.
- If there is no appropriate discipline specific repository, researchers should make their publications available in institutional repositories or in centralized ones, such as Zenodo.

Venues such as Research Gate or Academia.edu that require users to register in order to access content do not count as repositories. The posting of publications on a personal, institutional or project specific webpage or the deposit in a publically accessible Dropbox account is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements either.

- STEP 1 – DEPOSITO**
- **FORMATO MACHINE READABLE**
 - **OBBLIGATORIO COMUNQUE**
(anche se si pubblica su rivista Open)
 - **NON AMMESSI**
Research Gate e
Academia edu

Open Access ERC - testi

Step 2 – Selecting the open access route

Beneficiaries select one of the two main routes towards open access to publications, both equally valid:

1. **Green open access (self-archiving):** The published work or the final peer-reviewed manuscript that has been accepted for publication is made freely and openly accessible by the author, or a representative, in an online repository. Some publishers request that open access be granted only after an embargo period has elapsed.
2. **Gold open access (open access publishing):** The published work is made available in open access mode by the publisher immediately upon publication. The most common business model is based on one-off payments by authors (commonly called APCs – article processing charges – or BPCs – book processing charges). The costs of gold open access publications are eligible costs that can be charged against ERC grants, provided the costs are incurred during the duration of the project.

STEP 2 - SCEGLIERE LA VIA

Open Access ERC - testi

Step 3 – Providing open access to deposited publications

Beneficiaries must **ensure open access to the deposited version** of their publications via the chosen repository. Open access should be provided as soon as possible and in any case no **later than six months after the official publication date**. For publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities domain a delay of up to twelve months is acceptable. For publications that have been published in gold open access, open access to the deposited version has to be provided immediately upon publication.

For publications issued after the end of the action, if beneficiaries cannot provide open access within the maximum acceptable embargo period without incurring additional costs for gold open access, green open access with a longer embargo period is accepted.

To be able to easily find the deposited publication, beneficiaries must also ensure open access – via the repository – to the bibliographic metadata that identify the deposited publication. This metadata must include a persistent identifier (such as the Digital Object Identifier, DOI) in order to allow easy and persistent referencing.

The European Commission **encourages authors to retain their copyright** and grant adequate licences to publishers. [Creative Commons](#) offers useful licensing solutions (e.g. [CC BY](#)). This type of licence is a good legal tool for providing open access in its broadest sense.

**STEP 3- DARE ACCESSO ENTRO 6 MESI/12 MESI
SE EMBARGO È MAGGIORE, SOLO GOLD ROAD
[COSTI RIMBORSABILI, 6.2.D3]**

Open data – H2020

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H2020 Programme

AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement

<https://goo.gl/sryNTg>

3. Open access to research data (Extended Open Research Data Pilot)

What?

Beneficiaries of actions that participate in the Open Research Data Pilot must give **open, free-of-charge access** to the end-user to **digital research data** generated during the action (⚠ **new in Horizon 2020**).

⚠ As of the Work Programme 2017, the Open Research Data pilot has been extended to all thematic areas of Horizon 2020 (except ERC PoC actions, SME instrument Ph1 actions, ERA-NET Cofund actions that do not produce data, EJP Cofund actions, and prizes).

Participation is therefore now in principle **the default**. However, actions may **opt out** at any stage — both before signing the GA and afterwards (through an amendment; see [Article 55](#)) —, if:

- participation is incompatible with the obligation to protect results (see [Article 27](#))
- participation is incompatible with the security obligations (see [Article 37](#))
- participation is incompatible with rules on protection of personal data
- participation would mean that the project's main aim might not be achieved
- the project will not generate/collect any research data or
- there are other legitimate reasons not to take part.

- PROGETTO PILOTA ESTESO NEL 2017 A TUTTE LE AREE
- - CLAUSOLE DI OPT OUT
PRINCIPIO: «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»

Open data – H2020

'Digital research data' is information in digital form (in particular facts or numbers), collected to be examined and used as a basis for reasoning, discussion or calculation; this includes statistics, results of experiments, measurements, observations resulting from fieldwork, survey results, interview recordings and images.

Only data that is generated digitally *in the action* is concerned. Actions are encouraged to digitise any other data and provide open access to it, but they are not obliged to do so.

The pilot applies to **2 types** of digital research **data**:

- the data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications and associated metadata (i.e. data describing the deposited research data) and
- other data and associated metadata, as specified by the beneficiaries themselves in their data management plan.

Open access to research data means taking measures to make it possible for third parties to **access, mine, exploit, reproduce** and **disseminate** data — via a research data repository.

A 'research data repository' means an online archive for research data; this can be subject-based/thematic, institutional or centralised.

Best practice: Useful listings of repositories include the Registry of Research Data Repositories ([Re3data](#)) and [Databib](#). One key entry point for accessing and depositing related data and tools is [Zenodo](#).

- DATI CHE VALIDANO I RISULTATI PUBBLICATI
- OGNI ALTRO DATO UTILE
- DEVE ESSERE POSSIBILE ACCESSO, TDM, SFRUTTAMENTO, RIPRODUZIONE

Open data – H2020



Actions participating in the pilot must draw up a **data management plan (DMP)** within the first 6 months of the project implementation.

The data management plan must support the management life-cycle for all data that will be collected, processed or generated by the action. It must cover how to make data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), including:

- the handling of data during and after the project
- what data will be collected, processed or generated
- what methodology and standards will be applied
- whether data will be shared / made open access (and how) and, if any, what data will not be shared / made open access (and why)
- how data will be curated and preserved.

The data management plan should be updated (and become more precise) as the project evolves. New versions should be created whenever important changes to the project occur (*e.g. new data sets, changes in consortium policies, etc.*), at least as part of the mid-term review (if any) and at the end of the project.

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP) OBBLIGATORIO

- ENTRO I PRIMI 6 MESI (deliverable)
- AGGIORNATO PERIODICAMENTE





2. Data Management Plan – general definition

Data Management Plans (DMPs) are a *key element* of good data management. A DMP describes the data management life cycle for the data to be collected, processed and/or generated by a Horizon 2020 project. As part of making research data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (FAIR), a DMP should include information on:

- the handling of research data during and after the end of the project
- what data will be collected, processed and/or generated
- which methodology and standards will be applied
- whether data will be shared/made open access and
- how data will be curated and preserved (including after the end of the project).

A DMP is required for all projects participating in the extended ORD pilot, unless they opt out of the ORD pilot. However, projects that opt submit a DMP on a voluntary basis.

an H2

H2020 Programme

Guidelines on
FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

Guide 2016

Version 3.0
26 July 2016

4. Research data management plans during the project life cycle

Once a project has had its funding approved and has started, you **must submit a first version of your DMP** (as a deliverable) within the first 6 months of the project. The Commission provides a DMP template in annex, the use of which is recommended but voluntary.

The DMP needs to be **updated** over the course of the project whenever significant changes arise, such as (but not limited to):

- new data
- changes in consortium policies (e.g. new innovation potential, decision to file for a patent)
- changes in consortium composition and external factors (e.g. new consortium members joining or old members leaving).

The DMP should be updated as a minimum in time with the periodic evaluation/assessment of the project. If there are no other periodic reviews foreseen within the grant agreement, then such an update needs to be made in time for the final review at the latest. Furthermore, the consortium can define a timetable for review in the DMP itself.

Periodic reporting

For general information on periodic reporting please check the following sections of the online manual

- How to fill in [reporting tables for publications, deliverables](#)
- [Process for continuous reporting](#) in the grant management system.

Costi per data curation

ART.29.3
pag. 249



Costs related to the implementation of the Open Research Data pilot (e.g. costs for providing open access, related research data management costs, data curation and data storage costs) may be eligible (see [Article 6.2.D.3](#)).

SONO RIMBORSABILI
COSTI PER

- DATA CURATION
- DATA STORAGE
- DATA MANAGEMENT

Open data – H2020

How?

Open access to digital research data involves 3 steps:

Procedure for open access (research data):

Step 1 — **Deposit** the digital research data, preferably in a research data repository.

Step 2 — Provide **open access** by taking measures to enable users to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate the data free of charge (*e.g. for databases: by attaching an appropriate creative commons licence (CC-BY or CC0 tool) to the data; if the access/use is not subject to any rights: by indicating that no licence is needed*).

Open access must not be given immediately; for data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications, as soon as possible; for other data, beneficiaries are free to specify embargo periods for their data in the data management plan (as appropriate in their scientific area).

Step 3 — Provide **information**, via the repository, about **tools and instruments** for validating the results.

Where possible, the beneficiaries should provide those tools and instruments (*e.g. specialised software or software code, algorithms, analysis protocols, etc.*).



- 1) DEPOSITO IN DATA REPOSITORY
- 2) OPEN ACCESS CON LICENZE PER ACCESSO, TDM, SFRUTTAMENTO
- 3) POSSIBILE EMBARGO
- 4) INFORMAZIONI SU STRUMENTI ATTI A VALIDARE

Open data in ERC



European Research Council
Scientific Council
Established by the European Commission

Open Research Data and Data Management Plans

Information for ERC grantees
by the ERC Scientific Council

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ERC requirements

Data Management Plans

All ERC projects funded under the Work programmes 2017 and later participate by default in the Horizon 2020 Open Research Data (ORD) pilot, with the possibility for grantees to opt out at any time. For projects funded under the Work programmes 2015 and 2016 grantees can opt into the pilot if they so wish.

ERC grantees of projects that take part in the ORD pilot are required to submit a data management plan (DMP) within six months after the start of their grant.

As practices with regard to data management, storage, and sharing differ disciplines, the ERC uses a general set of requirements that DMPs should should provide information on:

- DMP entro sei mesi
- I dati sono prodotto scientifico, vanno depositati e resi pubblici

Data deposition

The ERC is convinced of the importance of data and their value to the scientific community. Data deposition can be complementary to publication, but data can also be deposited without an associated publication. The ERC considers data as an important scientific output; therefore data deposition should always be accompanied by a reference to the ERC grant number.

Open data ERC: 3 steps

Participants of the Open Research Data Pilot need to take the following three steps:

1. Deposit research data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications, including associated metadata, in the repository as soon as possible. Also other data (for instance data not directly attributable to a publication, or raw data), including associated metadata, should be deposited – that is, according to the individual judgement by each project, specified in the data management plan.

2. Take measures to enable third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate (free of charge for any user) this research data, for instance by attaching a [Creative Commons Attribution Licence \(CC BY\)](#) to the data deposited, or by waiving all interests associated to copyright and database protection using the CC0 tool.

The [EUDAT B2SHARE tool](#) includes a built-in license wizard that facilitates the selection of an adequate license for research data.

3. Provide information via the chosen repository about the tools available in order for the beneficiaries to validate the results, e.g. specialised software or software code, algorithms and analysis protocols. Where possible, these tools or instruments should be provided.

DEPOSITO – LICENZE PER RIUSO – STRUMENTI PER VALIDARE



... tutto qui!