



National Framework on the Transition to an Open Research Environment:

Ireland's experience with the national OS strategy and Plan S

MLW1. 'Open Science landscaping and strategic plan for Romania'
Bucharest, 10th March 2020

Niamh Brennan

Programme Manager, Research Informatics, Trinity College Dublin

Email: niamh.brennan@tcd.ie



Trinity College Dublin

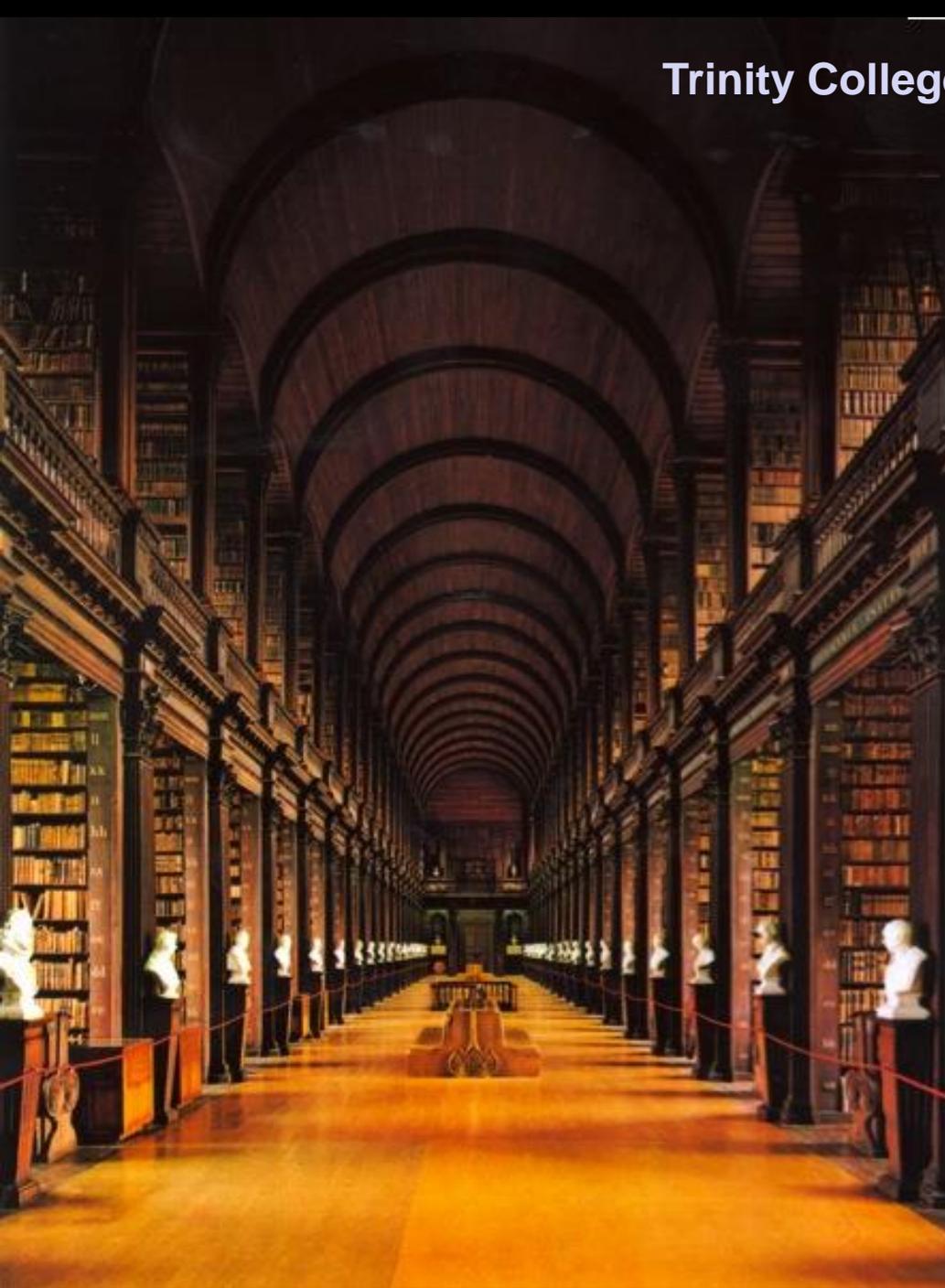
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The University of Dublin

IRELAND



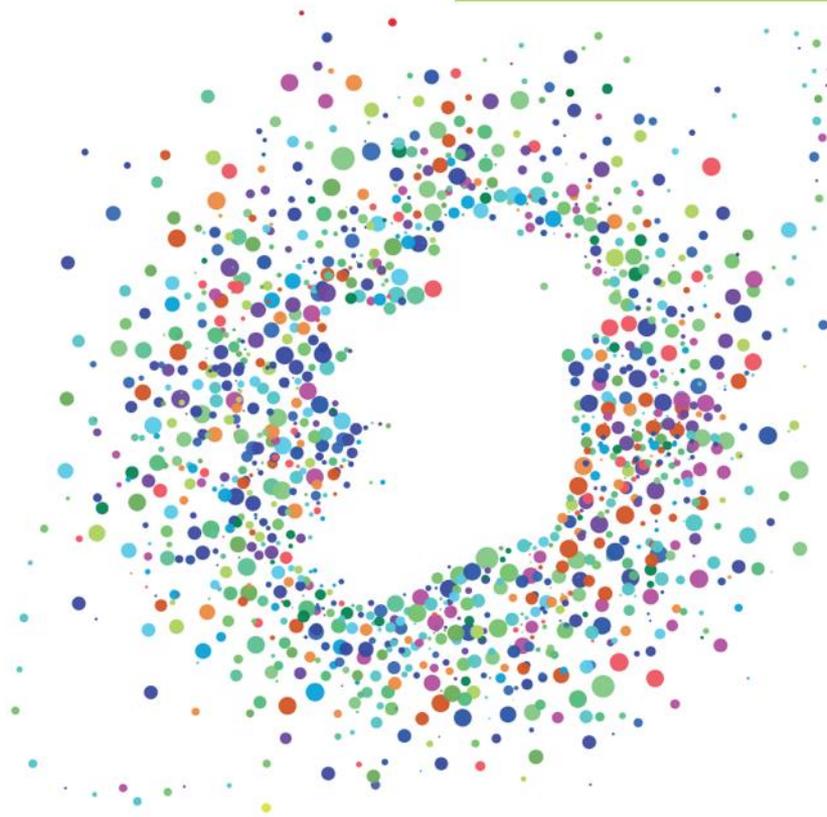
Trinity College Dublin





INNOVATION

2020



EXCELLENCE TALENT IMPACT

IRELAND'S STRATEGY FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

This strategy's vision is for Ireland to become a Global Innovation Leader driving a strong sustainable economy and a better society.

Research, development, science and technology will all contribute to this goal and this strategy sets out the roadmap to deliver on our vision focusing on excellence, talent and impact in research and development.

<https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Innovation-2020.pdf>

INNOVATION 2020

We will facilitate open access to scientific publications/research...

Open access to scientific publications adds value to research, to the economy and to society. The outputs from publicly-funded research should be publicly available to researchers and also to potential users in education, business, charitable and public sectors and the general public. Peer reviewed journal articles and other research outputs resulting in whole or in part from publicly-funded research should be deposited in an open access repository and be publicly discoverable, accessible and reusable as soon as possible and on an ongoing basis. Research outputs should be deposited whenever this is feasible, and linked to associated publications where appropriate. These principles were recognised in the *National Open Access Statement*, which was published in 2012²⁴. *Rian* is a web-based portal that collects the content of the repositories of the universities, other institutions and agencies (such as Teagasc and the Marine Institute) in order to make Irish research material more freely accessible, and to enhance the research profiles of individual researchers and their institutions.

CASE STUDY:

Ireland's Open Data Roadmap and Portal

Open data is a core element in Ireland's first Open Government Partnership National Action Plan, coordinated by the Department of Public Expenditure & Reform. Studies show that publication of official non-personal data in open format has the potential to drive more effective decision-making and efficient service delivery, to spur economic growth, and to empower citizens to take an active role in improving their own communities. The Open Data Roadmap and Portal developed by INSIGHT at NUI Galway is a great example of leveraging research results and expertise funded by SFI and Enterprise Ireland for the good of society and, along with civil society, it facilitates the use of public data assets for economic and societal benefit.

	ACTION	DESCRIPTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMELINE
4.7	Support national and European open access policies and principles	Integrate and support open access repositories, the national research classification system (see Action 7.6), HEI research information systems, research funders' grant management systems, and expertise locator systems (such as KTI's <i>Find a Research Expert</i>).	HEA, KTI, SFI, HRB, DRI	2016 - 2020

“We will facilitate open access to scientific publications/research”

“ACTION 4.7
Support national and European open access policies and principles.”

Ireland's Open Access Repository Network (2002 –)



Harvested



Harvested



- Greater discoverability
- Higher impact
- All research outputs

- Ireland's OA Repository network: 26+ institutions
- All universities, many other research institutes
- National Open Access Portal: RIAN (<http://rian.ie>) – RIAN: Higher Education Authority- funded

Ireland's National Open Access Research Portal

<http://rian.ie>

Launched: 2011

Search rian.ie...

Search

Home

Browse

Advanced Search

Search History

Marked List

Statistics

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Author(s)

Institution

Publication types

Funder

Year

Limit Results

Limited By: Year = 2020;

506 items found

Sort by

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Update

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CSV

Export Results



Add to Marked List

Displaying Results 1 - 25 of 506 on page 1 of 21

Mark

'The Problem of the Mentally Handicapped': statutory policy, voluntary provision and intellectual disability in Ireland, 1947-84 (2020)

Kilgannon, David

NUIG DT Ukn



Mark

'Vulnerable' kids going country: children and young people's involvement in county lines drug dealing (2020)

Windle, James; Moyle, Leah; Coomber, Ross

UCC JA PR



Mark

"Against Shameless and Systematic Calumny": Strategies of domination and resistance and their impact on the bodies of the poor in nineteenth-century Ireland (2020)

Geber, Jonny; O'Donnabhain, Barra

UCC JA PR



Mark

"Twin sisters": intermediality and sensation in Wilkie Collins's The New Magdalene (2020)

Beth Palmer and Joanna Hofer-Robinson; Palmer, Beth; Hofer-Robinson, Joanna

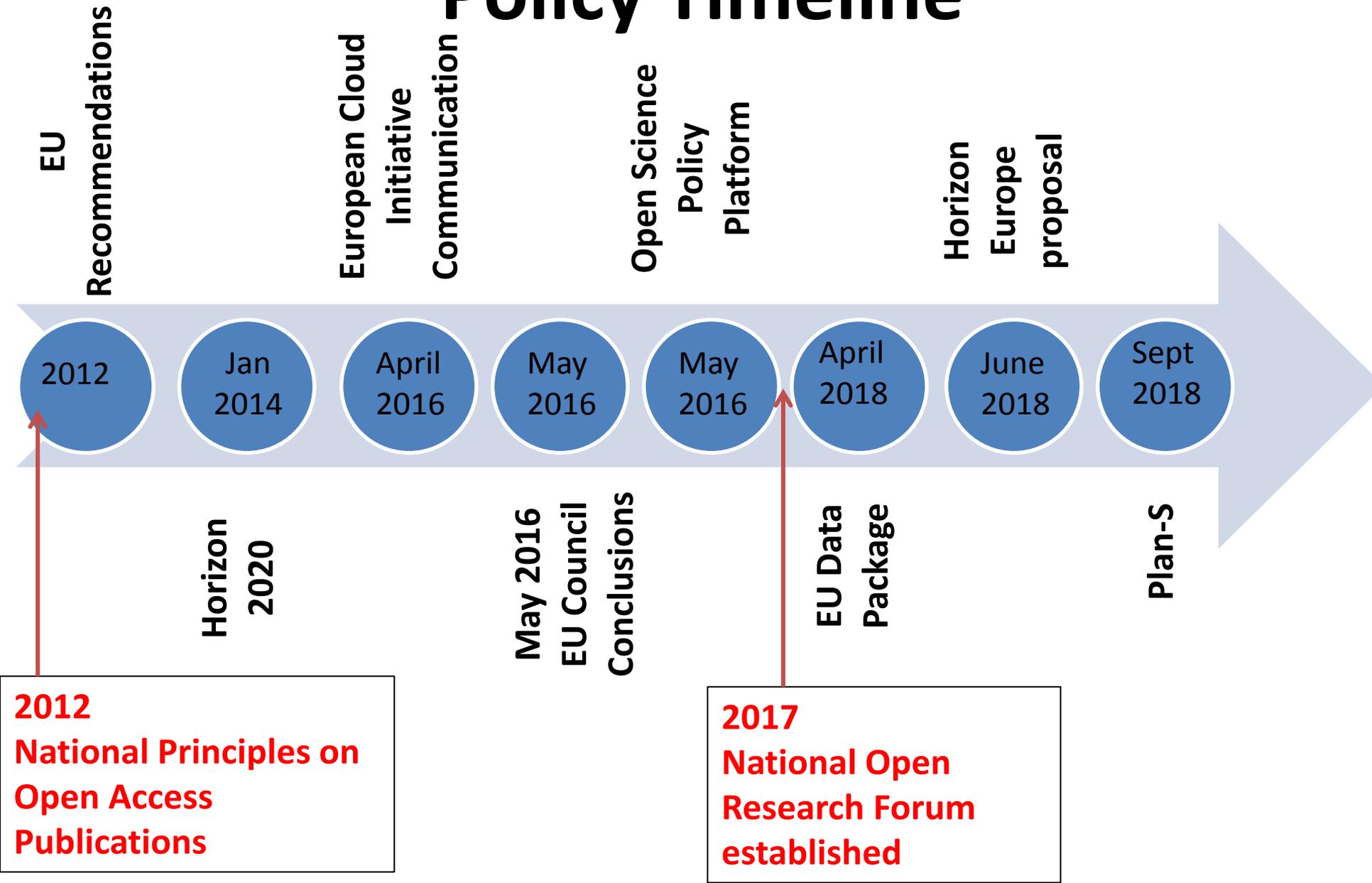
Institution

- Dublin City University (12)
- Dundalk Institute of Techno... (2)
- Marine Institute (2)
- NUI Galway (170)
- Teagasc (40)
- Trinity College Dublin (112)
- University College Cork (53)
- University College Dublin (54)
- University of Limerick (61)

Item Type

- Book (1)
- Book chapter (18)
- Conference item (24)
- Contribution to newspaper/m... (6)
- Doctoral thesis (112)
- Journal article (250)
- Master thesis (research) (3)
- Report (12)
- Review (3)
- Working paper (6)
- Other (71)

Policy Timeline



2012
National Principles on
Open Access
Publications

2017
National Open
Research Forum
established

National Principles for Open Access Policy Statement

Open Access adds value to research, to the economy and to society. The outputs from publicly-funded research should be publicly available to researchers, but also to potential users in education, business, charitable and public sectors, and to the general public.

National Steering Committee on Open Access Policy

A Committee of Irish research organisations is working in partnership to coordinate activities and to combine expertise at a national level to promote unrestricted, online access to outputs¹ which result from research that is wholly or partially funded by the State.

Ireland already has considerable expertise in developing Open Access to publicly funded research, aligned with international thinking and initiatives, and is now seeking to strengthen its approach to support international developments on Open Access led by the European Commission, Science Europe and other international agencies.

Definition of Open Access

We define Open Access as²:

“...free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, 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”.

Common Principles

The Committee adopts the following common principles on Open Access policy which provide an overarching framework for individual research organisations policies on Open Access. Please note that individual organisation policies on Open Access may include more specific conditions.

1. This policy confirms the freedom of researchers to publish wherever they feel is the most appropriate.
2. This policy is intended to increase the visibility of, and improve access to, the outputs of research funded by the Irish State, where such research is published by the researcher(s) concerned.
3. This policy is designed to support the free flow of information across national and international research communities; to support the principle of research-enabled teaching

¹ Research outputs include peer-reviewed publications, research data and other research artefacts which feed the research process. In most disciplinary areas, the highest priority is often attached to articles in peer-reviewed journals. However, in

Precursor:

National Principles on Open Access Statement, 2012

- Fully aligned with EC Policy
- Agreed with all national funders
- Launched by Minister
- Adopted by funders & agencies

– but not implemented

- No implementation plan
- No oversight body
- No resourcing

<https://www.dri.ie/sites/default/files/files/National%20Principles%20on%20Open%20Access%20Policy%20Statement%20%28FINAL%202023%20Oct%202012%20%29.pdf>

New National Approach 2017 –

National Open Research Forum (NORF)

- Co-chaired by Higher Education Authority (HEA) and Health Research Board (HRB) with Secretariat provided by Government Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation (DBEI).
- Broad membership - policy, research funding, research performing, library sector and other key stakeholders
- Working Group structures
- **Innovation 2020 Action 4.7**

“to develop a common understanding and awareness of national requirements, to make best use of existing capacity, to avoid duplication of efforts and inconsistencies, and to advise on timely and efficient implementation in Ireland of EU policy developments”.

“working in synergy with other relevant EU and national discussions”.



National Open Research Forum (NORF) Phase 1

Remit:	To update Ireland's 2012 National Open Access Principles Statement and bring it into line with European Commission policies.
Time period	2017-2019
Chairs:	HEA and HRB with secretariat from Department Business, Enterprise and Innovation.
Reporting to:	Innovation2020 Committee
Main Working Groups:	Publications, FAIR Data, Infrastructure.
Membership:	All research funding agencies (SFI, HRB, IRC, etc.); members of previous national OA committee; representatives of IUA, IUA Librarian's Group; government departments; Teagasc, Marine Institute, HSE, etc.

More information: <http://norf-ireland.net/>

National Statement on Transitioning to an Open Research Environment

(<http://norf-ireland.net/>)

Key Issues

- Open Access to research publications
- Management of research data, including open data
- Infrastructures for access and preservation of research
- Skills and competences
- Incentives and rewards

Deliverables Phase 1

(March 2017- May 2018)

Vision

- Turning Words into Actions – A Vision for Open Research in Ireland

Open Access

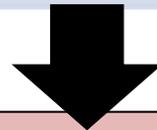
- National Open Access (to Publications) Principles Statement

Open Data

- Research Data Principles

Research Infrastructure

- Research Information Infrastructure Roadmap
- Joint Statement of Principle on the adoption and use of ORCID and related persistent identifier infrastructure



National Statement on Transitioning to an Open Research Environment

RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2018/790
of 25 April 2018
on access to and preservation of scientific information

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 292 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Commission adopted in July 2012 a scientific information package, consisting of the communication 'Towards better access to scientific information: Boosting the benefits of public investment in research and innovation' and of Commission Recommendation 2012/417/EU on access to and preservation of scientific information.

1. Member States should set and implement clear policies (as detailed in national action plans) for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research. Those policies and action plans should provide for:

- concrete objectives and indicators to measure progress,
- implementation plans, including the allocation of responsibilities and appropriate licensing,
- associated financial planning.

(2) Commission Recommendation 2012/417/EU on access to and preservation of scientific information encourages scientific data sharing and the creation of incentive schemes, rewards systems and education and training programmes for researchers and businesses to share data. The Staff Working Document 'Implementation Roadmap for the EOSC' (3) presents the results of the exploration with Member States and stakeholders of possible governance and financing mechanisms for the EOSC and further details the action lines for developing the EOSC as a federation of research data infrastructures.

- (4) Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) establishes the principle that all accessible data held by a public sector body need to also be re-useable for commercial and non-commercial purposes by all interested parties under non-discriminatory conditions for comparable categories of re-use and at the marginal cost linked to the distribution of the data, at maximum.

(1) COM(2012) 401 final of 17 July 2012

(2) Commission Recommendation 2012/417/EU of 17 July 2012 on access to and preservation of scientific information (OJ L 194, 21.7.2012, p. 39).

(3) COM(2015) 192 final of 6 May 2015.

(4) Open science refers to a new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and new ways of disseminating knowledge, improving accessibility to and re-usability of research outputs by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools.

(5) COM(2017) 228 final of 10 May 2017.

(6) COM(2016) 178 final of 19 April 2016.

(7) SWD(2018) 83 final of 14 March 2018.

(8) Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 245, 21.12.2003, p. 18).



Key document and point of reference: April 2018

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018H0790&from=EN>

Science Foundation Ireland welcomes the launch of cOAlition S



cOAlition S aims to make Open Access to research publications a reality

“As a partner in cOAlition S we will seek to ensure that by 2020 scientific publications that result from research funded by Science Foundation Ireland grants must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.

Science Foundation Ireland will now work towards ensuring that its grant conditions and policies are updated to reflect this change and in due course, review our assessment criteria for individual researchers with reference to the principles laid down in Plan S, which was agreed at the European Science Open Forum (ESOF) in Toulouse in July 2018”

– Dr Mark Ferguson, SFI Director

Mapping National OA Policy to Plan S

NORF OA to Publications draft principles, extracted & amended from the overall document – PLAN S Alignment NORF OA Publications WG 3/12/18	
Plan S	Proposed National Principles
<p>“After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.”</p> <p>Note: Plan S requires immediate Open Access from 2020 onwards, no embargoes are allowed.</p>	<p>1. All Irish scholarly publications resulting from <u>publicly-funded</u> research will be openly available by default from 2020 onwards, and will be accessible on an ongoing basis. <u>Aligned with Plan S.</u></p> <p>Note: The proposed national principles allow embargoes of 6/12 months as is currently required by EC/ERC etc. mandates. This is intended to apply ‘through a transitional planning process from 2018 to 2020, ... [moving] to alignment with developing European Commission policy¹ and the principles of ‘Plan S’². The term ‘transitional planning phase’ is causing confusion with the Plan S ‘transition phase’ and has been changed to ‘planning phase.’</p>
<p>01 Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution <u>License</u>, CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;</p>	<p>9. Authors are encouraged to retain copyright of their publications. – <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p> <p>7. Open Access publications must be accompanied by an open <u>License</u>, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution <u>License</u>, CC BY or, as appropriate, another CC <u>License</u>, such as CC BY-SA or <u>CC0</u>. A selection of CC licenses should be readily available to researchers along with clear information to aid their choice.’</p> <p>– <u>Very closely aligned with Plan S (other licenses added latterly & language softened slightly arising from consultation responses including from the RIA) Important for arts & humanities especially. Latter asked for CC BY-NC but this is not allowed by Plan S and is not explicitly included (or excluded) in the National Principles.</u></p> <p>8. Licensing terms should not unduly restrict text and data mining, in accordance with and without prejudice to applicable copyright legislation. The license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration on Open Access. – <u>Fully aligned with Plan S</u></p>
<p>02 The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant <u>high quality</u> Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;</p>	<p>12. Through the national action plan, robust criteria for compliant Open Access publication, repository and archiving platforms will be defined and a list of such platforms/repositories will be published. <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p>

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018H0790&from=EN>

² https://www.scienceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Plan_S.pdf

<p>03 In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;</p>	<p>4. [...] New and innovative models for Open Access publishing are encouraged, including high quality Open Access publishers who do not charge Open Access publication fees. <u>Aligned with Plan S but we cannot commit to providing support in the national principles (needs to be part of implementation).</u></p>
<p>04 Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;</p>	<p>3. Every researcher in Ireland shall have the rights and the facility to deposit/publish via a suitable Open Access journal, platform or repository. All researchers should be able to publish their work on Open Access even when their institutions or disciplines have limited means or if they are researchers not in receipt of a research grant. <u>Aligned with Plan S; we cannot commit to covering OA publication fees but can ensure platform/repository availability. Note: repositories may need to be made Plan S-compatible.</u></p>
<p>05 When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is <u>standardised</u> and capped (across Europe);</p>	<p>4. [...] In the event of publication fees being charged, their funding will be <u>standardised</u> and capped in line with European and/or international agreements [...] <u>Aligned with Plan S but extended to include European and international agreements</u></p>
<p>06 The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;</p>	<p><i>Policy alignment is implicit in the National Principles</i> <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p>
<p>07 The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;</p>	<p>1. All Irish scholarly publications resulting from <u>publicly-funded</u> research will be openly available by default from 2020 onwards, and will be accessible on an ongoing basis. It is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for books and similar research outputs may take longer. <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p>
<p>08 The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;</p>	<p>13. The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged due to their sustained role in enabling Open Access over many years, their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation. <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p>
<p>09 The ‘hybrid’ model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;</p>	<p>4. The payment of Open Access fees to hybrid journals will not be supported. <u>Aligned with Plan S</u></p>
<p>10 The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.</p>	<p>11. Open Access publications should be easily identifiable by appropriate technical means, defined through the national action plan. This will include the availability of specific metadata, interoperability standards and persistent identifiers.</p> <p>13. Through the national action plan, robust criteria for compliant Open Access publication, repository and archiving platforms will be</p>

Finalising NORF National Statement

PLAN-S



“After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.”

Common objective – Full Open Access for publications

- Clarity on alignment across National Statement and Plan-S
- Better understanding of opportunities and concerns with Plan-S guidance
- National consistency across all Irish research disciplines and funding streams
- Common practical implementation processes with Plan-S e.g. monitoring

National Framework on the Transition to an Open Research Environment Consultation Process 2018-2019

Date/s	Consultation	Mode	Engagement with:	Outcome/s
September 2018	Following editorial work throughout the Summer, the integrated draft national framework (based on NORF WG reports developed over 2 years) are presented to the NORF membership for feedback.	Email circulation; Meeting of NORF membership; face to face feedback; email feedback.	Full NORF Membership	The draft national framework is amended based on membership feedback.
19-26 October 2018	Pre-public consultation with funders including the IRC	Draft national framework posted on NORF website. Email, phone, meetings with funders.	Funders	The draft national framework is amended based on funder feedback.
5-26 November 2018	Public Consultation on draft 'National Principles Statement on the Transition to an Open Research Environment' i.e. the draft national framework.	Elicitation of responses by email to key groups; posting on website; promotion via NORF members. Request for responses incorporated the sentence: 'Stakeholders will be invited to endorse the final national policy statement, so robust feedback from your institution and from individual researchers at this stage is greatly appreciated.'	Wide group of stakeholders including HLG & VPs for Research and their institutions (via direct email); State agencies & RPOs; The public.	Over 60 responses, national and international, institutional and individual. The draft national framework is amended based on respondent feedback.
December 2018	Amended draft published with timeline for approval process, consultation continues.	On NORF website.	The research community; the public.	Consultation & feedback continues
22 January 2019	Information session on Plan-S (including presentation from Patricia Clarke on the NORF Draft Statement and discussion with panel / audience).	Presentations, panel discussion and audience discussion in Royal Irish Academy. Invitations to a wide range of stakeholders and publicity via DBEI and RIA.	The research community; the public.	A submission to Plan S from Ireland is developed based on the information briefing session feedback. The draft national framework is amended based on participant feedback.
March-May 2019	Endorsement process	Email, phone, meetings.	Research funders	Minor changes added.
April 16 – May 16 2019	National framework presented to Innovation2020 Committee.	Meetings.	Innovation2020 Committee	Seeking framework endorsement & sponsorship of National Action Plan.

Also: NORF and National Research Integrity Forum (NRIF) joint event (8 March 2019); Information session on the outcome of the IRel Review (HEA, February 2019)



National Framework on the Transition to an Open Research Environment

Aligned with EU policy on: open access to publications; enabling FAIR research data; underpinning infrastructures for access to and preservation of research; development of skills and competencies, and incentives and rewards for open research within research evaluation processes.

National Open Research Forum

National Framework launched by Minister Halligan in July 2019 and endorsed by all Irish research funding agencies, the Higher Education Authority, the Department of Business, Enterprise & Innovation and many other agencies & institutions.

http://norf-ireland.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/NORF_Framework_10_July_2019-2.pdf

‘ ... a significant first step in a process which will see the development of a National Action Plan for the transition to an open research environment.’ – Tim Conon, HEA

This multi-annual planning process will be based on consultation with, and engagement of, all stakeholders – particularly researchers at every research career stage and representing all disciplines. The process will be defined by a commitment to respect, engage with, and support the research community in the broadest sense, and to address disciplinary, professional, national, and global concerns in the area of research. It will seek to achieve the goals of open research while benefiting researchers equally and avoiding unintended consequences which may disadvantage any group or individual. Special consideration will be given to areas upon which the impact of this transition remains, as yet, less well understood. In particular, the national process will attend to the specific issues associated with the transition as it affects, among others, the following groups:

- Arts and humanities researchers
- Early career researchers
- Researchers not in receipt of grant funding
- Publicly funded researchers with no formal institutional affiliation
- Small, independent, non-profit journals and publishers (especially Irish journals and publishers)
- Learned societies (especially Irish learned societies)
- Researchers and citizens in the Global South, and
- Citizen scientists.

NORF: Open Access to Research Publications 1/2

- All publicly-funded Irish scholarly publications to be openly available by default from 2020 onwards.
- Focus on journal articles and conference proceedings.
- Disciplinary publishing/dissemination differences recognised.
- information to be made public about agreements with publishers.
- Open access publications identifiable through specific metadata, interoperability standards, and persistent identifiers.
- Monitoring.
- Innovative models for ethical open access publishing encouraged
- Criteria for compliant journals, platforms, and repositories will be defined.
- All researchers regardless of circumstances to be able to achieve open access

NORF Open Access to Research Publications 2/2

- Researchers may choose their preferred publication route(s) and route(s) to open access (as long as it is in accordance with the principles).
- Deposit in a repository OR publish on an open access platform OR publish through an open access journal – all allowable options.
- Either the peer-reviewed Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) OR the final published version of a publication should be made open access.
- Embargos on open access to repository-archived papers to be phased out. During the transition, embargoes are allowed of six months for STEM, 12-18 months for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.
- Emphasis on supporting publishers who do not charge fees (most open access publishers do not charge fees). Any fees to be capped in line with EU standards.
- Open access fees to hybrid i.e. subscription-based journals (e.g. Elsevier) – are NOT supported.

Plan S

<https://www.coalition-s.org/>

 **Plan S**
Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

European science funders ban grantees from publishing in paywalled journals

By Martin Enserink | Sep. 4, 2018, 3:15 AM



PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS

Plan S: a shock or a solution for academic publishing?

European funders' shift away from subscription journals raises questions over the outlook for prestigious periodicals

September 7, 2018

- European funders worth \$8.8-billion annually force scientists to publish in open access journals starting in 2020

© LAST UPDATED ON SEPTEMBER 4TH 2018 AT 5:21 PM BY THE PUND

Ireland's National Framework is 'Plan S-friendly' – but is more 'Irish research-friendly'.

National funders



Charitable foundations



European funders (some)

Supported by



Coordinated by



Principles to achieve Open Access

Europe



Plan S

Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

1 Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;

2 The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;

3 In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;

4 Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;

5 When Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;

Ireland's National Framework is 'AmeliCA-friendly' – in terms of its emphasis on academy-based infrastructures and on alternatives to fee-based publishing.

6 The current model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;

7 The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.

Latin America and the Global South



Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South Social Sciences and Humanities

1 Scholarly and scientific knowledge generated by public funds is a common good and access to it is a universal right.

2 Open Access must be legally protected in order to avoid the appropriation of scientific knowledge for profit.

3 Open Access has no future or meaning without an evolution of research evaluation systems.

4 The consolidation of Open Access must consider the transition to digital scientific communication as an essential axis.

5 The economical investment in Open Access must be coherent with its benefit to society just as commercial solutions are paid.

6 The adverse economic scenarios faced by the OA must be overcome with collaborative and sustainability-based work schemes, encouraging scientific publication to remain sustained and led by the academy.

7 It is necessary to recognize the diversity of scientific journals and stop the pressures that seek to homogenize them. On the other hand, journals must support the strengthening of institutional repositories by means of the disappearance of embargo and rights cession policies.

8 The social impact of science is the foundation of Open Access' existence.

9 It is necessary to respect the different dynamics of generation and circulation of knowledge by area, especially the dynamics of the social sciences and the humanities.

10 Open Access must be permanently conceptualized and accordingly defined. The three "B" homogenize the conditions of the development of science and the conditions of the South are different from those of the North.

AmeliCA Principles (Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South)

<http://www.amelica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/principles-Amelica-PlanS-eng.png>



African Principles for Open Access in Scholarly Communication

We, the undersigned, declare to adhere to the following Principles for Open Access in Scholarly Communication in and about Africa:

- 1) Academic Research and knowledge from and about Africa should be **freely available** to all who wish to access, use or reuse it while at the same time being **protected from misuse and misappropriation**.
- 2) African scientists and scientists working on African topics and/or territory will make their research achievements including underlying datasets available in a **digital Open Access repository or journal** and an explicit **Open Access license** is applied.
- 3) African research output should be made available in the principle common language of the global science community as well as in one or more **local African languages** – at least in summary.
- 4) It is important to take into consideration in the discussions **indigenous and traditional knowledge** in its various forms.
- 5) It is necessary to respect the **diverse dynamics of knowledge generation and circulation** by discipline and geographical area.
- 6) It is necessary to recognise, respect and acknowledge the **regional diversity** of African scientific journals, institutional repositories and academic systems.
- 7) African Open Access policies and initiatives promote **Open Scholarship, Open Source and Open Standards** for interoperability purposes.
- 8) Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for collaboration and cooperation should be established to ensure **equal participation** across the African continent.
- 9) Economic investment in Open Access is consistent with its benefit to societies on the African continent – therefore institutions and governments in Africa provide the **enabling environment, infrastructure and capacity building** required to support Open Access
- 10) African Open Access stakeholders and actors **keep up close dialogues with representatives from all world regions**, namely Europe, the Americas, Asia, and Oceania.

<https://info.africanarxiv.org/african-principles-for-open-access-in-scholarly-communication/>

Ireland's National Framework commits the National Action Plan to being cognisant of the issues and supportive of scholarly communication initiatives in the Global South.

National Framework outline of the National Action Plan: Summary

- “Concrete objectives and indicators to measure progress; implementation plans, including the allocation of responsibilities; and associated financial planning.” (*EC Recommendations*).
- Consultative planning process.
- Engagement of all stakeholders – particularly researchers at every research career stage and representing all disciplines.
- Commitment to respect, engage with, and support the research community in the broadest sense, & address disciplinary, professional, national, and global concerns.
- Commitment to benefit researchers equally and avoid unintended consequences.
- Special consideration to less well understood areas, particularly:
 - Arts and humanities researchers
 - Early career researchers
 - Researchers not in receipt of grant funding
 - Publicly funded researchers with no formal institutional affiliation
 - Small, independent, non-profit journals and publishers (especially Irish journals and publishers)
 - Learned societies (especially Irish learned societies)
 - Researchers and citizens in the Global South, and Citizen scientists.

Underlying principle:

All researchers will have access to the resources necessary to enable them to publish through open access, without prejudice.



Mulțumesc!



Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin