The European Research Council



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ERC Open Access Strategy



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- □ The ERC supports the principle of open access to the published output of research, including peer-reviewed articles, monographs, data and data related products such as computer codes, as a fundamental part of its mission.
- □ The ERC considers that providing free online access can be the most effective way of ensuring that the results of the research it funds:
 - can be accessed, read and used as the basis for further research,
 - is conducted in a transparent and accountable way, and thus maintains public trust in science.

Source: Open Access Guidelines for research results funded by the ERC

Working group Open Access



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Working group Open Access:

- Monitoring developments, informing Scientific Council
- Formulating and adapting policies and guidelines
- Informing applicants and grantees; monitoring compliance

Examples of activities:

- ERC Workshop on Research Data Management & Data Sharing
- Exchanges with stakeholders and commercial and non-commercial parties (Figshare, Dryad, Knowledge Exchange, Research Data Alliance, OAPEN, STM, ...)
- Major study on open access to publications and research data management and sharing within ERC projects is underway (first results Spring 2018)

Open Research Data Pilot (1)



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- As of 2017, all grantees are by default in the "Open Research Data Pilot" but can opt out at any time (application stage, granting stage, or during the project).
- Open Research Data Pilot:
 - involves a mandatory data management plan, mandatory deposit and (when justified, delayed) open access to research data that underlie publications
 - other (research) data to be treated as specified in the DMP.
- DMPs do not play a role in the evaluation process, but have to be submitted within six months from the start of the project.

Open Research Data Pilot (2)



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- DMPs for ERC projects must provide information on five points:
 - 1. Data set reference and name
 - 2. Data set description
 - 3. Standards and metadata
 - 4. Data sharing methodology
 - 5. Curation and preservation methodology
- Grantees are provided with a template.

Main challenges



Challenges:

- Data sharing is not yet a part of the research culture in all disciplines – awareness raising and skills development are needed
- Incentives and rewards are not clear is there enough support by host institutions?
- Availability of trustworthy infrastructure: how can it be identified?
 Limited in certain areas
- Potentially significant costs, also after the end of the project
- Issues with regard to privacy, security, copyrighted material need to be resolved

Raising awareness, providing information



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The ERC Wg on Open Access provides information for ERC grantees on:

- Infrastructure: trusted data repositories (general or disciplinespecific)
- Data protocols, meta-data specifications
- Examples of DMPs for specific disciplines
- How to deal with issues concerning privacy, copyright, security

Inventories are ready for three domains (PE, LS, SH), and will be published in the coming month.





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Characteristics:

- Disciplines with large datasets (astronomy, high-energy physics, geography) & well-established practices
- Other disciplines still in development

Repositories:

- Specialized, discipline-specific repositories for astronomy (ADS), high-energy physics (CERN), software development (GitHub), ...
- General data-hubs (MPGDL, <u>datahub.io</u>, ..)

Metadata:

Various discipline-specific meta-data standards

Open issues:

Role of commercial partners



Providing information: SH domain



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Characteristics:

- Rapid development, also due to increased importance of 'big data'
- Diversity: in scale, nature of data, need for preservation, ...

Repositories:

CESSDA as main non-commercial infrastructure; Figshare, Dryad,
 Zenodo as alternatives; discipline-specific repositories (CLARIN,
 DARIAH)

Metadata:

Variety of discipline-specific meta-data standards

Open issues:

- Copy-righted material as (part of) datasets
- Privacy-sensitive material

Providing information: LS domain



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Characteristics:

- Large diversity of practices across disciplines with varying stages of maturity
- Very well established core databases in some areas (Protein Data Bank (PDB), UniProt, GenBank), but absence of adequate infrastructure in others
- Images are a particular challenge

EOSC



The ERC recognises the crucial role of the European Open Science Cloud for the realisation of open science goals. In particular:

- Providing necessary physical infrastructure
- Providing necessary computational infrastructure
- Awareness-raising among scientific communities
- Awareness-raising among funders and governmental actors

Concerns



Concerns:

- Diversity between disciplines, both w.r.t. "awareness and abilities",
 but also w.r.t "needs and notions
- The commercial dimension:
 - parity between commercial actors and publicly funded actors
 - parity between governmental actors w.r.t. IPR, security & privacy
- Transparency, accountability, trust: the move to open science creates significant opportunities that need to be capitalised on