



unIMC
l'umanesimo che innova



CiRAM
CENTRO
INTERDEPARTMENTALE
DI RICERCA
SULL'ADRIATICO
E IL MEDITERRANEO

Open Science: science in dialogue with society

**COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH
AND CITIZEN SCIENCE**

1ST OCTOBER 2024 | 10.30 A.M. - 1.00 P.M. (CET)

LAW DEPARTMENT | AULA 11
VIA DON MINZONI | MACERATA

Elena Giglia, University of Turin



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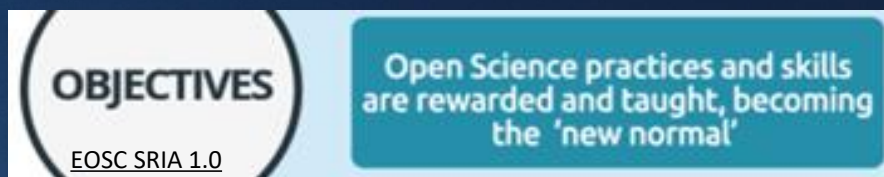
@egiglia



ORCID

elena.giglia@unito.it

Why are we here today?



OBJECTIVES
EOOSC SRIA 1.0

Open Science practices and skills are rewarded and taught, becoming the 'new normal'

OPEN SCIENCE AS THE
«NEW NORMAL»



#VisitEP

The future is
in your hands

OR IS IT A WAY TO
MAKE A BETTER
SCIENCE AND PUT IT
BACK IN THE HANDS
OF RESEARCHERS?

IS OPEN SCIENCE JUST A
BORING, TIMECONSUMING
OBLIGATION IMPOSED BY THE
EU COMMISSION?

Make your voice heard



Conference
on the Future
of Europe

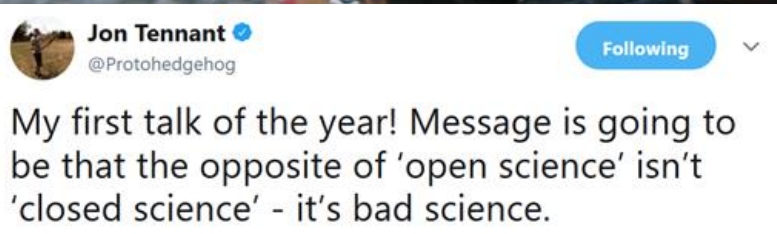
Starting our journey

Not only rules: why do we actually need Open Science?
[or: does current scholarly communication work?]

...COVID19 made it clear: sharing is the only way to go

...from «publishing» to «knowledge sharing» **TO «CO-CREATING»**...

...which does NOT mean no peer review, no «scientific method»... just do it in an open, transparent way



...the opposite of Open Science is «Bad Science», not «Closed Science»

Open Science, Open Innovation, EOSC, FAIR: be ready!

Open Science, Open Data, and Open Scholarship: European Policies to Make Science Fit for the Twenty-First Century

There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower.

AI? Beware of rubbish in-rubbish out: what are we feeding?

...and some numbers

Jisc

**A review of
transitional
agreements
in the UK**

March 2024

March 7, 2024

YEARS NEEDED TO GET
COMPLETE OPEN ACCESS
(VIA TRANSFORMATIVE
AGREEMENTS)

72

For open science to reach its full potential, it must be an equitable global phenomenon

Open science can be a powerful tool to bridge the existing science, technology and innovation gaps, to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to promote the fulfillment of the human right to science.

APC OPEN ACCESS PER
PUBBLICARE UN SOLO
ARTICOLO IN NATURE

12.290 \$

unesco

2023

**Open Science
Outlook 1**

Status and trends around the world

**OPEN SCIENCE MUST BE
AN EQUITABLE GLOBAL
PHENOMENON**

2 – Gold Open Access – same publishing process as above. The difference is that when an article is accepted for publication, the author/s or funder/s pay an Article Processing Charge (APC). The final version of the published article is then free to read for everyone. The APC to publish Gold Open Access in *Nature* is £8890.00/\$12290.00/€10290.00. [2024](#)

...and a question

SEI CIÒ CHE
VOLEVI ESSERE
OGGI

WHY DO YOU DO
RESEARCH?

"I chose to study science because I wanted to publish in Nature," said no undergraduate student ever.

Yet it only takes a few years of working in science before most researchers will be preoccupied with scholarly journal brands—some to the point of obsession. The quest for a coveted spot in a highly selective journal, still the hardest currency of career progress, forces researchers to make compromises with their ideals of scientific practice.

OPINION 11 JAN 2022

How to reclaim ownership of scholarly publishing

Jan 11, 2022

By Björn Brembs, Gustav Nilsson and Toma Susi

Share [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#)

Some more numbers

TIMES WE PAY FOR RESEARCH

Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

the smartest business model ever. Have all of your products and services performed for free by researchers, and then sell it back to them with an unholy markup. Try describing the model to a non-researcher, and they mock us for falling for it.

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg1 · 15 apr 2018

Nature and other Springer journals make all of their money from free labor provided by scientists, who write all the papers and do all of the peer review. And now they are cashing in: "Springer Nature aims to raise 1.2 billion euros in new money in IPO" reut.rs/2qqhp93

0:46 AM · 15 apr 2018 da Ubud, Indonesia

2018

1 billion \$

4

4,5 million €

10 billion \$

PAID EVERY YEAR IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

38%

ELSEVIER GAIN

Aczel et al. Research Integrity and Peer Review
https://doi.org/10.1186/s41073-021-00118-2

(2021) 6:14

2021

Research Integrity and Peer Review

RESEARCH

Open Access

A billion-dollar donation: estimating the cost of researchers' time spent on peer review



Balazs Aczel^{1*}, Barnabas Szasz^{1*} and Alex O. Holcombe²

...PROFIT HAS NO PLACE IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Open Library of Humanities
Archives Theory
Social Inquiry

Posted by Paula Clemente Vega on 14 May 2024 2024

OLH Executive Director Dr Caroline Edwards said: "I'm thrilled to be working with the former editorial team of *Theory and Society*. As scholars, we need to stand up to commercial publishers when they vandalise the academic integrity of journals, which have been carefully built up over decades by volunteer academic labour. The profit motive has no place in scholarly publishing. *Theory and Social*

Science

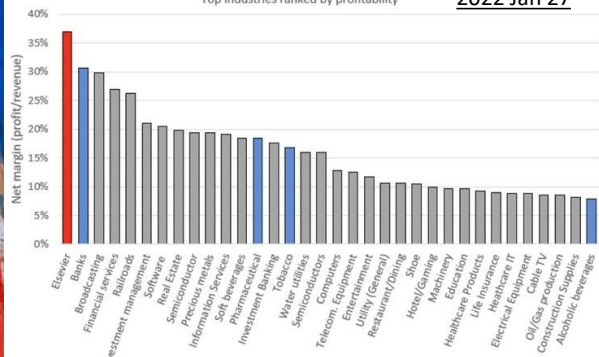
A new mandate highlights costs, benefits of making all scientific articles free to read

By Jeffrey Brainard | Jan. 1, 2021, 12:01 AM

Jan 1, 2021

...AND WE ARE TALKING PUBLIC MONEY

Elsevier is more profitable than any industry
Top industries ranked by profitability 2022 Jan 27



... so what about the

WE HAVE THE PLAGUE OF PAPERMILLS

'The situation has become appalling': fake scientific papers push research credibility to crisis point 2024

WE ARE STILL TOO FOCUSED ONLY ON PAPERS (FOR EVALUATION)

...AND 70% OF STUDIES WHICH ARE NOT REPRODUCIBLE...

nature > news > article
2023
NEWS | 11 December 2023
Surge in number of 'extremely productive' authors concerns scientists
Some researchers publish a new paper every five days, on average. Data track suspect not all their manuscripts were produced through honest labour.

...HYPERPRODUCTION
- > 60 PAPERS/YEAR
- THAILAND: 19x IN PRODUCTION

More than half of high-impact cancer lab studies could not be replicated in controversial analysis

Cancer reproducibility project couldn't assess many papers because of uncooperative authors and other challenges

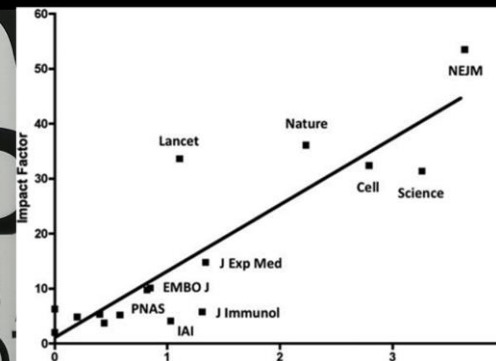
7 DEC 2021 · 8:00 AM · BY JOCELYN KAISER

2021

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

... AND 43% RETRACTIONS FOR FRAUD, WITH A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE #RETRACTIONS/JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR



EXTENDED VERSION ON WWW.OA.UNITO.IT

SCIENCEINSIDER SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Jan 30 2024

Citation cartels help some mathematicians—and their universities—climb the rankings

Widespread citation manipulation has led entire field of math to be excluded from influential list of top researchers

CITATION CARTELS

30 JAN 2024 · 3:30 PM ET · BY MICHELE CATANZARO

Biomedical retractions due to misconduct in Europe: characterization and trends in the last 20 years

...66.8 FOR FRAUD.

Open access | Published: 04 May 2024

2024

(2024) Cite this article

Papers and peer reviews with evidence of ChatGPT writing

Retraction Watch



Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere) @gcabanac · 12 mar
#ChatGPT misuse in a @IEEEorg conference article. What else was generated in such papers? Why did peer review fail so badly? What will AI learn from these questionable research articles? Public money well spent? Are you listening @ComputerSociety? pubpeer.com/publications/F...

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented March 2024

A reader suggested to use "As an AI language model," as a fingerprint to find machine-generated passages, possibly by ChatGPT:

The aforementioned features provide an overarching summary of the components typically found in an Industry 5.0 framework. Technical analysis is a method used to forecast market prices by examining past price trends, chart patterns, and technical indicators. Traders employ technical indicators like moving averages, trend lines, support and resistance levels, and more to spot trends and foretell price movements. Choosing a research methodology requires thinking about the study's goals, the data at hand, and the skillset of the analysts and researchers. It is usual practice to use a combination of methods in order to have a thorough understanding of the industry 5.0 and make accurate predictions. Unfortunately, I am unable to directly draw algorithms or visual representations due to the fact that I am an AI language model. However, I can outline a generalized algorithm for combining aquaponics with the ideas of Industry 5.0. This is only a high-level overview; in practice

NOBODY NOTICED? NOT EVEN THE AUTHOR? THE REVIEWER? THE EDITOR?



Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere) @gcabanac · 12 mar

So #ChatGPT wrote the first sentence of this @ElsevierConnect article. Any other parts of the article too? How come none of the coauthors, Editor in-Chief, reviewers, typesetters noticed? How can this happen with regular peer-review? pubpeer.com/publications/C...

<https://www.irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cabanac/>



1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

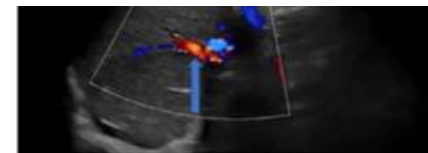
ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/radcr



Case Report

2024



(B)

Fig. 3 – One-year following the surgery (A) HIDA scan demonstrated the functional patency of the biliary anastomosis, the blue arrow shows the liver's the yellow shows the isotope inside the hepaticojejunostomy (B) Liver Duplex Ultrasound – blue arrow shows the patent right portal Vein.

In summary, the management of bilateral iatrogenic I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model. I can provide general information about managing hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct injuries, but for specific cases, it is essential to consult with a medical professional who has access to the patient's medical records.

Conclusion

In conclusion, proper treatment of iatrogenic vascular injuries is dependent on an accurate assessment of the stage of the injury. The injury should be recognized quickly. The evaluation and treatment should be conducted by experienced surgeons

... why? As evaluation «obsession»

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION -

Elisabeth Bik, expert in scientific integrity: 'We need to slow down scientific publishing'

Apr. 2024

The Dutch microbiologist has been voluntarily searching for duplicate, erroneous or retouched academic images for more than 10 years and warning universities and scientific journals about it.

THE RACE FOR PUBLICATIONS IS
CAUSING MISCONDUCT.
WE NEED TO SLOW DOWN

SINCE 1891
THE BROWN DAILY HERALD

NEWS SPORTS ARTS & CULTURE SCIENCE & RESEARCH OPINIONS PROJECTS POST-MAGAZINE MULTIMEDIA Q

OPINIONS

Rahman '26: Our 'publish-or-perish' culture is breaking the academy

“For academia to maintain trust and integrity, we must evolve to holistically judge our researchers as more than just publication machines.”

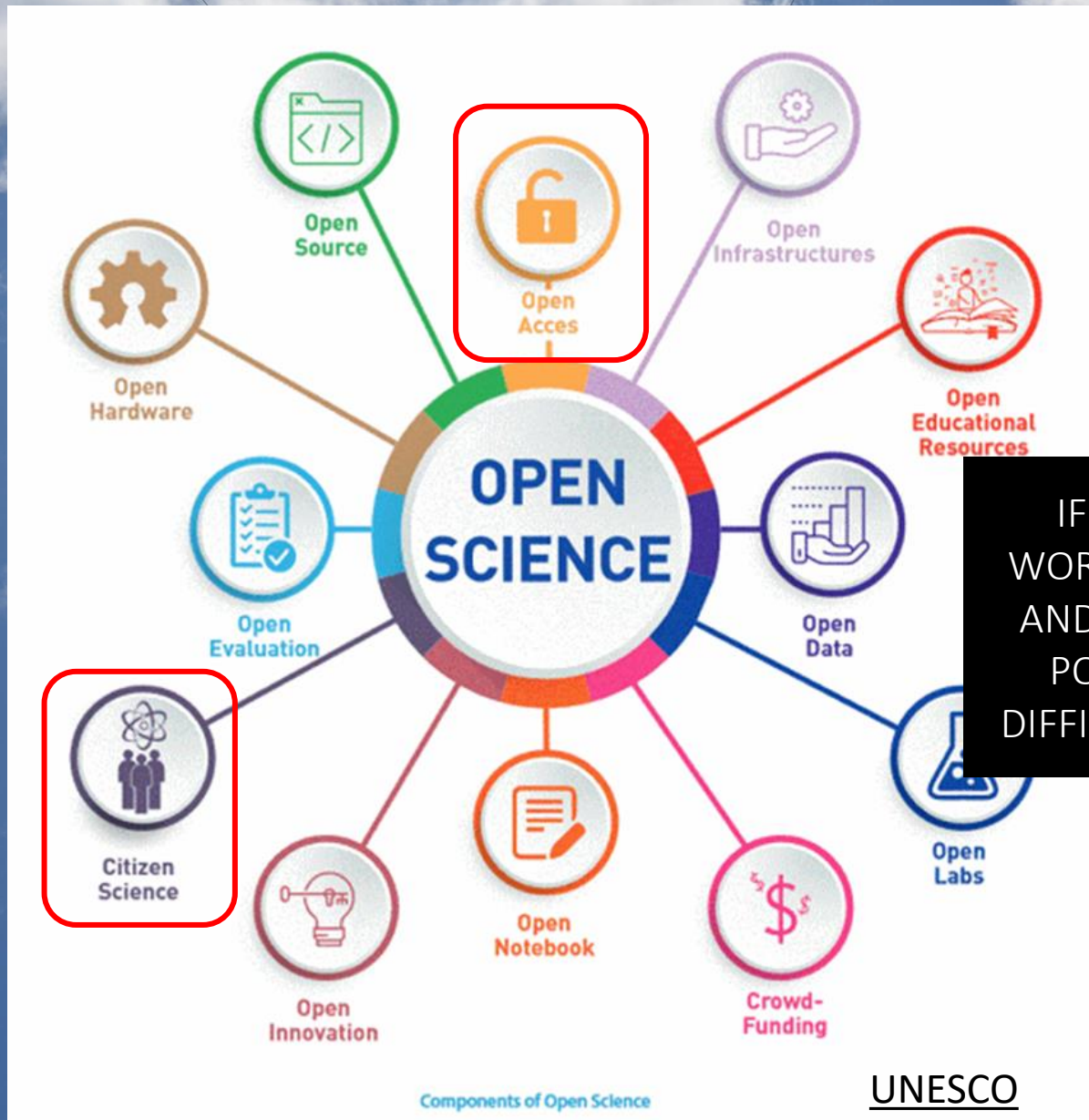
THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

The future of
scholarly scientific
communication
2015
Conference 2015

EVALUATION BECAME AN OBSESSION

- «not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are providing perverse ones»
- Goodhart's law: «when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure»
- «people game the system at every level»





IF THE ENTIRE
WORKFLOW IS FAIR
AND «AS OPEN AS
POSSIBLE» IT'S
DIFFICULT TO CHEAT

Openness is the key



Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.

TIME'S UP!!!

- THE REFORM OF RESEARCH ASSESSMENT IS ONGOING
- COARA LAUNCHED IN 2022, WORKING GROUPS AND NATIONAL CHAPTERS ACTIVE
- 778 SIGNATORIES [SEPT.2024]
- COMMITMENT: NO LONGER IMPACT FACTOR OR RANKING

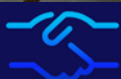


Italy National Chapter

The main aims of the Italian National Chapter are to (i) enable mutual learning, share best practices, and raise awareness of best responsible assessment practices and indicators in the national community on the ongoing research assessment reform (CoARA commitments 7-8), and (ii) foster the discussion about the reviewing and development of assessment criteria, tools and processes for assessing research institutions, individual researchers and projects (CoARA commitment 6). This outreach effort will support the implementation of the reform at the national level and will contribute to attract more institutions and stakeholders to sign the agreement.

The main activities will be focused on:

- 1) creating an active network among Italian institutions, promoting the alignment of the



Signatories



The Commitments

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

YES BUT... WE ARE STILL EVALUATED USING IMPACT FACTOR

Lessons learned from COVID

OPEN DATA
SAVE LIVES

Digital Science Report The State of Open Data 2021

The longest-running longitudinal survey and analysis on open data

Foreword by Natasha Simons, Australian Research Data Commons (ARDC)

Nov. 29 2021

November 2021

Open data saves lives. The globe
beyond anything that came before it
in solving the big challenges of our time

WE NEED DATA
[FAIR BY DESIGN]
(AND NOT ONLY
THE FINAL
SYNTHESIS OF THE
RESEARCH, I.E. THE
ARTICLE)

... ..AND WE NEED RESULTS
IMMEDIATELY...

TRADITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION
BASED JOURNALS: FIRST
ARTICLES (WITH NO DATA) AT
THE EARLIEST IN DEC. 2020
(9-18 MONTHS AVERAGE PUBLICATION TIME)

Sanjee Baksh, PhD @S_Baksh · 21h

Congratulations to the authors but I am not strong enough for this

vostra questa discussione

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04627-y>

Received: 25 June 2019

Accepted: 4 June 2021

Published online: 20 April 2022



Raphaël Lévy
@raphavisses

#OSEC2022 @BoukacemZeg

(applauded by @stephen_curry) concludes her talk with a quote from a young research who left science saying "GAME OVER: The pandemic is a life-size experiment that reminded us that the ultimate goal is to advance knowledge, not egos, not numbers"

Traduci il Tweet

Feb. 4 2022

5:10 PM · 4 feb 2022 · Twitter Web App



Stephen Curry
@Stephen_Curry

I am not my h-index (or my JIFs)

THE PANDEMIC IS A LIFE-SIZE
EXPERIMENT THAT REMINDED US THAT
THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS TO ADVANCE
KNOWLEDGE, NOT EGOS, NOT NUMBERS

Open Science – definition

Open Access | Lic. Info | Cite

Qeios

<https://doi.org/10.32388/838962>

Open Science

'Open Science' stands for the transition to a new, more open and participatory way of conducting, publishing and evaluating scholarly research. Central to this concept is the goal of increasing cooperation and transparency in all research stages. This is achieved, among other ways, by sharing research data, publications, tools and results as early and open as possible.

Open Science leads to more robust scientific results, to more efficient research and (faster) access to scientific results for everyone. This results in turn in greater societal and economic impact.

<https://www.accelerateopenscience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

NEW WAY OF

- CONDUCTING
 - PUBLISHING
 - EVALUATING
- RESEARCH

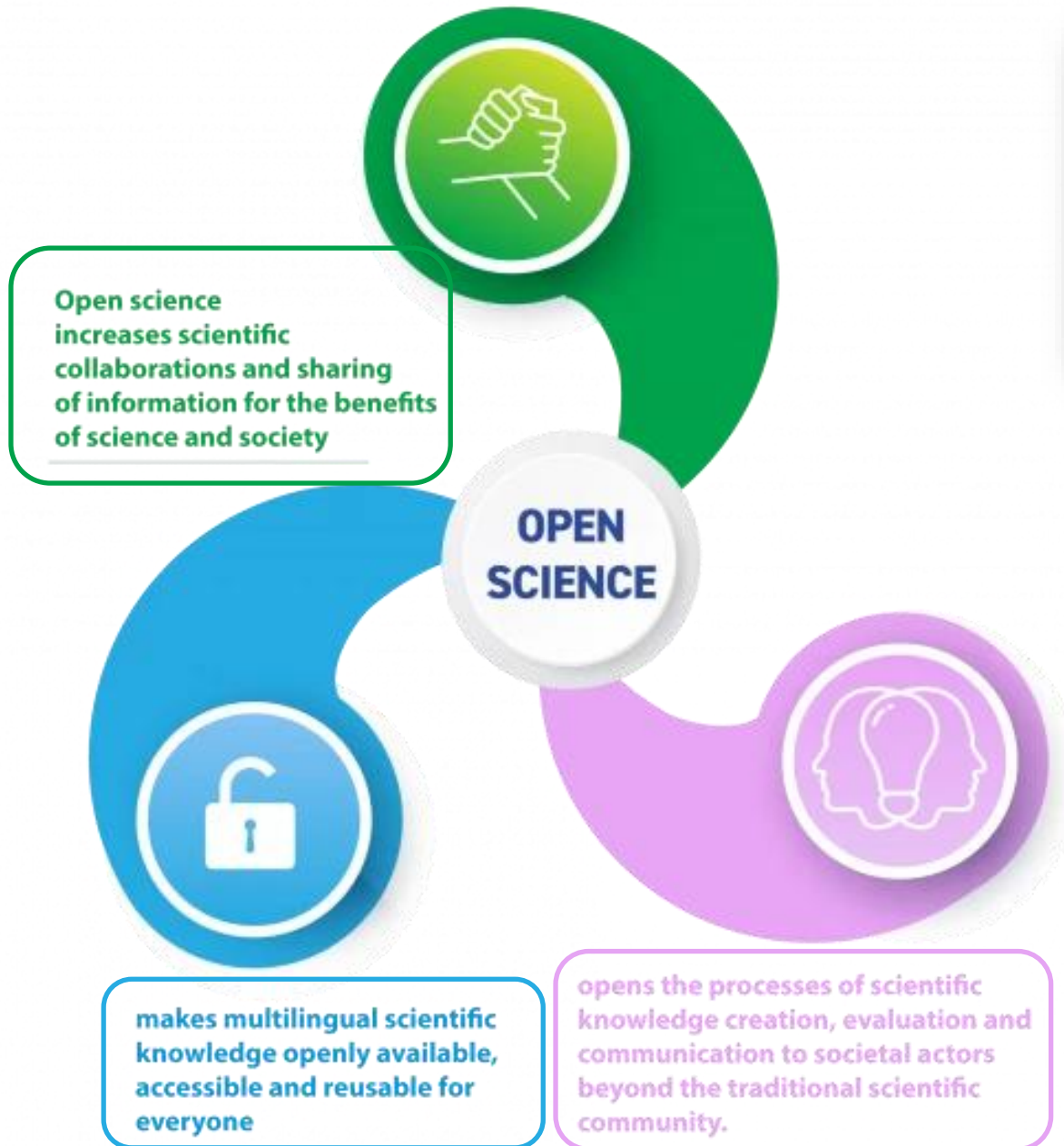
SHARING

- DATA/TEXTS
 - TOOLS
 - RESULTS...
- AS EARLY AND OPEN AS
POSSIBLE

THIS IS THE REAL
PURPOSE

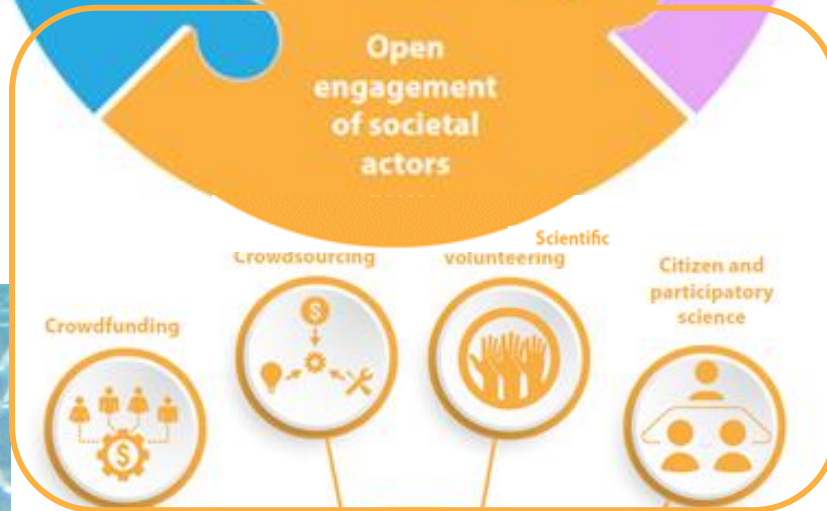
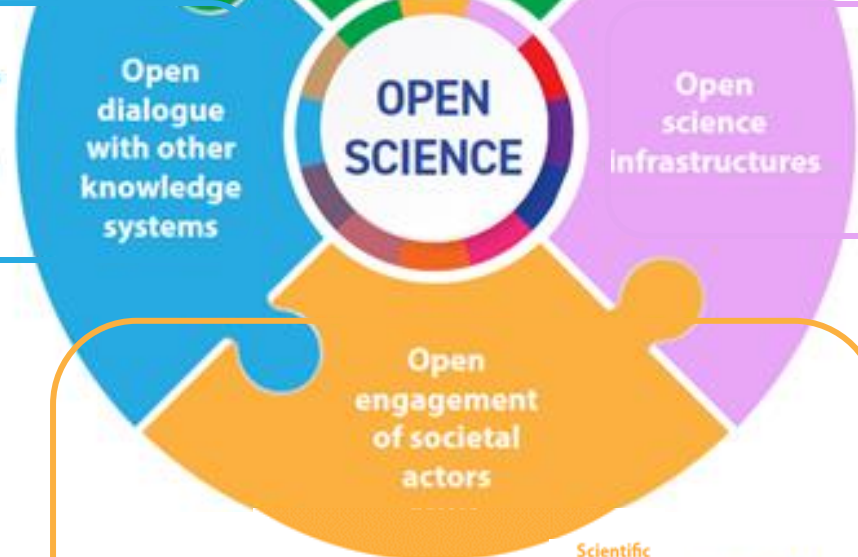
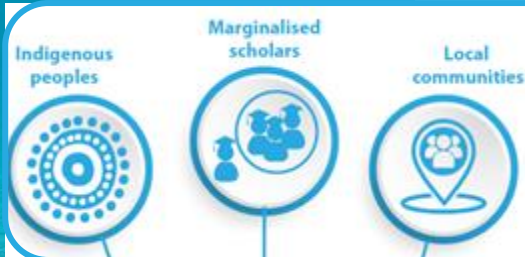
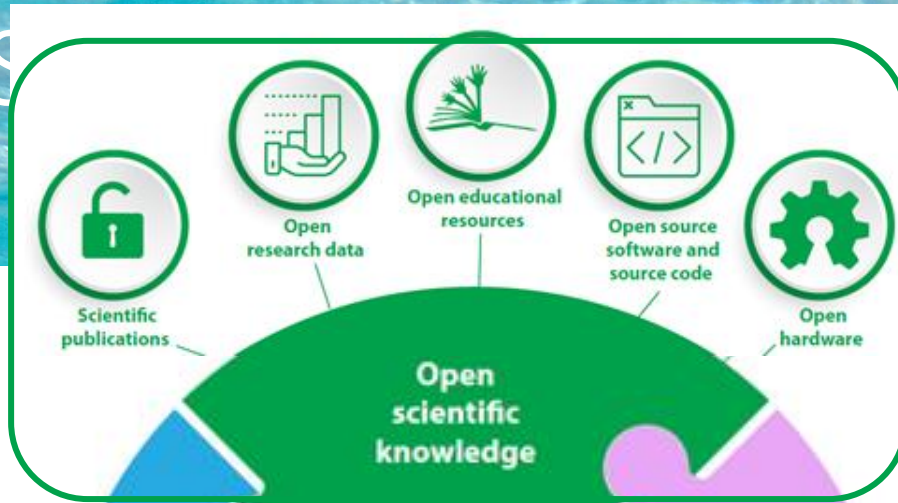
OS LEADS TO MORE ROBUST SCIENTIFIC RESULTS, MORE
EFFICIENT RESEARCH AND FASTER ACCESS
+ GREATER SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Open Science definition



...Open S

S



NOT ONLY SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. OPEN DIALOGUE, OPEN ENGAGEMENT OF SOCIETAL ACTORS

Reflections on Open Science

Some points of attention

- Align top down and bottom-up initiatives.
 - Be inclusive and engage (better) with bottom up initiatives like the Open Science, research software engineers and data stewards communities.
- Address the main barriers for researchers (time, effort and financial costs, data protection and legal restrictions; lack of recognition).
 - A stronger focus on Open Science activities before and during a research project (creating knowledge) instead of (mainly) after (circulating knowledge).
- Develop expertise (and capacity) in multiple disciplines (team science).
- Design research workflows and integrate local, national and international services in these workflows.
 - Collaborate with Local Data Competence Centre, Thematic Data Competence Centre and EOSC.
- Stimulate FAIR by design.

FOCUS ON BEFORE AND DURING
(CREATING KNOWLEDGE)
INSTEAD OF AFTER
(CIRCULATING KNOWLEDGE)

HERE IS HOW YOU
CAN START A
DIALOGUE WITH
SOCIETY

| Open and equitable global science system | Open access to scientific knowledge | Open science infrastructures | Open engagement of societal actors | Open dialogue with other knowledge systems |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| An open science culture in an enabling policy environment with sustained resource commitments increases collaboration for the benefit of science and global society. | All scholarly outputs are published in a fully open access outlet or posted in an open repository, with free, immediate readership/usership rights. | Sustainable community-led open infrastructures, both physical and digital, are available to all, regardless of location, language or ability. | Multiple entry points permit engagement of external actors to contribute/initiate design, creation and application of scientific knowledge. | Diverse knowledge bases spark innovation and equitable decision-making. |
| A culture of open science is fostered with effort to align incentives for open science. Investments are made in human resources, training, education, digital literacy and capacity building for open science. | Data, software and other outputs are FAIR* and openly shared, linked with publication outputs. | Platforms permit usership for all. Digital architectures begin to facilitate use in different languages and accessibility needs. | Capacity for societal engagement is integrated into project design and institutional plans. | Capacity for ethical, open dialogue is integrated into planning and implementation at project and institutional levels. |
| Innovative approaches for open science are promoted at different stages of the scientific process. | All scholarly outputs are made freely available to read, in a journal or an open repository, after an embargo of no more than six months. | Open infrastructures are available to those who have existing access or commit to specified partnerships. | Societal actors have a few, defined, points of contact with scientific processes. | Dialogue is built into policies, creating time, opportunities and incentives for dialogue. |
| International and multi-stakeholder cooperation is initiated without a view to reducing digital, technological and knowledge gaps. | Scholarly outputs are shared without clear licensing or copyright. | Infrastructure sharing is opportunistic. | Stakeholder engagement is opportunistic. | Dialogue is facilitated in one-off events, with uneven expertise. |
| There is no common understanding of open science and its benefits. | Scholarly outputs are not published or are published under restrictive copyright. | Digital gaps and subscription costs hinder the use of scientific infrastructures. | Science is separate from "outreach". Science communication is one-way, outwards. | Science is separate from "outreach". Other topics or communities are research subjects. |



CULTURAL SHIFTS FROM CLOSED TO OPEN

'Closed' Conventional Science

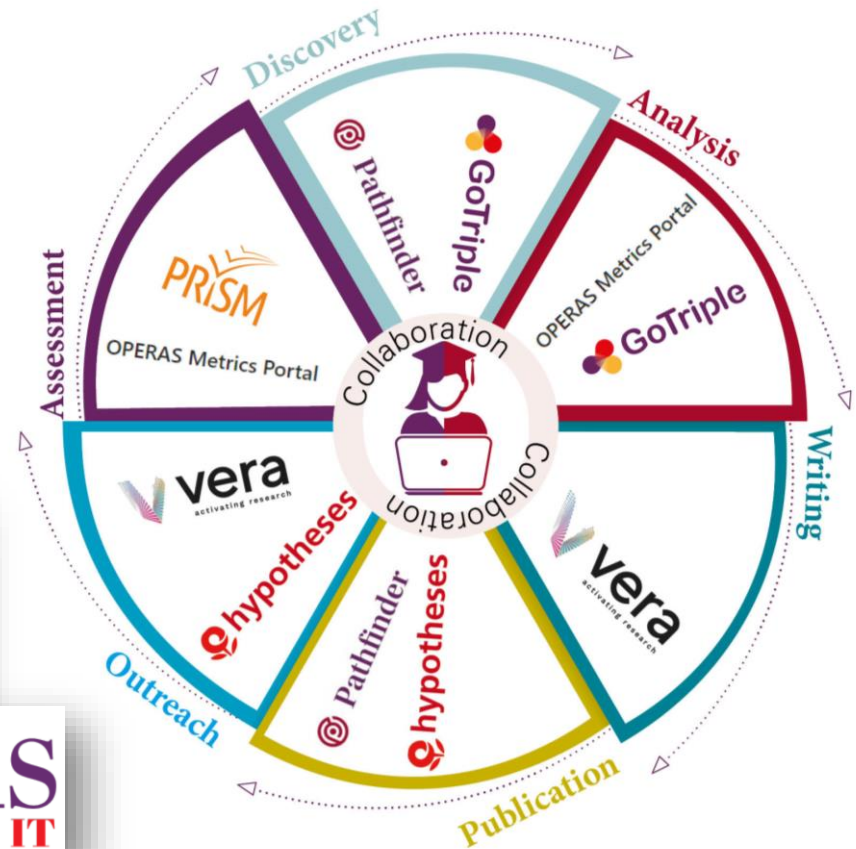
...but also infrastructures

54 ORGANIZATIONS
FROM 18 COUNTRIES
WITH «NATIONAL
NODES»

OPERAS

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

OPERAS IT



- NURTURING THE PLAYERS
- FEDERATING AND LEVERAGING
- TAKING CARE OF THE WHOLE CYCLE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

OPERAS builds services to...

CERTIFICATE
RESEARCH



Quality Insurance Service PRISM



Peer Review Information Service for Monographs (PRISM)
Increasing trust in Open Access book publishing by improving transparency around the quality assurance process (peer review procedure).

MAPS AND
CERTIFICATES
PUBLISHERS' PEER
REVIEW PROCESSES

DISCOVERY
RESEARCH



Discovery Service GOTRIPLE



GoTriple

SINGLE ACCESS POINT
TO DIFFERENT SOURCES
IN DIFFERENT
LANGUAGES

ACTIVATE
RESEARCH



Research for Society VERA



vera
activating research

PLATFORM FOR THE
INTEGRATION OF
RESEARCH AND SOCIETY

MEASURE
RESEARCH



Analytics Service Metrics

Metrics Service

Collects usage and impact metrics related to published Open Access content from many different sources and allows for their access, display and analysis from a single access point.

DASHBOARD FOR USAGE
METRICS FOR OPEN
ACCESS PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHING
RESEARCH



Discovery Pathfinder



Pathfinder

Find your way in the maze of academic publishing in social sciences and humanities.

CATALOGUE OF
PUBLISHING SERVICE +
A WIZARD GUIDING TO
THE MOST FITTING

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

OPERAS Fact Sheet

Council of the EU Press release 23 May 2023 10:27 **2023**

Council calls for transparent, equitable, and open access to scholarly publications

Today the Council has adopted conclusions on the 'high quality, transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing', in which it calls for immediate and unrestricted open access in publishing research involving public funds.

If we really believe in open access, research findings available and reusable by anyone that needs to benefit from public funding.

— Mats Persson, Swedish

AS THE CURRENT SYSTEMS ARE NOT SUSTAINABLE

The hazards of scholarly publishing

Definition and Mission

OPERAS is the Research Infrastructure supporting open scholarly communication in the social sciences and humanities (SSH) in the European Research Area. Its mission is to coordinate and federate resources in Europe to efficiently address the scholarly communication needs of European researchers in the field of SSH.

Vision

SCIENCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY

OPERAS' aim is to make Open Science a reality for research in the SSH and achieve a scholarly communication system where knowledge produced in the SSH benefits researchers, academics, students and more generally the whole society across Europe and worldwide, without barriers.

...fic articles and other forms of scholarly publishing continue to be the primary means of disseminating research and scientific findings. However, far from every article is available to other researchers or other interested readers. ...sts of paywalls to access and publish articles are becoming unsustainable and the publication channels for

Setting Quality Standards for Diamond OA

DOAS addresses the seven core components of scholarly publishing:

1. Funding,
2. Legal ownership, mission and governance,
3. Open Science,
4. Editorial management, editorial quality and research integrity,
5. Technical service efficiency,
6. Visibility, communication, marketing and impact,
7. Equity, Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging (EDIB), multilingualism and gender equity.

Detailed criteria and guidelines in each of these areas were developed through an analysis of existing

DIAMAS
Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance

Towards a federated global community of Diamond Open Access

A discussion paper¹

Pierre Mounier (OpenEdition, OPERAS) & Jeroen Rooryck (cOAlition S) **Dec. 2023**

DIAMOND OA IS THE WAY FORWARD



Project to support institutional publishing will start in January:

CRAFT-OA

OPERAS

How to measure the impact of Open Science?

Ismael Rafols

Ingeborg Meijer

Jordi Molas-Gallart

August 14th, 2023

2023

The benefits of Open science are not inevitable: monitoring its development should be value-led

9 shares

ing time: 7 minutes

we shouldn't monitor whether there is more or less open science, but what types of OS are developed and adopted, by whom, and with what consequences.

monitoring the 'colours' of open access aids understanding of both OA development and who benefits from it, it is essential to understand the trajectory of both OS in practice and whether it is making, or not making, science more equitable and responsive to global needs. For example the way in which some open access investments in rich countries, such as transformative publishing agreements, may result in less equitable outcomes in access to publishing services for other countries. More open science does not always lead to better outcomes.

If open science is understood as not just an optimisation by improving information flows, but as part of a wider transformation, comparable to how scientific journals changed the social and technological basis of science in the 17th century, then it would be wise to adopt a monitoring framework that captures various aspects of the change. Monitoring should therefore include the effects and broader social implications, especially those relevant to the values and principles as expressed in the UNESCO OS Recommendation (Fig.2).

- WE SHOULD NOT JUST CARE ABOUT «HOW MUCH» OPEN SCIENCE
- HAS IT CHANGED ANYTHING FOR BETTER?
- HAS IT IMPROVED EQUITY?
- THINK ABOUT HUGE APCs: WE HAVE MORE OPEN ACCESS, BUT AT WHAT COSTS? AND WHO CAN AFFORD?

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR IMPACT

A

Capturing scholarly "impact" these indicators are narrow, Considering a wider breadth

2023

Collaborations, mentoring, demonstrations of eminence that allow scholars to shape direction of fields demonstrate increasing scales of impact

Scale of influence

Expanded definitions for "impact" can help individuals identify and embrace different goals.

While some scholars may naturally be more oriented toward disciplinary work, seeing a broader set of "impact" characteristics allows academics to define, plan for, and pursue more personally meaningful career aspirations.



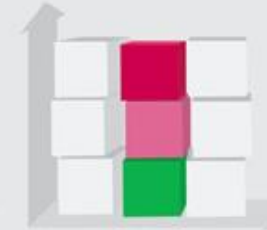
Pursuing a traditional path of deep specialization within a discipline will continue to provide credibility of expertise and a significant base of influence within one's field.



Applied research, perspectives, and project work provide new forms of visibility and societal value through scholarly activities that directly contribute to real-life challenges.



Emphasizing how expertise can enrich other individuals, collaborations, or entire fields rewards scholarly activities that value interdisciplinarity and fostering new capabilities.



The explicit recognition of efforts that support open research or diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) can enhance their status as critical components of academic values.

Scaled magnitude resulting in significant reach, scope, or stature

FOR EXAMPLE Leadership roles in disciplinary societies or editorial boards
Transformative methodological advances

FOR EXAMPLE Policy advisory roles
Contributions to institutional policy (e.g. diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI))

FOR EXAMPLE Real-world societal (e.g., cultural, patient, community, environmental, or economic) impact

Researcher Katalin Karikó's work on mRNA immunogenicity was repeatedly dismissed by elite journals and funders, yet became key to the development of Covid-19 vaccines.

Collaborative and advisory roles through partnerships and shepherding others' work

FOR EXAMPLE Teaching
Mentoring, advising, and career guidance

FOR EXAMPLE Team research or interdisciplinary collaborations
Peer review and conference roles

FOR EXAMPLE Industry collaborations and commercialization

While non-academic works and social media lack the rigor of peer review, communicating the value and importance of scientific advances to wider audiences makes scholarly knowledge more approachable and meaningful.

Direct contributions through deep disciplinary expertise

FOR EXAMPLE Journal articles and conference publications
Datasets, software, or products

FOR EXAMPLE Open science/data and open access
Preprints
Asynchronous education

FOR EXAMPLE Popular press books and publications
Social media or altmetric profile

New audiences
Reaching audiences outside of disciplinary or academic peers can broaden the societal value derived from scholarly work.

Recognizing the impact created by cultivating future generations of scholars also rewards contributions of women and minoritized individuals who tend to bear heavier expectations and loads for mentoring.

Open datasets and open science are increasingly valued for their contributions to replication and research transparency. This broadens access and rewards a mindset of collaboration over competition.

SEVERAL DIMENSIONS - RECOMBINABLE

Science for policy

RECOMMENDATION
DEC. 2023 ON
CITIZEN
PARTICIPATION +
IMPACT OF SCIENCE
IN POLICY MAKING

2023

Bruxelles, 12.12.2023
C(2023) 8627 final

RACCOMANDAZIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE

del 12.12.2023

sulla promozione del coinvolgimento e della partecipazione effettiva dei cittadini e delle organizzazioni della società civile ai processi di elaborazione delle politiche pubbliche



English

Home > Recommendation on the participation of citizens and civil society organisations in public policy-making

Recommendation on the participation of citizens and civil society organisations in public policy-making

Council of the EU Press release 8 December 2023 10:15 2023

Council approves conclusions on strengthening the role and impact of research and innovation in the policymaking process in the Union

The Council has today approved conclusions on the impact of research and innovation in policymaking. The conclusions imply three mutually complementary dimensions: first, regarding the impact of research and innovation on policymaking, including its impact to improve the lives of citizens and strengthen regional and local innovation ecosystems, with focus on enhancing cooperation between different areas; second, on the policy impact of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) on the digital Research Area (ERA), focusing on Europe's key objectives, including gender equality and digital skills.

Science and policy, hand in hand

The analysis of these three dimensions shows that R&I, through an appropriate design, improve policymaking by including scientific evidence and knowledge in the regulatory process and by enhancing the coherence of policy initiatives in different areas. They also improve the response of the Member States and the Union to the challenges they face - both structural (i.e. included in the European Semester Recommendations) and cyclical or circumstantial (such as the response to the economic or the COVID crisis for which the RRF has been essential). All these R&I dimensions create synergies that have a significant social and economic impact, leaving no one behind.

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS
DEC. 2023: «SCIENCE AND
POLICY HAND IN HAND»
FOR AN «EVIDENCE
INFORMED POLICY
MAKING»

Research and innovation in regional ecosystems

The conclusions highlight the importance of the regional R&I ecosystems. The policies to support ecosystems should be designed to create synergies between cohesion policy and R&I funds. In these ecosystems - particularly in the less innovative ones - the regional dimension should be strengthened with regional centres of excellence, and facilitated through cross-border cooperation (especially between less and more innovative Member States and regions) in order to increase economic, social and territorial cohesion and reinforce R&I efficiency.



Reasons NOT to go Open Science?

Valid reasons not to participate in open science practices

Casper J. Albers*

Abstract

The past years have seen a sharp increase in the attention for open science practices. Such practices include pre-registration and registered reports, sharing of materials, open access publishing and attention to reproducibility of research. Despite the overwhelming amount of evidence highlighting the benefits of open science, some researchers remain reluctant. In this paper, I will outline valid reasons for researchers not to participate in open science practices.

Discussion

There are no valid reasons.

THANK YOU!