



Crash Course 2019/2020 on Research Funding, Intellectual property and Start up Creation

Module 2: Get started for research funding

Open Science

**Open Access, EU funding grants,
copyright issues
@ Unitrento**

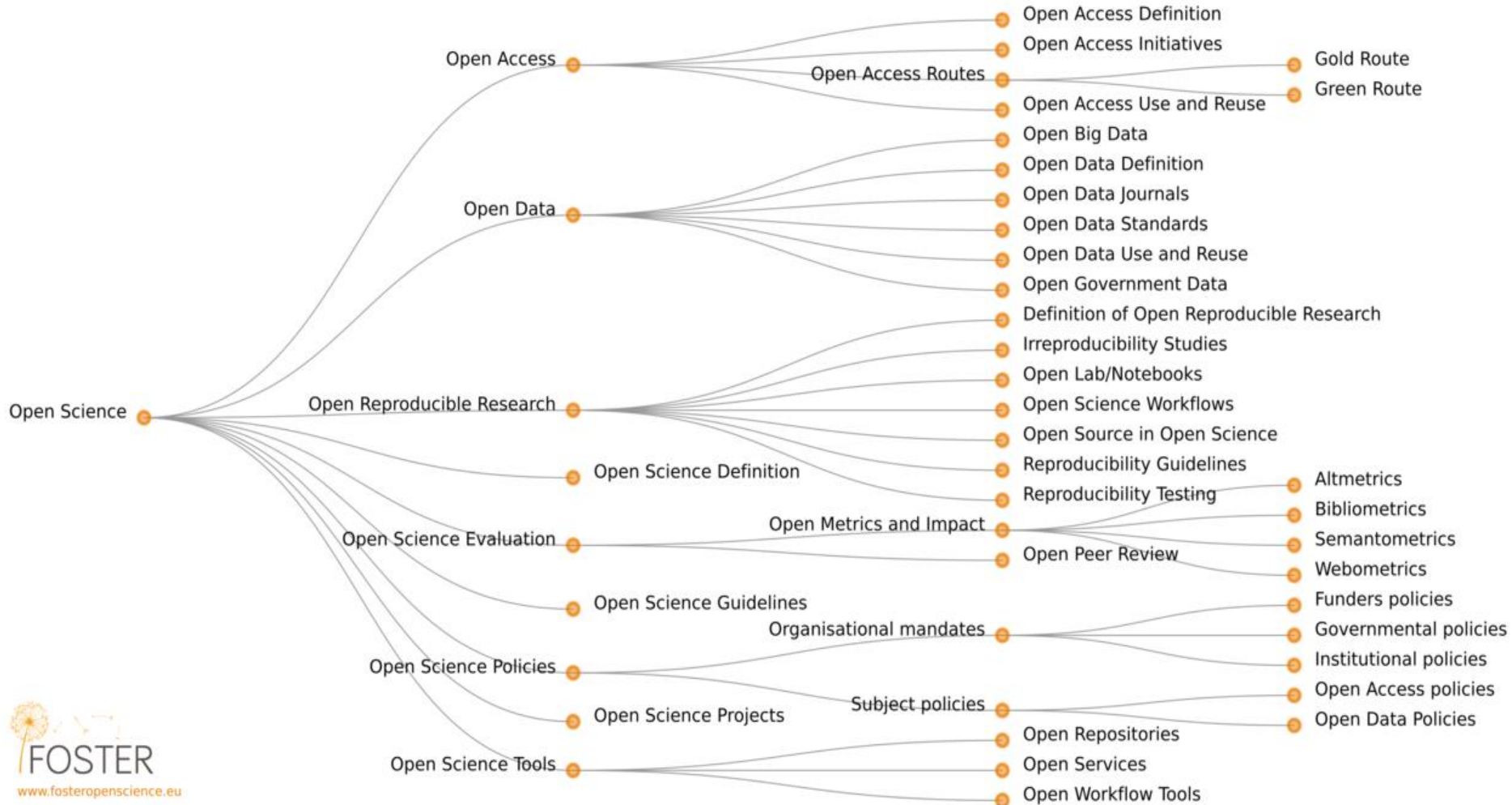


OPEN SCIENCE

Open Science is a system change allowing for better science through **open** and **collaborative ways** of **producing** and **sharing knowledge** and **data, as early as possible** in the research process, and for **communicating** and sharing results. This new approach affects research institutions and science practices by bringing about new ways of funding, evaluating and rewarding researchers. Open Science increases the quality and impact of science by fostering **reproducibility** and interdisciplinarity. It makes science more efficient through better sharing of resources, more reliable through better verification and more responsive to society's needs.

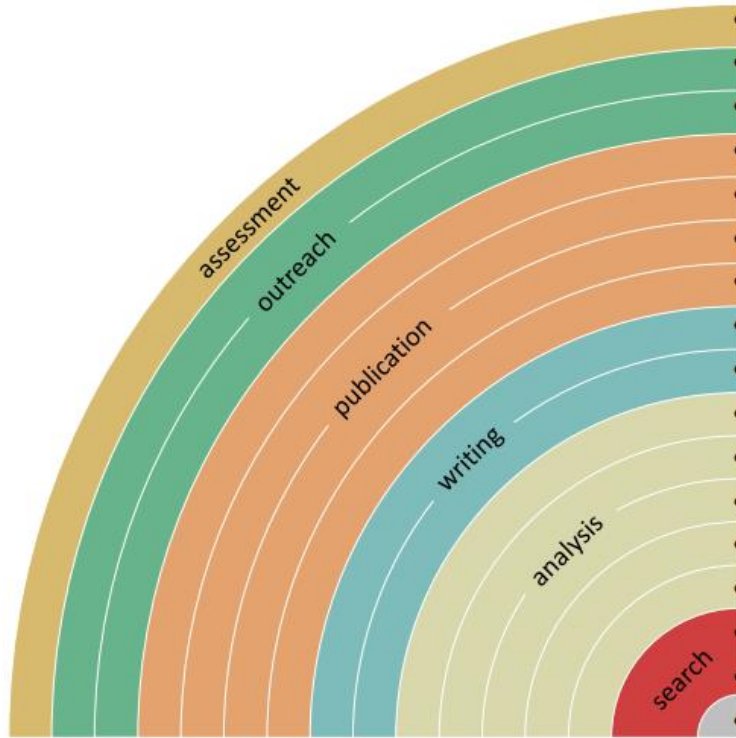


Open Science Taxonomy





You can make your workflow more open by ...



- adding alternative evaluation, e.g. with altmetrics
- communicating through social media, e.g. Twitter
- sharing posters & presentations, e.g. at FigShare
- using open licenses, e.g. CC0 or CC-BY
- publishing open access, 'green' or 'gold'
- using open peer review, e.g. at journals or PubPeer
- sharing preprints, e.g. at OSF, arXiv or bioRxiv
- using actionable formats, e.g. with Jupyter or CoCalc
- open XML-drafting, e.g. at Overleaf or Authorea
- sharing protocols & workfl., e.g. at Protocols.io
- sharing notebooks, e.g. at OpenNotebookScience
- sharing code, e.g. at GitHub with GNU/MIT license
- sharing data, e.g. at Dryad, Zenodo or Dataverse
- pre-registering, e.g. at OSF or AsPredicted
- commenting openly, e.g. with Hypothes.is
- using shared reference libraries, e.g. with Zotero
- sharing (grant) proposals, e.g. at RIO





Principles of Open Scholarship Clip

Transparency

Accountability

Inclusivity

Responsibility

Community &
Collaboration

Visibility

Rigour

Equality

Public good

Reproducibility

Findability

Accessibility

Interoperability

Re-usability

Innovation



RESEARCH DATA - OPEN BY DEFAULT



Copyr. EU 2016



A bottom-up international approach

for the practical implementation of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) as part of a global Internet of FAIR Data & Services

- ✉ office@go-fair.org
- 🏠 www.go-fair.org
- 🐦 @GOFAIRofficial





2.2 Definition of FAIR

<https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618>

The FAIR guiding principles: <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - A1.1. the protocol is free, open and universally implementable
 - A1.2. the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation
- I2. (meta)data uses vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be reusable:

- R1. (meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with data provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain relevant community standards

Figure 2. The FAIR guiding principles



(Some) Open Protocols, standards and softwares

✓ XML

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a metalanguage, similar to HTML, which allows users to define custom markup languages. Typically used to display information on the Internet, XML encodes information in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. **Facilitating the communication** of disparate systems, by exchanging XML messages.

Increases simplicity, generality, and usability across the local network

Information coded in XML is easy to read and understand, processed efficiently by computers

XML documents **can contain any data type** — from multimedia data (image, sound, video) to active components (Java applets, ActiveX)



✓ protocol **OAI-PMH** – OpenAIRE compliant



✓ international interoperability protocols (**Sword, Swordv2**)

✓ webservices to access data through protocols (REST, SOAP) and standards (**OpenURL, OpenSearch, RSS**)



✓ standard formats such as **MODS** (Metadata Object Description Schema) **Dublin Core** and **BibTeX**



✓ **Dspace** for OA archives



✓ **OJS** for OA journals



✓ persistent identifiers (handles, **DOIs** for each digital entity/unit)





'Digital research data' are 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 are generated by beneficiaries in the course of the action or reused digitally *in the action* are concerned. Actions are encouraged to digitise any other data and provide open access to them, 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.

Examples: curated data not directly attributable to a publication or raw data

⚠ Beneficiaries participating in the ORPD should **NOT provide open access** to specific datasets if this would go **against other GA obligations** (e.g. to protect results or personal data) or if the action's main **objective**, as described in Annex 1, **would be jeopardised** by giving open access to those specific datasets. In this case, the reasons must be explained in the data management plan, which is a deliverable for projects participating in the ORDP, *see below*).



WHY SHOULD YOU OPEN YOUR DATA ACCESS?



ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE RESEARCH

- Accelerate the rate of discovery
- More resources



TRANSPARENCY

- Key to data integrity
- Peer reviewing



REDUCE DATA LOSS

- Reduce risk of data degradation
- Keeping data alive



PUBLICLY FUNDED RESEARCH

- How is research funded?
- Fostering progress



European
Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME

- European initiative to speed up data availability
- Signifies changing mentalities



reach more
people, have
greater impact



avoid
duplication
of efforts



preserve data for
future researchers



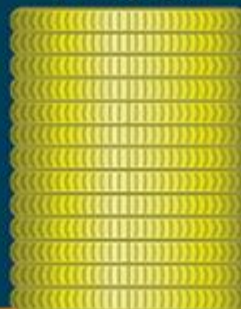
simplify final
Horizon 2020
reporting thanks to
an up-to-date DMP

here's one example of the gains
arising from open research data

Bioinformatics Institute

€1.3 billion
per year

Benefits identified by the European
Bioinformatics Institute to users and
their funders just by making
scientific information freely available
to the global life
science community...



equivalent to
more than 20 times
the direct operational
cost of the Institute

Source: Charles Beagrie Ltd. for EMBL-EBI



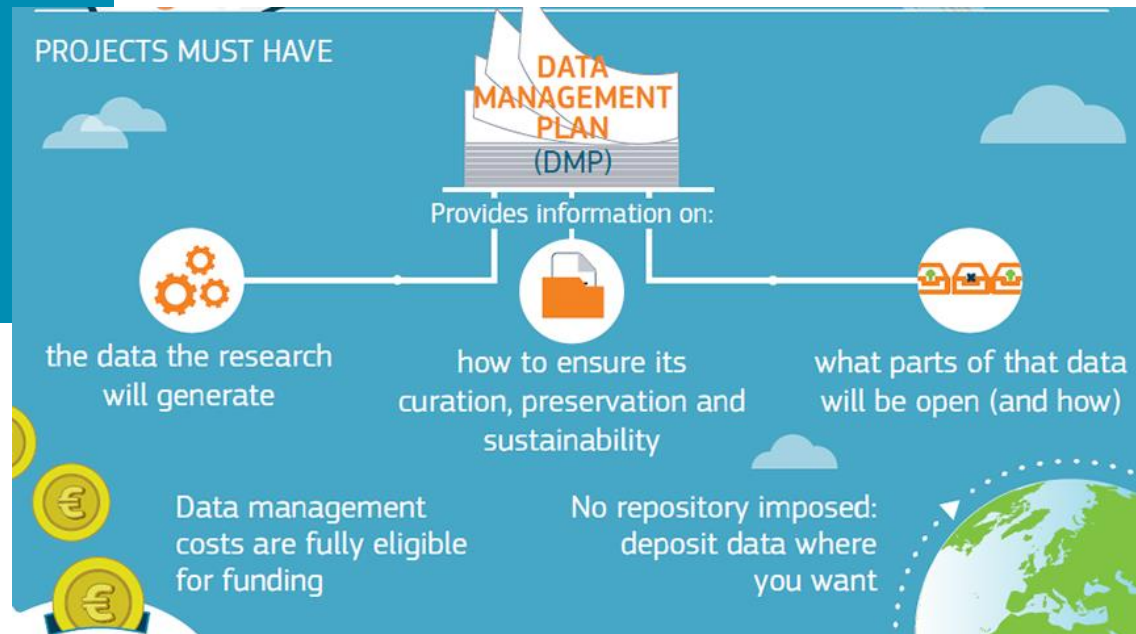
Horizon 2020 already mandates open access to all scientific publications



From 2017,
research data is
open by default,
with possibilities to opt out

© European Union, 2016

from 2017
the current
Open Research Data Pilot
expands to cover all areas of
Horizon 2020,
with the same rules





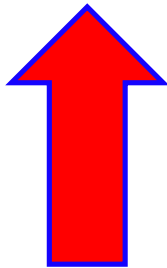
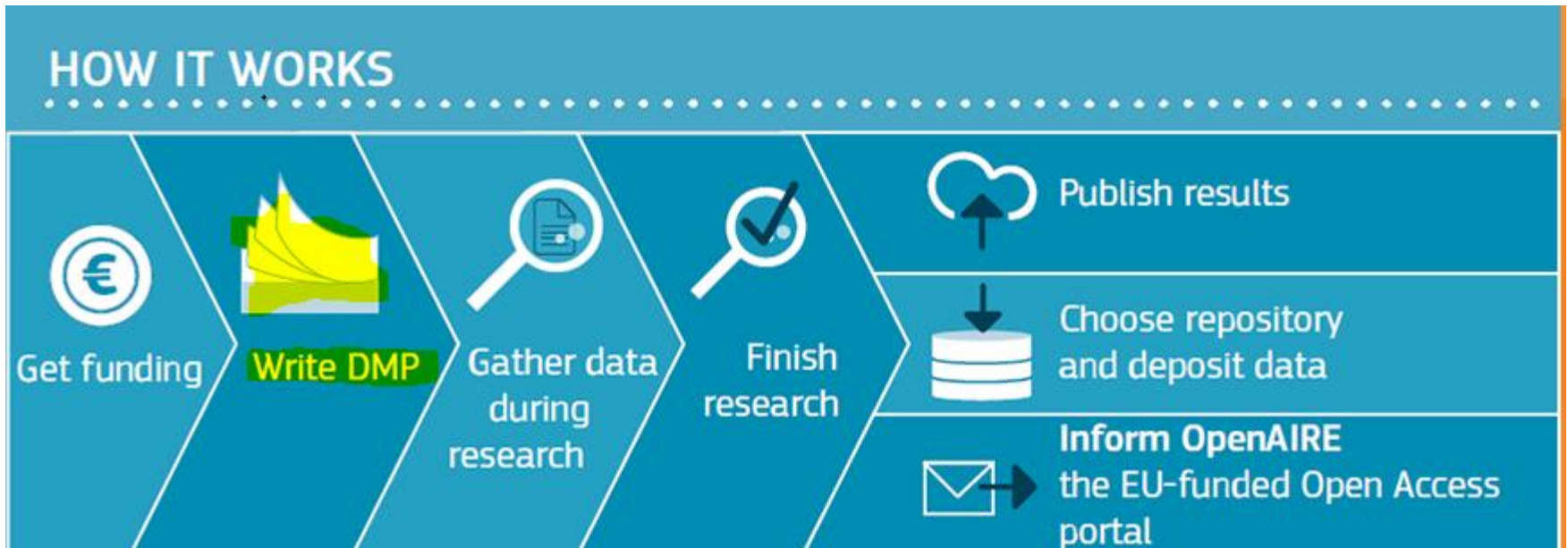
Actions participating in the pilot must moreover develop a **data management plan (DMP)** as a deliverable of the project within the first 6 months of the project implementation.

The DMP 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 **generated or reused**
- 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**) and
- how data will be **curated and preserved**.

The DMP 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.

Best practice: **FAIRsharing** provides a curated and searchable **portal of data standards, databases, and policies** in the life sciences and other scientific disciplines. For more information on disciplinary metadata standards, visit [Digital Curation Centre](#) and [Research Data Alliance Metadata Directory](#). Additional information on DMPs, repositories and the FAIR principles can be found in this [Practical Guide](#).



The requirement of Horizon 2020 for open access does NOT imply that the beneficiaries are obliged to publish their results; it only sets requirements that must be fulfilled if they do decide to publish them.

(Annotated Model Grant Agreement V5.2 26.06.2019 p. 249)

Phase in which you choose which data will be published (and copyright will be retained, and licenses will be asked to each copyright holder)



AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY

Grantees have the right to opt-out, but need to say **why**



Top three reasons for opt-out:

privacy

intellectual
property rights

might jeopardise
project's main
objective



SUBSECTION 2 RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO BACKGROUND

ARTICLE 24 — AGREEMENT ON BACKGROUND

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ARTICLE 24 — AGREEMENT ON BACKGROUND

24.1 Agreement on background

The beneficiaries must identify and agree (in writing) on the background for the action ('agreement on background').

'Background' means any data, know-how or information — whatever its form or nature (tangible or intangible), including any rights such as intellectual property rights — that:

- (a) is held by the beneficiaries before they acceded to the Agreement, and
- (b) is needed to implement the action or exploit the results.

24.2 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such breaches may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

«The beneficiary that intends to disseminate must give the other beneficiaries – unless otherwise agreed – at least Days advance notice Any other beneficiary may object to dissemination ... within ... days of receiving notification....» ([AMGA V5.2 2019](#))



[L 22 aprile 1941 n. 633](#)

modified by:

[L 22 maggio 2004, n. 128](#)

[L 31 marzo 2005, n. 43](#)

[DDL S861 \(approved on 21st December 2007\)](#)

Moral rights

last forever, cannot be transferred or sold,
are transmitted to heirs, and concern:

- attribution
- **integrity of the work: alteration, distortion, or mutilation**
- not have a work published
- have a work published anonymously or pseudonymously
- honour and reputation of the author



Economic rights

can be sold/transferred by the holder to a third party, give the copyright owner the opportunity to make commercial gain from the exploitation of his/her work, last for 70 years from the death of the author, and concern:

- publication
- **reproduction (photocopying, scanning, ...)**
- transcription
- performing, showing or playing the work in public
- broadcasting or other types of public communication (includes putting copyright material on the internet)
- distribution
- translation
- **adaptation** (also of a software)
- renting or lending



Is Open Access compatible with (re)publication by commercial publishers?

WHAT THE AUTHOR SHOULD KNOW

- In order to be published, the author does not need to transfer all economic rights to the publisher, but simply the right to first publication
- Unfortunately most Copyright Transfer Agreements and publishing contracts request all the economic rights to be transferred by the author(s)
- The author(s) can propose a [publishing addendum](#) to the publisher, in which they retain part of the economic rights for teaching purposes (lecture notes, lessons, ...), research purposes (re-publishing (part of) the work in: miscellaneous works, series, proceedings, ...; re-elaborations; ...) as well as for OA dissemination in institutional/subject repositories
- The author(s) should read each single clause of the CTA thoroughly and carefully before signing
- Without a publishing contract, the author(s) are free to re-use and re-publish their work.



BEFORE PUBLISHING A PAPER (= transferring all your author's rights)

FIND OUT if a publisher allows self-archiving :

See [Sherpa](#) e [RoMEO](#) projects:



ROMEIO colour	Archiving policy
green	can archive pre-print and post-print
blue	can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
yellow	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
white	archiving not formally supported



When do I have to choose an embargo period ?

Embargo is a period during which the work is **kept secret** in an institutional/subject archive. Only bibliographic metadata are made visible.

You can choose a period of embargo, i.e., for the following **reasons**:

- **works published with publishers who do not allow (immediate, or long-term)** Open Access dissemination before or after the publication
- **works accomplished with third parties agreements** (if the work is part of a wider research project in agreement with a third party (external research centre/foundation, funding agency). See the specific contract/agreement)
- **public security reasons** (if the content can put at risk national or public security)
- **privacy reasons** (if the work is about a person (dead or alive) whose privacy can be put at risk by the information revealed)
- **works containing patentable contents**



Sensitive data is data revealing, or referring to, or relating to:

- racial or ethnic origin
- political opinions
- religious or philosophical beliefs
- trade union membership
- financial information
- health or sex life
- offences
- criminal convictions or security measures
- children
- Social Security Numbers
- insurance numbers or any government-issued ID numbers
- certain geolocation data

Works disseminated in Open Access **should not contain** sensitive data referring to identifiable people.



The beneficiaries are in principle free to choose any available **form** of protection.

(AMGA V5.2 2019 p. 242)


Standard forms of protection:


- Patent
- Trademark
- Industrial design
- Copyright
- Trade-secret
- Confidentiality

NO dissemination at all may take place, if:

(AMGA V5.2 2019 p. 248)

- the results need to be protected as a trade secret (i.e. confidential know-how) or
- dissemination conflicts with any other obligations under the GA (e.g. *personal data protection, security obligations, etc.*).

 **Security obligations** — Dissemination may be restricted/NOT possible for results that are subject to **limited disclosure/dissemination** in Annex 1 of the GA (see [Article 37](#)).

 Results that contain **EU-classified information**, can be disclosed only after approval by the Commission/Agency (see [Article 37](#)).

 For more guidance on security obligations, see *the Guidelines for the handling of classified information in EU research projects and, more generally, the Funding & Tenders Portal Online Manual*.



The author is the owner of the rights UNLESS his/her research has been financed by third parties. In this case, we must refer to the contract signed with the funding institution/centre/foundation in order to know which economic rights are retained by whom.

If an author and his/her research group signed a contract with funding agencies imposing secrecy restrictions, the **work cannot made be publicly available in Open Access.**



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).

This does not change the obligation to protect results in Article 27, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36, the security obligations in Article 37 or the obligations to protect personal data in Article 39, all of which still apply.



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 humanities) in any other case.**
- (c) **ensure open access** — via the repository — to the **bibliographic metadata** that identify the deposited publication.

The bibliographic metadata must be in a **standard format** and must include all of the following:

- the terms [**"European Union (EU)"** and **"Horizon 2020"**][**"Euratom"** and **Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018"**];
- the **name of the action, acronym and grant number;**
- the **publication date, and length of embargo period** if applicable, and
- a **persistent identifier.**



29.3 Open access to research data

[OPTION 1a 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) *[OPTION A for health actions that participate in the Open Research Data Pilot, if foreseen in the work programme: data which is relevant for addressing a public health emergency, if specifically requested by the [Commission][Agency] and within the deadline specified in the request][OPTION B: not applicable];*
 - (iii) other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the 'data management plan' (see Annex 1);
- (b) provide information — via the repository — about tools and instruments at the disposal of the beneficiaries and necessary for validating the results (and — where possible — provide the tools and instruments themselves).

https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/mga/gga/h2020-mga-gga-multi_en.pdf

29.6 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43).

Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6.

43.2 Amount to be reduced — Calculation — Procedure

The amount of the reduction will be proportionate to the seriousness of the errors, irregularities or fraud or breach of obligations.

Before reduction of the grant, the [Commission][Agency] will formally notify a 'pre-information letter' to the coordinator or beneficiary concerned:

[Open Access in H2020](#)

[H2020 Programme Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020](#)



5. Visibility of EU funding

Any dissemination of results (in any form), even when combined with other data, must include the reference to EU funding set out in the GA (see [Article 38](#)).

(AMGA V5.2 2019, p. 254)

29.4 Information on EU funding — Obligation and right to use the EU emblem

Unless the *[Commission][Agency]* requests or agrees otherwise or unless it is impossible, any dissemination of results (in any form, including electronic) must:

- (a) display the EU emblem and
- (b) include the following text:

“This project has received funding from the *[European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme][Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018]* under grant agreement No *[Number]*”.

When displayed together with another logo, the EU emblem must have appropriate prominence.

(AMGA V5.2 2019, p. 247)



A “research data repository” means an online archive for research data; this can be subject-based/thematic, institutional or centralized. (AMGA V5.2 2019 p. 252)

- [Registry of Open Data Repositories \(Re3data\)](#)
- [Core Trust Seal certified repositories](#)
- [Zenodo](#)
- [EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure](#) (discipline-specific repositories)





! THINK ✓ CHECK ➔ SUBMIT

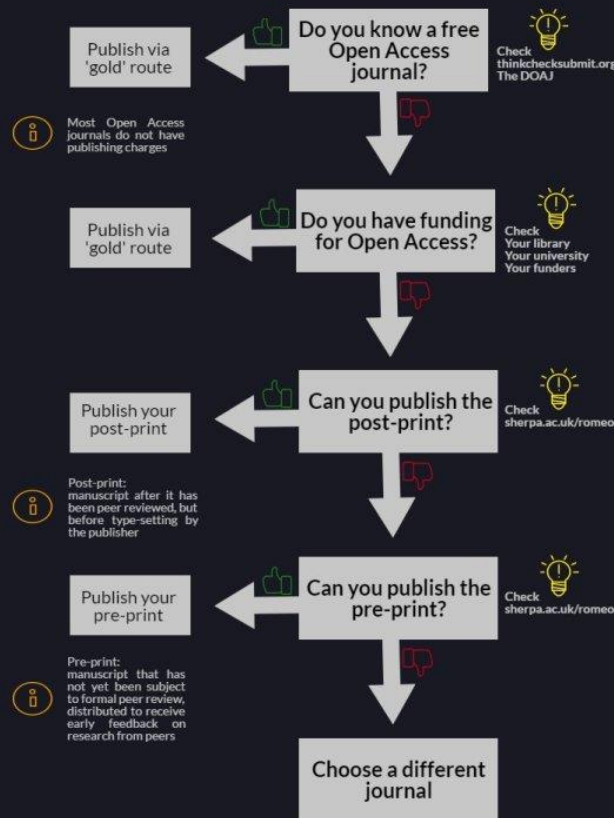
Choose the right journal for your research

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

SHERPA/ROMEO

HOW TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH OPEN ACCESS

FOR FREE AND LEGALLY





Open access (OA) means unrestricted access via the Internet to peer-reviewed scholarly research. By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users

- to read, download, copy, use, distribute, print, transmit and display the work publicly
- to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship
- to search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose

without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.



- GRATIS OA DEGREE

- free online access and download for personal use

- LIBRE OA DEGREE

- free online access plus some additional usage rights, often granted through the use of various specific Creative Commons licenses

- GOLD ROAD

- publishing in open access from the very first edition

- GREEN ROAD

- (self-)archiving scientific output in open access repositories



RED ROAD (or HYBRID ROAD)

- You can publish single articles
- according to Open Access standards
- in commercial journals (subscription journals)
- but the author or his/her funding institution must pay a **FURTHER** fee *ex ante*

[\[V. Moscon, 2014, transl. F. Valentini 2016\]](#)



OpenDOAR

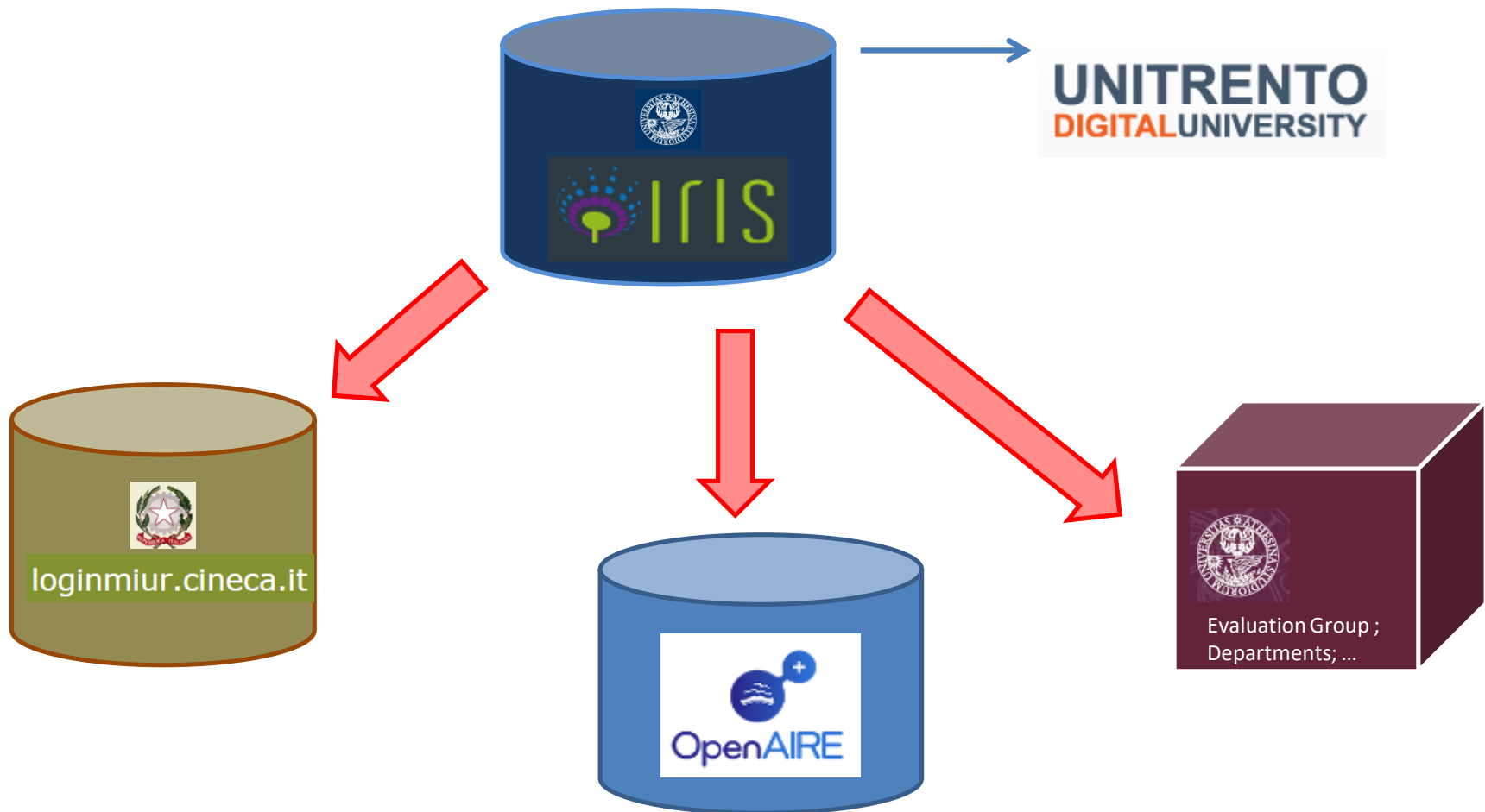
Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR)

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

doab directory of
open access
books



«Research products» - IRIS as single *point of entry* for:





«Research products» - IRIS as single *point of entry* to:

- **save time**, reducing research publications data management by updating a single database;
- **avoid fund reduction risk**, as a possible consequence in case of non-fulfillment of the obligations related to evaluation/fund requests - including therefore the dissemination in open access of research results when requested.



«**Research products**» - IRIS as single *point of entry* for:

- VQR
- ASN
- SUA-RD
- H2020 / ERC / MSCA
- PRIN
- FFABR
- Accreditation of PhD Courses
- Departments of excellence
- Departmental fund distribution (Evaluation Group ;
Departments; ...)



IRIS - Institutional Research Information System of the University of Trento

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY OPENAIRE 3.0 (OA, FUNDING)

Organization: University of Trento
Country: Italy
Website URL: <https://iris.unitn.it/>
OAI-PMH URL: <https://iris.unitn.it/oai/openaire>

Unitn-eprints PhD

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY OPENAIRE BASIC (DRIVER OA)

Organization: University of Trento
Country: Italy
Website URL: <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/>
OAI-PMH URL: <http://eprints-phd.biblio.unitn.it/cgi/oai2>

Ticontre: Teoria Testo Traduzione

JOURNAL COLLECTED FROM A COMPATIBLE AGGREGATOR

Organization: University of Trento
Country: Italy
Website URL: <http://www.ticontre.org/ojs/index.php/t3/index>

Share - Bookmark



Metrics

127 views in OpenAIRE

0 views in local repository

0 downloads in local repository

IRIS - Institutional Research Information System of the University of Trento

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY OPENAIRE 3.0 (OA, FUNDING)

Last update of records in OpenAIRE: Jan 15, 2020

OAI-PMH: <https://iris.unitn.it/oai/openaire> →

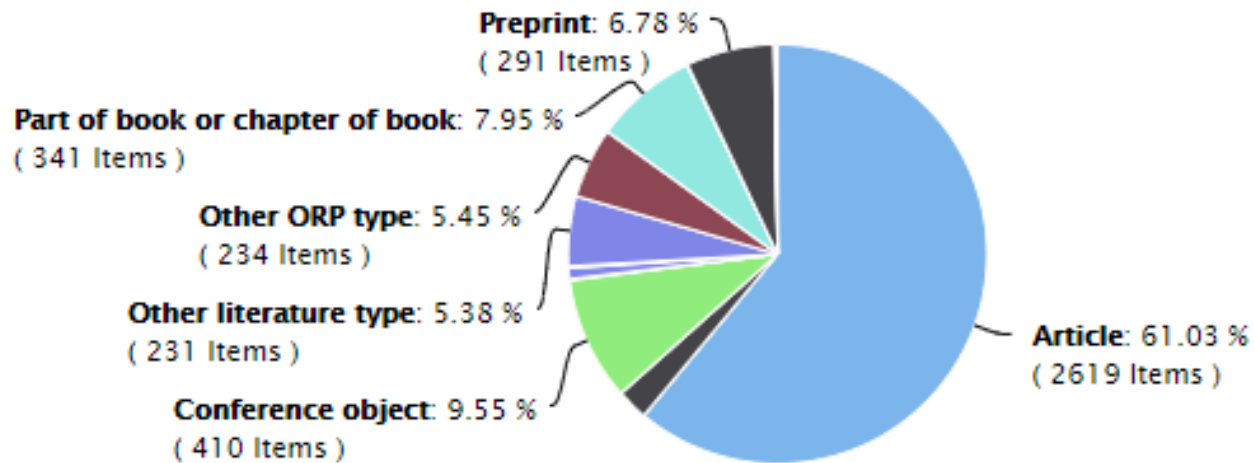
Detailed content provider information (OpenDOAR) →

Countries: Italy

Publications (3,512)	+
Research Data (0)	+
Software (0)	+
Other Research Products (247)	+
Organizations (1)	+
Statistics	+
Metrics	+

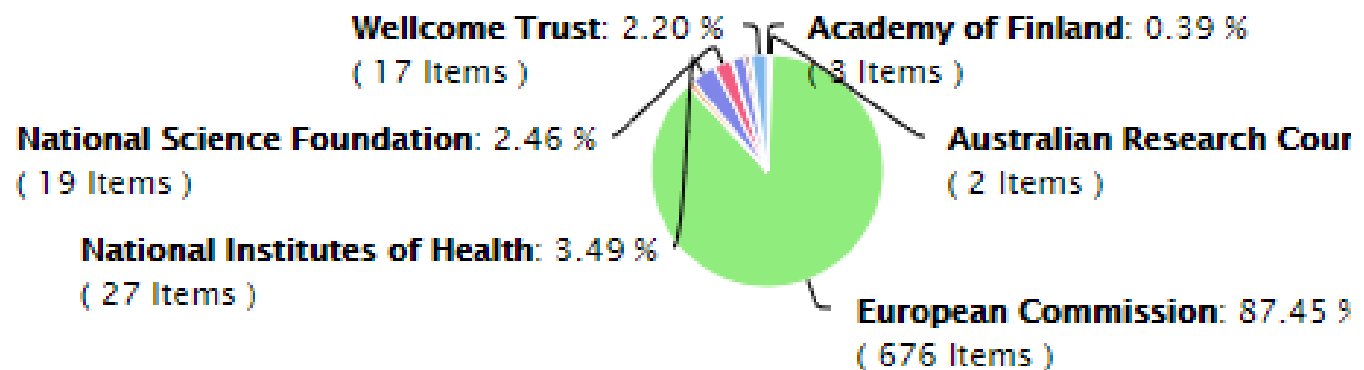


Research Results Types



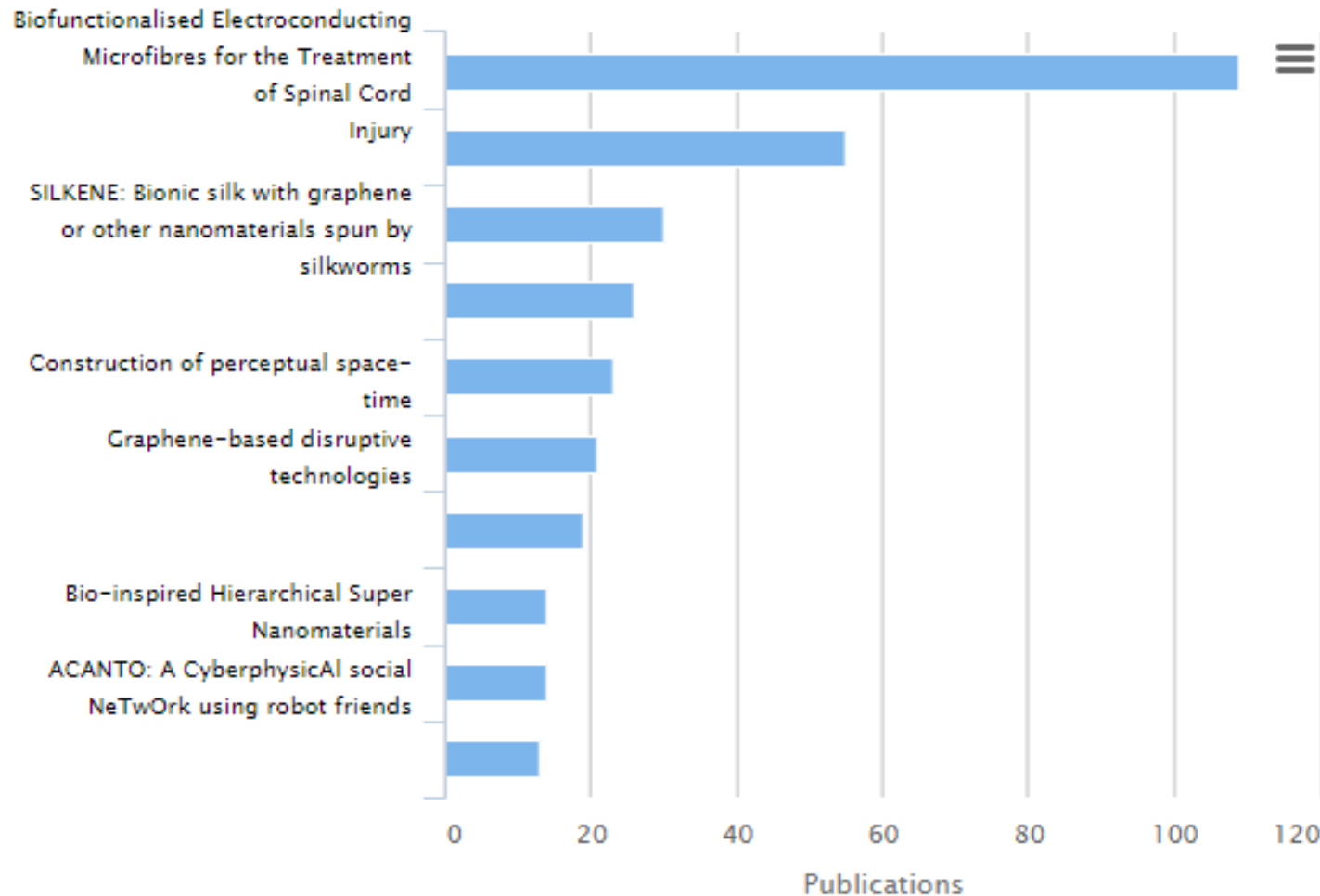


Funders in Research Results of content provider





Projects with most Publications





[University Library System](#)



[SERVICES](#) > [Research outputs management](#)

BUC
Biblioteca
Universitaria
Centrale

RESOURCES
LIBRARIES AND ORGANIZATION
SERVICES
HELP

Home | [Services](#)

Research outputs management

Access and borrowing

Interlibrary loan

Reference

Library instruction

Internet Access

New books

Suggestions for purchase

Course reserves

Using Open Access

Research outputs management

Publishing activities support services

Bibliographies

Photocopy service

Services for users with special needs

- **Accessing IRIS** (Unitn authors can manage their personal bibliographies and scientific production by clicking on the Login button in the upper right side of the page)
- Give us your **feedback or report a problem**

What is IRIS

IRIS - Institutional Research Information System – is the new CRIS (Current Research Information System) Open Access compatible, which was adopted in April 2015 and which contains Unitn professors', researchers' and PhD students' scientific and academic publications.

IRIS replaces UGOV Catalogue, whose functions have been upgraded in the new software and whose data (entered from 2010 to 2014) have been migrated to IRIS.

In order to enable Unitn authors to comply with L 112 (October 7th 2013), European Commission Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information (July 17th 2012), H2020/ERC Model Grant Agreement and Unitn Open Access Policy, IRIS replaces – for all new full-text Open Access submissions, **Unitn-eprints Research**, Unitn former institutional Open Access archive of scientific production either in pre-print or in post-print version, according to copyright, intellectual and industrial property laws. Unitn- eprints Research records will be migrated in IRIS in a second phase.

Consequently, starting from April 2015 **Unitn-eprints Research will be accessible in read-only mode.**

USEFUL LINKS

Entering a new record in IRIS(in Italian)

IRIS Public Interface (in Italian)

Personal Workspace (for Departmental Superusers, in Italian)

How to search records in IRIS public portal

How to navigate IRIS Personal Workspace

How to enter new records in IRIS Open Access UniTrento

Unitn-eprints PhD

ANVUR

ORCID iD - FAQ (a cura di Cineca)

VQR 2011-2014

DOWNLOAD

IRIS Catalogue - User guide (1 MB)

New identification procedures in IRIS (770 KB)

Terms and conditions to read and accept before using IRIS (109 KB)

Attachment policies (499 KB)

Support staff (108 KB)

[Support staff](#)

Contacts: iris@unitn.it



<https://iris.unitn.it/>

CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS is the Research Registry of the University of Trento, which facilitates the collection, management, dissemination and preservation of data related to research production.

IRIS Univ. Trento / Homepage

Welcome in IRIS

IRIS is the new current research information system at UninT. It replaces U-GOV Catalogue and the Institutional Open Access archive UninT-eprints Research. All U-GOV records were migrated to IRIS. UninT-eprints Research records will be migrated in a second phase. U-GOV records in "temporary status" were migrated to IRIS but will become visible in its public interface only after their authors will have saved them in "permanent status" and IRIS Staff will have validated them. IRIS migration and configuration were complex; we trust in your patience in case of flaws being solved as soon as possible, and we are thankful for your feedback about any critical experience with IRIS. [Short guidelines, manuals and video tutorials are available here.](#)

A most warm thank you to: Direzione Sistemi Informativi, Servizi e Tecnologie Informatiche; Ufficio Legale; Divisione Comunicazione ed Eventi; Cineca.

Recent publications



Search

Collection	Count
03 Contributo in periodico (Part ...	36148
02 Contributo in volume (Part of ...	16576
04 Convegni (Proceedings)	15247
01 Libro (Book)	5746
07 Altro (Others)	2904
05 Brevetto (Patent)	189
06 Prodotto architettonico (Arch...	32

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Scientific Research Outputs Database



Scientific Research Output Database (IRIS)

- Add widget
- Tab settings
- Add tab
- Change theme



- In IRIS there are 3 fields devoted to EU project funds
- At the moment, 2 fields are required to be harvested by OpenAIRE
- These fields are configured according to the directions of the International OpenAIRE Helpdesk (April 2015) and Cineca (2016-)



IRIS FIELD	OpenAIRE	How information must be entered
★ Numero identificativo del progetto (Project ID)	Project Code	264873
★ Programma di finanziamento (H2020 e FP7) EU funding program (H2020 e FP7)	Funding	FP7
Titolo del progetto e/o altre informazioni (Project title and/or other information)	- -	264873; Neurofibres



Aiuto

✓ 1 - Descrivere

✓ 2 - Descrivere

✎ 3 - Descrivere

4 - Carica

Selezionare l'acronimo del programma di finanziamento tra H2020 e FP7 (Select the funding program acronym between: H2020 and FP7)

Programma di finanziamento (H2020 e FP7) EU
funding program (H2020 e FP7)

(SELEZIONA...)

Inserire qui il titolo del progetto e/o altre informazioni (Enter here the project and/or other information)

Titolo del progetto e/o altre informazioni (Project
title and/or other information)

Inserire qui il nr. identificativo del progetto di finanziamento relativo ai programmi H2020 o FP7 come segue: 123456 (Enter here the Project ID related to H2020 or FP7 as follows: 123456)

Numero identificativo del progetto (Project ID)



Aiuto

✓ 1 - Descrivere

✓ 2 - Descrivere

✎ 3 - Descrivere

4 - Carica

Inserire qui il nr. identificativo del progetto di finanziamento relativo ai programmi H2020 o FP7 come segue: 123456 (Enter here the Project ID related to H2020 or FP7 as follows: 123456)

Numero identificativo del progetto (Project ID)

Simply write:

279985



Selezionare l'acronimo del programma di finanziamento tra H2020 e FP7 (Select the funding program acronym between: H2020 and FP7)

Programma di finanziamento (H2020 e FP7) EU
funding program (H2020 e FP7)

(SELEZIONA...)

(SELEZIONA...)



(seleziona...)

H2020

FP7

i.e. Horizon 2020

Simply select the program acronym

H2020



- ✓ 1 - Descrivere
- ✓ 2 - Descrivere
- ✓ 3 - Descrivere
- 4 - Carica**
- 5 - Verifica
- 6 - Licenza
- 7 - Completato

Invia: carica un file

Si prega di inserire il nome del file sul disco rigido locale corrispondente al prodotto. Se si fa clic su "Sfoggia...", apparirà una nuova finestra in cui è possibile individuare e selezionare il file sul disco rigido locale.

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Tipologia

(seleziona...)

Seleziona i criteri di accesso

Policy di accesso

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Tipologia di licenza

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Invia il file al "Sito Docente", se stai caricando un PDF dovrai selezionare Sì o No. Attenzione: il Sito Docente accetta solo file PDF di dimensione inferiore a 10 Mb, per file di dimensione superiore è quindi necessario indicare "No" come scelta di upload.

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Rivista: Nature (ISSN: 0028-0836)

Editore: Nature Publishing Group

Pre-print dell'autore: ✓ L'autore può archiviare il pre-print (cioè pre-referaggio)

Post-prints dell'autore: ✗ Fatte salve le limitazioni di seguito, l'autore può archiviare il post-print (cioè la bozza finale post-referaggio)

Versione dell'editore: ✗ l'autore non può archiviare la versione dell'editore/PDF

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- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used

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- License to Publish
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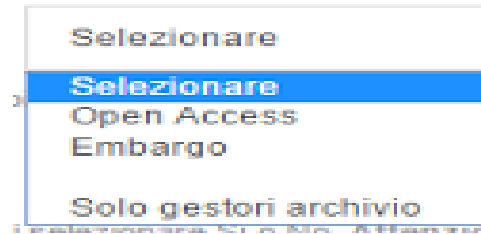
RoMEO: Questo è un editore yellow in RoMEO

colore ROMEo	policy di archiviazione
verde	può archiviare pre-print e post-print o una versione dell'editore/PDF
blu	può archiviare post-print (cioè bozza finale post referaggio) o una versione dell'editore/PDF
giallo	può archiviare pre-print (cioè pre-referaggio)



Seleziona i criteri di accesso

Policy di accesso



- a) **Solo gestori archivio** = the file can be accessed only by the authors who entered the record in IRIS, by IRIS administrators and superusers
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Tipologia di licenza

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In order to reflect actual practice in providing two different degrees of open access, the further distinction between gratis open access and libre open access was added in 2006 by two of the co-drafters of the original BOAI definition.^[4] Gratis open access refers to online access free of charge (©), and libre open access refers to online access free of charge plus some additional re-use rights (©).^[4] The Budapest, Bethesda, and Berlin definitions had corresponded only to libre OA. The re-use rights of libre OA are often specified by various specific Creative Commons licenses.^[5] These almost all require attribution of authorship to the original authors.^{[4][17]}

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European Research Council



Research activities

Research support

Knowledge Transfer

Careers

Calls

Evaluation

Home | Research | Research activities | ERC projects at UniTrento

ERC projects at UniTrento

ERC projects at UniTrento

EU funded projects at UniTrento

Scientific publications

Quality

Research ethics

Privacy and research

Open Access

The research policy of the University of Trento is based on few key principles.

The first is the recruitment of highly-qualified, proactive, enthusiastic, young researchers able to develop, also thanks to the support of the University, both fundamental and ground-braking research areas.

We then foster networking among researchers and external partners through dedicated staff and facilities supporting the organization of meetings, conferences and other hosting programs; the establishment and consolidation of research collaborations facilitates a continuous improvement in the participation in European and international funding programmes.

Lastly, we pay great attention to the organizational structure for research support which is continuously redesigned in order to better help researchers during the entire grant process, from project development and submission to grant management and reporting.

As a result, UniTrento is the first among leading State universities in Italy for research quality (as stated by the National Agency for Research Evaluation, ANVUR report – Agenzia Nazionale di Valutazione del Sistema Universitario e della Ricerca for the period 2011-2014); Trento is also listed in the 301-350 group of the the best world class universities according to the World University Ranking 2020 issued by the Times Higher Education magazine.

UniTrento research can be powerfully illustrated through the list of the research topics of our **31 ERC projects** (6 funded under FP7 and 15 under Horizon 2020); the main goal of the ERC program is to encourage high quality research in Europe through a very selective and competitive evaluation based on the single criterion of scientific excellence.

DOWNLOAD

[H2020 - ERC: UniTrento projects \(PDF\)](#)
144 KB



Home | Research | Research activities



EU funded projects at UniTrento (H2020, FP7, other programmes)

- ERC projects at UniTrento
- EU funded projects at UniTrento
- Scientific publications
- Quality
- Research ethics

HORIZON 2020

DOWNLOAD

Under Horizon 2020 Programme, the University of Trento has been involved in **62 funded projects** (56 projects are currently ongoing/about to start and 6 projects are in the Grant preparation phase).

H2020: UniTrento projects (1178 KB)
FP7: UniTrento projects (214 KB)

▣ Pillar 1 - Excellence Science

▣ Pillar 2 - Industrial Leadership

▣ Pillar 3 - Societal Challenges

▣ Transversal programmes

▣ Other European funding programmes

▣ FP7

Under the 7th Framework Programme, the University of Trento has been involved in **116 projects**.

▣ FP7 Specific Programme: COOPERATION

▣ FP7 Specific Programme: IDEAS

▣ FP7 Specific Programme: PEOPLE

▣ FP7 Specific Programme: CAPACITIES



Research Support and Technology Transfer Division

The Research support and technology transfer division supports the University's academics engaged in research from the early stages of funding schemes to the transfer of research results to society.

The Division, in particular:

- provides and circulates information on **funding opportunities** through tailored searches, thematic newsletters and an internal database of research calls;
- provides support to researchers who need to **submit research projects** (understanding the documents and the directions to participate in programmes and funding schemes, keeping direct **contacts with the funding body** and reference institutions, providing assistance with the **submission of proposals** and the **monitoring of funded projects**, supporting campus services in accounting and the handling of project documents);
- organizes **information and training initiatives** when calls and programmes are launched, in particular when the latter offer opportunities for young researchers;
- **performs technology scouting working side by side with research teams** to facilitate scientific and technological collaborations with companies, to protect and **negotiate intellectual property rights**, to create **university start-ups and research start-up**;
- manages the relationships with **national and international institutions** and is responsible for the **data base of the University's research fellows**;
- provides support in **internal and national processes on the evaluation of research and third mission**.

To be able to offer quick and effective services to departments and their professors and researchers, the division is structured in 3 campus offices with dedicated staff:

- Polo **Città** - Research Support
- Polo **Rovereto** - Research Support
- Polo **Collina** - Research Support



Scientific Publications – Open Access, Research Registry, Publishing Activities

The office manages, through archives and databases, the scientific outputs of all the members of the University of Trento to support research and facilitate their dissemination, consultation, evaluation.

In particular, the office is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of **IRIS (the open access Institutional Research Information System)**.

It collaborates with Cineca's focus groups and with the IOSSG group as regards Open Science, in particular on the evaluation of research.

The office oversees the cataloguing, filing and consultation of theses and dissertations available in **Open Access**.

It supports the University's publishing activity, specifically on the **Open Access Green and Gold Roads**, through services aimed at the University's authors, students and PhD students, lecturers and possible publishers, providing **assistance on issues of copyright and plagiarism**.



The Research Support and Knowledge Transfer Division has a specific non open-access database devoted to projects, well separated by IRIS (which is managed by the Library System).

Unlike the database of the Research Division, IRIS is the data provider for the European database which registers and archives all EU-funded outputs (= publications): OpenAIRE.

Authors who received EU/ERC funds for projects such as FP7 or H2020, ***must*(see next slide) disseminate their outputs in Open Access.**

To this aim, authors can use IRIS.

For this reason, IRIS has some specific fields devoted to financed projects.

In IRIS we **just** have to «link» the output of a project (= publication) to the project which financed the publication.





For all information about EU funded project (except Open Access and copyright issues), please contact the [Research Division Staff](#)

Contact the [Scientific Publications Office](#) for questions about OA e copyright, such as:

- Q: Which platform/database can/must I use to disseminate in Open Access? Zenodo maybe, ArXiv?

A: **Use IRIS**. IRIS is interoperable with OpenAIRE. **You do not need further uploads»**

- Q: For H2020/FP7 I must disseminate my publication in Open Access: what shall I do?

A: a) which step is the reaserch in? Writing? Submission? Acceptation? Online first? Published?

b) to/with which publisher have you already submitted/published your paper?



Che cos'è l'Open Science - Scienza Aperta

Open Access - Accesso Aperto

Open data - Dati aperti

Il ciclo aperto della ricerca

L'accesso aperto a UniTrento

Horizon 2020 e altri enti finanziatori

Strategie di pubblicazione e proprietà intellettuale

Revisione e valutazione aperta

Risorse didattiche e di approfondimento

FAQ



There is no other way forward: How science will look like in 2030



Ufficio Pubblicazioni Scientifiche - Open Access, Anagrafe Ricerca, Editoria

Via Verdi, 8 - 38122 Trento

Tel. +39 0461 283044 /22/24/16/53

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Open Science - Scienza aperta è un termine onnicomprensivo con il quale si possono intendere una varietà di attività e di politiche rivolte alla rimozione di ogni sorta di barriera che precluda la condivisione della conoscenza declinata in qualsiasi tipo di prodotto, metodo o strumento e in qualsiasi fase del processo di ricerca.

Per questo, l'accesso aperto alle pubblicazioni, i dati della ricerca aperti, il software libero, la revisione aperta tra pari, le risorse aperte per l'insegnamento e l'apprendimento, le monografie aperte, la scienza partecipativa o lo sviluppo collettivo di un progetto di ricerca sono tutte attività che rientrano nel concetto di scienza aperta.

In ambito **bibliotecario e nella comunicazione scientifica**, per scienza aperta, si intende solitamente due di questi movimenti:

- [accesso aperto alle pubblicazioni scientifiche](#)
- [accesso aperto ai dati della ricerca](#)

NEWS

tutte le news

Crash course module on OPEN

SCIENCE 5 February

FIT4RRI project Call for Multipliers

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY

FORWARD How Science Will Look Like in 2030

EURODOC Open Science

Ambassador Training

Understand the basic principles and practices of Open Science

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Poster sull'Accesso Aperto alle pubblicazioni



<https://data.europa.eu/euodp/data/dataset/open-research-data-the-uptake-of-the-pilot-in-the-first-calls-of-horizon-2020>



EU Open Data Portal

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7769a148-f1f6-11e8-9982-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-80611283>

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http://www.biblio.polito.it/open_access/horizon_2020/il_data_management_plan_dmp

<https://erc.europa.eu/content/open-research-data-and-data-management-plans-information-erc-grantees>

https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-data-management/data-management_en.htm

<https://erc.europa.eu/content/erc-data-management-plan-template>

https://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/how-to/manage-your-project_en

https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf es. p. 245

https://www.apre.it/media/557700/msca_2021-2027_-_padova_25_march_2019.pdf



Dep. Lettere e Filosofia - Room 109

Wednesday, February 5th, 2020

THANK YOU



Dott.ssa Francesca Valentini, PhD

Ufficio Pubblicazioni scientifiche - Open Access, Anagrafe Ricerca, Editoria

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Fax + 39 0461 282910

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