Fra Italia ed Europa: la lunga marcia verso la Open Science
The best thing about Internet is that it’s open. In every field it let us share and innovate.

In science, OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.

Open science doesn’t mean ignoring economic reality. Of course we need business models to be sustainable. But that doesn’t mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you’re a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear: let’s invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...

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

And let’s make science open.

N. Kroes, Let’s make science open, giugno 2012
I am convinced that excellent science is the foundation of future prosperity, and that openness is the key to excellence. [...] Let's dare to make Europe open to innovation, open to science and open to the world.
Open innovation, open to the world...

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

Wilma van Wezenbeek
@wvanwezenbeek

#osc2018 @BurgelmanJean "2018 is the year of no return in openscience"

This publication gives us the confidence. It shows us we have the tools, the knowledge, and the opportunity to shape the future. And the best possible future is an Open one.
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 a principle that no researcher should be prevented from mission. Member States and relevant stakeholders, including to catalyse this transition; and STRESSES the importance of agreements.
The take up of open science practices at different stages of the researchers' careers can also stimulate attractive career environments for all, give more recognition and reward international and science-business mobility. The modernisation of universities and public research organisations should therefore also be supported with an **Open Science label**. Such a high-quality label could be awarded to individual universities and trans-national university partnerships, and would be recognised in future EU support for trans-national projects involving universities.
Recommendation on Access (Apr. 25)

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;
Policy nazionale per la gestione dei dati

FAIR data per EOSC

Policy di Ateneo per la gestione dei dati

Competenze e infrastrutture

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;
Re-use of research data held by educational and research establishments

We fully support the extension of the scope of the directive to “certain research data, a specific category of documents produced as part of scientific research, namely results of the scientific fact-finding process (experiments, surveys and similar) that are at the basis of the scientific process”. However, the extension of the scope of the directive in this respect should be combined with making them available under permissive open licenses (such as CC BY), or even put into the worldwide public domain using a tool like the CCO Public Domain Dedication.
Pillars

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

- 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

May 29, 2018

During the Romanian Presidency it is planned to make a Declaration on new indicators and reward system, aligned to the DORA Declaration.

- At the end of this year several Expert Groups will deliver their reports. The OSPP should take these recommendations and turn them into practical implementation actions per stakeholder; what can you do within your organisation?
- We will need stakeholder meetings to formulate PCIs (Practical Commitments for Implementation).
- Changing the current career and rewards system is key, together with new indicators and Next Generation Metrics (NGM) to assess it.
- It is important for the OSPP to have a clear overview and interaction with the EU OS ecosystem, and also internationally. To learn from other initiatives, join forces and not reinvent the wheel.
- In the coming months the Model Grant Agreement is being discussed and this is the time to influence it regarding OS. The EC has used several recommendations of the OSPP to influence the MGA.
...una crociata?

Stiamo spendendo tonnellate di denaro pubblico per gli abbonamenti. Immaginate se potessimo destinare questi miliardi alla ricerca, invece.

Making scientific publications free to read is a big change in a world dominated by subscription journals. Why is it so important that science publications become open access?

‘At the moment we are putting a lot of public money at national, European and global level into science. But we don’t have free access to the published results of the research we fund because this is locked behind paywalls. We have to spend an enormous amount of money each year on subscriptions to journals where scientific articles are published and on making these results immediately available in open access. Imagine if all the billions we are now putting into these expensive subscription journals could be put into research. That’s also why in the 3 O’s policy of Commissioner Moedas (the EU Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation), open access is mentioned explicitly as a top priority within the open science agenda.

‘Open access to research results will help to have more and faster innovations, to have quicker solutions to the problems we are facing and to allow further research to be carried out.
Plan S

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

IN ADDITION:

- 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;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;
- In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or 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;
- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- 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 2020;
- 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;
- The "hybrid" model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance;
- The key principle is as follows:

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publication by national and European research council or on compliant Open Access journals or on compliant Open Access platforms must provide;"
PlanS

Publication paywalls are withholding a substantial amount of research results from a large fraction of the scientific community and from society as a whole. This constitutes an absolute anomaly, which hinders the scientific enterprise in its very foundations and hampers its uptake by society. Monetising the access to new and existing research results is profoundly at odds with the ethos of science. There is no longer any justification for this state of affairs to prevail and the subscription-based model of scientific publishing, including its so-called ‘hybrid’ variants, should therefore be terminated. In the 21st century, science publishers should provide a service to help researchers disseminate their results. They may be paid fair value for the services they are providing, but no science should be locked behind paywalls!

• chiudere dietro abbonamento significa nascondere risultati alla comunità scientifica e alla società
• MONETIZZARE L’ACCESSO VA CONTRO L’ETICA DELLA SCIENZA
• giusto pagare un servizio ma la scienza non deve essere chiusa dietro un abbonamento
PlanS

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 - 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.

- chiudere i risultati dietro abbonamento significa RENDERE UN GROSSO DISSERVIZIO ALLA SCIENZA
- GLI AUTORI POSSONO ESSERE SPIINTI A FARLO DA UN SISTEMA DI INCENTIVI FUORVIANTE CHE SI BASA SU INDICATORI SCORRETTI (IMPACT FACTOR)
Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research - it should be free

George Monbiot

Sept. 13, 2018

Those who take on the global industry that traps research behind paywalls are heroes, not thieves.

Last week, a consortium of European funders, including major research agencies in the UK, France, the Netherlands and Italy, published their “Plan S”. It insists that, from 2020, research we have already paid for through our taxes will no longer be locked up. Any researcher receiving money from these funders must publish her or his work only in open-access journals.

The publishers have gone ballistic. Springer Nature argues that this plan “potentially undermines the whole research publishing system”. Yes, that’s the point. The publishers of the Science series maintain that it would “disrupt scholarly communications, be a disservice to researchers, and impinge academic freedom”. Elsevier says, “If you think information shouldn’t cost anything, go to Wikipedia”, inadvertently reminding us of what happened to the commercial encyclopedias.
...disrupting

The only thing we can know for certain about the future is that if we want to promote innovation, this future doesn’t – and shouldn’t – include subscriptions or paywalls to basic research articles.

Promoting innovation

By coincidence, a film documentary, Paywall: the Business of Scholarship, was also released last week. Produced and directed by Jason Schmitt and funded by Open Society Foundations, it consists of interviews with librarians, publishers, Open Access.

Somewhat disingenuously, many of the publishers objecting to Plan S have stated that authors will no longer have freedom of choice, often considered a fundamental academic right (and enshrined in European law). But as Stephen Curry noted in a recent talk at the inaugural workshop on open citations in Bologna, freedom of choice does not mean freedom from responsibility. And it is not just researchers who have a responsibility, but all the stakeholders involved in the dissemination and evaluation of research, including researchers, institutions, funders, and publishers. In Plan S, the funders go on to acknowledge that researchers may currently be driven to put their work behind paywalls “by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor).” And this I think leads to the other most important point of Plan S, their commitment “to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) as a starting point”.

Plan S is disruptive – this is not business as usual. That is why it is so important.
[Uno scontro in atto: Open Science Monitor]

Complaint to the European Ombudsman about Elsevier and the Open Science Monitor

Introduction

We, the [signed], wish to raise a formal complaint to the European Ombudsman about the recent announcement that Elsevier, a scholarly publisher and data analytics provider, has been subcontracted to monitor the future progress of Open Science in Europe. We became aware of Elsevier’s involvement in this on March 12, 2018, when information about the Open Science Monitor was first publicized, and then again on May 30, 2018 when further details were released, including the first version of the monitor and the underlying methodologies. The original letter and full investigation can be found here (BRD).

The latest in the Elsevier and Open Science Monitor saga

posted on October 5, 2018

For those of you who have been following, there has been a lot of controversy about the role of Elsevier in the European Commission’s Open Science Monitor. Recently, the European Commission responded, and I was interviewed for ResearchGate about this. Of effort to do these things, and I don’t know what they might achieve. So, we have to keep trying. No one wants Elsevier in this position, they have not earned it, it is corrupt, it is a cruel irony, and we need to keep standing against them.
Uno scontro in atto – Direttiva Copyright

Perché l’approvazione della riforma del copyright non è un buona notizia

Axel Voss, il relatore per il Parlamento, si dice soddisfatto per la riforma. Tutto bene dunque no? No e vi spieghiamo perché

European Parliament endorses upload filters and “link tax”

European Research & Innovation At Risk After Copyright Vote

If we don’t act now, Article 13 could break the internet by mistake

With Article 13 of the Copyright Directive, the EU Parliament wanted to give a sop to big media corporations. This will backfire horribly
Accesso aperto ibrido e no: perché pagare due volte per la stessa cosa?

L’Associazione Italiana per la promozione della Scienza Aperta desidera richiamare l’attenzione di ricercatori, studenti, bibliotecari e amministratori di università ed enti di ricerca su un aspetto del contratto CARE con l’editore Elsevier relativo al periodo 2019-2022, noto come "Pilot Open Access Gold".

Il contratto CRUI-CARE, destinato a restare in vigore per cinque anni, oltre a regolare gli abbonamenti ai titoli Elsevier, prevede che le singole istituzioni, a mutuo accordo, possano scegliere tra l’accesso a tutti i contenuti dell’opuscolo o l’accesso solo ad alcuni (almeno 50%).

Viene ricordato che, se si opta per il secondo modello, la decisione non è irrevocabile e il contratto può essere ripensato nel corso degli anni per migliorare la sostenibilità finanziaria. 

http://aisa.ensp.it/doubledip/
Open Science: Opportunities, challenges and cultural change in universities

Open Science is not about dogma; it is about greater efficiency and productivity, more transparency and a better response to interdisciplinary research needs.

A transition to Open Science is a process, not a single event. Such a transition will take years to effect, not months or days. To a programme of cultural change, which is necessary to...

The importance of Open Science where “new knowledge created through global collaborations involving thousands of people from across the world and from all walks of life” (the Commissioner therefore called for drawing us together).
- necessario cambiamento culturale e formazione
- NESSUNA DISCIPLINA, NESSUNA ISTITUZIONE E NESSUN PAESE DEVE ESSERE LASCIATO INDIETRO
- 500.000 data stewards
...con dati FAIR...

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

- Findable
- Interoperable
- Reusable
- Accessible
- Open data is about more than disclosure, it must be "FAIR"

DATA
The core bits
At its most basic level, data is a bitstream or binary sequence. For data to have meaning and to be FAIR, it needs to be represented in standard formats and be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs), metadata and code. These layers of meaning enrich the data and enable reuse.

IDENTIFIERS
Persistent and unique (PIDs)
Data should be assigned a unique and persistent identifier such as a DOI or URL. This enables stable links to the object and supports citation and re-use to be tracked. Identifiers should also be applied to other related concepts such as the data authors (ORCID), projects (RAIDs), funders and associated research resources (RRIDs).

STANDARDS & CODE
Open, documented formats
Data should be represented in common and ideally open file formats. This enables others to reuse the data as the format is in widespread use and software is available to read the files. Open and well-documented formats are easier to preserve. Data also need to be accompanied by the code to process and analyse the data.

METADATA
Contextual documentation
In order for data to be assessable and reusable, it must be accompanied by sufficient metadata and documentation. Basic metadata, data discovery, but much richer information and context that allows the data to be situated in the wider environment.

FAIR Data Action Plan
Interim recommendations and actions from the European Commission Expert Group on FAIR data

June 2018
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1285271

checklist per FAIR

The FAIR guiding principles for scientific data management and stewardship


https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1285289
...e con un Data Management Plan

DMP è
• UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI: raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
• living document: va aggiornato

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASET DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Descrivere i dati esistenti o che si intendono creare, indicando provenienza, natura e ordine di grande importanza. Motivare la creazione di nuovi dataset e relativo valore aggiunto.</th>
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<td>Provenance of data (content)</td>
<td>Descrivere se i dati provengono da interviste, indagini, sono estratti da archivi disciplinari, banche dati o da altri progetti (in tal caso, specificare il titolo del progetto)</td>
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<td>Provenance of metadata</td>
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<td>Nature and formats</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of data</td>
<td>Descrivere se sono quantitativi, qualitativi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Stewardship Wizard

- Data integration
- Data interpretation
- Information and Insight

Are there any pre-existing data?
Are there any data sets available in the world that are relevant to your planned research?
- Data Stewardship For Open Science: app
- No
- Yes

Will reference data be created?
Will a reference data set for future research be created?

Data Wizard per gestire i dati

Video

https://app.dsw.fairdata.solutions/questionnaire

http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources
...costruendo EOSC

https://www.go-fair.org/

https://twitter.com/eospilot/status/965983195559809024

https://eosc-hub.eu/

https://www.openaire.eu/
[una chiamata]

...non perdiamo l’occasione di EOSC...
Whose side are you on?

... e noi?

...grazie!

DOVEVANNO
LeNUVOLE
REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

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