# Open Science for Early Career Researchers

- Giulia Malaguarnera Eurodoc Advisory Board Member & Former President
- Oleksandr Berezko,
   Eurodoc General Board Member









# Eurodoc = early-career researchers



- non-profit organisation
- based in Brussels (2002)
- 28 national associations
- funded by member fees
- supported by volunteers
- develops & informs policy
- runs workgroups & events





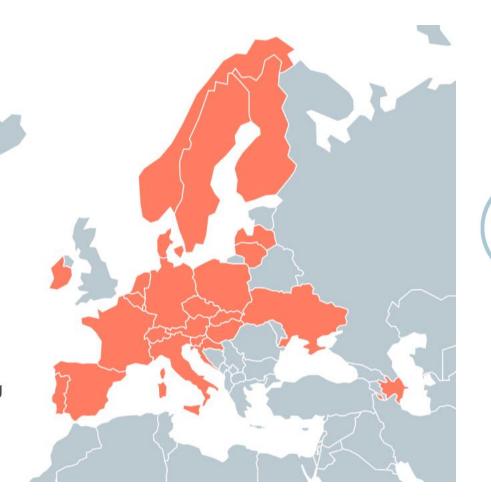


The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers

http://www.eurodoc.net

# **Eurodoc Members**

International federation of 28 national organisations from 26 countries of the EU and the Council of Europe





The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers

#### Eurodoc Vision

"A fair and sustainable research culture where early career researchers are treated with respect and have access to long-term and stable career pathways."



#### Eurodoc Mission

"To advocate for positive change in the policies, culture and environment that affect the quality of training, well-being and employment conditions of early career researchers."

# **Statutory Aims**

- (1) Represent ECRs on matters of education, research, & career development in Europe
- (2) Advance the quality of doctoral programmes & standards of research activity in Europe
- (3) **Share** information, **organise** events, **join** debates, & shape policies for ECRs in Europe
- (4) **Establish & promote** cooperation between national associations for ECRs in Europe





http://www.eurodoc.net

#### Governance

- General Meeting
- Administrative Board
- Secretariat
- Advisory Board





The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers



#### Governance

#### Annual General Meeting (AGM)

- the highest decision-making body
- 2 votes for each member country
   (NA is represented by up to 2 delegates)





# Working Groups

- Democracy&Sustainability
- Doctoral Training
- Employment&CareerDevelopment
- Equality
- Interdisciplinarity

- Mental health
- Mobility
- Open Science
- Research Integrity
   &Assessment



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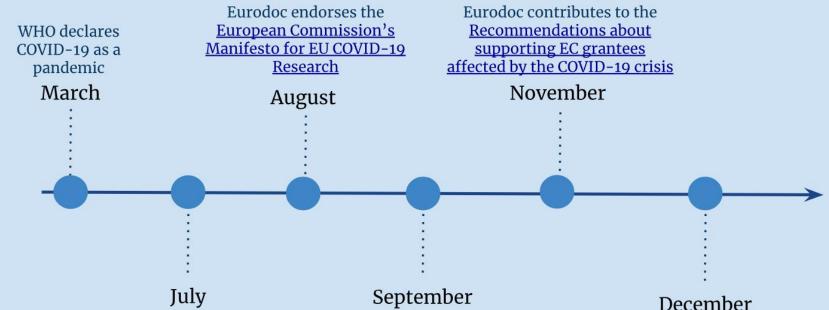


## **Officers**

- Communication
- Newsletter
- Council of Europe
- Language
- Webmaster
- Skills
- BFUG
- EOSC



#### 2020: Eurodoc Timeline during the COVID-19 Pandemic



Eurodoc publishes the
Aftermath of the pandemic
for ECRs, as a result of an
internal survey carried in
May-June

ISE Press Conference on Impact of COVID-19 and budget cuts on the next generation of EU

researchers

European Commission
increases the budget for ECRs
in the Horizon Europe



#### **Eurodoc Commitment to Open Science**









Plan S is an initiative by <u>coAlition S</u> to achieve full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications after o1 January 2020 in Europe. At the heart of the plan are <u>10 principles</u> currently being developed into a set of <u>implementation guidelines</u>. We, representatives of early-career and senior researchers across Europe, have already <u>commented on Plan S</u> and hereby reaffirm our general support and offer our views on the implementation guidance.

We commend co Alition S for addressing initial concerns and for the <a href="open-consultation">open-consultation</a> on the guidance. There are now three clear routes to compliance via either author-accepted manuscripts or versions of record of publications. It is crucial, however, that co Alition S ensures that these routes are viable through appropriate regulations, funding, and support. We reiterate three key concerns from our first statement on Plan S: disruption for doctoral dissertations should be minimised; venues with no author-facing fees and societies as well as open infrastructures should be supported; institutions and funders should modernise their researcher evaluation and implement the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA).

- (1) We agree that copyright on publications should stay with the original copyright holder and not be transferred to publishers. The copyright holder is typically the author and/or institution, which can depend on legal requirements, but is often not explicitly stated. We encourage cOAlition S to recommend the author as copyright holder where legally possible.
- (2) We agree that the licence on publications should by default be <u>Creative Commons (CC)</u> Attribution (BY), to maximise benefits of research for society via the right to reuse, modify, and redistribute. We also agree that Non-Commercial (NC) licences are not justifiable for publicly funded works. While Non-Derivative (ND) licences can restrict text-and-data mining (TDM) and Open Education, we disagree that they should not be allowed, because of concerns over misrepresentation and translations in the Humanities and Social Sciences. We encourage (Odlition S. na allow researchers to not out of CC BY to a CC BY-ND licence.



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#### Eurodoc input on UNESCO Open Science Recommendation

#### 1. Context of the current commentary by Eurodoc

Following the electronic consultation on Open Science (OS) by UNESCO in the form of an online survey (February to July 2020) towards a global consensus regarding the transition to Open Science, the European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers (Eurodoc) answered with a series of proposals regarding key aspects to be included and obstacles to be addressed from the point of view of Early Career Researchers (ECRs). Eurodoc considers Open Science a main pillar in the career development and evaluation of ECRs and has a Working Group fully devoted to this topic. This group activity focuses on awareness, training, and policy research advocacy on promodino Open Science.

#### 2. Summary of key points on the previous Eurodoc proposal

#### 2.1. Key aspects pointed by Eurodoc

In the previous proposal, Eurodoc suggested (question 28 of the UNESCO survey) the following key objectives in the transition to Open Science to be considered in the UNESCO Global Open Science Recommendation:

#### General:

- To cover all aspects of OS, and to identify globally agreed norms
- To valorise OS practices in the research assessment as a common standard across different disciplines
- To create a standard-setting instrument for OS practices assessment

#### Specific

- Coherent policy on OS at local, institutional, national and international levels
- Comprehensive awareness raising on OS
- Training and support on OS practices and skills, and also clarification on who is





The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers

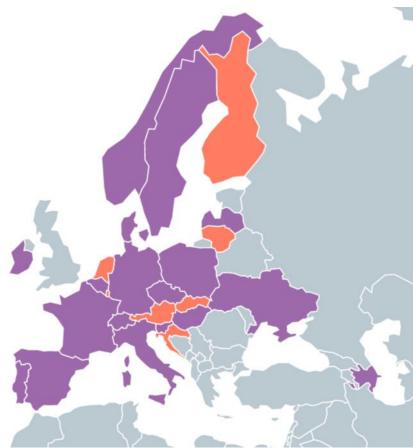
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## **Eurodoc Open Science Ambassadors**



#### Eurodoc Open Science Ambassadors

24 volunteers located in 18 European countries

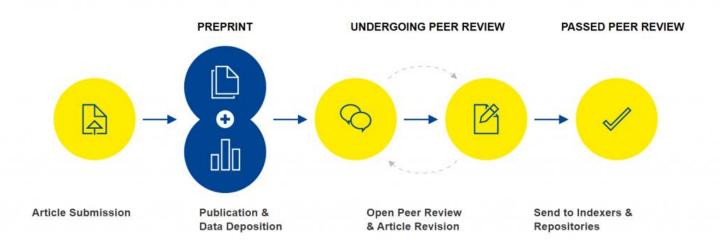






## **Open Research Europe**

https://open-researcheurope.ec.europa.eu/









### **Open Practices, Transparency and Integrity** for Modern Academia (OPTIMA) -

https://lpnu.ua/optima

The main goal of the OPTIMA project is implementing Open Science practices in Ukraine to improve the quality of National higher education services. OPTIMA's priorities include engaging disadvantaged academic communities of displaced Ukrainian universities and focusing on climate change.







The European Council of Doctoral Candidates and Junior Researchers















November 25-27, 2021 Lviv Polytechnic National University

https://nauka.international/lea-2021



# What would you like to do?

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- Choose the topic you like
- Contact your National Association (NA)
- Participate in your NA's contribution to Eurodoc
- Participate in the WG as representative: actively or passively
- Help bringing Eurodoc context to your country e.g. translation of the docs, dissemination
- Join the next Eurodoc OS Ambassadors Program

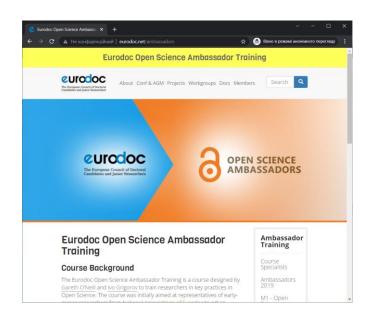


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## **Eurodoc Open Science Ambassadors**



https://bit.ly/3ib8sKX







Candidates and Junior Researchers

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In 2016, the European Commission (EC) presented a renewed vision for European research and innovation policy centred around the three O's: 'open innovation, open science and open to the world', which has been continuously implemented\*

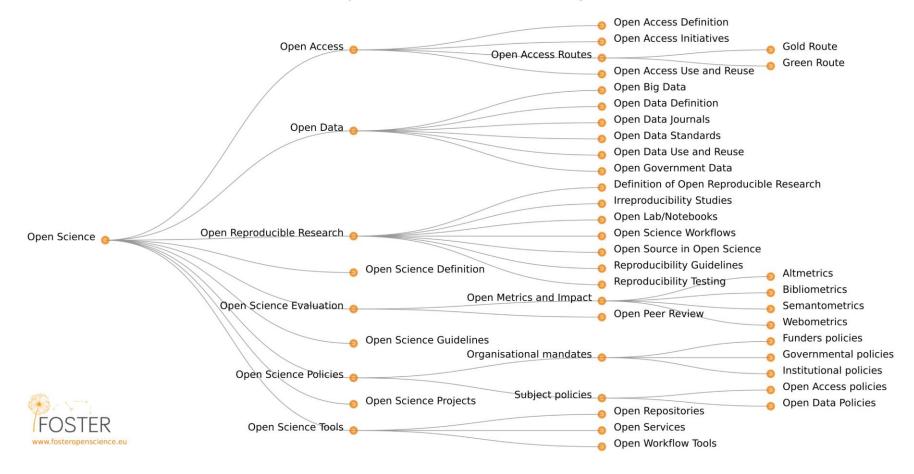
<sup>\*</sup> Moedas C., Open Innovation, Open Science and Open to the World – A Vision for Europe, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union; 2016.



Open Science (OS) generally means transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks\*

\* Vicente-Sáez R; Martínez-Fuentes C., Open science now: A systematic literature review for an integrated definition. Journal of business research, vol. 88, 2018.

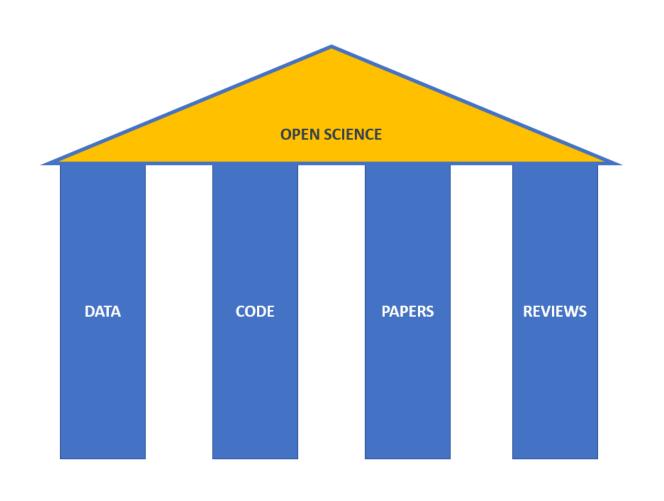
#### Open Science Taxonomy

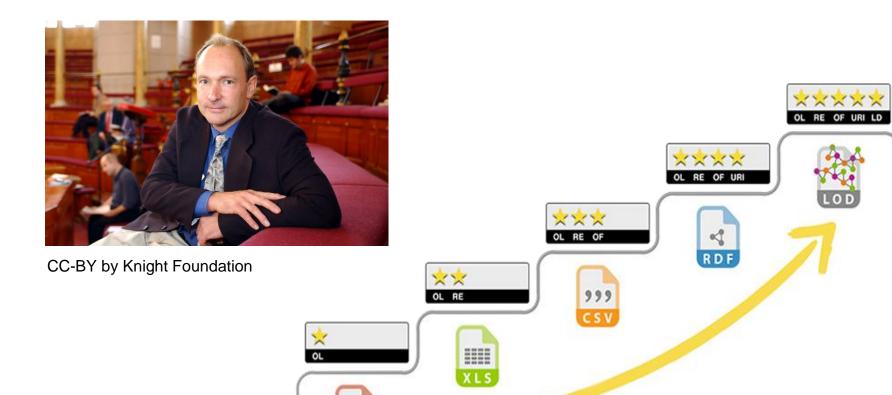


## **Open Science:**

- supports validation and reproducibility of research;
- reduces cases of academic misconduct;
- helps to maximize the impact of research and provides the foundations for others to build upon.

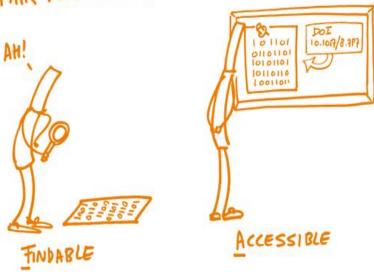




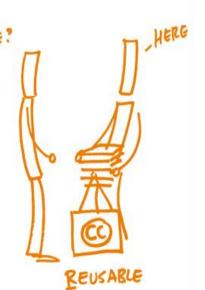


OPEN DATA

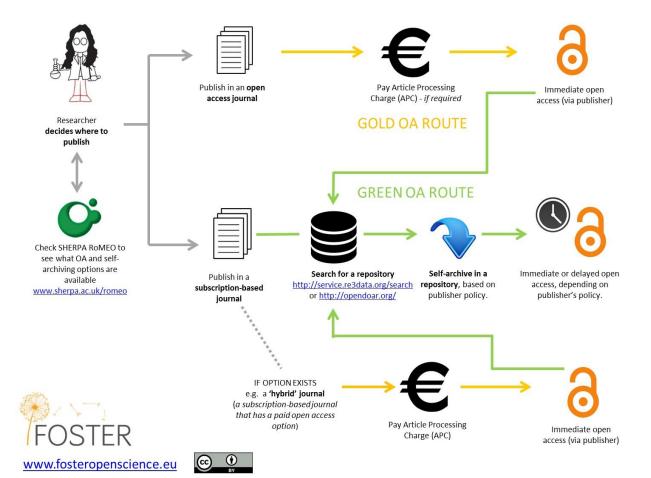
# FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

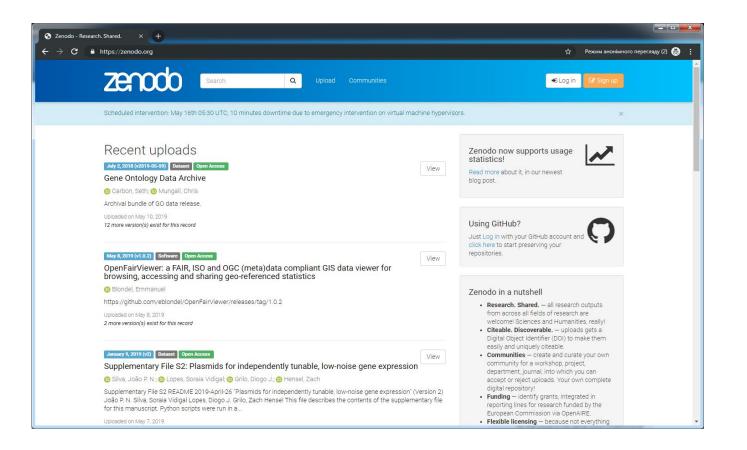












#### ResearchGate

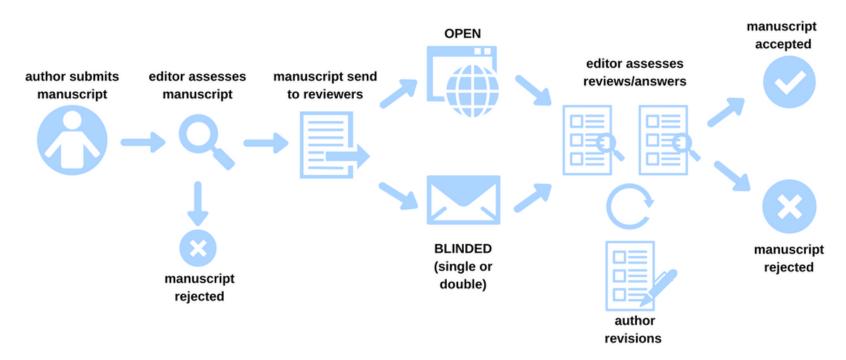
# **ACADEMIA**



	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

(c) http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/ University of California OSC

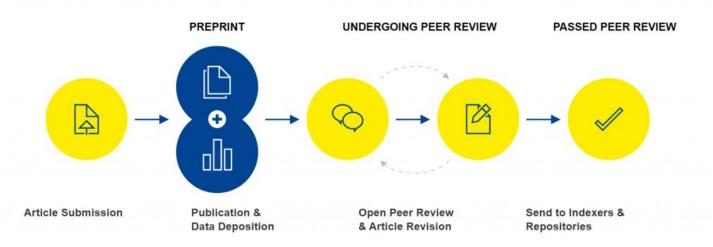
#### Concept of open and blinded Peer Review





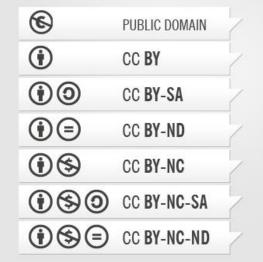
## **Open Research Europe**

https://open-researcheurope.ec.europa.eu/





#### CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES





You can redistribute (copy, publish, display, communicate, etc.)



You have to attribute the original work







COMMERCIAL

USE







CHANGE LICENSE





You can use the work

commercially





You can modify and

adapt the original work



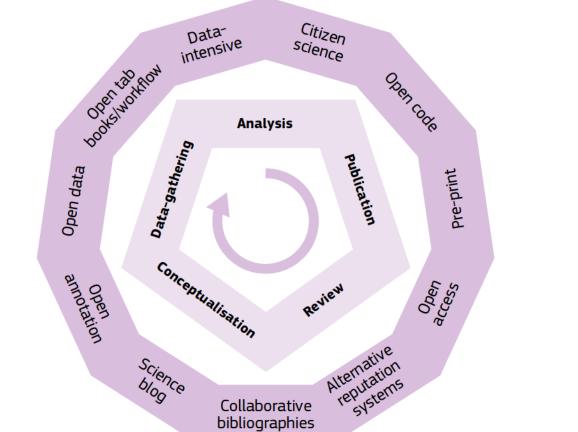






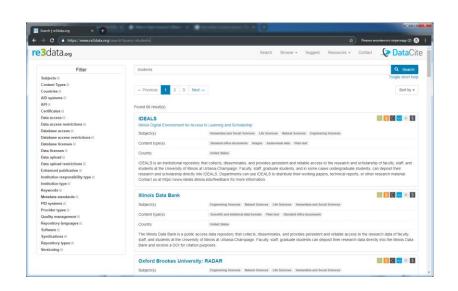
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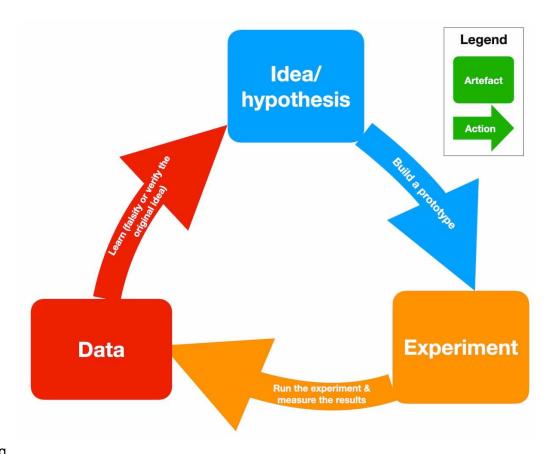
# Open science during the planning stage:

- share ideas in a blog to get early feedback;
- involve stakeholders
   (e.g. industrial partners);
- check for existing datasets for reuse.



www.re3data.org

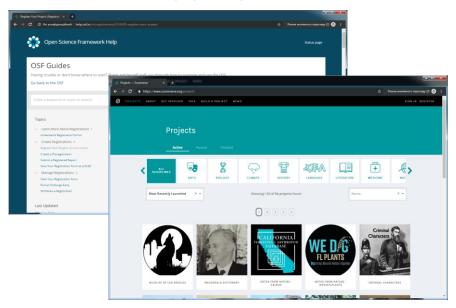
# Lean startup methodology



# Open Science during the active stage:

- preprints allow sharing methodology and early findings and get peer feedback ASAP;
- pre-register your ideas to avoid being scooped;
- involve citizen science in analyzing results.

#### www.osf.io

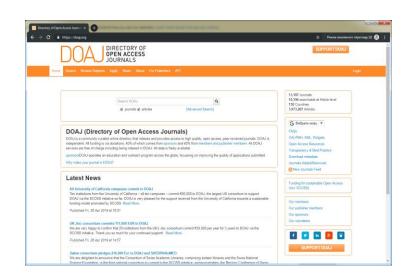


www.zooniverse.org

# Open Science towards the end of research:

- publish your paper in Open
   Access and/or send your data
   to OA depository;
- link your papers, code and data via assignment of DOIs
   + link to your ORCID;
- consider writing a lay summary (for researchers from other fields & journalists).

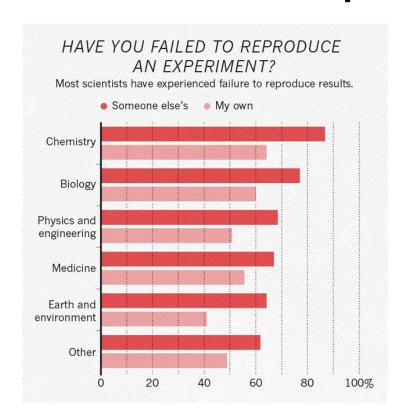
## www.doaj.org

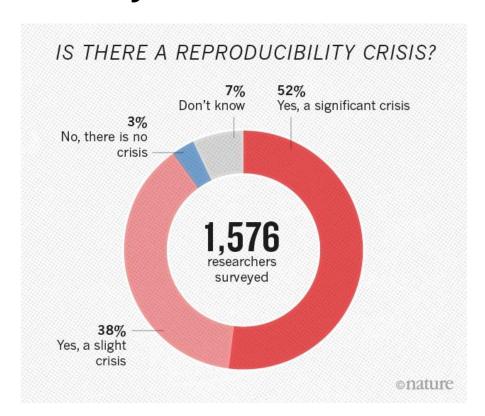






#### The reproducibility crisis





Baker, M. 1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility. Nature 533, 452–454 (2016). https://doi.org/10.1038/533452a

#### "Open science is critical to combatting COVID-19"



"Open Science can be a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and fulfilling the human right to science"

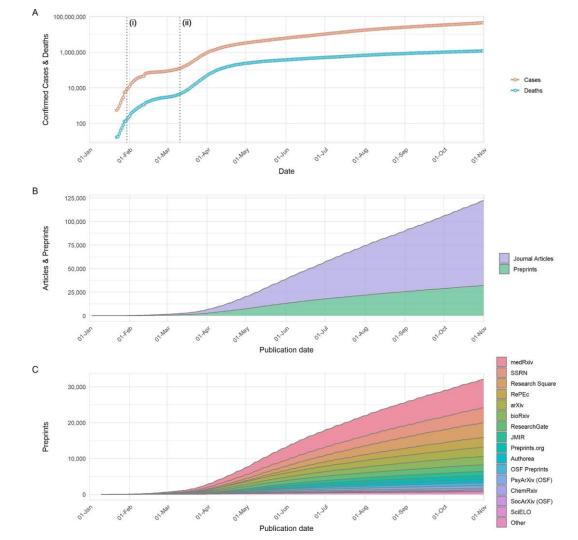


"The COVID-19 crisis has underlined just how fast and open science publishing can be — when scientists want it that way"



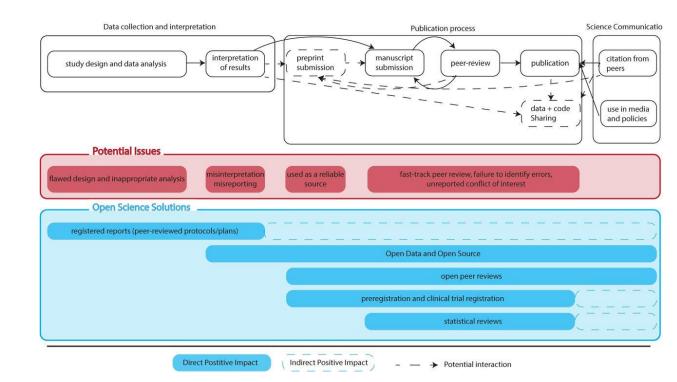
The evolving role of preprints in the dissemination of COVID-19 research and their impact on the science communication landscape

Fraser N, Brierley L, Dey G, Polka JK, Pálfy M, et al. (2021) The evolving role of preprints in the dissemination of COVID-19 research and their impact on the science communication landscape. PLOS Biology 19(4): e3000959. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000959">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000959</a>



## Open Science Saves Lives: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic

Lonni Besançon, Nathan Peiffer-Smadja, Corentin Segalas, Haiting Jiang, Paola Masu zzo, Cooper Smout, Eric Billy, Maxime Deforet, Clémence Leyrat bioRxiv 2020.08.13.24984 7; doi: https://doi.org/10.1 101/2020.08.13.249847





San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.





### The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics

Use these ten principles to guide research evaluation, urge **Diana Hicks**, **Paul Wouters** and colleagues.

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advice on, good practice and interpretation.
Fedore 2000, there was the Science Citation Index on CD-80M from the Institute Citation Index on CD-80M from the Institute Update Scientific Information (ISI), used by secpers for specialist analyses. In 2002, Thomson, Reuters Jaunche an integrated web probation, making the Web of Science database wides were accessible. Competing distation indicated accessible Competing distation indicated related in 2004, Web-based tools to easily compared in 2004). Web-based tools to easily compared in 2004, Web-based tools to easily compared institutional research productivity and impact institutional research productivity and impact

were introduced, such as InCites (using the Web of Science) and SciVal (using Scopus), as well as software to analyse individual citation profiles using Google Scholar (Publish or Perish, released in 2007).

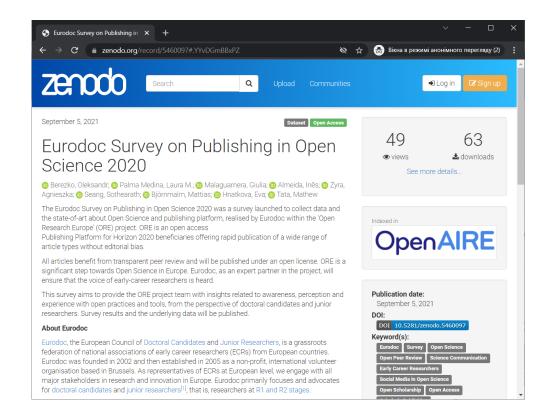
In 2005, Jorge Hirsch, a physicist at the University of California, San Diego, proposed the h-index, popularizing citation counting for individual researchers. Interest in the journal impact factor grew steadily after 1995 (see 'Impact-factor obsession'). Lately, metrics related to social usage

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#### Towards a new modus operandi for Science:

Current System (dominant)		Open Research and Scholarship	
Rewarding individual competing scientists - gaining scientific prestige		Rewarding collaboration and sharing to achieve societal impact (e.g. Covid-19)	
Publish as much and as fast as possible: (publish or perish!)		Share knowledge/data as early as possible in open collaboration : collaborate or have no impact!	
Excellence as a self-referential criterion		Relative contribution to research missions with a focus on a societal challenge: collaborate with open research agenda's or have no social desirable impact!	
Incentivises researchers to produce specific outputs (mainly publications)	Use of quantitative metrics to 'measure' quality and productivity	Incentivises researchers to conduct particular research behaviour: share knowledge/data, collaborate, transnational, transdisciplinary, with all knowledge actors	Relative contribution to a research mission-qualitative assessment of research behaviour

#### **Eurodoc Survey on Publishing in OS 2020**





- Lack of comprehensive surveys on ECRs' knowledge and attitudes toward publishing in Open Science
- Previous analyses have rarely sought to address the cultural differences and the highly variable economic status of European countries
- As Eurodoc has a vast network in many European countries, an opportunity for a survey at the European level emerged

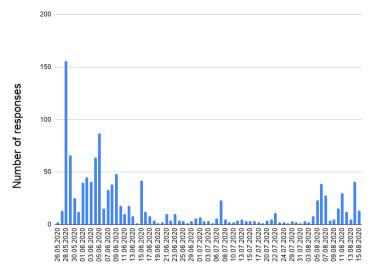








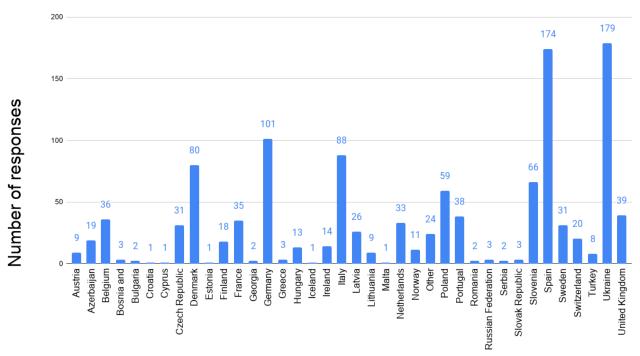
Responses to the survey over time (26th of May – 15th of August 2020)



- The survey was open between the 26th of May and the 15th of August 2020 (~12 weeks)
- The total number of valid responses was 1186 and 98% of them were located in Europe
- The average age of responders was ~33
- 77.6% of responders considered themselves ECRs
- 51.9% of responders performed peer review



#### Number of responses per country



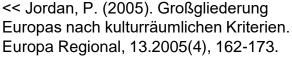




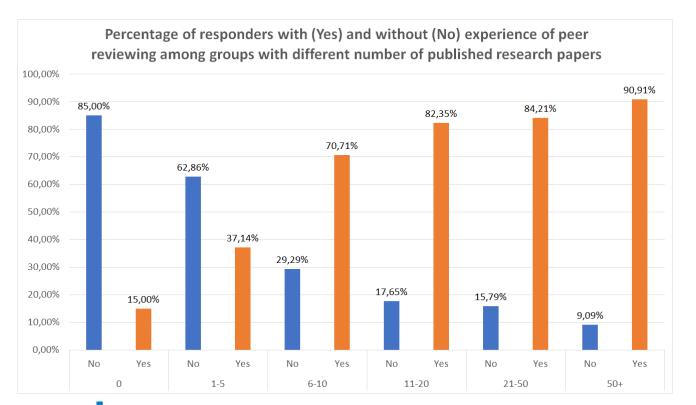
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- European region
- GDP
- GERD in % of GDP
- Field of science
- Career stage









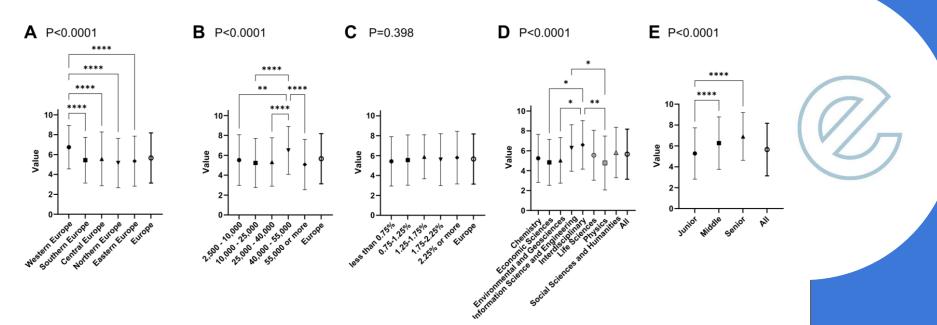


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#### Self Assessment rating of knowledge on Open Science

Figure created by Laura M. Palma Medina (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)





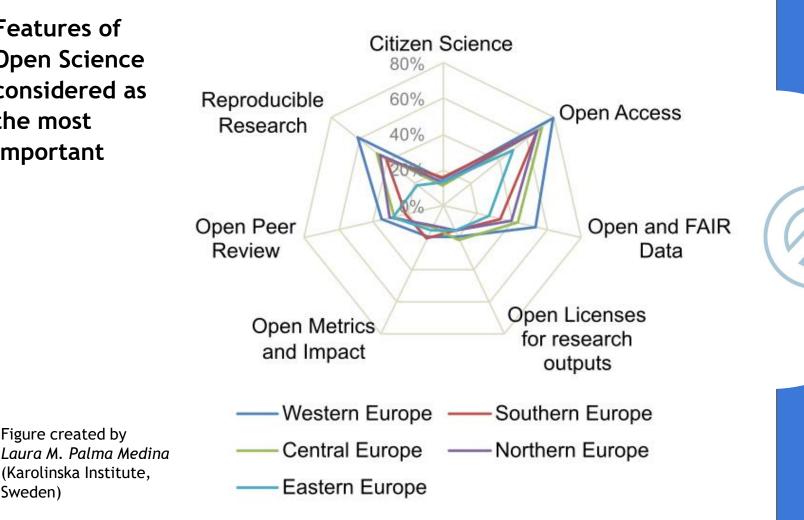
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Features of **Open Science** considered as the most important

Figure created by

Sweden)

(Karolinska Institute,



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# Most important factors where to publish

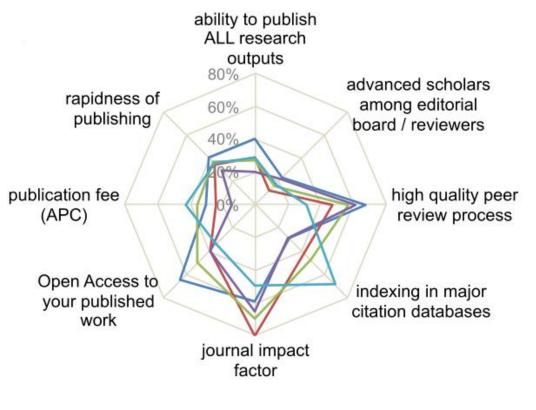
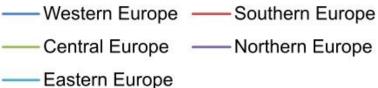


Figure created by Laura M. Palma Medina (Karolinska Institute, Sweden)



	Basic level	Competitive level	Collaborative level
Main need	access to basic quality research communication infrastructure	acceptance in prestigious publishing venues	access to open, rapid, and flexible publishing infrastructure
Focus on	participation	individual excellence	collaboration
Main success indicators	quantitative bibliometric indicators (e.g., number of publication in indexed international peer- reviewed journals)	qualitative bibliometric indicators (e.g., h-index, publications in journals with high impact factor)	impact of diverse research outputs inside academia (e.g., reuse of data set by others) and outside academia (e.g., findings used to guide societal decision making)



#### Thank you for listening!

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